

was immediately served upon the delinquents; and about thirty persons, among whom were women of sixty and seventy years of age, were prosecuted; and the total number of days of imprisonment adjudged to those who had been suspected of the crime of aiding a *curé* to remove his goods was 644.

M. C., *curé* of Glovelier, an old man of seventy, was incarcerated in the prison of Delemont without ascertained cause. After remaining in prison for a space of twenty-four hours, he learnt that the cause of his imprisonment was the having signed himself, at the close of a private letter, "*Curé of Glovelier.*"

M. H., *curé* of Rogenbourg, was also incarcerated at Delemont, because, having been cited to appear before Prefect G. on the 31st of November, he observed to the functionary that in November there *are* but thirty days! Total time of imprisonment, five days.

So monstrous an abuse of power in free Switzerland, and in the nineteenth century, could only bring its own condemnation. The sword became bent within the paws of the bear, and some years later the Bernese Government, like M. Bismarck, was itself vanquished by the *curés*, who came back to take possession of their posts, being recalled by the votes of their parishioners.

One of the deplorable results of this pitiful campaign has been to render this region inaccessible for a long time to evangelization, as testifies the experienced evangelist, M. Pointet, who had for eighteen years gone up and down France, but who had to make a hasty retreat from the Bernese Jura before the violence of a populace excited to madness by that to which they themselves had just been subjected.

The Federal Constitution, revised in 1874, considers sacred, as we need scarcely inform the reader, liberty of conscience, of association, and of worship. But one exception exists, that of the Jesuits, since 1848 forbidden the country by Swiss Federal law. Without being the least in the world partisans of the Jesuits, and while holding in abhor-