

**IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—THE TEMPORALITIES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.**

The *Evening Mail* of Monday published the following document, issued for private circulation, and marked "private and confidential":—

"PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

"Committee Rooms, 45, Lower Sackville-street Dublin, Sept. 15th, 1852.

"This committee having been appointed at a meeting held in this city on the 10th instant, to consult with the friends of religious equality in Ireland and Great Britain, in order to come to a safe and well-considered conclusion as to the manner in which the questions affecting this great principle shall be treated in the next session of parliament, and to report thereon to a conference, to be summoned at such time and place as the committee shall determine, we respectfully submit to your perusal the following topics of consideration, on which we request your opinion, suggestions, and advice.

"It has been deemed advisable that, at the present important crisis of public affairs, the whole scope and operation of the religious laws which separate the people of this empire into hostile castes, and which tend to degrade large classes of British subjects beneath the level of their fellows, should be submitted to the consideration of the legislature. Although some of these laws may be found more mischievously operative than others, it appears to be a general opinion that, as they are all parts of the same system, and have an equal tendency to reproduce themselves, and reappear at intervals in more dangerous forms of organisation, it is indispensable, for a right conception of their great capabilities of evil, that they should be brought under review at the same time, and with a regard to their mutual relations to each other.

"These laws, or operations of law, may be classed under four heads:

"1. The appropriation of the Ecclesiastical revenues of the country—originally set aside for the religious instruction and consolation of the people—to purposes quite foreign to the spirit of that sacred trust.

"2. The penalties or prohibitions which still attach to the performance of certain spiritual functions, or the exercise of certain Ecclesiastical rights of order or jurisdiction.

"3. The laws which still disqualify certain classes of her Majesty's subjects, on account of their religion, from holding various honorable and important offices in the state.

"4. Those more hidden operations of government which, by a certain connivance between the legislative and the executive, between the wording and the working of the law, pervert the best and most benevolent institutions into instruments of persecution; drain the bitter cup of poverty of its one blessed drop of comfort; and cheat even the gallant men who live and die in the service of their country of all that elevates life and consoles death.

"The first, though perhaps not essentially the most vicious, is the largest of these elements of persecution; and as it sustains, and feeds, and fosters all the others, may be regarded as the most important of them all. The iniquitous anomaly of the Church Establishment of Ireland may be truly said to be the cause of every evil, and to stand in the way of every good in that country; and it would be superfluous to argue the condemnation of a system which has been already denounced by the voice of the whole civilised world.

"But although all friends of religious equality feel the necessity of immediate legislation upon that subject, the mode and scope of legislation are by no means evident or simple; and perhaps there is no subject upon which there exists so wide a variety of opinion among the friends of religious liberty themselves.

"The time has come, however, when we must look this great question fairly in the face, and come before the legislature not only with a just cause of complaint, but with a well-considered proposition for redress. Our complaint is that large revenues, designed for the religious uses of the great bulk of the people, have been diverted from the original purposes of their trust, and applied to a purpose which is not, on the whole, one of general benefit to the community. It may be a question, therefore, whether before we can hope to obtain the consent of the legislature to another appropriation of those revenues, we must not be prepared to point out to what extent we think that appropriation should be carried out, and in what way those revenues may be most beneficially applied.

"Although no scheme of legislation which may be proposed during the next session of parliament would be likely to reconcile all these discordant opinions; and although, even were such unanimity possible, it might not be discreet to place any proposition before the world in any more accredited shape than as the proposition of the member who may introduce it to the House of Commons; it is, nevertheless, highly important that any measure so proposed should not be one that, in its essential features, might incur the decided reprobation of those whose opposition would be fatal to its favorable discussion.

"Some gentlemen are for the withdrawal of all public funds from all religious bodies, for the appropriation of the revenues of the Established Church, for the repeal of the regium donum and the Maynooth grant, for the complete establishment of religious equality, by the complete removal of religious endowment. This arrangement, although it would find favor among a large section of the friends of religious equality, while it is liable to the charge of being almost as complete an alienation of the Church revenues from the original purposes of their trust as the mode in which they are now applied, leaves still open the whole question of the application of the funds proposed to be appropriated.

"It is an opinion very frequently advanced, that these revenues should be applied to the relief of the poor; and this proposition is supported by the well-known fact, that such application was one of the purposes of their original trust. It is objected, on the other hand, that this allocation would be a virtual transfer of the funds to the owners of property now rated to the relief of the poor; and that, although a part of the revenues in question were originally applied to the poor, it was a very different mode of relief, and worked by a very different machinery from that of the poor law.

"Others have urged their application to the relief of county cess and other burthens upon land; and it has been objected on one side, and denied on the other, that this proposition is liable to the same objection as the last.

"The education of the people is another purpose which has been very generally advocated as more

analogous to the original trust, and not open to the same objections as the foregoing; but, after the experience we have had of the purposes to which government education may be perverted, the disposition of £800,000 a year in the hands of the government of the day for general education, might be regarded by many as a more dangerous engine of religious warfare than any the present Church Establishment supplies.

"Another suggestion to be considered is the very obvious alternative of restoring the Ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland to the purposes for which they were formerly allotted, the religious instruction and spiritual uses of the whole Irish people. It has been suggested that the whole revenues of the Irish Church Establishment, after having been appropriated and turned to account, should be divided among the three great religious denominations into which the Irish people are divided, according to their respective numbers, wants, and circumstances; and that these sums having been thus allocated, absolutely, irrevocably, and without condition, the state should thenceforth leave each denomination, as far as their further wants are concerned, to the operation of the voluntary principle, and to their own internal arrangements. To this proposition, however, simple and equitable it may appear, formidable difficulties have been suggested.—Even if such a general arrangement were finally assented to, the good faith of the government in carrying it out might reasonably be questioned. It is not probable that the present Establishment, although stripped of a portion of its trappings, would be allowed to slip altogether out of the harness of the state; and there may be ground for apprehension that, in endowing other denominations of Christians with a portion of its spoils, an attempt might be made to fasten upon them a part of its subjection. It is clear, at all events, that great caution is necessary in this matter; and that every step taken should be well and carefully considered.

A final suggestion is, that as each benefice or bishopric becomes vacant, the tithe rent-charge, Episcopal palace, and revenue be sold, and the proceeds invested in the names of Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, the fund to be afterwards appropriated as may be agreed upon. It has been argued in support of this proposition that the appropriation of these revenues could not be hastily decided on; and that by eliminating from the controversy the chief elements of discord, a greater amount of support would be procured for this first and most important part of the process.

"On the other hand, it has been objected that this proposition is blinking the whole question of the purposes for which this property is held in trust; that it deprives our case of the greater part of its strength, and leaves it open to the charge, on the part of its opponents, of being a mere naked measure of spoliation for no definite purpose assigned.

"We respectfully request, therefore, that you will give this first branch of the subject your patient and earnest consideration, and that you will honor us with your opinion, not only on the modes of dealing with this question suggested by us, but upon any others that may have occurred to yourself.

"With regard to the second head, into which we have divided the matter before us, it has so recently and so painfully engaged the attention of the legislature and the country, that any comment upon our part would be altogether superfluous; but we think it right to request your opinion as to what course of action, in reference to this subject, it would be advisable to pursue during the ensuing session.

"The third topic that we have adverted to appears to be less susceptible of doubt or difficulty than any of the others; it is a palpable grievance, from which we simply seek to be relieved; but on this subject, also, we shall feel honored by any advice or suggestion you may offer.

"With regard to the fourth element of persecution to which we have ventured to call your attention, we conceive it to be one of the deepest importances, and one on which statistical information is most required. Secret and wide-spread in its operation; stealthy and yet daring in its mode of action; at home and in the colonies; in the camp and in the hospital; in the schoolhouse and in the poorhouse; from the orphan pauper to the strong but friendless soldier and sailor; all are equally subjected to its sinister and subtle influence; and it is therefore earnestly requested that this committee may be furnished with every information that you possess, tending to throw light upon the operation of this dark and dangerous agent of sectarian injustice.

"Although we have thus ventured to divide the subject into certain heads, and to suggest on each certain points of consideration, it is not intended to confine your attention to these points exclusively. On the contrary, we earnestly solicit your advice and instruction on all topics, facts, or circumstances which you think will tend to fortify and assist us in bringing the subject before the legislature and the world.

"And, as the duties of this committee involve considerable labor and responsibility; and as no progress can be made in the performance of those duties until we receive replies to our present communication, we hope we are not unreasonable in requesting that any instructions with which you may favor us may be communicated, at farthest, within a fortnight from this date.

"Acting in obedience to its instructions, this committee has named the 28th of October for holding a conference of the friends of religious equality; and we most earnestly request your advice, influence, and co-operation in our efforts to make the proceedings of that conference not wholly unworthy of the great and sacred principle, to the assertion of which the genius, the piety, and the sacrifice of ages have been devoted, and which must be the foundation stone of all solid peace and prosperity in this country.

("Signed, on behalf of the Committee,")  
"G. H. MOORE, Chairman."

Hopes are entertained of the ultimate recovery of Michael Glynn (one of the Six-mile-bridge victims,) who is now much better than he had been. Great credit is due to the Mayor of Limerick, and the other physicians of Barrington's Hospital for the care and attention bestowed upon him.

Great inconvenience continues to exist in the manufacturing districts in Ulster from the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of linen weavers. It is hoped by the manufacturers that the present high wages will bring back weavers to the loom at the termination of the harvest. Emigration has greatly reduced the number of the handloom weavers in Ulster.

The relieving officers throughout several districts of the west of Ireland have been greatly reduced in number, owing to the improvement condition of the country.

**ELOPEMENT IN THE COUNTY GALWAY.** A correspondent of the *Saunders* writes—"About three o'clock, a. m., on Monday morning, the inhabitants of the village of Athenry were disturbed by the sound of carriage wheels driving rapidly over the shingled road, and halting at the hotel door. Presently a loud knocking announced that the parties required admittance—the waiter instantly obeyed the summons, and the occupants of the carriage were ushered in. Fifteen minutes scarcely elapsed when a car drove up in hot pursuit, and it became known that Mr. —, of Castlebar, had eloped with a daughter of the late Captain —, of the county Mayo. The car contained her brothers, who immediately demanded their sister, which was refused. Pistols were called into requisition, and were it not for the timely interference of H. McCormack, Esq., S. L., and a party of police, the consequences might have been serious. The lady, who is only eighteen years of age, and has a large fortune in her own right, refused to leave the partner of her flight, however, she at last consented, and so the matter rests for the present. The young cavalier having lost his fair one, and being the worse for having taken too much of the "native" to drown his sorrow, got into a row with the postmaster, who inflicted on him a severe castigation.

**CARRICKFERGUS SALT MINES.** The advantages which may be taken of the discovery at Dunerue, in both an agricultural and commercial point of view, are beginning to attract a good deal of public attention. A very considerable sum is annually expended in the freight of refined salt from England, for the purpose of manufacturing soda-ash, &c., therefrom, for our bleach greens; and from experiments made recently by Mr. Boyd, of the chemical works, Ballymacarrett, it was found that soda-ash and sulphate of soda can be produced in as great perfection from the salt rock of the Dunerue mine as from the best English refined salt—the rock yielding about fifty per cent. of each substance.—*Northern Whig.*

A man named John Smith pleaded guilty to incendiarism, in the hope of getting, by transportation, a free passage to Australia, and thence make his way to the gold diggings. Baron Martin disappointed him by giving him two years' imprisonment.

**GALWAY FISHERIES.**—In the year 1849 there were employed in our fisheries 1,659 fishing vessels, manned by 7,487 men and boys. Our fishing marine, in men and vessels, has been sadly reduced since then. Under a proper system of management the same fishing advantages are offered now as heretofore. Galway Bay, and nearly the whole coast of Connemara (comprising 217 miles of Maritime boundaries), remain now, as ever, excellent fishing grounds, producing most of the kinds of the best fish that are known on the coasts of Ireland. We regret, however, that the dilapidation of our ancient fishing villages of the Claddagh, and the paucity of new boats now constructed, give indications of the decline of fishing operations. About one hundred boats (tonnage of from three to four tons each) left the Claddagh Pier yesterday to fish in our Bay for herrings, mackerel, and gurnet. All the Claddagh boats that were out last night secured a take larger than any captured this season; some single boats took nearly 3,000 herrings.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The *Drogheda Argus* gives the following instance of the value of tenant right on Lord Massereene's property:—"This week a woman of the name of Muldoon, who holds 24 acres under Lord Massereene, at Glasson, at 2s. 6d., without any lease set up her tenant right, and obtained £145 for it; and notwithstanding that, his lordship's generosity forgave all arrears and ratified the transfer in this as in similar cases where they arise on his lordship's estate."

**EVICIONS IN GALWAY.**—The *Galway Mercury* of Saturday contains the following:—"An eviction on an unusually large scale took place yesterday in the suburb of Claddagh, on that portion of it which forms the property of Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei. Fearing resistance, 100 rank and file of the 9th Regiment, and between 30 and 40 of the constabulary, under Mr. Gould, S. L., accompanied the Sheriff. No opposition, however, on the part of the poor people was offered. Possession was taken of fourteen houses, the numbers of the evicted being thirteen families, consisting of fifty individuals. They were all admitted back as weekly tenants."

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELFAST.**—On Monday morning, between six and seven o'clock, an alarming and destructive fire broke out in the warehouses and stores in York-street and York-lane, belonging to Messrs. Richardson, Brothers & Co., and, before it was extinguished, we regret to say property to a considerable extent was destroyed. The first indication of the fire was the appearance of a volume of smoke issuing from the premises; and immediately the William street fire-engine was sent for, and also the fire brigade, under Mr. Cockburn, and, with the utmost despatch, the engines arrived on the spot and commenced operations. By this time the flames had burst out from the stores, in which were a large quantity of flax, flaxseed, cotton-yarns, and muslins, and exertions were made to extinguish the fire, but it had then got so far a-head that it became impossible to save the buildings. It was then attempted to prevent it from spreading to that portion of the premises occupied by Messrs Major, Brothers, sewed muslin manufacturers; but in this the fire brigade unfortunately failed, and, in a short time, the whole building was enveloped in flames. The operations of the brigade were then directed to the safety of the adjoining dwelling-houses, and in preventing the fire from communicating with them they were completely successful. It did not transpire how the fire originated. In the premises belonging to the Messrs. Major, when the fire broke out, the stock of manufactured and unmanufactured goods amounted to the value of £7,000. We understand that the entire property destroyed will be something under £10,000, the whole of which we are happy to know was amply covered by insurance.—*Belfast Mercury.*

**ANOTHER DEATH FROM GLANDERS.**—During the past week a respectable farmer named James M'Carren, of Tivynmarra, near Castleblayney, lost his life through this terrible disease. The horse had a running at the nose, which was thought little of by the owner who had a sore on his thumb, through which his system became inoculated with the virus, and after a week's illness he died, in excruciating agony, from glanders. At fair heartless ruffians traffic with impunity in the sale of horses affected with glanders, and easily impose on ignorant farmers. A veterinary inspection of the horses exposed for sale in fairs or markets would do much towards the protection of human life from a frightful distemper.—*Ulster Gazette.*

It is expected that the ridings of Tipperary are to be formed into two distinct counties, having sheriffs for north and south, with distinct grand jury officers.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY THE WIFE OF A CLERGYMAN.**—On Sunday last Mrs. C., the wife of a respectable clergyman residing in the county of Cavan, a few miles north of the town of Bailieborough, whilst her husband was discharging his clerical duties to his congregation, procured a razor, and when laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, inflicted a frightful wound with it on her throat, severing the windpipe with a gash. The servant girl was attracted to the apartment in which the unfortunate lady committed the act, by hearing a heavy fall on the floor, and on entering it she found her ill-fated mistress quite insensible, immersed in a pool of blood, and an open razor besmeared with it, lying beside her and a ghastly wound on the neck. Although much frightened, she retained sufficient presence of mind to dispatch a messenger to Bailieborough for medical aid. But although an eminent medical practitioner was promptly in attendance, little or no hopes are entertained of her recovery. However she still survives. This tragical occurrence has created a great sensation in the locality, as both Mrs. C.—and her husband were much beloved and esteemed in that neighborhood.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

**SHOCKING MUTILATION BY A DOG.**—On yesterday (Friday) a ferocious dog, belonging to a pensioner named Nolan, residing at Graigue, broke loose from a field in which he was chained, and attacked three girls named Brophy, whose ages are six, eight, and seventeen respectively. The youngest was frightfully mangled, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.—The head, legs, and arms of the other two were shockingly lacerated, and a woman named Donoghue who attempted to rescue them was seriously injured. The timely arrival of the constabulary prevented their being torn to pieces. The poor sufferers were removed to the county infirmary, where they remain in a precarious condition.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—On Sunday evening a man named Michael Lynell, a mendicant was brought to Barrington's Hospital in a state of exhaustion for want of food, and expired in an hour after admission.—*Limerick Reporter.*

The 31st Regiment, at Fermoy, have been strictly confined to barracks since the late melancholy accident.

**THE WEATHER—THE CROPS—SLIGO.**—The cereal crops here are almost completely gathered in, and very old farmers are of opinion that they never had them better. The potato crop, in suitable or old broken ground, is good, but in fresh leas it is deficient; on the whole, from the great breadth sown, a sufficient supply may be expected. Turnips are not good.—*Sligo Champion.*

**GALWAY.**—The reaping and harvesting of the grain crops are rapidly progressing. The potato crop is holding its ground. The disease is not progressing. The portion now safe will, it is thought, continue so for the season.—*Tram Herald.*

**LIMERICK.**—The continual fineness of the weather is enabling the farmer to secure the harvest at very little expense. The oat crop has been more than an average yield this season. The wheat has been but partially put down this year, but whatever was put down is very good. Barley is a good average crop, and promises to pay the tiller for his trouble and expense. The turnip, carrot, and mangold, crops are not so good as in the past season. The potato, I regret to say, is a bad crop. There is not the one-fourth sown.—*Limerick Examiner.*

**TIPPERARY.**—Never within the memory of man has the weather been more favorable for harvest operations than during the present season. Wheat in almost every instance in safe in the stack yard, but oats, a greater extent of which has been sown this year than on former occasions, is rather late. We regret to learn that the fatal potato disease is reported to be extending in all parts of the county.— *Nenagh Guardian.*

**MAVO.**—The cereal crops in this neighborhood have been cut down and saved to a considerable extent; but we fear that if the wet weather which now prevails shall continue much longer some serious injury will be sustained by farmers. From recent inquiries we learn that the potato disease is not progressing.—*Tyrone Herald.*

**UNITED STATES.**

**COUNTERFEITERS.**—A counterfeiting establishment on a prodigious scale, has been broken up by the police at Philadelphia. Plates of dozens of different banks were discovered. Among them was one of the late People's Bank of Upper Canada, and one of an imaginary Bank of Lower Canada. The names of the parties arrested are James Hewitt, and Charles Stuart. The former was an old offender recently out of Sing Sing.

**TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE.**—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Camden, N. J., on Thursday, for the trial of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. They adjourned to Burlington, the residence of the accused Bishop, for the convenience of witnesses. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, presides, and Dr. Wainwright is Secretary. The sessions are secret. The *N. Y. Times* thus states the points involved:—"The present Bishops in this case are Bishops Meade of Virginia, Burgess of Maine, and McIlvane, of Ohio. The charges are that Bishop Doane has been intoxicated at his own table—that he has been intoxicated on board the steamer from Trenton—and that being unable to induce one of his Deacons to renounce the endorsement of his notes, he dined with him, induced him to drink freely of cider-brandy, and when in a state of intoxication secured the renewal of his note. This is the substance of the charges made. We hear that the Deacon implicated denies the statement in the most explicit and emphatic manner.—*Rome Sentinel.*

Rev. E. G. Wood, in the opening prayer of services at Fairfield, Indiana, after praying for the general government, prayed for the Governor of the State, and thus for the Legislature: And the Lord have mercy on our Legislature. Spare their lives until they may be returned to their homes, and then put it into the hearts of the people to keep them there, and return men of temperate habits and sentiments who will do some good.

Among the old women who are now sitting in convention at Syracuse, on "Woman's Rights," the Rev. Mrs. Palmira appears to be the wag of the ring. As a specimen of her logical wit, take the following good bit:—"Mrs. Palmira had preached the risen Saviour fifteen years. A preacher had told her that woman was the wickedest. She referred to it in her next discourse. A rib taken from man was formed into woman, and was accepted as bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. If one rib was so wicked what a mass of wickedness the whole must be? (Convulsions of laughter.)"