

SWITZERLAND: THE JESUITS.

The foreign arrivals from Havre and Liverpool, at New York this week, bring us late tidings from Switzerland, in relation to the so-styled "Jesuit troubles." As all European news of a complex nature, requires explanation to most American readers, we proceed to lay down the true facts, and the real present position of the Swiss troubles, according to the best of our information.

Switzerland, we may premise, since 1815, has been divided into 27 Cantons, or States. Of these nine are generally called Catholic, seven Calvinist, and the remaining six are of a mixed character in religion. Each Canton has its local legislature, while a Federal Diet, or Congress, composed of one member from each, meets alternately in some of the chief cities, every year. The state rights and the power of the Diet, are each defined, in much the same manner as with us. The entire population in 1827, somewhat exceeded two millions, and the whole revenue is about 2,500,000 dollars per annum.

The Canton of Lucerne in the present troubles, is a sort of South Carolina, in the Swiss Union. Standing on state rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution of 1815, the Legislature of Lucerne have applied to the General of the Jesuits at Rome for some members of that order, to take charge of the Universities endowed and founded by their Canton. In this it seems to us they are unquestionably right—but so did not think certain adjacent Cantons. Soldiers of the "Free Corps," stimulated by a party styling themselves "Radicals," have resolved to expel the Jesuits by force of arms, (or by procuring a special penal law for that purpose), from every Canton and corner of Switzerland.

The parties stand thus: *Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Uterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Valais, and Neuchâtel*, or eight States, insist that the management of State Universities is exclusively a State right. On the other hand, Zurich, Berne, Argaud, Thurgau, Scaffhausen, Soleure, Glaris, the Grisons, Vaud, Tessino, and St. Gall, consider it strictly a Federal question. Geneva, Appenzel, and Basel are much divided in opinion. In this list, the names of the Catholic Cantons are in italics, of the six of mixed creeds in CAPITALS, and the remaining, or seven cantons, are nearly or altogether Protestant in religion.

Thus our readers have before them the true position of the parties. Seven Catholic and one Protestant Canton make this a State question; five Protestant, two Catholic, and five mixed States, consider it a federal question. On both sides, Lucerne has friends, and on both opponents. The great discussion is, as to the legal mode of rightly ending this formidable controversy.

The Diet this year sits in Zurich. M. Mousson of that city, is the Landammann, or President, for the time being and is assisted by a Council, or Directory.

ROME.

In a secret consistory, held in the Palace of the Vatican on the 20th ult, the sovereign Pontiff proposed the following churches, viz.: The archiepiscopal church of Gnesen and Posen; the archiepiscopal church of Trajanopolis, *in partibus*; the archiepiscopal church of Thyane, *in partibus*; the archiepiscopal church of Damascus, *in partibus*; the episcopal churches of Jesi, Rimini, Ferentino, Bosina, Aquila, Mazzara (Sicily), Lacedonia (Sicily), Calanissetta (Sicily), Rosnavia (Hungary), Neosolio (Hungary), and Fata, *in partibus*. The demand of the *Pallium* was made in favour of the new Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen (Mgr. Leo de Przytuski.)

The Virgin Queen ELIZABETH gave the command of the fleet, at the time of the Spanish Armada to Lord Howard, of Effingham, a Catholic. She gave also the Governorship of Dover (in her time a most important fortress) to a Catholic; and she employed a Catholic (Lord de Clifford) to suppress a rebellion in the north of England.

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