

The debate on the expulsion of the Jesuits took place on the 27th, was continued on the 28th, and on the 1st instant. The question "that the Jesuits be expelled the Confederation," when the numbers stood thus—for the expulsion, 10 cantons, and 2 half cantons; against it, 8 cantons, and 2 half cantons. Two cantons (St. Gall and Geneva) declined voting, but recommended that the cantons in which the Jesuits had established themselves should be called upon to remove them.

This decision leaves the matter unsettled, for a majority consisting of at least 12 cantons is necessary to render valid any vote.

It is much to be feared that the violent party will gain strength, and the loudest voice be listened to with utmost attention; but the people of Lucerne are firm in the defence of their rights, and will not easily be coerced.

Of the debates on the three days we can offer nothing like a fair account. The Protestant papers all over Europe publish the speeches against the Jesuits, but the Catholic body has no organ through which its answers may tell with the force they acquire from argument and principle.

M. Neuhauss (Berne) argued at great length that the Jesuits were dangerous, especially, because their object was the extirpation of Protestantism. We, he said, have no society for the extirpation of Catholicism, and we have a right to call on the Catholic cantons to expel these men.

M. Siegwart (Lucerne) said, the cause of the present agitation was not the Jesuits, whom his canton was determined to protect. The discontent of the Catholics at the suppression of the convents was an element of the present uneasiness.

The deputies of Uri, Schwytz, Unterwald, Zug, and Fribourg, defended the Jesuits, and asserted that all that had been said against them was mere calumny.

The deputy for Soieure, M. Monzinger, said that he represented a Catholic canton, but he was, nevertheless, instructed to demand the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Glaris and Outer Apenzell agreed with Berne. On the 28th Col. Luvini spoke for Ticino, a Catholic canton, but against the Jesuits.

Three other deputies spoke afterwards on the same side, but the Jesuits found a warm advocate in M. de Courten, the deputy of Valais, who boldly declared that his constituents were determined to resist with arms in their hands the execution of any federal decree for their expulsion.

Mr. Morier, on the part of England, delivered a cold-hearted letter from Lord Aberdeen, encouraging the cantons to preserve their Federal Government, but withholding all assistance. The note of M. Guizot was equally cold, but it is clear that the great powers will not let the cantons tear

each other to pieces. Whether they will preserve peace by punishing the wrong, or by sacrificing the right, remains to be seen.

The Times says.—"In the Diet the equality of the two parties, perhaps, increases the danger of the country; for, if the Radicals are unable to carry their measures of interference and coercion in the Catholic cantons by constitutional means, they will unquestionably resort to violence; and, if they do carry such measures by influence or by intimidation, the Catholic cantons are prepared to resist by arms the arbitrary interference of a bare majority in matters so affecting their religious rights and their cantonal independence. The attempt on the part of the Radical cantons to coerce their neighbours in their religious institutions or internal Government is a flagrant and revolutionary violation of the federal compact, and it is of comparatively little importance to the legal aspect of the case whether such coercion be sanctioned by the Diet or not. The question of the Jesuits in Lucerne is, however, a very weak and inadequate pretext for such a disturbance. In Friburg these same Jesuits have had a vast establishment for nearly twenty years; in the Valais they were established even when they were persecuted in every other part of Europe. Yet the proposal to invite seven Jesuits to assume the office of professors in a theological seminary in Lucerne at the close of the present year (for not one of them has set foot in the canton) brings the whole confederation to the verge of dissolution! The Pope has been solicited to interfere in order to prevent the Jesuits from accepting this unlucky invitation; but, although a well-informed contemporary in France asserts that the Court of Rome has prudently acceded to this request, we entertain great doubts as to the accuracy of this statement. The Pope certainly hesitated, if he did not refuse altogether to comply, foreseeing, probably, that if the order gave way in Lucerne it would not long hold its ground in any other canton."

ROME.

The election of a new Bishop to the vacant see of Galway may be now daily expected. From an interesting letter from the Eternal City, dated 23th of February, 1845, I give the following extract:—"You will be glad to hear that His Holiness has this week conferred a well-merited distinction on one of the most exemplary of the Irish clergy—the Rev. James P. Cooke, of Waterford. This learned and zealous clergyman, who has been for many years the professor of Theology in the college of that city, will receive, in a few days, from the Pope his diploma as Doctor of Divinity, not only on account of his many eminent services in the cause of religion, but also for his uniform and successful exertions in pro-