Ordinary

1 Mr Southwell. Mount Dillon (Eadestown-Blessington parish) to Murray. On behalf of himself, his wife and Mr Rigby. Re the statement Murray and Dean Meyler asked him to obtain from the school teacher at Rathmore, he must decline to do so as it appears to them that Revd Mr Black is the proper person to do this, as he is in that area. Miss Long, the teacher had to resign her post as she was passed by at the communion rail by Fr Archer who abused her predecessor. Miss White, from the altar and she too had to resign. Southwell says that this affair of the schoolmistress is but a secondary consideration; everyone in the parish complains of Archer’s conduct, due to his unfortunate failing. He lists the main complaints and there are fears that the children will now be sent to Protestant schools. Archer does not seem to care what happens to the parishioners, etc. etc. 1 Feb. 1843.

2 Fr O’Reilly. Wellington. New Zealand to Murray (this letter did not arrive in Dublin until September 1843). The passage was long and dangerous, with the ship striking a rock off the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived to find no church, no presbytery; he has few Catholics and has to say Mass in a room in a public house. As he is penniless he asks that Murray have a collection made for his mission or ask the Propagation of the Faith to help. The money may be sent through Bishop Pompalier. He will try to learn the Maori language as there
are numbers of them with no knowledge of Christianity. 7 Feb. 1843.

3 M.S. Weyne ('.'), Mount St Chapel, to Murray. (Very illegible). A long account of his/her misfortunes and a defence against some stories Murray was told about him. 'I may have been imprudent but not guilty.' 15 (?) Feb. 1843.

4 J. McAuley (?), Dept of Education, to Murray. A letter of thanks for Murray's "undeserved and unexpected kindness'. He hopes his own future conduct will prove his gratitude. 12 Feb. 1843.

5 Fr Bernard Fitzpatrick. Booterstown (later abbot of Mount Melleray) to Murray, telling him that he wishes to resign as curate, as he feels drawn to the religious life. 21 Feb. 1843.

6 Francis Grene, Castle Connell, to Murray. He has been told that Murray and Mrs Ball (Loreto) have been appointed trustees for the management of the property in Limerick belonging to his cousin, Miss Eleanor Arthur, also property in Co. Tipperary. He is a tenant for some of Miss Arthur's land and seeks an abatement of his rent; because of the recent depressed state of agriculture he is obliged to seek this reduction; he has also written to Mrs Ball asking same. He encloses a letter from Mrs Catherine Arthur in support of his plea but asks for it to be returned when read by Murray and Mrs Ball. 24 Feb. 1843.

7 Printed notice: a Confraternity of Our Lady was established in the Pro-Cathedral by Murray; gives it the rules and indulgences. 1 Mar. 1843.

8 Anthony Williams, c/o post office. Walsall, England, to Murray (cf. nos 83. 86. and 91 in File 31/9 for previous letters from same). Another begging letter; he thanks Murray for £5 sent and explains his failure to obtain work promised in a 'saddlery warehouse'. He is now penniless again but proposes to become a hawker and peddle saddlery goods around the country. He needs money to pay for a hawker's license and to get started in this; if Murray will help him he will never again ask him for money, but will endeavour to repay all Murray has given him. 14 Mar. 1843.

Michael O'Brien, North William Street, Dublin, to Murray. A complaint against a Fr Murphy of Irishtown who pledged himself as a priest to pay £300 to O'Brien as his (Murphy's) sister's dowry. He has not paid it and the O'Brien's wish to educate their six children properly; O'Brien brought the case before the vicars general and it is now going before Murray. Murphy is offering £100 now, which is most unfair considering all Mrs O'Brien did for him in a matter Murray knows of. O'Brien is putting the matter in the hands of a solicitor, but he wishes first to acquaint Murray who will receive the vicars general's report today. 20 Mar. 1843.
10 Document sent to Murray by John R. Corballis on 25 March 1843. His perusal and suggested amendments in a draft of a deed of trust made by Maria Parker in favour of three Carmelite nuns in St Joseph's, Ranelagh. 25 Mar. 1843.

11 Letter from someone (signature undecipherable) to Murray. He recommends the bearer, a Miss Maguire, about whom he recently spoke to Murray. She faithfully served a family of the writer's congregation and he hopes that Murray can do something for her. 29 Mar. 1843.

12a Doctor's prescription signed O'Ferrall stating that it would be injudicious for His Grace (Murray?) to abstain for two days in succession, or to eat less at breakfast considering the present state of his health. 10 Apr. 1843.

12b Patrick Meade, 8 Upper Ormonde Quay, to Murray. An employee who defrauded him last year has now been appointed clerk of Bridge Street chapel; he has been unable to obtain justice from this man, James Moran, and he now asks Murray to make an inquiry into the matter. 20 June 1843.

13 E.B. MacLaughlin, St Isidore's, Rome, to Murray. He is back from Gibraltar where he did what he could, according to Dean Hamilton's instructions, to mend matters; but Fr Freyre, Gibraltar, kept writing to Rome and gave Propaganda an erroneous idea of Dr Hughes' situation. Propaganda thinks that Hughes was imprudent and hasty and accuse the writer of inciting instead of checking him. A Spanish student in Rome adds fuel to the fire by intriguing against Hughes. Propaganda formerly treated the writer favourably but now all except Cardinal Franzoni treat him coldly. He asks Murray, who knew him so long in Dublin, to refute this; also, he has been told that a report is circulating in Dublin that he is the cause of Hughes's misfortunes. He would like this publicly denied. 3 June 1843.

14 Anthony Williams to Murray (cf. 8 above and letters in file 31/9 listed in same). Another begging letter. His work as a hawker has reduced him to a skeleton and he is again penniless and in bad health. Five shillings a week would suffice him. He asks for help. 22 June 1843.

15 Robert Ballantyne, Dorset Street, to Murray. He is still unpaid for work on the portico, Pro-Cathedral, completed two years ago, though the agreement was that he was to be paid within six months of completion of work. He asks Murray to see that he is paid. 23 June 1843.

16 Anthony Williams to Murray (cf. 8 and 13 above). As he got no reply to last letter (13 above) he writes again for some help; otherwise he will die of starvation. 3 July 1843.
Two printed copies of the secretary's report read at a meeting of the pro-cathedral parishioners on 9 July 1843. An account of the finances and sums still owing; parishioners are asked to subscribe to clear the remainder of debt (£450). 9 July 1843.

Anthony Williams to Murray (cf. 8, 13 and 15 above). A similar begging letter. 21 July 1843.

Fr Stephen Walsh, P.P., Corofin, Co. Clare, to Murray. He made three unsuccessful applications to the National Board of Education. Because of the success of a school in his parish and increased attendances, he applied for a grant to extend, but did not receive same. The school originally cost the board nothing as it was given free; he asks Murray to try to secure needed grant for extension. 28 July 1843.

Sr M. Jannine (Fannin?), Convent of St Teresa (Carmel) to Murray asking him to appoint a convenient date and hour for a reception and profession ceremony. 1 Aug. 1843.

Pere des Genettes, Our Lady of Victories, Paris (founder of Confraternity of Mary Immaculate, Refuge of Sinners) to a reverend mother, sending her the act of aggregation to his arch confraternity (for her community). He asks her to translate it and display a copy in a place where all will see it. 7 Aug. 1843.

Letter (in French like preceding letter) from someone, signature undecipherable, to Murray. He regrets having missed seeing Murray when he called; he was informed that Murray would be out of Dublin for 15 days, by which time he himself will be back in Paris. He is leaving two volumes of a set entitled *L'Art Encyclopedie du XIX Siecle*, for Murray's two subscriptions, one for himself, one for Maynooth College. It is a 15 vol. set and the price of the complete sets (30 vols) is £12/2/-.

Printed copy of a petition from Rev. Thaddeus O'Malley, late rector of Malta University to the house of lords, protesting against his dismissal from that office. 22 Aug. 1843.

Miller, cure of Y'Zou, Libourne (diocese of Bordeaux) to Dr Hamilton, the Pro-Cathedral. He has two requests: (1) a nephew of his in Bordeaux Seminary wishes to go to Philadelphia and wishes a letter of introduction to Dr Kenrick or Dr Moriarty from Murray. (2) He would like to be placed (himself) in Dublin diocese; he is now 50, but fears for the future of the church in France. He asks Hamilton to do what he can to obtain these requests for him. 29 Aug. 1843.

Copy of a statement signed by 24 parish priests and curates in Fingal area; they agree as to propriety of convening the repeal meeting at Clontarf. A note with this, signed by T.M. Ray, one of the prosecu-
ted transversers, states that this document is the original requisition for the Monster Repeal Meeting, Clontarf, 8 October 1843, which was suppressed by the lord lieutenant by public proclamation. Saturday, 7 October. Fr P.F. Tyrrell, Lusk, a signatory, was indicted with O'Connell and his fellow transversers. (Undated). (Fr Tyrrell was sent forward for trial but died before it. 4 Dec. 1843. (Cf. Donnelly Dublin Parishes, Part XVI, p. 111. also Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell by W.J. Fitzpatrick. (2 vols. London 1888). II. pp. 310-311).

26 Fr Myles Gaffney. Maynooth College, to Murray. Priests from various parts of the country have been writing to him about the Sacred Heart devotion and the establishment of the Sacred Heart Confraternity in their parishes. There is some difficulty re the indulgences attached to the confraternity. Gaffney thinks that permission has to be obtained from Rome for this, though bishops can grant permission to establish the confraternity. Gaffney asks Murray to speak to the bishops about this at their next meeting. 14 Nov. 1843.

27 Anthony Williams (cf. 8, 13, 15 and 17 above) to Murray. He is now in London and encloses a copy of a petition (shown to no one yet, save Murray), which he is sending to the queen through Lord Marsh. Williams's brother-in-law works for the queen's saddler; the petition states that the petitioner (Williams) has invented a means of stopping runaway horses whether ridden or harnessed to a carriage; this will save Her Majesty's life and those of her many subjects if accidents occur; he hopes to be rewarded. His clothes are in pawn and he cannot appear before respectable persons until he redeems them; he asks Murray for £5. 28 Nov. 1843.

28 Same to same. Though he promised never again to trouble Murray for money, he is now destitute again, an outcast, his landlady has given him notice to quit unless he pays 15/- at once. He cannot yet present his petition to the queen; he has other important discoveries that may earn money. Unless Murray sends help at once he will starve to death. 16 Dec. 1843.


30 Collection of documents concerning the suppression of O'Connell's Monster Repeal Meeting at Clontarf. The Government Proclamation: O'Connell's orders to dismantle platform, tents, etc. at. Clontarf; his warnings sent to all places within a thirty-mile radius of Dublin. The messengers' reports of seeing no copies of the government proclamation in several of the places visited (to put up O'Connell's warning). Statements as to the hours of posting (a) the Clontarf Proclamation,(b) O'Connell's warning. Oct. 1843.
31 Parish reports presented to Murray on his visits to parishes for confirmation in 1843. Included are: Clontarf, Rathmines, Kingstown, Wicklow, Kilquade, Barnderrig, Arklow, Newtownmountkennedy, Rathdrum, Newbridge-Rathdrum, Athy, Castledermot, Dunlavin, Ballymore-Eustace, Crookestown, Kilcullen, Blackditches, Blessington, Saggard-Rathcoole, Sandyford.

Dr Murray: Pastorals

32 Printed copy of Murray's 1843 Lenten Pastoral Letter. 20 Feb. 1843.

Irish Bishops

33 Dr Kinsella, Ossory, to Murray. Kinsella is sending Fr Birch with a letter to Mr Grant, Wicklow, on Tuesday. Kinsella thinks Birch a very good priest despite his French manners. The archbishop of Bourges was sorry to lose him, but France did not agree with his health. Kinsella has refused to attend Mr O'Connell's meeting and banquet and wrote saying that he was determined to keep clear of politics. This gave great offence to younger clergy in Ossory. Mr O'Hanlon's friends. Dr Healy had not the courage to publish a letter he wrote, at Kinsella's suggestion, backing Murray. People urge Kinsella to go away for a few days, but he will not stir even though he must hear the shouts from the banquet. 4 June 1843.

34 Dr Crotty, Cloyne, to Murray. He heard that Murray would be for some days at Maynooth so he delayed sending the order for £610 which Murray promised to send on to Dr Cullen, Rome; he asks Murray to acknowledge receipt of same. 12 June 1843.

34a (Note on envelope in Murray's hand states that this was for the Murray Crotty Burse, Irish College, Rome).

35 Dr Crolly, Armagh, to Murray. As he is beginning visitation of his diocese, he cannot attend meeting of Maynooth trustees earlier than 19 September. He discusses Fr Renaghan's appointment as head of (he Dunboyne House and suggests that he be given a two-month trial period in that office. Some of the bishops will not like a 19 September meeting, seeing that there is another meeting in November. 29 July 1843.

36 Dr Kinsella, Ossory, to Murray. He asks Murray to adopt a Fr Purcell, once a professor in St Kieran's, since back in Ferns where he has suffered because he keeps clear of politics. Kinsella gives an outline of Purcell's priestly work, of how he was treated in Ferns, and wishes to recommend him highly. 11 Dec. 1843.

Foreign Bishops

37 Dr Hughes, Gibraltar, to Murray. He sends Murray a copy of the letter he sent to the governor. He writes at length about a Jesuit, Fr
Joachim Freyre, who has given him much trouble and has written to Propaganda making allegations against Hughes. 23 Mar. 1843, from Gibraltar.

38 Fr Clancy, vicar apostolic of British Guiana and parish priest of Georgetown City to Murray. On arrival in Georgetown he found that Revd J. Kelly, whom he authorised to collect the pew rents during his absence, had left no account of the payments nor any legal power by which Clancy could claim them. He asks Murray to ask Kelly, through his brother in Dublin dioceses, to pay the amounts at once or Clancy must sue him in the courts which would be painful to Clancy as a bishop and disgraceful to Kelly himself. P.S. Mary Frances Gaynor has summoned the superiors for 150 dollars wages she says are due; the claim was dismissed until Clancy's return on claim that she was a lay sister, not a servant. He asks Murray to request Dr O'Connell to transmit moneys due from the Propagation of the Faith. 20 Sep. 1843. (Cf. File 31/9, No. 115).

39 The bishop of Gap. (bishop-elect, then vicar-general) to Murray. (Cf. File 31/9, no. 35). He has heard that the nuns sent to Agra (Tibet) last October are doing well there despite the very hot climate. The government received them well and has promised to protect them; already they have had two converts among their pupils. But they badly need some books for religious instruction in English; he encloses a list of those required. If Murray will get them and send to address given, the writer will pay as before. He also heard from Fr Hand, Dublin Missionary College, who is willing to educate two priests for Tibet if Murray gives permission; further re same. 6 Oct. 1843.

40 Dr C.A. Reisach, bishop of Eichstadt, to Murray. One Thomas Michael Gastel, a huckster/innkeeper in the town has written to Dublin several times in the past for a certificate of his marriage to Maria Anna Sweetmann in Liffey Street church, 16 June 1825. Fr O'Connell officiating. He got no reply; now the magistrates will revoke his licence to trade if he does not obtain this within four weeks. As the man is in great distress, Reisach asks Murray to do all he can to have certificate forwarded immediately. 25 Nov. 1843.

41 Charles Forbin-Janson, bishop of Nancy and Tout, to an unnamed vicar-apostolic in a pagan mission. He writes from Paris. The work (of the Holy Childhood) which he founded only last May has already produced results, rescuing abandoned infants and baptising them in China and other pagan lands. He encloses documents on the association and summarises its aims, allocations made, etc.; he describes how the French prelates, including two cardinals have given it approval, how the faithful support it, how the religious and the schools
organise and publicise it. His correspondent is asked to list needs in his vicariate, so that appropriate help can be sent. Although so recently founded, alms come to the association in abundant measure, with a promise of even more financial support. The happy suggestion made by his correspondent (that subscribers might like to have a rescued infant receive their baptismal name at its baptism), has made the work even more popular, establishing a link between the benefactor in France and the unknown and distant brother or sister. He himself had wished to be a missionary priest, but circumstances beyond his control made that impossible, so he devotes his final years to this work. Perhaps, even yet, he may share 'the honour and the dangers' of missionary life, if only for a few days. 8 Oct./Dec. 1843.

France
42 E.L. Murphy, Paris, to Murray. When Murray sends, via Mr Curtis, the £4 due from Mrs Ball, the writer would be obliged if he would tell Curtis to transmit it in the manner that will cause least delay as anxiously awaited. 2 Apr. 1843.

43 Same to same. A similar letter. Curtis is often indisposed and his clerks do not forward the money for weeks. The writer asks that Curtis be told this and asked to expedite the payment. 9 Apr. 1843.

44 L.B. Byrne, Paris, to Murray. She has been a governess with the same family for many years. The daughter of family is now nineteen, and the son, fourteen, is going on to college, so she is unemployed. She is fluent in French, German and Italian and seeks a post, preferably in London. As she has to support her mother she cannot accept less than £100 a year, but she would welcome a resident teaching post with the Loreto nuns or some similar order known to Murray. She is also occupied in translating some French and German texts for girls' schools into English. Mr Brady, who could have given her a good reference, has died, but the family she has been with for so long will supply testimonials that she hopes will be found acceptable. 5 Aug. 1843.

45 E.L. Murphy (cf. 42 and 43 above) to Murray. A lady now on her way to Dublin will be returning to Paris about the middle of October. The writer asks Murray to have Mrs Ball's money sent to Mr Curtis on 10th; the lady mentioned will call for it on her return journey and bring it to the writer. 23 Sep. 1843.

Roman Agent
46 Dr Cullen, Rome, to Murray. He has not written for some time as there has been nothing to report. A consistory will soon be held at
which four cardinals will be promoted; he names those who are expected to be promoted. He mentions changes in the personnel of Propaganda and describes the attainments of Mgr Brunelli, who is expected to be appointed secretary of Propaganda. No good news yet from Spain or Portugal, news from Spain most disquieting; but some good has resulted in that Spanish friars who went to Mesopotamia are reconciling many schismatics there and the Capuchins, also expelled from Spain, have converted 300,000 Indian natives in Venezuela. Nine other Spanish missionaries have gone to China. Things are in a bad way in Nova Scotia; it was well that Dr Walshe was sent there; nothing has yet happened about Ceylon; the pope will not force Mr Russell to go there if he is so disinclined; they will probably be writing to Murray to send someone instead of Russell. The Pope is in good health and is urging the completion of the work on St Paul's Basilica to have it ready for the jubilee (1850), a loan of a million is being raised for that; the building will be a very noble one. Among the many strangers now in Rome is a daughter of the Emperor of Russia, Princess Leuchtenberg. She was received by the Pope to whom she gave a letter from her father. He reports on Dublin students in the Irish College. No one as yet named for Clogher diocese, but Dr Boylan is mentioned as the most likely nominee.

19 Jan. 1843.

Cardinal Acton (Roman agent) to Murray. The O.F.M. provincial in Ireland, Fr Killian, gave him Murray's letter. The cardinal will do his utmost to help Fr Killian who has been well received by the Franciscan General to whom he confided his project. 19 May 1843.

Dr Cullen, Irish College, Rome, to Murray. As the Irish bishops are to have a meeting soon he encloses the annual report on the college for their perusal. Things are very satisfactory; the students are good but more care should be taken when selecting students for Rome, as to their attainments and abilities. He thanks Dr Crotty, Cloyne, who has founded a bourse for students from his diocese: this improves the college's financial position. 17 Oct. 1843.

(Enclosed in the preceding). Report by Cullen on the Irish College, Rome, for preceding year. This is a separate report with special mention of Dublin students. All are excellent except one sent by Fr Doyle (Morrison/Harrison) who sings well and is very ingenious but is no student; Cullen thinks he will have to be sent home. David Dunne from Lismore, sent by Dr. Foran to be adopted by some foreign mission, is so exceptionally good that Cullen recommends him to Murray for Dublin diocese. The Bologna troubles are over but some banditti still infest the roads. The Pope is well, now 79, but suffers more anxiety because of the withdrawal of some of his subjects. Cullen made mistakes in the list of appointments to
American dioceses in his last letter; he corrects these now. The bishop of St Louis died in Rome aged 54. Cullen describes this prelate's work; his loss is greatly deplored. They are on vacation at Tivoli, but will be back in Rome soon. He forgot to mention Walter Murphy, a Dublin student; not as good as the others but will probably get through his course. 18 Oct. 1843.

50 Same to same. He thanks Murray for £145 sent; he cannot sufficiently thank Murray for his continuing kindness. He is suffering from a severe headache and cannot write more except to say that the Pope is well and a few days ago told Cullen how very pleased he was with the declaration of the Irish bishops on the pensioning of the clergy. 9 Dec. 1843.

Marked 'More Important'

51 Fr Bernard Fitzpatrick, C.C., Booterstown, to Murray (cf. 5 above). Ten years have passed since he first told Murray that he wished to enter religion. (He became the abbot of Mount Melleray) His desire is now as strong as ever, so he requests Murray's permission to leave next Wednesday, as the least inconvenient date. He feels that his family and others will oppose his intention, so far known only to Murray and the trappist superior in England. He thinks he has waited long enough for his desire to be tested. 15 Feb. 1843.

52 'A Parishioner' to Murray. Complaint about arrangements in Kingstown parish and about the P.P., Fr Sheridan, who is not anxious about the outlying portions of the parish or their chapels-of-ease, i.e. Dalkey and Little Bray, nor will he allow his curates who are zealous men, if not very good preachers, to do their best for these areas. A very long letter; also complaints about the lack of religious instruction for the poorer people of the parish. 24 Mar. 1843.

53 Lord Clifford to Murray. He encloses a copy of an extract from a letter he has just posted to O'Finan, Killala, in Rome. (Extract: summary: Lord Beaumont had no authority to make the declaration in the name of the Catholic peers of England, as reported in the newspapers. This declaration, made in the house of lords, referred to Bishop Higgins', Ardagh, speech in Ballina. This was reported in 'Dr MacHale's paper. The Freeman's Journal'. He continues at length re MacHale, O'Connell and the Repeal movement.) He foresees nothing but trouble for Ireland and the church if the policies of Cardinal Lambruschine continue and if the pope does not intervene actively. 24 May 1843.

54 J.deCourcy-Laffan, Vichy, to Murray. He congratulates Murray on his letter to his clergy which was reprinted in Galignani's Messenger; he thinks it will prevent the clergy from being drawn into 'the political vortex now prevailing in Ireland.'; repeal of the union
would be no remedy for Ireland's grievances. He hopes all the bishops will follow Murray's lead. He will call upon Murray when he is in Dublin at the end of the summer. He has toured the U.S. and the British, French and Spanish West Indies recently but contracted a liver complaint in S. Domingo after a bout of yellow fever which almost killed him; he is now taking the waters and baths at Vichy and finds them beneficial. 'Our mutual friend, Lord Langlesey' is following the cold water system now much lauded in the English press with benefit to his health. 2 June 1843.

55 Mario Torlonia, Rome, to Murray. Murray's letter, sent by Mrs Wolfe, was given to his brother by mistake and he did not receive it until now. He and his wife have invited Mrs Wolfe and her daughter to their home and they will drive them to the campagna; his brother Alessandro is giving a ball and will invite them. All family are well. He writes a few lines in English at the end of his letter but says he has almost forgotten the language. (This nobleman, when a boy, was brought to London by Murray and left in the care of a tutor to learn English; he and Murray corresponded over the years.) 18 June 1843.

56 Fr Henry O'Shea, Merchants' Quay, to Murray. He thanks Murray for writing; he consents to accepting the office; though feeling unfit for it, the knowledge that Murray supports and protects him, gives him courage. He asks Murray to look over the little book he encloses, this will show the wretched condition of the Merchant's Quay house and he declares a letter that appeared in the papers false; large sums, one of £1,200 are now claimed; there is no proper account of expenditure and all the leases are in Fr Murphy's name; he is the legal possessor and if he died things would be in a sad way; it is well that the affairs of the order are now in Murray's hands. 14 July 1843.

57 C. W. Russell, Liverpool, to Murray. As someone is leaving for Ireland he encloses a letter entrusted to him in Rome by Ab. Palma for Murray; otherwise he would wait and deliver it in person. He gives news from Rome which he left on 3 July. The pope was in excellent health; he reports on a conversation he had with the Holy Father concerning events in Ireland (Repeal'); he also mentions the appointment of a priest of St Philip Neri's order in Ceylon; all the priests there are of that order. It seems certain now that Dr McNally will be appointed to Clogher, as perhaps Murray has already been informed. Franzoni sent best wishes to Murray. So do Cullen and Kirby whom the writer met the other evening. 3 Aug. 1843.

58 Fr James Maher, P.P., Carlow-Graigue, evidently to Dr Cullen, Rome, his cousin. (He is in Liverpool and gives news of the Cullen and Verdon relatives there). He thinks that the Mercy nuns took on too much in attempting to found three houses at the same time, one
in Pittsburgh. He went to see the house they have bought in Liverpool and thinks the price too much and the accommodation wretched. 'If the inmates of the poorhouse had not better accommodation, they might justly complain of being ill-treated.' He writes at great length on the Repeal movement which he praises; he thinks that the bishops and clergy not in favour of it are prudent in not saying anything to oppose it. He cannot sufficiently praise the good Fr Mathew's temperance movement is doing and he gives details. He also discusses economics, the lessened demand for cattle which means a ruinous price for farmers, etc. 25 Aug. 1843.

59 Fr R./P. Cooper, one of the Pro-Cathedral priests, to Murray. Dr Hamilton told him that Murray was mortified to read in the newspapers that he and a fellow curate in the cathedral figures among 'the list of agitators at the dinner in Tara.' (after the monster meeting). He and his companion were not at the dinner; they were at the meeting and went there simply out of curiosity and stood on the edge of the crowd. Later he approached the editor of the paper and asked that their names not be given; but due to some error, they were named as being present at the dinner, though then far from Tara. He apologises and deeply regrets the mortification caused Murray by his action, which he would, if he could, now recall. 28 Aug. 1843.

60 Anti-Repeal poster, sent by one J. Byrne to Murray with a note telling the archbishop that as soon as those who produced it posted it up it was torn down and they themselves threatened with death if they dared to post it up again. 1843. (The poster is signed Candidas Verax)

Dr Murray

61 Maria O'Reilly, 120 Warwick Street, Leamington Spa, to Murray. She bequeathed £1,000 and £700 to the secular clergymen's common fund (clergymen of London District), but now wishes to change that in favour of her compatriots. She wishes to be informed how this can be effected. She is now aged and in bad health; she is the only surviving daughter of Matthew O'Reilly, Francis Court, Francis Street, Dublin who died in 1785 and she has lived outside Ireland since 1797. Her wish is that whatever she has should benefit her own country and countrymen. 4 Jan. 1843.

62 Rev. H. Huddon to Murray. Writing from London (in French) he says that he sends a letter from Mgr Ple of Montreal; (his he meant to deliver in person but he is on his way to Rome and will not visit Ireland until he is returning from there. Ple enquires re the Christian Brothers of Waterford; the writer visited them in Liverpool when passing through. The superior (here told him that the best way to
obtain brothers for Montreal would be through Murray, so he asks him to write to Brother Riordan, Mount Sion, Waterford, asking for two or three brothers to come to Canada next summer and state what is required for their establishment there. When Murray has Riordan's reply he would greatly oblige by forwarding same to the bishop of Montreal. By Ple's letter Murray will see that before the writer left Montreal he met Mr Hughes whom Murray sent, a very promising young man; he will be a great help to the many Irish in Montreal and its surroundings. 16 Jan. 1843.

63 Fr Whelan (an order priest from Dublin) to Murray. He is on his way to Bombay to which diocese he has been appointed coadjutor. He fulfilled the commission entrusted to him by Murray re the Irish Sisters of Charity. He encloses rescripts conferring the degree of Doctor on Fr Laphen and the P.P. of SS. Michael and John's; he requested this in return for many kindnesses received from these priests and trusts that Murray will not regard it as an interference in diocesan affairs. He gives news from Rome: the consistory at which new cardinals are to be named; new appointments in Propaganda; difficulties in the mission in India, e.g. Goa, where the clergy cling to privileges they obtained under an early concordat, the visit of English vicars-apostolic to Rome etc. etc. 16 Jan. 1843.

64 A copy of a letter from Murray to Dr Crolly. Armagh. He feels highly embarrassed by a letter just received from Propaganda re the election of candidate for Clogher diocese. He quotes the relevant passage from the Propaganda letter (in Latin): Propaganda, queries the bishops' recommendation of Dr Boylan for the Clogher vacancy; granted that he is of noted zeal with 30 years' pastoral experience, age 60; his piety and skill as a theologian and preacher are conceded, but he does not seem to compare with the other candidate, recommended by almost all the Clogher clergy, Dr McNally. The latter is 55 and Propaganda learns that he is one of the foremost Maynooth professors and has a reputation throughout Ireland for his learning: his piety is also well attested. Propaganda knows that McNally is opposed to the National System of Education, but this would be no reason for the bishops to oppose his candidature. Murray is asked to think the matter over and let Propaganda know his opinion. Continuing his letter to Crolly, Murray asks him to advise him how to reply; Murray would not be surprised but that the old Bishop (of Clogher) had prompted this letter from Propaganda 17 Feb. 1843.

65 Fr Daly, Barnaderrig, lo Murray. He cannot see Murray on 16th because of the marriage of a parishioner at which he is to officiate; he will call later. 17 Feb. 1843.

66 Murray to Dr Crolly, Armagh. Referring to his of the previous day (cf. 64 above). He suggests a possible way of answering Propagandas
letter, if Crolly thinks the suggestion a good one; but if he does not think well of it he is to discard the suggestion. 18 Feb. 1843.

67 The Austrian minister, Baron de Neumann, Chandoshouse, London, to Murray. Baron de Brady, in his will, bequeathed a large sum to the military academy in Vienna, stipulating that the Catholic archbishop of Dublin be asked to nominate an Irish-born Catholic boy of good character for education in that academy. If the archbishop could not avail of the bequest his right of nominating a boy would revert to the Emperor of Austria who would have the right to choose the son of an Austrian officer of Irish descent or, failing that, the son of any Austrian officer. The place in the military academy will be vacant on 1 October next and Murray's candidate, if he has one should arrive in Vienna end of August. The academy is under the direction of the Archduke John of Austria and the boy is not to be under thirteen or over fifteen years. After six years military and ordinary education in the academy he will be commissioned as an officer in the Austrian army. All his expenses, travel from Ireland, clothing etc. will be provided for and he will receive 10 florins a month pocket money. Murray's reply to this letter will be forwarded to the Austrian government. 4 Mar. 1843.

68 (Enclosed in the preceding) Draft of Murray's reply to the foregoing. When replying earlier to Baron de Neumann Murray expressed the hope that he would soon be able to nominate a suitable candidate for the vacant place in the engineers academy in Vienna to avail of the de Brady bourse. He now has a very suitable youth, Mr J.R.H.; he describes this boy's qualifications. The boy will be sent to Vienna to arrive there at the end of August, as requested. Murray is grateful for the ambassador's trouble in this matter and will await any further instructions re the matter. 25 Apr. 1843.

5 Letters from Scotland

69 Fr Brenner, Paisley. Scotland, to Murray. Thanking him for £5 received, and for a previous £5, both sent for the relief of distress among his people. He apologises for not acknowledging the first donation, but he was besieged by hundreds of starving people; he fed 1,200 of them and bought shoes and stockings for 100 children. He hears that he may be summoned to London to report to a select committee of the House of Commons on the distress in Paisley. 19 Feb. 1843.

70 Same to same. He acknowledges a further donation of £4 odd. His congregation prays for Murray. 25 Feb. 1843.

71 Same to same. Acknowledging a further donation of £4.10. He spoke to his people and asked prayers for Murray. 27 Feb. 1843.
71A Fr John Carolan, Paisley, to Murray. Fr Brenner left for London to give evidence about the distress. Carolan acknowledges £17 sent by Murray. He is very grateful. 4 Mar. 1843.

72 Same to same. Acknowledgment of a further sum of £1.10. 13 Mar. 1843.

73 Comte de St Prieuz (?) London, to Murray (cf. 21 above) He was assured by the French bishops that the Irish prelates would enthusiastically support him in his promotion of his company's Encyclopedic du XIX Siecle. As he has not had any reply from Murray he thinks he may have omitted his London address from his last letter. He now supplies it and will be surprised if Murray does not subscribe to the volumes. 27 Feb. 1843.

74 Fr Matthew Keogh, SS. Michael & John's, to Murray. As the feast of St Martin, martyr, occurs in the Roman breviary on 12 November, but in the Irish calendar, was permanently transferred because it coincided with the feast of St Livinius, he draws Murray's attention to two extracts (in Latin) which indicate that the feast of St Martin, martyr, should be on 16 November and it was always held on that date up to 1818 or 1819. He only wishes to point this out to Murray. 21 Apr. 1843.

75 Dr Miley. Pro-Cathedral staff, to Murray. Concerning a newspaper report which Murray said was a bad one and which Miley agrees was wretchedly bad; he tells how he told the editor that it was more of a caricature than a report. He searched everywhere but cannot find the 'ill-starred production' in which he (Miley) is supposed to have regretted that the government put down the Young Ireland revolt. He never made such a remark. He denounces the whigs as anti-Catholic. A deputation is being sent to England to seek aid; he has been asked to go but he wishes to know if Murray approves of his going with the deputation. 9 May 1843.

76 W. Dyott, secretary of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, to Murray. Because of the word Mediator occurring in Murray's letter of 1 May the members of his association think the former letter they sent him was not sufficiently clear. They did not intend that Murray should mediate or meet O'Connell at all; they simply wish to state facts they think Murray and the hierarchy should be made aware of, before these facts are published. They will send the paper, or a deputation, to His Grace - whichever he wishes. 6 June 1843.

77 Mr (Fr?) Mulholland, to Murray. Dr Murphy of Cork is to intercede with Dr Crolly for him (Mulholland). He thanks Murray for his good offices in the case and apologises for his past conduct. 9 June 1843.
Two newspaper cuttings re Bernard Kirby: (1) his letter to Lord Beaumont who suggested that the Catholic clergy should be recruited only from 'the wealthy merchant, the fat grazier, the ambitious though impoverished lord.' Kirby vehemently rebukes Beaumont, 21 August 1843. (2) Mr/Fr Kirby at a public meeting in 1843 denounces the practice of leaving ships transporting convicts to Van Diemen's Land without chaplains for the felons, all Catholics.

More O'Neill at St Leonard's on Sea, to Murray. He will do his utmost to effect the matter Murray referred to in his letter. He suggests how best to approach Lord Stanley re this. 2 July 1843.

Same to same. A copy of a letter addressed to Lord Stanley, H.M. secretary of state for the colonies, enclosing to him a letter addressed to Murray by the cardinal-secretary of Propaganda re the Catholic church in Corfu. The writer (More O'Neill) recalls to Stanley a former request made through him by Murray asking him to intervene with the senate in Corfu to end the persecution of Catholics. He regrets that Stanley's reply at that time did not hold out much hope of redress, mentioning as it did, the Greeks' intention of appropriating the Latins' property and the unwillingness of Britain to infringe the terms of their treaty with Greece. The writer sees the force of Stanley's argument and his assurance that such was the final word on the matter. He now has a different request: he claims protection for a clergyman selected by the Holy See to act as coadjutor bishop of Corfu; this does not mean state dignity or money, but merely protection and a letter to the governor stating that the bishop is proceeding to Corfu with Stanley's knowledge and assent and is entitled to his (the governor's) protection. 20 July 1843.

W./P. Kelly, (writing from London) to Murray (in French) He has sent £100 c/o of a Jesuit priest to Murray to pay the passage of two priests for Canada. He asks if Murray has received this and if he will send a line acknowledging same to the writer c/o Messrs Robert Simple & Co. Liverpool. 30 July 1843.

More O'Neill at St Leonard's on Sea, to Murray. He encloses a copy of the letter he sent to Lord Stanley (cf. 80 above). More O'Neill also saw Lord Glenely who thought that the Corfu Catholics were being badly treated and was to see Stanley to try to get him to change his mind. More O'Neill also saw Stanley before leaving London and urged him to give the matter full consideration. Stanley said that he has written to Corfu and when he hears from there will reply. More O'Neill thinks that his reply this time may be more favourable. He then refers to a meeting in Kingstown as reported in the press and Fr Kirby's accusations against him (cf. 78 above); the same was reprinted in Sydney newspapers; this is becoming very serious and is injuring his reputation; he knows that Murray acted before about this but he must now ask him again or he
will be forced to take legal action for defamation of character. He thinks, from Kirby's letter in *The Nation*; 26 August, that Kirby is insane; if that is so, he asks Murray's advice on what to do. He cannot imagine why Kirby chose to attack him; he never met him, never did him or any friend of his either a kindness or an injury. More O'Ferrall thinks that Murray has been calumniated by Lord Brougham who said that a Catholic prelate had told him that while the Catholic clergy of Ireland could not accept a pension openly it could be managed otherwise, others in the house repeated this and stated that the prelate in question was Murray. Murray should take steps to have this denied next session as there is a movement afoot to pay pensions to Catholic clergy. 30 Aug. 1843.

83 Murray to a Fr Carey (copy) Murray has heard that the conference presided over by Carey has been converted, under Carey's guidance into 'a kind of political club' even though some members have protested. He hopes that this is not the case; he also hopes that Carey has not concurred with the circular addressed to the clergy as to their conduct next Sunday (the Repeal meeting) 3 Oct. 1843.

84 Anthony Williams, London, to Murray (cf. 27, 28 above and others referred to in them, and the preceding files). A further begging letter; this is definitely his last 'as a delightful horizon is opening up' before him. 6 Oct. 1843.

85 Letter from a penitent making an appointment with Murray re a confessional matter. 1843;

To Rome

86 Draft of letter from Murray to Fr Jose Maria, minister general of the Franciscans (cf. 89 below). A reply to Jose Maria's letter of 7 January 1843 (89 below). Murray gives his account of the differences between the Franciscans of Merchants' Quay and asks that the minister-general be more lenient with the guardian in the interests of peace. 28 Jan. 1843.

87 Copy of a letter from Murray to Franzoni. He received the cardinal's letter of 4 February 1843 and he undertakes the task set him, though it is very much against his inclination. The Clogher clergy, in assembly to recommend a coadjutor for their bishop, almost unanimously voted for Dr McNally, a Maynooth professor who they praised highly for his learning etc.; but the bishops of the province, including the bishop of Clogher, voted for Dr Boylan as most suited to remedy the ills of Clogher diocese. Murray thinks the bishops' views are more objective and that their opinion should be accepted rather than that of a clergy in great need of reform; he also thinks that the Clogher priests greatly exaggerated McNally's reputation for learning, no colleague of McNally in Maynooth would agree with
them; he is pious and learned but definitely not the 'greatest theologian in Maynooth and all Ireland'; he also lacks certain qualities desirable in a bishop and is a poor preacher. Boylan, though almost unknown to Murray, is possessed of all the necessary qualifications, so Murray hears; and his exact observance of church discipline make him suited for Clogher diocese. Murray thinks he must be preferred to McNally. 27 Feb. 1843.

From Rome

88 Franzoni to Murray. This is the letter referred to in 64 and 87 above, is a reply to it. It concerns the Clogher appointment. Propaganda is surprised that the bishops of Armagh Province should have recommended Boylan in preference to McNally, in view of the latter's qualifications as theologian, etc. and Murray is asked to give his considered opinion on the matter. 4 Feb. 1843.

89 Fr Jose Maria O.F.M. of Alexandria to Murray (referred to in 86 above) a long account of the dissensions in Merchants' Quay, of how the guardian treated Fr John Murphy, despite an obedience sent by the writer; handed him over to the civil guard who threw him into gaol from which a Dublin printer bailed him out on payment of 5,000 golden sovereigns. The guardian, abetted by the provincial, still refuses to re-admit Murphy; Fr J. Maria wants the guardian suspended and excommunicated for his impudent refusal to obey his superior and for the scandal given - 'even the Protestants were amazed', and canon law was flouted. 7 Jan. 1843.

90 Same to same. He received Murray's (86 above). He repeats some accounts that have reached him of the rows in Merchants' Quay. He still holds that the guardian and the provincial are gravely at fault in not obeying his (the writer's) express orders, and for handing Fr John Murphy over to the city guards, they pleaded that they did this simply to frighten Murphy and prevent his return to their community (He had been living with the Carmelites). At Murray's request the minister-general is withdrawing his sanctions but as authority must be obeyed he requires the guardian to be punished and suspends him until he obeys these two orders: (a) that Murphy be received in the community as a brother (b) that he send a letter of apology and humble obedience to the minister-general. Murphy has been highly recommended by vicar apostolic, Dr Hughes (Gibraltar); and the Morning Register and Freeman's Journal have highly praised his work for Merchants' Quay; his re-admission would restore peace there but if he proves an obstacle to peace the writer must make other arrangements. 12 Feb. 1843.

91 Franzoni to Murray. A covering letter with faculties to dispense Brother Joseph Naghten from his vows in the christian brothers so that he may return to aid his parents. 13 Feb. 1843.
Same to same. Dr O'Connor lately vicar apostolic of Madras but retired and living in an Augustinian monastery asks that the 230 Roman scudi which Propaganda was to send him — the second half of his pension for June and July - be sent to him now to provide for his needs. Dr Fennelly (who succeeded O'Connor in Madras) was to forward that sum to Propaganda, but they have not received it yet; Murray is asked to pay O'Connor the equivalent of that sum in sterling to save Bills of Exchange; meanwhile Propaganda will transmit the amount in scudi to the account of the Irish College Rome, if this is agreeable to Murray. 18 Feb. 1843.

Same to same. Faculties for Fr James Monck, St Audeon's parish priest, to erect the Stations of the Cross in his church. 5 Mar. 1843.

Same to same. Thanking Murray for paying the £25 to Dr O'Connor; they have paid the equivalent to the Irish College, Rome (cf. 92 above). Fr Angelus, a Dublin Capuchin, in secular life Thomas Power, has applied for missionary work; Murray is asked to give references of his qualifications. 31 Mar. 1843.

Fr Jose Maria, O.F.M. minister-general to Murray (cf. 86 and 90 above). He thanks Murray for his work in bringing about peace in Merchants' Quay. The guardian has made humble submission and is now reinstated in all his rights. 13 Apr. 1843.

Franzoni to Murray. Dr Carew, vicar-apostolic of Bengal has asked for a coadjutor and recommended Walter Lee, a relative of Drs Carpenter and Murray, as pious learned and of outstanding qualities, to Propaganda. Murray is asked to inform Propaganda if Lee, in event of being chosen as coadjutor of Bengal, would be willing to accept. 29 Apr. 1843.

Fr Jose Maria, minister-general, O.F.M., to Murray, (cf. 86, 90, 95 above). Now that his own authority has been recognised by the reception of Fr John Murphy in Merchants' Quay, the writer is placing Murphy once again in the hands of the OFM provincial so that he can send Murphy to any house in the province he thinks fit. 11 May 1843.

Cyrill. Alameda y Brea, archbishop of Cuba, to Murray commending and introducing Fr Joseph Killiam, O.F.M., whom the archbishop came to know in Spain when he (the archbishop) was formerly Minister-general of the Franciscans. 12 May 1843.

Giovanni Baptista Palma to Murray. Greetings and good wishes, sent by Fr Charles Russell who is returning to Dublin. 3 July 1843.

Franzoni to Murray. Propaganda has this day sent letters to Dr McKéran of Clogher informing him of the appointment of Fr Charles McNally as his coadjutor with right of succession. Murray's
letter of 27 February was received (cf. 87 above). The cardinal assures Murray that his opinions were not disregarded. McNally was appointed because (a) Murray testified to his piety and learning; (b) the Clogher clergy asked for him; (c) two bishops of the northern province who had at first favoured Boylan subsequently changed in favour of McNally and (d) the bishop of Clogher requested him. 19 Aug. 1843.

101 Same to same. The vicar-apostolic of the Cape of Good Hope wants missionaries for the Kaffirs who are very ignorant of the Christian religion. Murray is asked to recommend any priests who would be suitable and willing to undertake this mission; they should be British subjects. 27 Sept. 1843.

102 Fr Jose Maria, Minister-general OFM to Murray. He received Murray's dated 28 July and thanks him for his care re the choice of president for the OFM provincial chapter. Since, however, Fr O'Shea did not put the chapter into effect but dissolved it without canonical authority and since Murray did not suggest any course of action to be taken, the writer has appointed a new president so that the chapter may be re-assembled. 8 Oct. 1843.

103 Printed and manuscript. Plenary indulgence is granted to Irish Franciscan nuns and those staying in their convents twice weekly and for certain feasts. 25 Nov. 1843.

103A Printed and manuscript. Same to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart for certain named feasts. 26 Nov. 1843.

1844

Ordinary

104 T. Malley to Murray reporting on his visits to the Dublin Union with lists of patients he interviewed there; the Catholic chaplains visit the infirm wards in the hospitals only once or twice a year and to the dying; the patients, therefore, receive no religious instruction or consolation. 7 Jan. 1844.

105 Alice Scully to Murray. Writing from Mount Carmel, Darlington, she states that she spent three years at Princethorpe but found the Benedictine rule, especially choir, beyond her ability. She visited Darlington Carmel and has been two years there and is now accepted for profession. She describes her life there. 11 Jan. 1844.

106 E. Lucas, under-secretary, to Murray. The lord lieutenant asks if Murray is willing to accept the appointment of a governorship of Richmond Lunatic Asylum. 6 Feb. 1844.

107 Same to same. The lord lieutenant has signed an order of council appointing Murray a governor and director of the Richmond Lunatic
Asylum; a copy of the order has been sent to the manager. (This letter is enclosed with the preceding and is a reply to one Murray wrote on 7 February). 28 Feb. 1844.

108
Tredenhuth and Co. (?) London to Murray enclosing a bill for C10 from Dr Carew, Calcutta. (A note at end of page in Murray's hand states that the draft was handed to Dr Olliffe at His Lordship's request on 28 February.) 10 Feb. 1844.

109
Sir John Franks, St Bridget's, Dundrum, to Murray, enclosing £50 for the collection to be made on 25th; he asks for his name not to be published. 23 Feb. 1844.

110
Copy, (torn and faded) of a letter in Latin to the Pope from Clemens Manzini, Bishop of Cuneo (Italy). A petition that the Immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Lady be defined as a dogma. 25 Feb 1844.

111
More O'Ferrall, M.P. London, to Murray. He wrote to Dr Nicholson, informing him that he had sent the papers to Murray and giving the reasons for this. He advised that Dr Griffiths apply to Lord Stanley himself; More O'Ferrall is on no terms with Stanley since his impudent letter so he might yield to Griffiths whereas he certainly would not to him. He writes at length on the question then at issue, pensions for the clergy; advises the course he thinks Murray should take. 27 Feb. 1844.

112
Another begging letter to Murray from Anthony Williams, in Golden Square, London, (cf. 84 and others above) He encloses a letter he had from the Duke of Wellington; he has another wonderful invention that will astonish Europe if only he had the money to make a model of it; Murray is asked to help, as he is starving. 16 Mar. 1944;

113
Dean Lyons, Killala diocese, to Murray asking advice. He encloses documents; a decree which he received from Propaganda in his favour; a letter he addressed to Dr Feeney re same (to which he received no answer); and the statutes and the resolutions referred to in the letter. When he arrived in Dublin from Italy he heard that C. and O'D. had been removed from the administration of his parish; he was glad and looked forward to peace in Erris, but when he returned home he found that Feeney had placed (lie two gentlemen in an adjoining parish which enables them to keep in constant touch with the factions, including O'D.’s relations which they organized before, thus frustrating Propaganda's decree; worse still. Feeney appointed two curates in Erris who are notorious partizans of Costelloe and Flannelly, authors of all the confusion and scandal that have for years disgraced Killala diocese. These two are agitators and know more of politics than christian doctrine; they further the schemes of
C. and O'D. and the dean is treated as an intruder in his own parish. He brought all this to Feeney's notice, but in vain; he seems determined to reduce Lyons to abject poverty because he appealed to Rome against his decision. How his creditors have come down on him; his only alternatives are to sell his furniture and books or to accept a loan proffered by Lord Clifford; he cannot accept (he latter as he would have no prospect of paying it off, now that two-thirds of his parish income will be lost to him; so he intends to auction his effects on 1 May, unless Feeney does him justice before then. Feeney's chief advisers are Frs Costelloe and Flannelly, the cause of all the Killala diocese's troubles. 17 Mar. 1844.

114 F. Lucas, under-secretary, to Murray. The lord lieutenant wishes to place at Murray's disposal the appointment of an R.C. chaplain to Smithfield prison which is due to be opened for the reception of convicts on or about 1 April. His Excellency further requests Murray to name a fit person for that office whom he will immediately appoint. 22 Mar. 1844.

115 (Enclosed in preceding) Same to same, acknowledging Murray's reply to the foregoing and informing him that the lord lieutenant has appointed Revd John Keating as Roman Catholic chaplain to Smithfield prison, as requested by Murray. 27 Mar. 1844.

116 Lord Clifford to Dean Lyons, Em's (copy). He replies to three previous letters of the dean. Cardinal Acton (Rome) will hardly do anything as he is short of funds; (this in relation to Lyons' debts). Clifford's brother, an O.S.B. priest in Mauritius, died suddenly recently; he died of a broken heart caused by the differences between his sister, a nun, and her superiors. Clifford's son became very ill and was in danger of death until last Thursday; the skill of the medical men and the constant care of the sick man's sister helped his cure. Because of all these events Clifford is overwhelmed by correspondence and can write only late at night. Re Lyons' earlier letter he advises on some points, no use quoting him (Clifford) in Rome where so many misjudge him; he has retired completely into private life. The concluding pages (illegible) treat of Lyons' financial difficulties and Clifford's offer to help re same. 24 Mar. 1844 (This copy was addressed to Murray.)

117 More O'Ferrall, M.P., to Murray. Willing from London he relates how he spoke to Lord Spenser in the presence of Lord Duncannon, re Lord Brougham's assertion that Spenser had told him Murray was agreeable to receive pensions for the clergy if it could be done secretly. Spenser denied ever having mentioned Murray's name, said that he had mentioned an unnamed minister saying this to an unnamed bishop; the mailer was said in joke. This should put an end to the calumny. 4 Apr. 1844.
(Enclosed in preceding) Same to same, March date). He encloses a letter from Lord Stanley with a copy of his own reply to same. It is evident from Stanley's letter that he now regrets the tone of his former letter. Murray may think More O’Ferrall's answer very uncivil but it is the only way to deal with Stanley. Stanley will now grant what he would formerly have refused. The writer will soon forward particulars of what he is doing to obtain redress for Corfu. Murray should forward this to Rome with the other papers. 5 Mar.1844.

(Enclosed with the two preceding). He encloses a letter, for Murray to forward to Rome along with Stanley's correspondence; if accurate facts were forthcoming re how the British government acts towards Catholics in all their dependencies, it would help and should be circulated through the Dublin Review; public exposure is the only way of getting anything out of them and 'the Whigs are no better than the Tories' on this matter. Lord J. Russell's conduct re the affair of bishop Hughes, Gibraltar, does him little credit. Stanley is now more civil to Dr Griffith and the clergy since More O’Ferrall's letter to him; he intends to give him more of the same when the discussion on the Protestant church comes up. He hopes Franzoni will meet Lord Eliot who is remaining in Rome over Easter; he should show him all the Stanley correspondence and try to interest him in Corfu; the more that question is publicized among the English in Rome the better. 11 Mar. 1844.

Printed notice of an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland. 9 May 1844 (with covering note by the secretary James Dewar).

Fr Taylor, Carlow College, to Murray. He recommends that a student (Doyle) adopted into Dublin archdiocese three years ago, be ordained deacon or sub-deacon; Taylor thinks a further year in College would be of great benefit to this student, hence his request to postpone his ordination to the priesthood for a further year. Doyle is an excellent student. 11 May 1844.

Legal Opinion of Henry G. Hughes, barrister, on the case of Dean Meyler and the Westland Row clergy and the contractors suing them for expenses incurred by Fr M. Kelly in commencing the building of Townsend Street chapel, a project later abandoned. 25 May 1844.

Browne and Haskaque, Liverpool, to Murray. Mr Patrick Browne who left for Buenos Aires April 1843, has authorized them to pay the passage of missionaries. The Willow Wood will sail in about six weeks and Murray is asked to send particulars of those travelling so
that arrangements can be made for their comfort. Ample notice of the sailing date will be given. 9 July 1844.

124 George Crook, London, to Murray. He owns the copyright of a devotional book which a Dublin bookseller has reprinted; as the profits of this book go to St Patrick's orphan society he has written several times to the Dublin bookseller but received no reply. He now intends taking the matter to law, which is expensive and deprives the orphan society of money, so he asks Murray to see what he can do with the bookseller in Dublin (Grace, Capel Street). 10 Aug. 1844.

125 A Quinn, Walthamstow, London, to Murray. He makes over to Murray the privilege of nominating his burses; a long comment on same and wondering if the burses are really of utility to the diocese. 11 Aug. 1844.

126 Invitation to Murray from the secretaries of the committee arranging for the banquet to be given 'O'Connell and his fellow martyrs’ on 19 September. Murray is invited to the function. 11 Sept. 1844.

127 E.L. Murphy, Paris, to Murray, asking him to tell Mr Curtis to forward the money due to Mrs Ball next month as early as possible as there are several bills to be met. 20 Sept. 1844.

128 P. Woods, Celbridge, to Murray, calling his attention to the neglected state of Straffan chapel which is deteriorating rapidly for want of repairs; despite repeated requests Fr O'Rourke has done nothing and the Christmas collection showed that the parish is not so poor that it could not afford repairs; even Protestant clergymen have called the writer's attention to the state of the chapel. 10 Oct. 1844.

129 John Lentaigne, Tallaght House, to Murray. A complaint that Fr Collins R.C. chaplain to the South Dublin Poorhouse did not answer a call from the matron to attend a dying pauper, saying that calls had to be in by 12 o'clock; Fr O'Reilly, however, called at 3 a.m. but the woman, Julia Langan, was then dead; he does not wish to complain, merely to point out how necessary it is to have a resident chaplain where so many aged and sick patients are kept and are liable to die at short notice. 11 Oct. 1844.

130 Letter signed by about thirty prominent persons to the Sisters of Mercy asking them to undertake the running of a hospital on the north side of the city, similar to St Vincent's on the south side. 5 Nov. 1844.

131 Lists of investments Nov. 1844. Not Murray's writing.

32 D. Treacy, solicitor, enclosing an extract from the will of Richard Ennis/Ferris bequeathing £250 to the Franciscans, Merchants'
Quay. 17 Dec. 1844. (This was addressed to a Fr O'Shea, who writes a note on reverse of letter, passing on Treacy's extract to Murray. The extract is copies on same paper).

133 Fr Smith V.A. (?) Port of Spain to Murray, he thanks him for offering to ordain two missionaries and asks to have them serve in Dublin parishes for some time before coming to vicariate. He thanks Murray for other benefits and gives news of his mission. 16 Dec. 1844.

134 Printed circular (French) by the president of the Association of the Holy Childhood, to the members and correspondents; it deals with the development and progress of the association. 23 Dec. 1844.

135 Jane Leary, Newbridge, to Murray. Her landlord will evict her if she cannot pay £3 rent owing for her cabin. Two of her orphan children work in the mines but do not earn much; she asks Murray to help her. 26 Dec. 1844.

136 Regulations for checking and guiding all loan societies. 1844.

137 Printed (Latin), Copy of theses defended at the catholic university of Louvain. (faculty of theology) 1844 - 1845.

138 Page from a paper printed in Brussels, with notices, also a report of a miraculous cure of Mlle. Pauline Du Mortier. 1844. (bluish paper).

139 Printed annual report of the Dublin Mechanics’ Institution from 1843, as presented at the annual general meeting of the members. 8 Jan. 1844.

140 Copy of a poem spoken by Young at the farewell dinner for Kemble (the actor) Undated.

141 Paper re a loan of £500 for 17½ years at 4 per cent. Loan made in January 1844. No further details except tables from 1844 to 1861 computing repayments with interest. 1844 Jan. 1st.

142 Copy of The Nation Saturday 3 Feb. 1844, with account of the stale trial of the repealers. The defence.

Dr Murray: Pastorals

143 Lenten pastoral of Murray for 1844 (printed). 14 Feb. 1844.

Irish Bishops

144 Holy bishop of Kildare and Leiglin, to Fr James Maher, acceding to his request to go to Rome for a while in hopes of improving his health. 6 Feb. 1844.

145 Letter with (1) a copy of a rescript from Holy Sec dated 21 August 1843. concerning a query from Dean Lyons, Killala, for a pension for Fr Jordan (This copy is authenticated by Cardinal Acton) (2) a (very long) copy of letter from Dean Lyons to Dr Feeney regarding same; he holds that he himself paid Jordan what was due on
Murray’s instructions; (3) copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of parishioners in Kilmore-Erris October 1825 (4) copy of Statute XXVIII re entitlement of clergy for officiating at marriages etc. Date of Lyons’ letter: 1 March 1844; i.e. posting of these to Murray.

146 Dr McLaughlin (Derry) to Murray. He has received five copies of a Paris journal sent by a Mr Milliken, Dublin, who has received them from someone in Paris and who demands postage on same. As McLaughlin does not know Milliken but thinks he may be the Milliken, bookseller, listed in Thorns almanac, he asks Murray to make enquiries as he did not order or expect any parcel from Paris. He has recovered from his recent illness. 16 Mar. 1844.

147 Dr. Hynes, apostolic administrator of British Guiana, to Murray, enclosing a copy of a letter from Propaganda to Bishop Clancy of British Guiana, dated 20 Jan. 1844. He also returns the Demerara papers with apologies for keeping them so long. 4 Apr. 1844.

148 Enclosed in preceding. Copy of a letter from Propaganda to Dr Clancy, Bishop of Demerara (British Guiana).

149 Note from Di Ryan, Limerick, to an unnamed lady, acknowledging receipt of money bringing total for purpose intended to £482. 31 May 1844.

150 Dr Haly, (Kildare and Leighlin,) to Murray. A long explanation of his (Haly’s) stand regarding a property willed to him and which he intended to use for building a wing to Carlow College for foreign mission students; a dispute arose re same. He mentions a Mr Bagot evidently an executor or solicitor connected with the bequest and with whom difficulties have arisen; he wishes to give a full account of the whole affair to Murray, hence this letter. 26 June 1844.

151 Dr Kinsella (Ossory) to Murray. He has just received the marriage bill but has not had time only to glance through it as yet; he is, however, satisfied with a passage which he quotes from the first section, but thinks that the remainder of the 36-page document a mass of regulations, lines and penalties will prove very trouble some; he comments on another point, also on the question of Catholics who join the freemasons; he is beginning visitation, but will be back in Kilkenny each weekend for next ten weeks. 30 June 1844.

152 Dr Denvir (Down and Connor) to Murray. Writing from a Dublin address, he reports on his visit to Paris, Irish College and gives a glowing description of its progress under Dr McSweeney; the latter asked him to tell Murray that the archbishop of Paris wishes McSweeney to adjust the twenty burses due for distribution in the college, but McSweeney wants Murray to distribute these among the prelates in Ireland. As McSweeney cannot arrange about his vacation
until he knows what decision is taken regarding the burses it would help if Murray would see to the matter as soon as possible. 14 Aug. 1844.

153 Dr Haly (Kildare and Leighlin) to Murray. (cf. 150 above) Further re same and the charities bill; the opposition re the legacy willed to him. Mr O'Connell's attitude towards the bill; Haly compares the present wave of opposition to that against the National Education System. 23 Sept. 1844.

154 Same to same. Yesterday he wrote from Graiguenamanagh; today he is in Carlow and it occurs to him that before coming before the public it would be desirable that he and Murray should meet. He suggests a time and venue. 24 Sept. 1844.

155 Draft of a letter from Dr Crolly, Armagh, to Lord Eliot (chief secretary for Ireland) concerning the law regarding charitable bequests and the deferment of the appointing of commissioners re same until after the November meeting of the R.C. bishops of Ireland. Crolly adds further comments re the law and the proposed commission. 13 Oct. 1844.

156 Copy of actual letter sent same to same. He discusses the legal prohibition on the making of bequests to any religious community, also the fact that bequests by zealous Protestants or Presbyterians for proselytising purposes is allowed; he cannot see any R.C. commissioner agreeing to this. 14 Oct. 1844.

157 Dr Croily to Murray. He has joined his request to Dr Denvir to go on the commission to Murray's request re same; if Denvir does not agree they must retain Dr Haly. He sees that Mr O'Connell has denounced the act, 'but if we be firm he may be disappointed.' 4 Dec. 1844.

By Dr Murray

158 Paper, in Murray's hand, with particulars of investment by Mrs John O'Brien, interest of which is to go to three charities named. On same-paper Murray notes receipts of said interest from 1844 to 1852, year of his death; For Aug. 1852 and Feb. 1853 receipt of interest is recorded by Dean Hamilton. Date of execution of bond: 1 Aug. 1844.

O'Counell

159 Copy of address lo (he gentlemen of the Repeal Club of Cork from the committee of the Legal National Repeal Association, signed by Daniel O'Connell, chairman of the committee. 9 May 1844.
Education

160 Handwritten copy of extracts from a pamphlet by I.C. Martin entitled 'A defence of the Irish clergy and a view of their past and present duty'. Opposite the extracts a comment on them is given. Undated 1844. The pamphlet deal with the National System of Education.

161 Attached to preceding. Notice from James Kelly, secretary to the commissioners for national education, to Murray informing him of a meeting of the commission to be held on 11 July. 9 July 1844.

Charitable Bequests Act (1844)

162 Portion of a letter from Lord Eliot to Murray, re the Charitable Bequests Bill. Bequests of money may be made in articulo mortis; the 16th clause of the bill cannot be justly complained of by Catholics as 'a new penal law'. 13 Aug. 1844.

163 Circular (printed) with a printed note to Murray from Drs MacHale, McGettigan and Cantwell, asking him to add his signature to theirs before publication of the circular, which they think will be the most effectual means of preventing the effects of the Bequests Act, which they consider as full of dangers for religion. 26 Aug. 1844.

164 Fr T. O'Malley, to Dr Crolly on the Bequests Act. He thinks that the objections to the Act are exaggerated and the real harm comes from the differences that have arisen between the laity and clergy and between members of the clergy themselves concerning this Act. 4 Nov. 1844.

165 Draft (Murray's hand) of his pastoral letter to the clergy and faithful of Dublin concerning the Bequests Act. He regretted having to differ from sonic of his episcopal brethren in his opinion on the Act which was that, despite its defects, the measure was still of substantial value. Me answered O'Connell's objections to the Act. He hoped that in lime the temporary difference of opinion occasioned by the Act would die away. 16 Nov. 1844.

166 D. R. Pigot. Merrion Square, to Murray. Having again given careful consideration to the request of Murray and Crolly that he should take a place as a commissioner on the Board of Charitable Bequests, he thinks I hat, on account of I he public office he holds, it would savour of impropriety on his part to accept a place as commissioner, even though nominated by the two archbishops. 23 Nov. 1844.

167 Lord Heytesbury, the lord lieutenant, to Murray telling him that he has written to Sir Patrick Bellew on Murray's suggestion, offering him the vacant place on the Board of Charitable Bequests; he returns Mr Pigot's letter (preceding) which Murray kindly let him peruse. 26 Nov. 1844.
Letter (copy?) from the Catholics of Munster to Drs Munay and Crolly (posted in Tipperary) stating their opposition to the Charitable Bequests Act and regretting that the bishops disagreed re same. 27 Nov. 1844.

Dr Kennedy (Killaloe) to Murray (from Sixmilebridge). When he arrived home he found that such violent objections had been raised against his having accepted a place on the Commission of Charitable Bequests that he is obliged to resign that post and has written to Dr Blake (Dromore) telling him so. Blake informed the lord lieutenant who accepted Kennedy’s resignation but said that he should inform Murray. His opinions on the bill have not changed but Macllale’s ‘four insinuations’ at the Limerick banquet aroused the most violent feelings in all the south-west, besides Dr Ryan had been heard to say that he had been offered a place on the board but had refused it. 7 Dec. 1844.

Lord Eliot, to Murray enclosing queries respecting certain clauses in the Bequests Act which Murray wished submitted to the law officers of the crown, with the latters’ replies to these queries (queries and answers enclosed). 14 Dec. 1844.

Lord Fortescue (who was lord lieutenant in Ireland April 1839 to September 1841) to Murray. From Castle Hill, Devon. He was delighted with Murray’s pastoral letter (cf. 165 above) and he is glad that the government has seen fit to recognise Murray’s titles of honour. When he was lord lieutenant he was pained to be compelled to withhold these titles from Murray. 25 Dec. 1844.

P. Bellew to Murray. Sir Patrick wishes to know when the first meeting of the commission takes place. He saw Dr Crolly yesterday who looked worried. Sir Patrick says that he is not ‘as accustomed to warfare as Your Grace.’ At a big meeting in Drogheda the tradesmen would not allow any attack on the primate. A friar in a sermon said ‘my good people, this new law is all against us.’; asks if Murray has received copies of the resolutions passed; they might be useful for future reference. ‘The people in the north arc furious with Dan for holding their Catholicity so light’. A Meath priest was beaten up by ribbonmen; he was a great agitator and had to preach on law and order next day. Crolly was glad to hear that the meeting will not be held at the Castle. 27 Dec. 1844.

Printed copies of Bequests Bill and Act. (a) the Bill (1 March 1844); (b) the Bill, as amended on report (1 August 1844); (c) the Bill, as amended in committee (2 August 1844); (d) the Act, (9 August 1844)

Paper with the legal opinion of T.B.C. Smith (law officers to the crown) replying to queries submitted by Murray to Lord Eliot
respecting certain clauses in the Bequests Bill. (cf. 170 above). Undated but 1844.

175 Copy of the proposed bye-rule read by Dr Blake to the master of the rolls (re the Bequests Bill). Signed by Redmond Peter O’Carroll in whose presence the same was delivered. 30 Dec. 1844.

176 Two copies (in Latin) of reply from Franzoni, to a letter sent to Propaganda on 25 November 1844 by MacHale (MacHale had urged that the Holy See send a mandate to the Irish bishops over-ruling their decision at their November meeting, i.e. that each bishop be left free to accept or decline a place on the Bequests Board). The cardinal said that the interval between receipt of MacHale's letter and the passing of the Act (1 January 1845) did not allow of a reply being sent before then as MacHale asked. The Holy See was surprised that (according to newspapers) MacHale in a pastoral and other writings, had written harshly of his brother bishops who were only acting according to their conscience. Pope and Propaganda appealed to MacHale to refrain from creating dissension among bishops. 30 Dec. 1844.

France

177 Bishop of Algiers(?) to Murray. He is restoring the Basilica of Peace to house relics he has found in Hippo and all along the African Mediterranean coast; he lists some of the forty saints whose relics he has found. The French bishops have donated a beautiful high altar with a bronze statue of St Augustine. The Basilica is being built and he hopes to have beside it a monastery of Augustinian canons in the gardens where St Augustine and his first disciples lived. He also means to build hospices, orphanages etc. He asks Murray to subscribe to this project. 5 Apr. 1844.

178 Attached to the preceding. Circular by the same to all the bishops of the world, soliciting subscriptions for the same purpose. 5 Apr. 1844.

Roman Agent

179 Cardinal Acton to Murray. Fr Patrick Madden of Meath diocese has asked to be affiliated to the archdiocese of Dublin. He has been granted this permission and Acton recommends him to Murray as a young priest who is likely to prove very satisfactory in the constant and regular discharge of his duties. 20 Jan. 1844.

180 Cullen to Murray. He is sorry to hear the report that Murray has received threats and hopes that there is no truth in this report. The report about the concordat is without foundation. The pope himself assured Cullen of this; it was spread by an English agent.
to give himself diplomatic status; Cullen will not
let himself be so credulous as to be so taken in
again. He regrets the dissension among the bishops
and trusts that Our Lady and St Patrick may bring
this to an end. 25 Jan. 1845.

181 Same to same. Reports on the first, second and
third year students from Dublin diocese in the Irish
College. He gives news from Rome; the pope's
health is not so good; there is unrest in the papal
states, also in Naples; the bad harvest of last year
caused a famine and the poor are in great distress.
The biographer of Innocent III, Hurta, has been
received into the church; the pope is having Hurta's
two sons educated in Propaganda. Revd Pierce
Connolly, formerly a minister in America, is also
in Rome and wearing clerical dress; his wife is
now a nun with the Sacred Heart nuns; Lord
Shrewsbury and Prince Borghese have undertaken
to educate the three Connolly children. Cullen's
health is not good and he may go home to Ireland
for a month soon to build up strength for winter
and spring which always affect his health. 6 July
1844.

182 Copy of letter (sent to the Irish bishops by Cullen)
which he sent to Dr Foran, Waterford, re four
students of Foran's diocese who made complaints
to Foran regarding the Irish College. 13 Sept.
1844.

183 Cullen to Murray. He gives news from Rome; the
pope is in good health; also bad news from Guiana;
Lord Stanley and Governor Light will regard
Hynes (vicar-apostolic) only as a paid servant of
the crown, which is bad for religion. Cullen
discusses the Bequests Bill which he thinks is bad
for the Irish church. 15 Oct. 1844 (sends
the annual report on the college for the bishops'
perusal).

184 Same to same. Further on Bequests Bill. He is
amazed that some prelates favour it; he writes at
length on same and thinks that public
dissension among the bishops on this will outweigh
any advantages the Bill might bring. 24 Oct.

185 Same to same. On the Bequests Bill he hopes no
Catholic prelate will agree to sit on the board. 28
Oct. 1844.

186 Cardinal Acton to Murray on diplomatic relations
and the Bequests Bill. A long letter giving his
own views and commending Murray's
acceptance of a place on the board. 31 Dec. 1844.

From Rome
187 Franzoni to Murray. Murray's request is granted:
permission to accept Father Henry O'Shea OFM,
who asked to minister in Dublin diocese. 16 Jan.
1844.

188 Same to same. Propaganda is anxious to appoint a
coadjutor with right of succession, to the
archbishop of Corfu, but got no reply to
its approach to the British government in this matter. Murray is requested to use his good offices to obtain a reply. 27 Jan. 1844.

Same to same. Murray will have noticed how, some months ago, the Tablet commented, on the obligation of observing the apostolic constitutions against secret societies: the publication of this comment caused considerable controversy. Murray is asked to send a confidential letter giving his opinion on this whole question of the observance of such constitutions, particularly that of Leo XI, Quo graviora. 20 May 1844.

Nicola M. Bedini, rector of the Roman seminary, to Murray. The deacon, James Fitzpatrick, has been dismissed from the college and will not be ordained to the priesthood. He could possibly be ordained later. 23 May 1844.

Printed and manuscript. Faculties for Fr James Maher, Kildare and Leighlin diocese. 2 June 1844.

Printed and manuscript. A grant of indulgences to the Ursuline Sisters in Ireland. 16 June 1844.

Fransoni to Murray. A renewal of faculties to ordain clerics of his diocese ad titulum missalum. 21 July 1844.

Fransoni to Cullen, rector of the Irish College, Rome. (In Italian). It is reported that the students of the Irish College intend to hold a demonstration on the occasion of Mr O'Connell's liberation from jail. Cullen is to prevent this lest ecclesiastics be seen to be involved in politics. 11 Oct. 1844.

A letter (in Italian) from Giovanni Baptista Palma, in Paris, to Murray. Murray's letter was in Paris when the writer arrived there. Murray's directive re Fr Christopher Burke is now unnecessary since Burke has returned to Dublin. On account of the approaching bishops' meeting the writer reports, at length and unfavourably, on certain happenings in the Irish College, Paris. Contrary to general belief the nomination of the rector of the Irish College does not depend on the approval of Louis Philippe, but is at the disposal of the Irish bishops. The king is only concerned with the nomination and recognition of the administrator of the college's temporalities. 21 Oct. 1844.

Haly, Kildare and Leighlin (who is in the Irish College, Rome), to Murray (in English). There was delay in Haly's meeting with the pope as he had to wear the appropriate clothes for that occasion and it took time to procure them. Last week, Cullen introduced him to the Holy Father; he was received very cordially. The only news arriving in Rome from Ireland was that they read in the Dublin papers; these referred at length to the bishops' meeting and the Bequests.
Bill; he was glad to see that Drs Murray, Crolly and Kennedy were appointed to the Charitable Bequests Board; their appointment should assure that Catholic interests will be protected. Kennedy's appointment also releases Haly from accepting post as commissioner, for which he feels totally unfitted. He will probably stay in Rome until Easter which will be early (in 1845). 5 Dec. 1844.

197 Franzoni to Murray. Dr Carew, vicar apostolic of Bengal, has written to say that the IBVM (Loreto) nuns now invoke a rule entirely different from that of the nuns sent out in 1842; he describes the differences which mainly concern the procedures when nuns are sent from Dublin to India; the new arrangement leaves Carew liable for £400 which he cannot meet as the Bengal convent is still heavily in debt; the superioress wishes him to pay the Dublin convent the expenses incurred for the upkeep of the novices there, ignoring the fact that her convent, though it supported them for that time, also benefited from their work, Carew wishes Murray to intervene in the matter. Franzoni also asks Murray to see the Loreto superioress about the matter. 14 Dec. 1844.

198 P. McKeown, cure. Montacher, Cheroz, Yonne, France, to Murray. He has a project in view which he hopes Murray will approve of and patronize. On his visits to Ireland, though he admired the many new and fine churches, the liturgical ornaments, vestments etc. were very inferior, not in keeping with the churches and unsuited to the liturgical functions. He wants to establish a house in Dublin for the manufacture of vestments, etc. and has contacted a Lyons firm that specializes in silk manufacture and vestment making; this firm also produces liturgical books and altar plate. He seeks no profit only perfection; he hopes to open the Dublin firm next July. He writes a long passage on the state of religion in France and the efforts of the Sorbonne professors, etc. to spread their heretical and atheistic ideas and to control education. Louis Philippe seeks peace at any price. Fear of seeing Jesuits back has given complete victory to the university doctors. He has written poems on the Firbolgs, the Danes, etc. which he hopes to publish. He sends greetings to Dr Crolly; the French are an ungrateful people; he hopes to get back to Ireland. 1844.