

mities that hold it, is truly wonderful. Thus, in the Russell family, instanced by Tanner, as an exception to the general rule about the transmission of ecclesiastical lands, we find that in ten generations the eldest son has succeeded to his father only thrice. And in the same family there have been four violent deaths (not in the field of battle), two within the last six years (p. 312). Our reader will allow us to introduce here an illustration of 'the law of succession' in sacrilegious families; because it applies to a part of England, once rich in noble abbeys and splendid churches, and one that has not been much referred to by the editors of Spelman. We allude to Yorkshire; and we will insert the very words of the letter, which, at our request, conveyed the information. We can only add, that we have every reliance on the integrity and the accuracy of our informant:—I have a friend in this neighborhood, and his name is—. He is a magistrate, and a gentleman of very extensive reading, and of great research in books which treat of times long gone by. One day, whilst I was telling him of the immense advantage which England, in better days, had reaped from her monastic institutions, he asked me, if I were aware that families enjoying that property had never been able to retain it for three successive generations; that is,—father, son, and grandson. I answered, that I had never paid attention to the subject as far as succession was concerned. "Then," said he, "let me tell you that I have paid very great attention to it; and I have never been able to discover one single solitary instance of any family possessing the monastic property for three successive generations of father, son, and grandson; and I defy you," added he, "to produce an unbroken line of three generations." I replied, that "whatever might have been the case up to this time, there was, at this moment, every appearance of a regular succession in father, son, and grandson, at Kirkstall Hall, near Huddersfield. Sir George Armitage, the present possessor, has one foot in the grave. His son is ready to succeed him, and that son has healthy male issue."—"Time will show," said Mr. —. And time did soon show; for the eldest son fell ill, and went to the grave a month or two before his father; and thus the regular succession was broken. On a reperusal of your letter, I gather that you want information concerning families in this immediate neighborhood. At Nostell Priory, possessed by Mr. Winn, there has been no regular succession from father to son and grandson, since the monks were most cruelly and most unjustly deprived of it. The present Lord Fitzwilliam, who possesses monastic property, and who resides about sixteen miles from this place, has lost his eldest son. Sir Edward Dodsworth (formerly Smith), who possessed the monastic property of Newland, has died without lawful issue. Temple Newsham, about ten miles from hence, has, I believe, passed from family to family, without ever having a grandson." The writer of this letter further corroborates these statements, by the striking fact, that in our royal succession since the sacrilegious spoliation of the Church, no sovereign has been succeeded by a grandson on the throne. . . . We cannot refrain from saying a few words upon one species of sacrilege, that committed by violence against persons consecrated to God. . . . Every one knows how cruelly and brutally the clergy were treated during the Irish Rebellion, as it is called, by the soldiery, or Protestant authorities, into whose hands they fell. It is not many years since the late Sir W. B. was canvassing for his election, and went into a shop, we believe a bookseller's, to ask for votes. The tradesman was an old man, and the canvasser and a friend who was with him, asked him if he remembered the bad times, and if they were as bad as they are represented. The old man replied, that he remembered them well, and that they were much more evil than they were thought; "and Sir W.," he said, "I well remember your uncle had a priest tied up to the triangles and severely flogged till the blood ran on the stones. And years after, I saw your uncle lying dead on the same spot, having fallen out of the window, and dashed his brains out on the same stones on which he had shed that blood." We need not say with what feelings the persons thus addressed rushed from the house. We have this narrative from an eye-witness. The following is from a gentleman of known probity and patriotism, who has taken great pains to collect and verify the facts. We believe he has drawn out a full narrative of the awful occurrence. During the same eventful period, a yeoman in the Protestant army shot a priest dead with a pistol. Some time after he blew out his own brains with the same weapon. A brother of his secured the pistol, and some years later committed self-murder with it. Their mother now got possession of the fatal instrument of Divine vengeance, and flung it far into a deep pond. There was still one surviving brother, and he, as if impelled by some stern fatality, never rested till he had fished it up again unknown to his mother. He scoured it clean, and made it fit for use. He kept it by him till his hour was come; when he inflicted on himself the same fate with it as his brothers had done before. Perhaps modern medical jurists will call this by some name; they may say it was an 'epidemic monomania;' we will venture to be sufficiently old-fashioned to call it—"the curse of sacrilege." Only one word more. The shop-windows of London have long been full of chalices and ciboriums, and other sacred vessels, the sacrilegious spoils of Spain. A blessing will alight on those and their houses, who have rescued them at whatever cost from further desecration, and have restored them to their proper place and use. But as to the many who have covered their sideboards with them, and like Balthassar, display them to their days of sensual feasting, we will only say to them, "ipsi viderent."

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

**EPISCOPAL VISITATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.**—His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has been engaged during the greater part of the last fortnight in visiting some of the more remote parishes of his extensive diocese, and in administering the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation. On Monday, the 1st ult., his Grace confirmed in the parish of Spiddal upwards of 300 persons, and expressed himself highly pleased with the zealous and exemplary efforts of the worthy and respected Parish Priest, the Rev. Patrick Lyons. A new monastery of Franciscan Monks is, we are told, soon to be erected by this excellent Clergyman for the education of the youth of the district. On Thursday last the Archbishop returned to Tuam, highly consoled at the practical and living proofs he and the Clergyman who accompanied him witnessed of the piety of the people and the zeal and untiring devotion of the worthy Clergymen of the parishes he visited. Everywhere his Grace found the people well instructed in the Christian doctrine—the churches thronged to inconvenience by crowds of devout worshippers, and the Faithful clinging to the ancient faith with that undying tenacity which has characterised, and still characterises, the persecuted, but ever faithful, children of St. Patrick. If the friends and admirers of his Grace the Archbishop have an anxiety to express it is the apprehension that, in the excess of his zeal, he may expose to danger his invaluable life too soon and too recklessly after his late dangerous illness. We are glad, however, to be able to state that his Grace is in the enjoyment of perfect health and spirits.—*Freeman*.

Head-constable Allen has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Clune, C.C. Lorrain and Dorrow. Mr. Allen is a highly respectable man, and a most intelligent scholar, and, as an officer, his character has always stood deservedly high in the estimation of his superiors. Others are about to follow the example; and we hear that several honest-minded Protestants, disgusted at the antics of the Ranters, are about to embrace the one fold and the one shepherd.—*Limerick Reporter*.

**MANCHESTER—NEW CONVENT AT HULME.**—It is gratifying to find that notwithstanding the hostility manifested against Catholicity and its institutions, religion still keeps her onward progress, and that not only is there a constant increase in our churches and missions in England, but also in our schools for the poor, and establishments for the education of those young ladies who are in a few years to form the Catholic female society of these countries. The new Convent of Loreto near St. Wilfrid's, Hulme, has added to Manchester another of these foundations.

We believe the consecration of the new Bishops at Nottingham Cathedral will not take place until the 21st of next month, the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle.—*Catholic Standard*.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**MAYNOOTH.**—It is reported here that Dr. Longfield, in addition to his other onerous duties, is to be appointed one of the commissioners for inquiry into the state and discipline of the Royal College of Maynooth.

**MR. EDMOND O'FLAHERTY.**—The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states "that Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty has received the appointment of principal income tax receiver for Ireland, at a salary of (£ understand) £1,200 per annum." The following announcement is made in the *Globe* of Wednesday night:—"We understand that Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty has been appointed conjointly with Mr. Godley, Commissioner of Income Tax for Ireland."

**THE DARGAN TESTIMONIAL.**—At the Corporation on Friday it was resolved to hold a public meeting in Clonmel, for the purpose of organising a fitting subscription towards the Dargan Industrial Institute.—This is as it should be. Every town in Ireland ought to follow the example.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

The Poor Law Commissioners have reprimanded the Rev. Mr. Seymour, Protestant chaplain of Tuam union, for his justification of the conduct of his curate, Rev. Mr. Fowler, in disseminating tractarian documents, and ignoring the authority of the Guardians.

**CORK CITY ELECTION.**—DUBLIN, August 18, 1853.—The nomination took place yesterday, when Colonel Chatterton and Mr. Francis Bernard Beamish were respectively proposed as candidates. Both gentlemen addressed the electors at considerable length, and, a show of hands being called for, the High Sheriff declared it to be in favor of Mr. Beamish. The poll, it is to be taken on Friday morning.

**THE IRISH BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—Great efforts are made to induce the Anglican clergy who have hitherto supported the National system, to withdraw; but this movement has not been very successful. Dean Bagot has published his reasons for not acquiescing in the proposed parsonic strike; and Dr. Hincks, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and now Rector of Killileagh, in the county Down, has exposed, with great power and severity, the factious conduct of the refractory prelate and his partisans.

**THE EDUCATIONAL QUARREL.**—A Catholic journal, the *Galway Mercury*, congratulates the country upon the "utter discomfiture" of the three seceders from the National Board, in the expectation "that the Government would alter the framework of the schools to meet their views, and then intend them to resume their abandoned places." "Lord Aberdeen has acted more wisely, for now that the element of discord has been got rid of (as we would fain hope) complete union will be restored, and strict justice rendered to the professors of the various creeds. This is all the Catholic body seeks for or requires. We do not desire that books offensive to those who differ from us in belief shall be introduced into those mixed schools—neither will we tolerate such ourselves. And if this uniform partiality be henceforth observed, the national system of education will go on working great good in the country; while, upon the other hand, if it be infringed upon by any party, a renewal of the recent divisions must inevitably take place, to be terminated only by a new adjustment of the balance of neutrality, or the ruin of the whole concern."

Archbishop Whately has, in the course of many years, pocketed a great deal of Irish money; and, in return for that money, the most popular act he ever performed was to resign his Commissionership of the Board of Education. Another act might be performed by him, which would be still more popular—his resignation of the Protestant Archbishopric. We express a wish, but we have no hope of seeing it realised, for the Archbishopric puts money in his purse, and, therefore—he will not abandon it. If it were an unpaid office, like that of an Education Commissioner we have little doubt but his Grace would have the grace no longer to occupy a position for which his own written works prove him to be absolutely disqualified.—*Weekly Telegraph*.

We are happy to state that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Vaughan has recovered from a recent attack of illness.—*Limerick Reporter*.

**THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather on the 16th ult., the number of the visitors to the Exhibition amounted to 7,853. Amongst them were le Comte de Paris, Prince Robert of Orleans and Count Paul of Anjou.

**THE ARMY—THE COMMAND IN IRELAND.**—It is said that Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton is to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney in the command of the troops stationed in Ireland.

**THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.**—The weekly payments continue to increase in amount, the total last week reaching the high figure of £178,000, chiefly paid in small sums, and widely distributed.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.**—Telegraphic communications will be continuous by the 1st of October between London and Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Killarney—the land lines being completed in Ireland and the submarine link between Portpatrick and Donaghadee being at work.—*Daily News*.

**RIBBONISM—EXTENSIVE ARRESTS.**—The 13th ult. was a day of unusual bustle and excitement in Dundalk. The police and authorities seemed to be on the qui vive, and during the forenoon several prisoners were seen being marched into town from different districts around in charge of armed parties of constabulary. We understand that Mr. Fitzmaurice, R. M., Mr. Hunt, R. M., and Mr. Townley, J. P., were engaged during the day in investigating the charges against the accused, and that the result was the commitment for further examination until Monday, of the following persons charged on direct evidence with being concerned in the Ribbon confederacy as delegates, masters of districts, &c.:—John Daly, Bridge-street, publican and poor law guardian; John Warren, Church-lane, Dundalk, skinner; Bryan McKeon, Claretrock, farmer; Patrick McArdle, Ballyrgan, shoemaker; James McArdle, Monaseeb, farmer; John Martin, Lugankee, mason; Daniel Lester, Carrick-edmond, shoemaker; Patrick Kavanagh, Walterstown, farmer; Richard McIlroy, Cortaul, farmer. We have reason to believe that these arrests have been made in pursuance of a determination on the part of the government to abolish altogether the Ribbon system in this country, and bring to justice all who have been concerned with or participated in it. We have also learned that other arrests have been almost simultaneously in other districts through the north of Ireland, as will be seen by the subjoined paragraph from the *Belfast Chronicle*:—

"**RIBBONISM AGAIN IN BELFAST.**—The town has been once more thrown off its usual balance by the arrest of the notorious James Hagan, of Smithfield, who is in the custody of Sub-Inspector Hill, on a charge of Ribbonism. If our information be correct many others implicated have made discretion the better part of valor, and have absconded. A number of documents are in possession of the authorities which inculpate various parties. We have been informed that the Ribbon system has found its way into some of the Belfast mills, and what may be thought of perhaps not probable, one factory would have been burned before now had not unusual vigilance been exercised. So far as we can learn there has been a regular nest of 'Shanavests' among us lately, managing so adroitly as to evade for some days the Lynx eyes of Mr. Hill, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Lindsay." We have further heard it stated that many persons from the neighborhood of Dundalk, some of whom were in very comfortable circumstances, have recently fled the country in apprehension of the consequences of their complicity in this unlawful and mischievous association. Since the above was in type we have ascertained that on yesterday (Tuesday) three magistrates—namely, Mr. Fitzmaurice, R. M., Dundalk, Captain Warburton, R. M., Newry, and Mr. Hunt, R. M., Monaghan—were engaged during the day in further investigation of the matter, and that some important disclosures have come to light, with the precise nature of which, however, we are unacquainted. It would appear that no later than last Monday week a Ribbon lodge was held in Dundalk in the house of one of the parties accused, and it is also mentioned that another of them was treasurer of a sum of seventy pounds, collected and lodged in his hands to be paid to the murderers of Mr. Mauleverer, on the certificate of a party (whose names we have heard) that the deed was accomplished. Some of the prisoners sent on Monday to engage the professional assistance of Mr. McEvoy Garlan, but the authorities conducting the inquiry considered it advisable in this preliminary stage of it not to allow the presence of professional gentlemen. The prisoners have been committed for further examination to Monday next, and we believe that warrants are out for the arrest of several other parties said to be deeply implicated in the movement. The party on whose information the arrests have taken place is one Garrett Farrell, who was recently convicted of Ribbonism at the Commission in Dublin, and is now in Dundalk from the Mountjoy convict prison, and there is no doubt but that through him, and other sources of corroboration the government authorities are in full possession of all the movements of those connected with the dangerous and desperate confederacy.—*Newry Examiner*.

**FATAL AFFRAY AT CORK.**—An affray took place in Cork on Thursday evening between a laboring man named Rowland and a sweep named Falvey. They fought, and, as Rowland lay on the ground, the sweep killed him by a kick in the abdomen.

**THE CELTIC EXODUS.**—The *Galway Packet* states that the emigration mania is daily gathering strength in the whole of the western counties. The same paper announces the arrival in the west of the Lord Chief Justice of England on a tour of inspection of his recently acquired Irish estates.

**IMPROVED STATE OF MAYO.**—The grand jury of Mayo have presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, representing the improved state of that county, and praying for a reduction of the extra police force. His Excellency has given the following reply:—"Dublin Castle, August 8, 1853. "Sir—Referring to the memorial of the grand jury of the county of Mayo, assembled at summer assizes, 1853, soliciting the removal of the extra police at present stationed in that county, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to suggest that the question should be referred for the consideration of a general meeting of the magistrates, who are requested to name the stations which, in their opinion, may be safely broken up, or reduced in strength to not less than five men at each outpost, or ten men at the station of a sub-inspector. "I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, THOMAS A. LARCOM. "Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., foreman late grand jury, county Mayo."

**THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.**—The cattle show held for the first time at Killarney, has been attended with complete success. The number of visitors greatly exceeded those present at any of the former provincial exhibitions, and everything went off to the satisfaction of all parties interested in the progress of Irish agriculture. The show of cattle, sheep, &c., was very extensive, and each class was pronounced by the judges to be excellent of its kind.

**THE HARVEST—LONGFORD.**—I am just after a tour through the entire of this county, and the borders of Leitrim, Roscommon, and Westmeath, and never, in my memory, have I seen the crops look better or healthier. The potatoes look most luxuriant, the tubers large and numerous, without the slightest appearance of blight. The oats in some places appear short, in consequence of the long drought that set in immediately after sowing, but the late rains have stretched it greatly, and I think on the whole that it will be above an average crop, both as regards straw and grain. I never recollect to see so little ground under wheat as this year, and the little that there is is thin, but promises a fine heavy ear. There is a great breadth of ground under turnips, and doing well. On the whole, I consider that seldom was there a greater cause of thankfulness to an all-bountiful and merciful God for His gifts than at present.—*Correspondent of the Longford Journal*.

**WATERFORD.**—We regret exceedingly to be obliged to state that the disease among the potatoes in this locality has most unmistakably made its appearance. The extent of the injury we cannot at present state, but from personal observation—and that of an extensive character during the past few days—we have been reluctantly compelled to come to the conclusion that the appearance of the disease is now beyond question.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

**WEXFORD.**—We are sorry to hear that the potato disease has manifested itself more or less throughout our county. Everywhere the stalks show the undoubted blight, and premature decay has rapidly set in on them. The tubers, when examined, do not scarcely present that diseased appearance which the stalks would indicate, but, in some instances, they are undoubtedly gone. However, the last week being fine sunny harvest weather, we have not heard that the blight has extended. The bean crop, too, has, to some extent, suffered under the treacherous malady. The cereal crops give promise of a very abundant autumn.—*Wexford Guardian*.

A letter from Loughrea, published in the *Galway Mercury*, says:—"Though the condition of the people in this neighborhood is latterly becoming somewhat improved, and the crops in general assume a very prosperous and cheerful aspect, particularly that of the potato—the poor man's chief dependence—still the tide of emigration seems unabated. On Monday morning last, about the hour of 3 o'clock, the inhabitants were alarmed from their slumbers by the cries and lamentations of persons escorting over 60 of their friends from this town and vicinity, who took their departure for America. It is principally owing to the generous and timely remittances transmitted to the people of this locality by their brave and true-hearted Irish friends, who also exchanged the land of their nativity for that of their adoption, that such crowds are enabled frequently to quit home and country for the land of the brave and the free." The *Sligo Chronicle* tells a similar tale:—"The bark Industry sailed from this port on Tuesday morning for New York, with 100 passengers, and the Linden is expected to follow her in the course of a few days with about the same number. The steamer Shamrock sailed yesterday evening for Liverpool, with a considerable number of emigrants. We see no prospect of any decrease of emigration, but, on the contrary, numbers are still preparing to leave the country. We have heard several complaints of the difficulty of procuring domestic servants, and some who were in the receipt of high wages have lately given up their situations and are now on their way to America. It is difficult to account for this. The harvest is most luxuriant, labor is in demand, good wages can be obtained, and yet the people, as if seized with a mania, are emigrating in hundreds." A communication almost in the same terms comes from a southern county:—"From our many years' experience," says the *Waterford Chronicle*, "and the inviting letters and cash remittances we have seen and heard of from the relative and friends of Irish emigrants in America, we are impressed with the idea that the exodus will accumulate from the devoted and doomed country, no matter how cheap the means or opportunity of procuring food may be. We are strengthened in this conclusion by the number of apparently robust and healthy men and women, and whole families (350), who left here yesterday by the Mars steamer for Liverpool, destined to America. Our heart was saddened by the lamentations of the relatives and friends who were left behind to eke out a miserable existence, with no prospect before them but to be immured in our poor-house bastilles, awaiting a cash remittance to wait them to that 'free land' where comfort and happiness attend them during the remnant of their existence."

The *Tuam Herald* reports a lull in the emigration from that part of the West. It is feared that there will not be a sufficient supply of hands to get in the harvest, "at a reasonable rate of wages." The same journal remarks on the great change in the agrarian system resulting from the exodus. "There is not only no inclination on the part of landlord to encourage a resident population, but, on the contrary, all seem anxious to lay down as much as they can of their land into permanent pasture-ground. At present there is such a high price for wool, beef, and mutton, that all are grasping at the quick profits which are to be realized by rearing and feeding stock and cattle. The poor laborer sees no chance of employment in a place where