

rence the doctrines and practices immortalized by the author of the *Lettres Provinciales*, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that the exception made on this subject by the Swiss constitution is unjust and dangerous.

"I should be better pleased," says M. de Pressensé, "if in my country there existed one Jesuit the more rather than one liberty the less." For the present moment this country, so violently agitated fifteen years ago, is restored, at least externally, to its original tranquillity; but we have had full proof during the last few years in the troubles in connection with the Salvation Army, that that which governments and a populace have the most difficulty of learning to understand is *liberty of conscience*.

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*Post Scriptum.*—Since the preceding lines were written two facts of the greatest importance relating to our subject have attracted the attention of the public. One of them is the promotion of Mgr. Mermillod to the Cardinalate, on account of which he was received in solemn audience by the Federal Council, and had a triumphant reception by the town of Fribourg. The Protestant Press has shown indifference enough to the so-called honour bestowed by Leo XIII. on Switzerland in the person of one of her sons; and even the decree of expulsion made by the Government of Geneva against the Apostolic Vicar has not been in favour of the new Cardinal.

The second event which interests Catholicism in Switzerland, and even abroad, is the founding of a Catholic University at Fribourg, which will commence its course at the same time as the new University of Lausanne for the term of 1890-1891. The programmes of theological instruction are inspired, they say, by the worship of St. Thomas and the scholasticism of the Middle Ages, and it is feared, not without reason, that this institution will quickly become the home of "*intransigent*" ultramontanism in our Swiss country, and will send forth priests more devoted to Rome than to the cause of true liberty.

A. GRETILLAT.