

Green File 9

30/4

1818-1819.

Troy - Murray

1. (1818) Two copies of a letter from Propaganda to the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, The permission previously granted them, to dispense the faithful from the obligation of hearing Mass on certain named feastdays. still holds; parish priests are also dispensed from offering the missa pro populo on such holy days. (A note on a copy, in Dr Murray's hand, states that this permission was renewed by Pope Leo XII on 27 July 1827.) Date: 8 February 1818.
Omnibus et singulis etc.
2. (1818) A letter from Propaganda to Dr Troy with faculties to grant certain matrimonial dispensations.
Date: 8 February 1818.
Prævia sanatione dispensationum etc.
3. (1818) A long letter from Daniele Alkusoï (alias Giuseppe Wolf) to Dr Murray.
In a postscript he states that he is a student in Propaganda and is for the Chaldean Rite. Fearing that Dr Murray may not be able to read his bad handwriting, he has asked a fellow-student to write the letter, except for signature and postscript, he is the son of a Jewish Rabbi in Germany and was strictly educated in the Mosaic and Rabbinic law. As a child, he felt drawn towards Christianity; his father sent him abroad to learn Latin and Greek and to study the Prophets in the Hebrew tongue. His conversion came about through reaping the Gospels and being struck by the divinity of Christ, he was baptised by the O.S.B. Abbot in Prague, then went to Vienna to study philosophy, Arabic and Persian, with a view to being accepted by Propaganda and eventually being sent as a missionary to the peoples of the near east. The Pope and Propaganda received him kindly and appointed him to the Chaldean Rite, so he changed his name, Joseph Wolf to Daniele Alkusoï. The Chaldeans have begged Propaganda to instal a printing press to print bibles and devotional books in their language. Propaganda has no funds just now and the Chaldeans are a poor people, surrounded by Mahomedans. Daniele and the Chaldean Plaster of Oriental languages in Propaganda are appealing for money for this purpose; Hence this long letter to Dr Murray who is asked to subscribe. Date: 11 February 1818.
Il zo lo di V.S. etc.
4. (1818) A letter from Fr Michael McCormick, O.P.M. Rome, to Dr Troy, Dr Bourke
- of Nova Scotia does not wish the £40 enclosed for Dr Troy to be remitted to Rome. Instead, he wishes to have it sent to Dr Magauran, Bishop of Ardagh, who knows how it is to be disposed of; Fr McCormick has paid his dead brother's debts and given Fr Galliasi the £20 for which receipt is enclosed. He hopes to be back in Ireland soon; Dr Bourke may rest assured that all his commissions are being faithfully seen to. He (McC.) will write to Dr Burke when he gets a reply from Cardinal Litta. Attached is the copy of Galliasi's receipt dated 24 February 1810. This letter bears the same date: 2d February 1818.
May it please etc
5. (1818) (printed) A dossier of 32 pages with 20 letters, three in Latin, two in Italian., with dates from 8 April 1818 to 21 August 1820. These letters are not given in chronological order; all concern disputes in the diocese of Waterford and Lismore during the episcopate of Dr V. Walsh (1817-1821) An alienation of immoral conduct against one priest, a charge by Dr Walsh that two others had violated the seal of confession, his suspension of these, the intervention of the bishops of Munster, the split among the Waterford clergy. Dr Walsh's sojourn in Rome, appeals by some priests and laity for another bishop, appeals by others for his vindication, etc. etc. (Two letters, Nos. VII and VIII in the dossier, are signed Anon and John Harris, a Protestant and addressed to Dr Coppinger and Dr Everard. sworn statements by priests of his diocese attest that the handwriting is that of Dr Walsh.)

6. (1818) A letter from Propaganda to the Archbishop of Dublin. If the feast of the National Patron falls in Holy Week, the Pope authorises its transfer to the Tuesday following Low Sunday, Date: 19 July 1818.
Relate per me etc.
7. (1818) A letter from the Congregation of Rites, (signed by Cardinal Litta) to Dr Troy, confirming the transfer of St Patrick's Feast, 17th March, as stated in 6 above. Date; 25 July 1818.
Essendosi commesso_a etc.
8. (1818) A letter from Cardinal Litta to Dr Murray. He received Dr Murray's letter from Mr Corballis and is flattered by the kind remarks of the Irish prelates; he thanks them for their congratulations on his *new* appointment. Though no longer Prefect of Propaganda he still serves on that body; as regards the election of an Archbishop for Armagh, there seems to be great difference of opinion between the bishops and the Armagh clergy on the choice of candidate . propaganda requests the Archbishop of Dublin to supply the latest information on this. Date: 25 November 1818,
Je desire de faire etc.
9. (1818) A petition from James Meagher, a student in Propaganda., seeking permission to read certain prohibited books connected with his studies. Date: 1818.
Jacobus' Meagher, Hibomos etc.
10. (1818) (On same paper). The Pope grants the permission requested by James Meagher, excepting works on astrology etc and writings of an obscene nature. Date: 4 September 1818.
Auctoritate,... P.P.VII... liceat Oratori etc.
11. (1818) A copy of a letter from Dr Troy to V. Revd. Canon Le Poer Trench,D.D. He declares that he gave limited approval to the publication of extracts from the New Testament, although these were taken from the Protestant, not the Douay version. He hopes that this will be corrected in future edition. He explains the objections of the Catholic Church to indiscriminate reading of Scripture by the unlettered and consequent private interpretation by such readers of Holy Wrrit, Date: 20 July 1818.
In reply to etc.
12. (1818) A note from Dr Troy to J.P.Clinch. He encloses a letter from Dr Poynter concerning a, Mather O'Flynn appointed to the New South Wales mission. Fr O'Flynn went there without a government licence; he then wrote from there to Lord Bathurst who seems unsure of his fitness for that expedition. Date: 29 December 1818. (Letter not enclosed here)
I can add nothing etc.
13. (1818) (printed) A notice to the public stating that Lord Annesley's property in Marlborough Street has been purchased for the site of new St Mary's at a cost of £5,100. .Reasons for building "a handsome, commodious .and Metropolitan Chapel" are given and subscriptions requested. Added is a list of subscriptions up to May 1805. There are % names, subs range from £10 to £200; the total is £ 2,474. Date: 1818.(?)
The Roman Catholic inhabitants etc.
14. (1818) A letter from Messrs Baker and McCartney to Dr Troy and the (Pro-Cathedral) Committee, contractors for the stonework materials agreeing to conditions regarding- payment and undertaking to finish their part of the work as soon as possible. Date: 6 May 1818.

15. (1818) A letter to Dr Troy and the Pro-Cathedral Committee from Denis Lenihan, contractor for stone masonry and brickwork, agreeing to conditions of payment and promising to complete his part of the work, provided that the carpenters did not cause him delay. Date: 8 May 1818.
I agree to complete etc.
16. (1818) A letter to Dr Troy and the Committee, from Mr Curran, contractor for the carpentry and woodwork on the Pro-Cathedral; he agrees to the conditions of payment and promises to complete his work as soon as possible, Date: 13 May 1818.
I hereby consent and etc.
17. (1818) A letter from Messrs Baker and McCartney to Dr Troy accepting him as their sole security for the projected work on the Pro-Cathedral, and exonerating the former Committee from all personal, responsibility regarding payment for same. Date: 14 May 1818.
We humbly assent etc.
18. (1818) A similar letter (cf. preceding) from Denis Lenihan to Dr Troy. Date: 13 May 1818.
I hereby consent and etc.
19. (1818) A letter from Dr Coppinger to Dr Troy. As Dr Murray has hardly returned yet from Paris, Dr. C. feels bound to acquaint Dr Troy of accusations made, by a reliable source, "against Your Grace's protege, Dr P. Long." (Rector of the Irish College, Paris). The accusations concern over-charging, falsification of accounts, negligence in management of the College and its finances, refusing Irish boys while accepting others not entitled to admittance, etc. Dr Coppinger also queries a recent statement made by Dr Murray in a letter to Sir C. Stewart; this statement reflects grossly, in Dr Coppinger's opinion, on those educated in the French Colleges. He demands a meeting of the bishops and the immediate recall of Dr Long. Date: 11 May 1818.
Having had as etc.
20. (1818) A letter from Dr Sughrue (Kerry) to Dr Murray, he expects that he is has returned from Paris and is anxious to hear from him. Dr Troy had told him that Dr M. left the business unfinished but hoped to have Dr Long kept on. Dr Sughrue recently received a letter from the Abbé O'Connor stating that Dr Long was in trouble with the Ministry over the accounts and had been ordered to restore the amount missing; also that Long is admitting boys who have no title whatsoever to any of the bourses. If Long is recalled who can replace him? Not the Irish Abbés in Paris who, he fears, would neglect the ecclesiastical department. He wonders would it be possible to get the funds transferred for Irish Colleges and a University. He question the wisdom of sending Irish boys to Paris at all, the pension having risen from 350 francs to 900 in less than thirty years. It is said that Long is over-charging; all administration of the Paris College for the past 35 years has been most unsatisfactory. He asks for news from Rome. In a postscript he requests Dr Murray to tell Dr Troy that he cannot possibly go to Brussels as Dr Troy asked, "I would be laid up with Gout on the road". Date: 12 May 1818.
As I presume you etc.

21. (1818) A letter from Dr Sughrue to Dr Troy. He encloses a letter regarding papers concerning the Irish College, Louvain. The letter, signed "Francis Hearn and dated June 1795, stated that cases of documents concerning the foundation etc of the College had been left in care of Messrs Broklian & Sons, Brussels, to store until called for; also a large case containing correspondence, balot de literies etc. At a future date they were to be forwarded to the care of Mr Frantz, George's Street, Waterford. Dr Sughrue adds that, as Dr Murray is going to Paris the southern bishops would like to discuss some points with him before he leaves and request him to arrange a meeting with them at some convenient, central venue. Date: 17 May 1818.
The above are etc.
22. (1818) A letter from Dr Coppinger to Dr Murray, Referring to his letter to Dr Troy (19 above), he wishes to state that his correspondent's veracity was unquestionable. He awaits Dr Long's own statement, for he (Dr C.) has written him repeating the charges made against him. He expects that the correspondent mentioned will allow him to quote his name, but notes that Dr Murray has "branded the statement as a calumnious falsehood". Dr Coppinger allows that travelling expenses might be charged by Dr Long; he hopes that the latter will refute all the allegations. Date: 23 May 1818.
If Your Grace etc.
23. (1818) Same to same. He had a letter from Dr Bourke, Halifax. Mr Coyne threatens to make a public statement about binding, and, correcting a work of Dr Bourke's; the latter wishes to publish a counter statement. Dr Coppinger feels badly about this since it was he recommended Mr Coyne to Dr B..He asks Dr Murray for the truth of the matter; he does not want to be misunderstood again as he was through a letter he wrote to Dr Troy. He takes Dr Murray to task over remarks in a letter he received, from him. Date: 4 June 1818.
I have by this etc.
24. (1818) Same to same. Dr Long wrote to him, making a complete refutation of the charges against him. His accusers in Paris must be covered in shame and confusion. He says nothing of coming home, though Dr Murray's last letter suggested that he was returning. Dr Coppinger suggests Dr Anglade of Maynooth as his successor and trusts that Dr Long should wait over to make the necessary preparations for the new Rector. Date: 15 June 1818.
Yesterday's post brought etc.
25. (1818) A letter from Dr Walsh, Waterford and Lismore, to the Protestant Archbishop of Cashel, Rt. Revd. Charles Brodrick. He has been reliably informed, that a priest of W. & L. diocese, whom Dr Walsh has punished, intends to recant. Knowing Dr Brodrick to be a man of liberal and high character he hopes that he (Dr B.) will acquaint him (Dr W.) if this priest approaches him, also that he will reject the offer to abjure. Date: 20 July 1818.
Having received Information etc.
26. (1818) A letter from Dr Coppinger to Dr Sheehan, Ardmore. He has read with pain Dr Sheehan's account of the agitated state of Waterford diocese and will concur in any canonical mode of remedying the evils. But he cannot interfere, while Dr Everard holds "the extraordinary commission confided to him by Cardinal Litta". Dr C. had a letter from Dr Walsh begging him to oppose the threatened investigation by Dr Everard, but Dr Coppinger thinks it should take place. Date: 21. October 1818.
I have re:ad with etc.

27. (1818) A letter to Dr Everard from the Archbishop of Carcassonne, (The microscopic handwriting is very illegible). Their last letters crossed; since then he had the pleasure of meeting Dr Murray to whom he entrusted money for Dr Everard, owing since their days in Bordeaux. He is in Paris and does not know how much longer he will be obliged to remain in that maudite capital. Unfortunately for his peace and happiness, he has been nominated Archbishop of Auch, a See with many drawbacks. He gives news of civil and ecclesiastical affairs in France and also of a Consistory, likely to be held in Rome soon. Date: 27 February 1818
- J'étais tellement inquiet etc.
28. (1818) A letter from Fr Sewall, Stoneyhurst, to Dr Everard, Mr McHugh has paid Mr Town for furniture etc bought at the sale, Fr Sewall is disappointed because Dr Everard has not replied to the suggestion of selling certain lands. The Stonyhurst Fathers cannot find anyone in Ulverton to manage and set the property and it is inconvenient and expensive for them to have to travel over and back for this purpose. Fr Kenny (Clongowes) is holding the deed of release and Dr Everard would greatly oblige if he called and signed it. Date: 3 March 1818.
- I have the satisfaction etc.
29. (1818) A letter from Dr Brodrick, Protestant Archbishop of Cashel, to Dr Everard. He encloses a letter he received from Dr Walsh, Waterford (cf. 25 above). He heard nothing of the matter; in any case he feels that Dr Everard is the proper person to deal with it and write to Dr Walsh as he thinks fit. He invites Dr Everard to visit him and asks him to bring Dr Curtis, home from Salamanca. Date: 3 August 1818.
- I received the enclosed etc.
30. (1818) A letter from Mary O'Ryan, Paris, to Dr Everard. (Illegible in parts) She has a school in Paris and thanks Dr Everard for all his goodness to her. The young Dr Ryan is doing very well, She gives a good report of the young Butlers, likewise of the Miles. Roche, Date: 29 August 1818.
- Je ne serais etc.
31. (1818) A letter from M. Gounin (senior) of Sadirac, near Bordeaux. He is delighted to hear of Dr Everard's consecration as bishop; he and his family send warmest congratulations. Despite all the horrors of the Revolution God has preserved them. They are back at Sadirac since 1793 but since then many of the family have died; his wife, leaving a baby; his father, mother, his uncle, a priest in St-Pierre, his brother, curé of the little town of Cadillac; also his sister, Mme Dupuch, and his youngest brother. But they all died in the true faith and as good Christians; he hopes they are with God but asks prayers for their repose. Except for his uncle in Bordeaux he is now the oldest of the family. He asks Dr Everard to remember all his dead, and "do not forget your old and first French penitent who will never forget the good instructions you gave him," Mr McGill, an Irish priest in Bordeaux seminary is leaving for Ireland on vacation and taking the letter. Date 31 October 1818
- Les bontes dont etc.
32. (1818) A letter from Dr Walsh, Waterford, to Dr Everard. He complains of his priests; some agitate the people; two violated the confessional seal; others oppose him and calumniate him. Since his consecration his health is impaired because of all he has to contend with on the part of the clergy. He stresses his own claims to Dr Everard's friendship. Date: 3 May 1818.
- It may be etc.

33. (1818) A letter to Dr Murray from Cardinal Ch -(?)(Rome) Very illegible. to Dr Murray. He thanks him for his congratulations on his being made Cardinal. Because of the French invasions of 1808 and 1814 his promotion had been delayed until now. He promises steadfast support to the faithful Irish Catholics whom he praises. Date: 26 February 1818.
Ella m'ha procurato etc.
34. (1818) A letter to Dr Murray from the I.B.V.M. nuns of the Bar Convent, York. They repeat the content of No 48 above and give Cardinal Quarantotti's reply (49 above). Bishops Gibson has interpreted the Cardinal's rescript in a way that means serious difficulties for them. They explain their problems to Dr Murray and ask his advice. Date: 10 September 1818.
Under existing circumstances etc.
35. (1818) (on same paper - first portion) A duplicate copy of Nos 48 and 49 above (green file 8) — their petition to the Holy See through Bishop Gibson, and the reply received. Date of reply: 30 June 1816.

1819

36. (1819) Copy of a petition from Father William O'Connor, a Hermit of St Augustine, Dublin, to the Pope. He lost his left arm in an accident and asks permission to celebrate Mass and to accept Mass offerings, provided that his deformity does not scandalise the faithful but rather excites their compassion. Date: 1818/1819.
Ad pedes Sanctitatis etc.
37. (1819) (On same paper) Reply from Propaganda to Fr O'Connor granting the permission sought owing to the special circumstances of his case. The archbishop of Dublin is to decide the conditions under which the permission is granted. Date: 24 January 1819.
Inspectis iis que etc.
38. (1819) A letter from Mr Argenti, Rome, to Dr Murray, He received his letter with the enclosed one which he gave to Cardinal Fontana. He also received a letter from Dr Curtis. At the moment he cannot be of much service as his aged father is dying. He asks Dr Murray to make his excuses to Dr Curtis who may be expecting a reply by return; Dr Troy, Dr Gibbon (O.P.) and Mr Michele should also be told of his inability to write. Date: 15 December 1819.
Ho ricevuto ieri etc.
39. (1819) A letter from Mr Argenti to Dr Troy. His father got a stroke last September and died two days ago, holily and well. He asks Dr Troy to tell Dr Murray and other friends and to request prayers for the repose of his father's soul. Date: 20 February 1819.
Fin dalli primi etc .
40. (1819) A letter from Mr Argenti to Dr Murray. Dr Troy will have told Dr Murray of the death of his (A's) father. He asks him again to make his excuses to Dr Curtis and encloses a letter for him. He cannot send Dr Murphy's "bale" to Cork, as the ship is not sailing to that port, but is sending it via Dublin and asks Dr Murray to accept delivery and forward to Cork. Date: 4 March 1819.
Dal degnissima Mgr Troy etc.

41. (1819) Same to same. He was instructed by Propaganda to inform Dr Troy that Dr Curtis is being appointed to Armagh. Only Dr Troy and Dr Murray are to know this as the resolution has not yet been referred to the Pope. James Doyle will be appointed to Kildare and Leighlin and Fr Patrick MacMahon, Coadjutor to Dr O'Shaughnessy. United States' affairs are difficult to arrange, as it is a new region; a particular congregation of five Cardinals is being appointed to advise, among them Dr Fagan of Philadelphia, whom Dr Troy recommended. An apostolic Notary will be sent to each diocese to inspect and authenticate the Acta, with the signatures to these; also to meet the signatories, as errors and uncertainties are often caused through confusion of signatures and identities. Cardinal Consalvi has recovered from his illness and resumed his laborious ministry. Mr Argenti sends good wishes to Dr Curtis.

Date: 12 August 1819.

Fin del giorno etc.

42. (1819) A letter from Dr Curtis (in Dublin) to Dr McCann, Drogheda. Dr Troy showed Dr Curtis the letter Dr McCann wrote him; it gave them both great pleasure and edification. There were rumours that Dr McCann resented the appointment of Dr Curtis. Dr Curtis never credited these rumours; he had not solicited the primacy and had not known that others had applied for him. He thought Dr McCann had been ill-used by those who at first nominated him and later withdrew their support. He will render Dr McCann every service he can, so that he may feel less keenly the loss of his friend, the late Dr O'Reilly. He invites Dr McCann to visit him in Dublin. Date: 2 September 1819.

The M. R. Dr Troy etc.

45. (1819) (On same paper) A note from Dr Troy to Dr McCann, Drogheda, assuring him of Dr Curtis' sincerity and forwarding his letter. He seconds the invitation to visit Dr Curtis. Date: 2 September 1819.

I hasten to send etc.

44. (1819) A letter to Dr Murray from Rev. Charles Plowden, Stonyhurst. He thanks him for ordaining the two candidates sent. He hopes that this ordination to the priesthood will not cause any trouble with the English prelates, especially on the question of the title of ordination. He is assured that Cox Hipplesley's "ranting pamphlet is neither noticed nor known and therefore deserves no answer. If any of the English bishops raise objections about the ordination he will refer them to the Decree and Rescript which Dr Murray has seen. Date: 19 June 1819.

I write this to etc.

45. (1819) Same to same. The two newly ordained returned to Stonyhurst and gave him Dr Murray's letter mentioning the pleasure he and Dr Troy felt in ordaining Frs Newsham and Bridge. Fr Plowden is immensely grateful for this relief which is so much in agreement with the Pope's wishes, but denied the Stonyhurst community by the English bishops. They in Stonyhurst take this as a pledge that though God is testing them he is not abandoning them; they in return will endeavour to be truly zealous in promoting the Catholic religion. Date: 18 July 1819.

Messrs Newsham and etc.

46. (1819) A letter from Dr Milner to Mr Coyne, Bookseller, Dublin. He thinks that Mr O'Connell spoke truly when he said recently that the Irish were losing interest in aims they formerly thought to be highly important. This is proved by the failure of Mr Coyne and the Irish prelates to even acknowledge, much less circulate, the copies of his (Milner's) Scripture Catechism which he sent them. He complains at length on the same lines and asks Coyne to tell Drs Troy and Murray what he has written. He comments on the failure of Fr Flynn's mission in New South Wales. Mr Coyne is to inform Dr Troy that Mr Poache has the portrait ready; because of its size and possible injury to the painting if the canvas is rolled Dr Milner does not know how Mr Peache is to send it to Dublin. Date: 22 February 1819.

I am afraid that etc.

47. (1819) A letter from Dr Milner to Dr Murray. He laments having lost the confidence of the Irish bishops which he infers from their silence and failure to answer his letters. The change in their attitude to him is nothing compared to the change in their views since 1813. He cannot understand their total inactivity, "while Castlereach, Canning and Charles Butler forge fetters, Grattan ditto and Catholic statesmen and orators bow to the yoke." He himself has not changed and is now getting 1000 signatures for a new petition; if the Irish bishops did likewise they could get millions of names "and overwhelm the Butlers, the Cannings, the Castlereaghs, the Grattans." If he has given offence he hopes that Dr Murray will excuse him; he begs an answer, Mr Weld sends his respects from Lulworth. In a postscript he tells how the Bishop of St David's has published a quite ridiculous pamphlet against him (Milner). He has received a Decree from Cardinal Somaglia "which I believe will satisfy the poor persecuted Jesuits at Stonyhurst." Date; 26 March 1819.

Among the extraordinary etc.

48. (1819) Same to same. He thanks Drs Murray and Troy for their letters which greatly relieved his mind. He refutes the imputation that he had deserted the Irish bishops and joined his English brethren; this is "an Italian manoeuvre more worthy of a MacPherson than a Litta." He defends himself and then gives a long account of what transpired after Dr Murray left Rome when he (Milner) had a long conversation with Litta. The Irish bishops should say publicly that they were adhering to their former resolutions. He had a very kind letter from Lord Donoughmore. He regrets that his Scripture catechism did not find favour in Ireland. The myriads of poor Irish in London are allowed by Dr Poynter to send their children to Protestant schools where no priest may enter and where the pupils receive instruction in the Protestant religion. Date: 19 April 1819.

I waited to reply etc.

49. (1819) (printed) A letter from Dr Milner to his clergy of the Worth Mid-land District instructing them how to act in those agitated times. They are not to sign any petition or address without first referring to him. Date: 28 October 1819.

The religion, which etc

50. (1819) (On same paper) A note from Dr Milner to Dr Murray. He comments on his own letter to his clergy (49 above) and on the need for it and suggests that Irish prelates give a similar warning about signing petitions and addresses. Date; 7 November 1819.

I send Your Grace etc.

51. (1819) A letter from Sister Teresa McGrath, Superioress, Presentation Convent, Dungarvan, to Dr Everard, She begs him to visit them soon. He has asked the community to state their charges against Fr Maher, but these are so many and so glaring that they would need to meet Dr Everard to give him full particulars. Her reason for writing Dr Everard is because Dr Walsh (Waterford) seems inclined to let things slide; also, Dr Walsh says that he has no objection to the nuns complaining to Dr Everard; but he did not say this until told that they were doing so. Date: 14 May 1819.

I hope you will etc.

52. (1819) (Attached to 51) The Memorial of the Presentation Nuns, Dungarvan. Their complaints against Fr Maher and the tumult stirred up against them in the town. The riot when a mob surrounded the convent for nine days is described and the intrusion of the bailiffs into the nuns' cells. Dr Walsh, to avoid punishing Fr Maher, has fled to England. The nuns beg the protection of Dr Everard and the Munster bishops. Date: 4 June 1819.

That the afflictions etc.

53. (1819) A letter from Dr Walsh, Waterford, to Dr Everard. He regrets that the Fr Maher affair has become public and blames a few vindictive people. The ordinary people stand by Fr Maher. Dr Walsh has done what he could, privately, to remedy things. He now hears that the affair may go to the Civil Courts. He gives Dr Everard permission to conduct an enquiry but as his own health is not good he is going abroad for a month on the doctors' advice.

Date: 16 June 1819.

Some circumstances of etc.

54. (1819) A letter from Fr Sewall, Stonyhurst, to Dr Everard. They hear that certain governmental regulations for clergy, especially V regulars and mission clergy, are pending. These regulations could affect their property. They will have to give up the lands at Ulverstone, so he asks Dr Everard to take another security for these lands; this will bring more than he receives at present. Dr Everard will oblige if he signs the deed, empowering them to sell this land and gives up the former bond. Date: 12 July 1819.

I beg leave to etc.

55. (1819) A letter from Fr Meagher, Dungarvan, to Dr Everard. He resents Dr Everard's having listened to priests "insultingly disobedient to their own immediate superiors", and alleges that he himself is calumniated. All the Lawyers in Civil Law agree with him that Dr Everard is interfering in his (O'M's) concerns. Canon Law is also on Fr Meagher's side and against Dr Everard presiding over any revision of the case. Fr Meagher would sooner cross the Alps and submit his case to the Holy Father than subject his character to "the prejudiced and irreligious misrepresentations of disappointed ambition". He accuses Dr Everard of siding with his enemies. Date: 7 August 1819.

Notwithstanding my profound etc.

56. (1819) A. letter from Fr Foran, Waterford, to Dr Everard. He has heard on unquestionable authority that Dr Walsh is setting off for France next Saturday to avoid the provincial meeting of Munster bishops; and the Fr Meagher case to be discussed there. Dr Everard should at once notify Dr Walsh of the meeting. Date: 14 August 1819.

"Hasten to inform etc.

57. (1819) A letter from Dr Walsh, Waterford & Lismore, to John Galway, Esq., Dungarvan, He received Mr Galway's letter and regrets that the "business concerning the Walls has not been lulled to rest. Better bury such unpleasantness which might cause social unrest and damage political relations by persecuting the Dungarvan priests and friars. It is the duty of bishops, priests and magistrates to prosecute Fr John Wall and his brother priest for the impertinent language which some say Mr Galway provoked in Fr Meagher's house. Dr Walsh was not present, nor did he hear the friar used' the ungentlemanly language Fir Galway accuses him of. Dr Walsh leaves the friar to his Provincial. when he rebuked his brother, Fr Wall, he said that Galway provoked him. Dr Walsh asks Mr Galway to let the matter drop; he himself is trying to please all sides. Date; 23 August 1819.

I received your letter etc.

- 58 (1719) A letter from "William Galway to Dr Everard. He complains that Fr Wall, speaking from the altar in Dungarvan, stirred up local feeling against his son, P.M.Galway, a magistrate. Young Galway and Long, another magistrate, represented to Wall the consequences of such language; he abused them in vile terms. Magistrates would, have no trouble as Dr Everard knows, in getting legal redress, but as Catholics never met such calamity or misfortune as the recent events in Dungarvan it would be better, for the sake of religion, to have a clerical enquiry made and reparation made by the guilty. In a postscript he states that though he was one of three appointed to ask the late Dr Power to favour Dr Walsh as his successor, he relies more on Dr Everard's advice. Date: 29 August 1819.

I hope your Lordship etc.

59. (1819) A letter from Dr Walsh to Dr Everard. When he received Dr Everard's letter he had already completed preparations to leave for France; he is infirm and in weak health and his doctor advised this. He would be very happy to join the Munster bishops at their meeting; only absolute necessity keeps him away. His Vicars-General will attend and will sign all Regulations and answer any queries. The Father Meagher affair has long since been referred to the Holy See. Fifteen of Fr Meagher's brother priests acquitted him. Dr Walsh has not passed any sentence, since the matter is under consideration at Rome. He is sure Dr Everard. or no other prelate will interfere. He has heard that some priests left his diocese without his permission seeing other prelates etc. about this case, but he is sure no prelate would listen to such men. He will suspend any parish Priest or curate who leaves his parish without his leave; he is very charitable but cannot allow such lack of respect to the episcopal character. Date: 30 August 1819.

When I received the etc.

60. (1819) A letter from Fr Pierre Power, Waterford, to Dr Everard. To prevent priests who were, present at the Fr-Meagher-case investigation in Dungarvan from travelling to Limerick to the bishops' meeting, Dr Walsh has threatened to suspend, any priest leaving his parish for two successive days. If Dr Everard thinks their attendance necessary he should serve them with a citation to be present. Date: 3 September 1819.

Our Bishop, in etc.

61. (1819) A letter from Daniel Mahony, Killarney, to Dr Everard, He is calling a meeting of his creditors to inform them about his affairs and to offer security for payment by vesting his entire property in the Viands of trustees. He invites Dr Everard to attend or to send an agent. He also asks for a statement of the full amount he owes to Dr Everard. Date: 4 September 1819.

I have determined on etc.

69. (1819) A letter from James Lambert, Bantry Lodge, near New Ross, to Dr Hurray. His mother received a letter from Dr Bourke, Halifax, saying that he (James) owed him £20. (cf. Green File 5, Nos. 13 and 64; 1809 and 1810) This amazes James as he was sure his naval agent Doyle, whom he had charged to pay it out of my prize money" had done so. That was nine years ago. He is upset that "my friend, Dr Bourke" was still unpaid; also that Dr Bourke states What James had not delivered books to Dr Troy as promised. He will write at once to Doyle and when he gets the £20 will send it to Dr Murray for forwarding to Dr Bourke. Date; 30 April 1819.

To my great etc.

70. (1819) (printed) A private letter to the bishops and clergy of Ireland signed J.G.O.G.D.D. and printed in England. The writer rebukes Ireland for allowing Irish soldiers to serve in the regiments, Hibernia Irlanda and Ultonia fighting against Spain. He refers to the numbers of Irish priests educated in Salamanca, Valladolid, etc. If the government withdraws the Maynooth grant where can Ireland now turn? Not to France any more and now no more to Spain, to which country we owe "gratitude not violence." Date: April 1819.

If I could suppose etc.

71. (1019) A letter from Marin Torlonia to Dr Murray. He has heard from his father who enclosed a letter for Dr Murray which he forwards. Mr Walter (his tutor) told him that Dr Hurray wishes the money for Marin to be sent in his (Walter's) name in future, instead of Dr pointer's. Marin thinks he should first tell his father about this arrangement. Since his return from Paris he has only seen Dr Poynter once as he was very busy. (cf. letters 56 to 60 in Green File 8 (1816). Date: 21 May 1819.

I received your kind etc.

72. (1819) (On same paper) letter from Mr waiter, tutor of young Torlonia, to Dr Murray. He discusses the new arrangements concerning his charge's money, also the rapid improvement the boy is making in his studies and conduct. This pleases Mr Walter and the Duke and Duchess (Marin's parents). Date: 21 Kay 1819.

I avail myself of etc.

73. (1819) A letter from Madame A.L.Peche (Paris hotel address) to Dr Hurray. Since Dr Murray left Paris she is very upset and asks his advice as to where she should live. Since her conversion she has few friends; the General (her husband) now resides in England and after twenty years she is without husband or home. She does not like "the new race of people" now in France. She has a decent income but cannot housekeep; she asks Dr Murray if he knows any genteel family in Ireland where she could stay as a paying guest; failing that, a convent might offer accomodation. She met Fr Gandolphy when in England last slimmer; he was distressed on account of the death of his brother who left a widow and four young children. He has left the Spanish Chapel and is staying with his widowed sister-in-law in Baker Street. Date: 6 June 1819.

An opporutnity presenting etc.

74. (1819) A letter from W, Patterson, Leamington Priors, to Dr Murray. Dr Murray may remember having met him when he(Dr M.) received Patterson's brother into the Church. The brother has now; slid back from his former fervour and is inclining towards Protestantism again. If Dr Murray wrote him he would surely listen. He gives his brother's present address. Date: 8 June 1819.

Although I have not etc.

75 (1819) A letter from Francis Power, Spanish Vice-Consul, London, to Dr Murray enclosing a letter from the Consul-General for Dr Murray and the Irish prelates. The Consul-General requests Dr Troy and Dr Murray to advocate certain measures suggested by the Duke, San Carlos, which he outlines. (Enclosure not here.) Bate 2 July 1819.

I am directed by etc.

76. (1819) A letter from James Lambert from Morristown, Lattin, Naas (cf. 69 above). Being away from home he did not get the letter sent by Dr Bourke, Halifax, until now. On 31 December he will remit to Dr Murray the £20 due to Dr Bourke. He got no word yet from his agent, Doyle, who was to send him the £20 out of his prize money but he hopes to hear from him soon. Date; 17 Sept 1819.

Being absent from etc

77. (1819) A letter from the Superioress of the I.B.V.M. nuns, York, to Dr Murray. She is relieved to hear from him that Mrs Corballis is somewhat better; her (Mrs C.'s) daughter has Not improved in health and the doctor advises a change of air, the sooner the better. For the present the girl (a novice) had better return home and see if her health will improve. If her parents intend visiting any of the English watering-places will Dr Murray please ask them to bring some addition to Margaret's wardrobe. The other two entrants are very well and happy. Date; 22 September 1819.

The communication of etc

78. (1819) A letter from Lord Gormanston to Dr Murray. He replies 'to Dr Murray's confidential letter in regard to "a certain young lady's sentiments"(or lack of them) regarding his son, and her refusal to meet the young man for some time . But his son has now heard. from another source that the young lady remarked "that she thought his mind unformed", so, while she retains this opinion of him, his son cannot allow himself "to indulge any future hopes". Lord G. thanks Dr Murray for all his kindness. Date; 10 October 1819.

It was only etc. _____

79 (1819) "Curious memoranda and heraldic prints". Polemical cuttings which were left on Br Betagh's tomb; these are forwarded to Dr Murray by a writer (signature undecipherable) who says that he was a convert of Dr Betagh's. He asks Dr Murray to show the cuttings to the bishops at their meeting . Date; 1819.

End of GREEN FILE

1818 - 1819

30-4-80 Petition for a Catholic Chaplain for Irish soldiers in India.