

enough. They may rely upon it, they will have to yield in the long run.

The proceedings of these little governments towards the Catholic Church, are often amusing from the very depth of their littleness. This same week we read that the heroic Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, Mgr. Marilley (whose imprisonment in the Castle of Chillon, some years ago, will be recollected by most of our readers), has given great umbrage to the council of the little canton of Fribourg, in Switzerland, by ordering the substitution of the Roman Liturgy in his diocese in place of one peculiar to the diocese. This change, as is well known, has been carried through very extensively in France, the use of the peculiar Breviaries being most inconvenient, and having no kind of merit, not even antiquity, to recommend them. The High Council of Fribourg have ordered that no funds be allowed by the parishes for the purchase of the Roman Office books! The fact is, governments of that scale afford examples of meanness and spite which one can only parallel by the proceedings, now and then, of boards of guardians in England—and, worth to say, of the magnificent Commons' House of Parliament itself; witness the denial of a paltry £500 for the spiritual relief of the co-religionists of the men, without whose swords and life-blood England could not stand against Russia for a day.

The following narrative is compiled from various numbers of the *Univers* :—

At five o'clock in the evening of May 22nd, three government officers of Baden—viz., M. von Senger, the *stadtmann* or principal magistrate, accompanied by the Registrar, Widmann, and the Commissary of Police, Meonler, made their appearance at the palace of the Archbishop of Freiburg, and commenced a search for papers, the object being to implicate his Chaplain, the Abbé Strehle, in which, however, they failed, as no documents were found to compromise him. They then retired, but came back at seven o'clock, and subjected the venerable Archbishop to an hour's examination, which was conducted by M. von Senger, with extreme discourtesy, and even insolence. It chiefly turned on a decree lately put forth by the Archbishop on Ecclesiastical property, in opposition to the nefarious proceedings of the government. At the conclusion of the examination they informed the Archbishop that he was to consider himself a prisoner in his palace. When the aged Prelate received this intimation, he said—"I thank God that I am judged worthy to suffer for the liberty of the immaculate Spouse of Jesus Christ; my only sorrow is to think that my holy Church will be a prey to tyranny, since they are closing the lips of him who has the charge of defending it." It appears it had been a question whether to send him to Rastadt, but the Governor of that place represented to the government the danger of the Austrian troops receiving the holy Prelate with an ovation; they, therefore, prudently decided against sending him thither. The fortress of Kislau, near Heidelberg, was then chosen as the place of his captivity, and it was only on the unanimous declaration of the medical men that it would be equivalent to sentencing the aged Archbishop to death, that this idea was given up. He was accordingly imprisoned in his own house. A commissary of police was stationed in his very apartment, and it required the prayers and entreaties of the servants of the Prelate before this officer had the common humanity to withdraw into an adjoining room. Two *gens d'armes* were posted at the door of the Archbishop's rooms, and no one was allowed to enter without being accompanied by one of them, and without being searched on leaving the place. We should not give an adequate notion of the brutality shown by this "civilised" government of Baden, if we did not add that the venerable Prelate, an old man of eighty years, was not even allowed to leave his room for the necessities of nature without being followed by a *gens d'arme*. On the following day he was kept without food, in spite of the remonstrance of his Chaplain, from eight in the morning till five in the evening, till the poor old man fainted from exhaustion.

Whilst all this was going on, of course the Ecclesiastical business of the diocese was at a stand-still; all letters sent to the Archbishop were opened, and the government took measures in various parishes to get possession of the archives. The Catholics of Baden showed the deepest sympathy with their holy Prelate, and the bells and organs of all the churches were silent, except in a few places where the former were rung at the usual intervals by order of the government. Some touching instances of the affection of the people are mentioned, one of them that of a little girl bringing two rose-plants to the Archbishop, and afterwards going to the cathedral, which is close to the place, to pray for him. She had scarcely knelt down before an agent of the police seized her, and took her away to be interrogated and searched.

On the 26th the government despatched a Councillor of State, M. Brunner, to Rome, to endeavor to justify to the Holy See the measures they had taken in this conflict. That they feel themselves obliged to send an envoy at all, shows in how completely false a position they must be.

The Abbé Kastle, Vicar of the cathedral, and several students, who signed a protest against the imprisonment of the Archbishop, were next arrested. On the 27th the Archbishop was subjected to another examination, which lasted four hours, and throughout which he confounded his persecutors by his presence of mind, and the energy and precision, and at the same time the moderation, of his replies.

The government seem to have felt that they had gone as far as they could with safety, for on Monday, the 29th May, the Hofgericht, or Superior Court, assembled at Freiburg, delivered a judgment by which the imprisonment of the Archbishop was declared to be illegal. His advocates, Messrs. Schmitt and Lamcy, were both Protestants.

On the following day, May 30th, at half-past four in the afternoon, the magistrate, M. von Senger, announced to the Archbishop that his captivity was to cease that evening, adding—"The government hopes that you will now keep yourself quiet, at least till the negotiations with Rome are terminated." The Archbishop replied—"I will continue to act as I have done up to the present time, unless the Holy See orders me to pursue a different conduct." The Abbé Kastle and the students who had been arrested were also set at liberty.

On May 31st, the last day of the Month of Mary, during which many fervent prayers were addressed to the Help of Christians, all the bells in the churches of Freiburg were set ringing, having been silent for the Divine Offices ever since the arrest of the venerable Confessor of the Faith.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—PROTECTION FOR THE FISHERIES.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Late New Brunswick papers announce the following force for the protection of the fisheries this season:—Brig *Daring*, 12 guns, Commander Napier; steamer *Buzzard*, 6 guns, Commander Dobie; Canadian steamer *Dorris*, 2 guns; Government schooner *Daring*, 2 guns, and two hired schooners; the *Alice Rogers*, and *Sarah Adeline*, of 2 guns each. The Nova Scotia Government advertises for another schooner. A fire occurred at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 2d ult., which destroyed 60 tenements.

THE GREAT NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—We find in our Exchanges a table showing the extent of the five navies in the world. It purports to come from a pamphlet published by an intelligent American naval officer, and is doubtless correct, or nearly so. Here it is:

Vessels of War.	No. of Guns.
England, . . . . .	667
France, . . . . .	13,330
Russia, . . . . .	7,144
Holland, . . . . .	5,896
United States, . . . . .	2,319
	2,029

The same writer says:—"I find from the British Navy List of 1852, that the Government of Great Britain had 480 war vessels, besides those employed for harbor and coast defence, of which there are quite a large number. They do not, according to my computation, amount to quite so large a number as that stated above. But since the list was prepared, an addition has been made, in view of the Russo-Turkish war, which would doubtless, make the number as great as that stated above. Great Britain has now, according to a statement in an English paper, two hundred and two steam vessels of war, or fifty-five thousand three hundred horse power.

According to our last navy Register, the United States has two thousand one hundred and fifteen guns, instead of two thousand and twenty-nine, as stated above. It is clear that the United States, with a commerce and tonnage equal to that of Great Britain, has only about one-eighth of her naval force. This is too great a disparity. What would she do against England and France combined?"—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—The *Jersey Blue* has the following affecting story connected with the probable loss of this noble ship.

"During the latter part of our career in the Philadelphia post office, we became acquainted, among the mass of human beings whose face appeared daily at the general delivery window where we were stationed, with an intelligent, happy-looking Englishman, of about forty-five years of age, who came frequently to inquire for letters from home. He was a man of pleasing manners, and evidently had been well educated and accustomed to the refinements and elegancies of really good society. Being a stranger on our shores, he was glad to avail himself of an opportunity of conversing with us, and spoke freely of his past, and hoped for future. He had come over to Philadelphia, bringing with him a little son apparently about twelve years of age, to select a residence for the rest of his family which he had left in England, and to make all arrangements necessary to their comfort when they should arrive. He had accomplished this—had taken and furnished a house in Philadelphia, and was expecting letters from his wife informing of her sailing with their children in the steamer *City of Manchester*.

We handed him a letter.—It spoke of her expectation to sail in that steamer, and he went away with such glad anticipations as might be supposed to fill the heart of a husband and father so long absent from the wife and children whom he soon expected to meet and embrace again. A few days passed, and another foreign mail arrived, and with a letter to our friend from his wife, saying that she had not been able to make her arrangements to sail in the *Manchester* but that she should certainly sail in the *Glasgow*. Some time after they embarked in this ship and now he was unspeakably happy with the almost certainty of seeing his wife and children in a very few days, for the New York mail steamers generally make the passage but a few days sooner than our screw steamers. Soon he, with many others, commenced going down every day to Queen street wharf to look for the incoming steamer.

But who shall speak of the horrors to come? Day after day did he, with many others on that sad walk, go down to the wharf and strain his vision to descry among the numerous vessels down the river, the anxiously expected steamer. We saw him when the vessel had been some thirty days out and were startled at his appearance. The plump happy-seeming face of one month before, was haggard, as the face of Death, the eyes that so shortly before we had seen dance in the light of inward joy, were bloodshot, wild, and glaring upon us with a maniac expression. He walked mopingly away, but his face haunted us still. A few days after this a steamer arrived, bringing the report that a vessel somewhat resembling the *Glasgow* had been seen off the Bahamas; this report brought him to us again. Oh how that false hope had brightened his countenance! His eyes had regained their expression of intelligence, and he clung to his baseless hope, as a drowning man to a straw.

We left the post office a few days after this. Yesterday we inquired after this wretched man and was told that he had been for some time in the Lunatic Asylum, a raving maniac. May God reward in eternity!

Mr. Lucas, M.P., tells the following anecdote in the *Tablet*:—"Two years ago at the private view of the Royal Academy the late Sir Charles Napier was introduced to Cardinal Wiseman, and the conversation almost immediately turned on a picture representing one of Sir Charles's Indian battles, which hung before them, and about which the Cardinal asked some questions. Sir Charles almost immediately and rather abruptly gave the conversation another turn by the following exclamation:—"By-the-by, Cardinal Wiseman, your religion is shamefully ill-treated in India. I have been ashamed of the profuse thanks that have been given me by Catholics for some endeavors to render them the commonest justice. I have made repeated remonstrances on this subject, but I am sorry to say they have been very little attended to. The time is coming, when we shall require the union of all classes for the safety of our Indian empire, and I am sorry to say that everything is being done to break them into parties by injustice."

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BOW AND ARROW.—Bows and arrows, Franklin said, were good weapons, and not wisely laid aside—first, because a man may shoot as truly with a bow as with a common musket; secondly, because he can discharge four arrows in the time of charging and discharging one bullet; thirdly, because his object is not obscured from his view by the smoke of his own comrades; fourthly, because a flight of arrows seen coming upon them terrifies and disturbs the enemy's attention to his business; fifthly, because an arrow sticking in any part of a man disables him until it is extracted; and, sixthly, because bows and arrows are more easily provided everywhere than muskets and ammunition. 30,000 Frenchmen fell at Cressy, mostly pierced by the arrows and bolts of the English and of their Genoese auxiliaries.—*Household Words*.

PITCH INTO NICODEMUS.—A celebrated character of the State of New York, holding a high post in the law, was lately taken ill and confined to his bed for several days. His wife who is an angel of a woman, (as wives generally are,) proposed to read for him, to which he readily assented.

"My dear, what shall I read?"  
 "Oh, I don't care much what, anything you please."  
 "But have you no choice, dear?"  
 "None in the world, love; please yourself."  
 "Shall I read a chapter or two out of the Scriptures?"  
 "Oh, yes, that'll do very well."  
 "But what part of the Scriptures shall I read?"  
 "Any part you like, love."  
 "But, dear, you must have some choice, some little preference, we all have that."  
 "No, I have none in the world, dear; read any part you like best."  
 "But I would rather please you, dear John, and surely you will have a preference."  
 "Well, well, dear, if you will please me, then pitch into Nicodemus."

All the papers—and they are sustained by medical authority—in view of the halting advance of the cholera, affirm that "chloride of lime cannot be used too freely in sprinkling the gutters and all places emitting unsavory smells. A solution of copperas is an excellent article to throw into cess pools, as it prevents the escape of noxious gases."

IT DOES NOT PAY.—All apostates are moved to leave the church by pride, vanity, avarice or lust. When they do not get what they bargained for, they begin to see their folly. It appears that one or two apostates, about whom some noise has been made, have declared to their tempters that if the promises made to them be not fulfilled, they will go back to Popery. Poor souls.—*Boston Pilot*.

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, Is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

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