

CATHOLIC TRUST FUNDS UNDER THE NEW PENAL LAW.

In the last number of the *Dublin Gazette* there is published, in pursuance of the statute 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 97, a notice by Alderman Hart, and Alderman Potter, of Kilkenny, as the executors of Mr. M. Desmond, of Kilkenny, setting forth the several sums which he bequeathed to three of the Catholic Bishops, and their successors, for charitable and pious uses.

The Bishops are described in this official gazette of the Queen's—printed by "The Queen's Printer," and published by "her Majesty's authority" as:—

"The Right Rev. Edward Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory.

"The Right Rev. Edward Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, and his successors, Roman Catholic Bishops of Ossory.

"The Most Rev. Paul Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, or his successors; and

"The Right Rev. William Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, or his successors."

Now, in this official notice, printed and published by the Queen's printer, in her Majesty's *Gazette*, and framed in pursuance of a recent act of parliament, we have territorial titles given to those of the Irish Bishops who, with their successors to the respective territorial Bishoprics, are named as trustees to considerable funds, to be applied to charitable and religious uses. When the penal law shall be one of the statutes of the realm, who will be the trustees to these funds? At present the bequest is valid and unimpeachable. But how will the matter stand in a week hence, when the penal bill will have been transformed into a penal law? Will the Bishops of Ossory and Cork, and the Archbishop of Armagh, be in a position to accept the trust, or to enforce the payment of the trust moneys? In the cases of the present occupants of the sees named there may arise less difficulty than in the cases of their successors. The Most Reverend Paul Cullen and the Right Reverend Doctors Delany and Walsh, if the penal bill be of force, will, by English law, have no successors Archbishops of Armagh, and Bishops of Cork and of Ossory. We know that they will have surnames despite any law to the contrary. But the law will not recognize these surnames, and will not protect them in their trusteeships; nay, it will, if carried out, deprive them of their rights as trustees, robbing them, the Catholic Church, and Catholic people of this country. What, then, is to become of the funds? Who is to possess?—who is to declare for the trust intended by the testator?—*Freeman*.

The great Catholic meeting will be held in Dublin on the 19th, and will, we understand, be attended by a large number of the prelates of the Irish Church, and we have no doubt but they will be surrounded and sustained by the best men of the Catholic party from all quarters of the country, even the most remote.—The struggle which the Catholics have now been forced to enter upon is not one involving ecclesiastical titles—the false issue taken by the enemies of Catholicity—but one involving the existence of Catholicity itself, and as such must the Catholics enter upon the contest.—*Ibid*.

THE TENANT MOVEMENT.—Sharman Crawford and the Council of the Tenant League have arranged that the conference between the Irish Members and the Tenant Leaguers shall be held in Dublin on the 20th of the present month.—*Ibid*.

A most influential meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Mansion-house, Dublin, hastily summoned by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to meet the Hon. Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, who, having recently visited Ireland, had just returned from the town of Galway, whither he had proceeded to inspect the bay and harbor, with the view to ascertain and report to the American citizens the capability of that harbour for an American packet station. The Lord Mayor took the chair at ten o'clock, and among those present were—the Lord Mayor Elect, Colonel Latouche, J. M'Donnell, Esq., late High Sheriff; Alderman Roe, J. Ennis, Esq., Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, Alderman Boyce, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Mansell, T. C., Mr. Codd, T. C., Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. Wilson Gray, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Mr. Leland Crosswhite, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. John White, Mr. H. Stevenson, Mr. S. Fraser, Mr. T. Mooney, E. W. O'Mahony, &c., &c.—*Ibid*.

Emigration is proceeding with a pace almost beyond the conception of persons living at a distance. It is not a wholesale cleanness of parishes, or properties, or townlands. It is a quiet but steadily advancing movement. Emigration is becoming a sort of clan-ship affair. A family make up their minds to send off a stout healthy son or daughter, as the case may be, with the view and in the expectation that in the course of time this emigrant will be able to send home money to take out certain others of the same family. In the course of six or nine months accordingly a letter arrives to the care of the Catholic priest, or in a few instances of the landlord, containing from five to seven pounds, with a particular account of the position of the writer in America, and pointing out the member of the family at home whom it will be proper to send out. The person selected is oil in a few weeks to join his relative. In the course of some half year or upwards another remittance arrives from the joint exertions of the two, and then the entire family, parents and all, proceed together to join their friends in America. I could individualize hundreds of cases of this kind which have occurred under my own observation. I have sometimes been thinking that the publication of some passages in the letters of emigrants would be of signal service in opening the eyes of our statesmen to the feelings which actuate the minds of thousands now in the New World. Englishmen may rely upon it that there is growing up in that country a new generation, which, if the occasion ever arrives, will make her repent bitterly of the neglect by which she has hitherto treated every effort made by the friends of the people of Ireland to make them comfortable at home, instead of being compelled to fly to a strange country in search of the means of a livelihood. At present England may afford to despise this growing feeling; but she has not shot into the earth an eternal root. Like every other nation her turn will come, and in that event she may be prepared to see the present horde of emigrants and their progeny arrayed in no friendly guise against her.—*Cor. of Freeman*.

STATE OF THE CLARE UNIONS.—An application from the guardians of the Killybegs Union, requesting assistance to allay, if not remove, the present pressure of distress by sending out a number of paupers to America, has been unfavorably received by the commissioners, who, in their reply, state that, having

given the fullest consideration to all the circumstances of the case, they must decline to apply for any further assistance from the rate in aid fund for emigration purposes. The condition of this union may be best learnt by the wording of the resolution adopted by the board and forwarded to the commissioners:—"That we request the serious attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the state of this union, in the earnest hope that they will adopt speedy measures to assist this board in suppressing the distress prevalent at the present time; having, since May, 1850, struck rates in the several electoral divisions to the amount of £5,700, (nearly 10s. in the pound on the valuation), £4,600 of which has been collected, with debts (exclusive of Government debts) of over £6,000, to meet which the outstanding rate of £1,100 only remains, and not more than £700 of this sum can be made available; having six auxiliary establishments, and their staff, &c., to support, in this union, together with our proportion of the support of the establishments of Ennis and Killybegs unions under reservation orders; with an enormous weekly expenditure attendant upon the support of 2,500 persons in workhouses, and 500 on out-door relief, and with an overtaxed and miserable class of ratepayers to satisfy the claims consequent upon this expense, upon whose resources no reliance can be placed, we find an almost total inability in carrying on the affairs of this union; and we earnestly and respectfully hope the commissioners will afford our state the consideration it deserves, and grant us the means, if not of removing, at least of allaying, the extreme distress in this unfortunate union, and enabling us to cancel our reservation orders; as a means of doing which we would respectfully suggest to the commissioners the propriety of sending out a number of our workhouse inmates to America, where alone a field of industry presents itself, and from which place, by means of their earnings, they will assist their relations here by supplying them with funds to enable them to leave a country reduced to the most miserable condition, thus reducing the taxation attendant upon their support as paupers at home."

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held on Saturday last by Lewis Ormsby, Esq., at Ballinlough, on the skin and bones of a man named John Coleran. Coleran held nine acres of land under Mr. Wills Sandford, and continued holding them up to his death. A few days before his decease he handed over eight shillings, which he had received for grazing, to the bailiff on the estate, as pottage for cattle distrained, while from the evidence of his sister, Catherine Coleran, it would appear, that at this very time the unfortunate man was supporting nature by eating green cabbage leaves and dockens. He never applied to a relieving officer, and died of absolute inanition while in the legal and unsundered ownership of this nine acres of land.—*Roscommon Messenger*.

BURIED ALIVE.—A correspondent of the *Manchester News* writes—"The town of Tipperary was thrown into a state of excitement, on Monday, by a report of a woman having been buried alive. The following are the particulars:—Mary Neill, a young woman, died on Sunday, in the poorhouse, and was buried on Monday, in White Church, about four miles from town. On the morning of Monday, a man heard her cry as he passed close to her grave, and he ran as rapidly as possible to town, and gave the alarm. Many of the inhabitants hurried out, and the master of the workhouse sent out some of the officers, who having disinterred the body, on opening the coffin found the deceased lying on her right side, the shrouding torn, a cap which she wore on her head removed, and scratches and blood on her face, and other marks of recent violent exertion apparent. But she was quite dead. Her apparent death previously was sudden, but it is believed she was only sunk in a trance. However, there was no blame to the workhouse officers, as the hapless woman was over twenty hours seemingly dead previous to interment."

THE HARVEST.—If we only gave one side of the story that reaches this office, we should become the veriest of alarmists; for, if we were to credit all that people in certain localities, especially those residing near the sea, or along the coast, say of the injury that has been done, we should come to the conclusion that the crop was utterly lost—as utterly gone as in 1847. But no sooner has a long-faced "coaster" left us, than we are favored with the presence of a cheerful-looking "inlander," who assures us, with a joyful energy, that the potato was never finer, and that it would delight our heart to see it so flourishing as it is all through his district. We are well aware that some injury has been done, but only in certain localities, and even there only partially; while we are perfectly satisfied, from the information which we have just received within the last four-and-twenty hours, that there is a vast district of the country—of this province generally—in which there is no disease, and in which, unless some unexpected calamity occur, there will be a superabundant crop of splendid potatoes.—*Cork Examiner*.

It is with much pleasure we announce the favorable position in which the crops in general are placed at this moment, and the healthy appearance which they present. Our accounts from various parts of the country are most cheering. During the last few days there is a warm and ripening sunshine, a genial heat, which is doing incalculable service in bringing forth the cereal and other crops, after the recent heavy rains, to maturity. The potato crop is most productive and healthy in every part of the country. In our town they are selling at 5d. a stone.—*Nenagh Guardian*.

In a letter received this day from our special correspondent, we regret to find it stated that the blight has not only appeared in several localities in Kerry and the west of this county, but that it is daily extending and assuming a more virulent form. The following, from another correspondent, residing on the same route as the former, is more cheering:—"There is some report of the blight appearing in the potato crop in the neighborhood of Newcastle; but a great many state if it does not advance more, that it appears at present that the injury will be trivial!"—*Limerick Examiner*.

Potatoes are now selling in Tullamore at from 4d. to 5d. per stone. There is every prospect of a luxuriant and prolific crop about that neighborhood.—*King's County Chronicle*.

There is no doubt, we are deeply pained to state, of the appearance of the blight on the early potatoes; but happily, as yet the main crop remains intact, and the virus of the disease on the former is much less malignant than in recent years. Where the disease appears, turnip seed or cabbage plants should be sown without delay between the potatoes.—*Wexford Independent*.

THE TENNIS CROP.—No doubt, this crop is bad enough, from the ravages of its destroyer, which is variously described as a grub or maggot. But it is said by persons of considerable experience that it is not beyond hope of recovery. Within the last day or two the plant generally is showing symptoms of improvement, inasmuch as it is sending forth fresh green shoots, and as there is a visible diminution in the numbers of its insect devourers, strong hopes are entertained that the injury will be much less than was apprehended a few days since, and that the plant, with favorable weather, will eventually arrive at its usual vigor. If this be the case (and we have excellent authority for our statement), it will be of infinite value to the agriculturist, as it would be difficult at this advanced season to find a substitute for the turnip, save mangolds or vetches, the latter of which would indeed be but a poor substitute for that valuable vegetable.—*Cork Examiner*.

On Monday two men, named Alexander McKeown, and William Lavery, who were digging sand on the side of a mountain between Newtownhamilton and Keady, were overwhelmed by a mountain torrent and drowned. An ass cart, which a little boy was driving along the road at the same time, was swept into the stream, which had swollen to a fearful height; the ass was suffocated and the cart dashed to pieces, but the lad happily escaped without injury.—*Newry Examiner*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—Lord Montague's Protest.—The names of Lords Dorner and Arundel of Wardour were omitted in the list of the signatures attached to Lord Montague's protest against the penal bill. We are requested by Lord Stourton to state that he also signed this protest.—*Times*.

ADDRESS OF THE SUPREMACY DECLARATION COMMITTEE.—A manifestation of the sentiments of a vast number of the clergy in regard to the "Gorham case" has been made public in the shape of a declaration (signed by more than 2,300 clergymen of the established church, among whom are the Deans of Manchester, Laudal, Bristol, Ripon, and Carlisle, and many other dignitaries), setting forth their surprise and concern at the attempts made by parties holding office in the church to invalidate and nullify the judgment recently delivered by the Sovereign, as "supreme governor of this realm as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," in the said case; and protesting against any attempt, from whatever quarter it may proceed, to bring into contempt a judgment so issued. The declaration further holds such attempts to be equivalent to the enforcement of a standard of doctrine in the church by unauthorized individuals, to be irreconcilable with the first principles of all church polity, and necessarily to lead to a state of disorder, strife, and confusion in the church. The committee also request that the names of the clergy who wish to subscribe the declaration be forwarded as early as possible to them, at Messrs. Hatchard, 157, Piccadilly.

A serious question has arisen as to when the Exhibition should close. The committee had fixed the 14th or 15th October, but the exhibitors from Russia and North Germany complain of this, as the means for the removal of their goods would then be cut off by the winter ice. The 30th of September is as long as they could afford to wait. Then there is a question as to the sale of the goods in general. The exhibitors wish to dispose of them in the building, whilst the shopkeepers of London do not like the idea of flinging suddenly into the market so large and valuable a quantity of foreign goods.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—On Friday was printed the Government balance sheet of the income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th ult. The income was £53,045,267 9s, and the expenditure £50,012,450 13s 4d, showing an excess of income over the expenditure of £3,032,786 7s 5d. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of July last year were £8,900,350 1s 10 1/2d, and on the 5th ult. they amounted to £7,931,151 9s 6 1/2d.

THE CENSUS FOR 1851.—A series of valuable tables, compiled from the summaries of the enumerators, have just been presented to parliament, showing the population and houses in the divisions, registration counties, and districts of England and Wales, in the counties, cities, and burghs of Scotland, and in the islands in the British Seas. It appears that the population of Great Britain and the islands in the British Seas, as enumerated on March 31st, 1851, was 20,936,468; and that the part of the army, navy, and merchant service belonging to Great Britain, but out of the country when the census was taken, is estimated to have been 167,604; whilst of the total number of these persons, 21,104,072; 10,360,325 (including the 167,604 absent soldiers and sailors) were males, the remaining 10,743,747 females; showing a preponderance of males over females of 383,422.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE BLOOMER COSTUME IN LONDON.—Two ladies were to be seen promenading Oxford-street this (Saturday) afternoon attired in the Bloomer costume, and escorted by a crowd of ragged wretches and a number of the curious of both sexes. They were said to be mother and daughter, of the name of Jeffers, recently arrived in the metropolis to attend the vegetarian soiree. The ladies, who appeared to be respectively about thirty-seven and eighteen years of age, were attired in black satin visites and an inner tunic, reaching a little below the waist; the inner garment being loose pink-striped pantaloons fastened round the leg a little above the ankle; the head-dress was of the usual kind worn by females. The mob at last got troublesome, and the ladies entered a cab, and were driven off, amidst shouts of laughter.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

EXTREME IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION.—In a large village in Dorsetshire, not far from the county town, an intelligent man went recently into the house of a somewhat respectable woman who keeps a general shop in the village, and who is the mother of a numerous family; and seeing her with a large family Bible open before her, and several of her children collected around, while she was cutting and pairing their finger nails, and so holding their hands as that the cuttings might drop on the leaves of the Bible, he asked her why she did this. Suspecting, by her manner, that she had some object in view, judge of his surprise when she replied, "I always, when I cut the nails of my children, let the cuttings fall on the open Bible, that they may grow up to be honest. They will never steal if their nails are cut over the Bible!" Do we not yet require the educator to be abroad?—*Notes and Queries*.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.—A case tried at Exeter last week before Judge Coleridge painfully illustrates

this subject. It appears that a lunatic named Luxmoor, a man in the prime of life, had been chained up like a mangy wolf in a dark and noisome cell, first in his father's house, and subsequently at the back of a farm belonging to his sister and brother-in-law. A magistrate thus described to the jury a visit he had made to the cell alluded to, and the situation of the unfortunate man. In company with the lunatic's brother-in-law, he passed through a parlor, and then into a dark place lighted by a door. There he found a cell, the door of which was firmly bolted. When the door was opened he was at first aware of nothing but stench and darkness. Although it was eleven o'clock in the morning, it was necessary to use a lantern in order to investigate the condition of the den; and then—"We saw a man" (Luxmoor, the lunatic); "he had not any clothes on, perfectly naked. He was sitting down. The cell was seven feet long, and between four and five feet wide, seven feet high.—There was a sort of a framework of a bed with the legs cut off so that it rested on the floor. There was a little straw, no covering. There was a small aperture looking into a passage, with iron bars to it. The smell was so disgusting that I retired as soon as possible, and did not examine the cell." In this cell the poor fellow remained till April last, when he was removed to the North Devon Asylum. It is also added that he was confined by a chain tightly riveted round his leg. Dr. Bucknall, the physician to the asylum, states that the lunatic was perfectly quiet and harmless. The relations, Mr. and Mrs. Yeo, were apparently quite unconscious they had acted wrongly, and were even solicitous for the welfare of the lunatic. Yeo was sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

PROTESTANT AGITATION IN GLASGOW.—On Sunday night, the 27th ult., a most determined and long premeditated attempt was made to excite a social war in the Gorbals; but, owing to the unremitting exertions of the Catholic Clergymen of St. John's Church, and the forbearance and good sense of the congregation, the calamity was averted. For several days previously the gates and dead walls of the public thoroughfares in that locality were covered over with inflammatory placards, announcing an open air preaching against Popery in the very close adjoining the Catholic house of worship. The Rev. Mr. Gray, and the other Catholic Clergymen of St. John's, admonished their hearers to stay away from the place altogether; but the tempters were too strong for them, and when the preaching began, upwards of five thousand people had assembled in the adjoining streets. The members of the St. Vincent de Paul's Association, under the instructions of the Clergymen, went amongst the Catholic body, persuading them to retire from the place, which at last was effected, but not before several severe scuffles had occurred. It had been proclaimed that the madman Orr, of Greenock notoriety, was to be the chief performer on the occasion, which no doubt contributed to intensify the excitement; but it subsequently appeared that the apostle of peace, on the Gorbals mission, bore the ominous name of Russell. A temporary pulpit was erected for the occasion in Chapel Close; and it is intended, we understand, to repeat the performances to-morrow night.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

IRISH ORE.—A vessel which had arrived in the river from Arklow has brought an entire cargo of sulphur ore, comprising 100 tons in weight, the production of the sister country.—*Morning Herald*.

UNITED STATES.

A SERVANT WITH CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES.—On Monday, an Irish servant in the Revue House found a wallet in one of the halls containing a large sum of money and many valuable papers, which had been dropped by a southern gentleman. The servant carried it to the office saying, "Mr. Stevens here is a pocket book I found up stairs. I don't know what is in it." Mr. Stevens opened the wallet, and finding the owners name marked inside, notified him of "the finding." The gentleman was thankful for the restoration of his property, and rewarded the servant who found it by presenting to him a hundred dollar bill.—*Boston Courier*.

Stuart, who was hung in San Francisco on the 11th of July, confessed that he belonged to a band whose sole object was robbery and murder. The authorities endeavored to rescue him from the hands of the Vigilant Committee, but did not succeed. Judge Campbell had charged the Grand Jury that the Vigilant Committee were nothing else but murderers. The Mayor also issued a proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to abandon the Vigilant Committee. There was, in consequence, great excitement.—*Boston Pilot*.

The cholera continues to rage in Iowa, one of the western states. The papers from that quarter contain the names of many individuals who have died within ten days or a fortnight.—*ib*.

Eleven printers from one office in Cleveland, Ohio, took the temperance pledge from Father Mathew last week. Father Mathew administered the pledge to 3,480 persons in Cleveland, and to over half a million since his arrival in this country. He commenced his labors in this cause in April, 1838, since which he has administered six million sixty-four thousand two hundred and fifty pledges.—*ib*.

A boy, fourteen years of age, died in Williamsburg, N. Y., in consequence of drinking an excessive quantity of brandy. The liquor was administered by a man under the promise to the boy that he should receive a large sum of money. The heartless offender ought to have been lashed through the city.—*ib*.

In the first two weeks of August this year, 16,628 immigrant passengers arrived at New York, which is more than double the number that arrived in the corresponding weeks last year.—*ib*.

Father Mathew arrived at Erie, N. Y., on Saturday, and assisted at the consecration of a new Catholic Church in that place. At the close of the services he administered the pledge to a large number of his countrymen. He was to attend a public dinner in Erie on Monday evening.—*ib*.

It is again rumored that Mr. Webster will not return to Washington till about the time Congress sits, and will then resign. "The position which his friends have placed him in, renders it, in his opinion, indelicate that he should remain in the cabinet."—*ib*.

THE GALWAY STEAMERS.—Subscriptions in behalf of this object have been received in New York to the amount of \$170,000, and assurances have been given that \$250,000 will be taken in Ireland—total \$420,000. Subscriptions will be received until \$800,000, or enough to build two vessels, is secured.—*ib*.

A severe storm occurred near Louisville, Kentucky, last week. Houses were partially demolished; trees uprooted, walls levelled, &c.—*ib*.