George Towne Feb. 21 – 1820

March 26. Sir,

On my return from St. Mary's & Charles Countys I received your favor of the 29th of Jan. for which I return my most sincere thanks. You have acted as counsel to a pendent part in making the communication which will be of great service to me. Our difficulties here are many, but I don't think them insuperable, with a little patience. I conclude we may make things better. The only so good as they might be — I mean the articles which I think should be made the trustees sign Cunard in their present form be made a general rule of action. Many reasons forbid it — it will therefore be necessary to draw up another arrangement which will have for object to secure the free exercise of the right by law given to the trustees at the same time that we shall provide for their security. The outlines of this arrangement will be as follows — yet the present trustees shall be made by the Gents and authority consulting with the same powers as the Institute on the Consultores Coeuncis.

2d. When a vacancy occurs then the representatives will consult the Superior on the choice, when made, the Superior should disapprove of it he will state to them his reasons as they are his consultations which should induce them to elect another if another can be had.
Should any other be had in their judgment fit for the office of that there was danger of depopulating the corporation of a quorum in a case that might be urgent then they are authorized to elect such a person to be made to the general their reasons for departing from the Superior, who on the other had is and obliged to consider as person, whom he judges unfit as consultant until an answer come from the General. For this event it was necessary to provide, the money never occur - and the contract of both Trustees to Superior should be such as to preserve the greatest harmony. The former may great defer to the opinion of the latter where they did and evidently see it to be detrimental to the society.

A Procurator General of the Mission or farms shall be appointed by the Superior, who cannot give the office to any person who is not recommended by at least 3 out of the 5 Trustees or two with whom should be the Trustees. This Procurator will attend to the temperaments of all the farms, account of and with the Superior on the subject of affairs if not as Trustees shall be present at all Consultations on temperaments of the Mission. He shall be agent of the Corporation to regularly give in his reports to them even of those things which he has done by order of the Superior without whose consent he is only to go to any extra-ordinary expenses nor is the Superior to grant or refuse his consent without consulting the Trustees at the instance of the Mission.
The Superior must always consult before he appoint any man to be manager, or to be the treasurer of any establishment. But the corporation must give them legal sanction to the appointment. Until they see that he appoints any person recommended by themselves, they shall give information to the General in the letters which are to be given to them every January or oftener if necessary.

5. No property is future to be alienated without the permission of the Holy See, this is only to be used in cases in which the majority of the Trustees or the Representatives, if the question be of incorporated property, shall deem cases alienation of evident utility. If the property be not incorporated, then the majority of the Trustees, as Consalts, shall be present, the form of execution shall be in form of the date before the Superior can allow of the same. The same is said of mortgages, bonds, indentures, or other encumbrances, which must be before the property to be sold.

6. No property not incorporated is not under the direction of the Trustees, yet the Superior must act before them. The State of all property belonging to the Society, the Society of the Society: Things concern in the Dowry of the Poor, in their property, in their property, in their property, in their property, in their property; according to the Institute. The Provinces are bound to consult the Consalts, of the Poor.
The college is also to have its Consellors for the ordinary
details of the house. Schools de let the Consellors
hold as he Institute orders - He i also to have
his Admonitor

7. The superintend of the Prevision are not to be
Procuring or Managers of the farm or others
can be bad. But in all domestic concerns he
is the only Director. Tables, Chairs, Kitchan
be all to be at his direct - The Manager one

F. Malvern

Cambridge

Frederickton

Yours
ever to the table of the subject before
proceed farther. I shall not pass any
thing you have told me. Yours

R. Trenerry
Dear Father,

I have been forced to come hither to qualify for Malta. When sought to prepare my dispatches for your, I was unwilling, but, as I should so soon have the occasion of landing them, when I determined to come as I did not count on our[']s Schollers sailing before I came over and as I knew the latter would nearly be in time for them. If the letter of January 1, 1820, of the last had been sent to Rome, since the decease of the chief, it would not have been necessary to send this letter to one with which caution. I thought it better to wait the arrival of the May packet before sending. Speak of the hope that I shall then receive from the General on official information, & instructions for any further action. I wrote some time since that the General has only given me a further order on the American affairs since my instructions given 28th April 1819, since in his letter to one Jan 3, 1820, he refers one to three instructions & orders. The arrival of the information the General has sent out, which should soon and have reached him in time for this consideration. In addition to what I have written in my last letter, I wrote from Georgetown. I gave briefly to state that these instructions chiefly had for object the change of inferior to the state of the territories. The General wrote to one that he was desirous to appoint a native superior if one fell could be recommended; and ordered one to give him the necessary information. He elected an officer from the powers granted one of assistant to be

The end officials exerts (except to say to Mr. Holman), he derived me to say that when, that he ought to be changed when his tenure will expire, that will be on September next. Therefore laid before his postmaster that I could leave of the native & foreign father, that three letters do not reach because you can well support it, and who must not be able to know all these matters, the superintendents of the whole British any one of the natives to be superior of the whole British

particulars, as the General himself seemed determined to appoint F. C. Fisher on account of his and to appoint F. C. Fisher, yet it is the only whom of the living with the present and also at that is his name. I must state that the General himself in the order of the foreign of the foreign may call him off at any other places, of the foreign father. Stood firm, but there was not one yet to be superior father. Stated him, and that F. C. Fisher, with all
crayon, appeared to the left obstinately of all the foreign fathers. I solicited his patience to lend me one or more of the most capable of the defenses of the succession of the interesting mission. In our last I called loudly for your consent if your could return, Mr. P. I. What holds the opinion that I have here stated? Mr. D. No. He has not heard any one in his society. Mr. Neale here is one here. Mr. Neale would do a great act yet he never will do anything effective: it would be nearly the same as not having any superior. I may and tell you. His defects. His precocity, his enthusiasm, his instability. Petulance, levity, to imposture are still the same. In small matters in great he is of one opinion today, another tommorow. The man who has lost friendship to him, gains him. The last plan is always the best. This is even. We two will be generals in our own way. I will try every means to set them aside to interpret the whole. If the General knew the business if he were here he would change himself of all this not from bribery or or the least moral fault. But from a sense of the disease whose cure cannot be expected. I am told to 4 Geo. 21 Morbus et quidem insanabilis. This with many great and splendid transactions has destroyed all confidence in them. I have been so much of him that I am not surprised. He is the victim of any one who will only study to hope him. Once the intriguer study once. I feel happy that it is not in my power to remove him. I should be afraid to take him in office again. There is a great deal, and he is kind to the Society of the Jacobins. What a pity that the few in which we see zeal and resolution want almost every other requisite! In this state I see no remedy, but an expedient may be tried. Which is an endeavor to bring about. It is to appoint a successor for the College in the necessity of this, all agree.
where it is not one discontented voice to the opinion that the college will never succeed as long as he is president. Indeed, the manner in which the masters have been appointed would be enough to obtain any neglected house. And yet, he always do see this. Besides he is almost wholly unknown to the people, except as a workman and his amiable shrewdness, pretty he have ever excited respect for his position. Yet his management governs are a much divided committee, who sign to take the very little interest in the house. Indeed it were to be wished, that a contrary choice he really and then it would not be of such consequence who were wholesale of the bishop. J.B. Fenwick would be the man most desirable for the superintendence of the house. And many or others all the foreign fathers dislike it is a greater instrument it is found in the disposition of that faculty, he disgusted with so many changes that I fear alienated from the society. The tendency wish to make him one of their men, for I think he will not flinch. I have visit of a new diocese about to be erected in the Carolinas. He accepted this office from Marshall without any intention to NRF, and as far as common courtesy allows him keep from one, the bishop has claim on one, he is chaplain of the bishop, which has given so trouble, it is a formidable obstacle to the arrival of J.B. Fenwick. Mr. Wallace has no one to put in his place. Mr. Wallace himself solicited him to offer Charleston congregation to J.B. Fenwick. When the thought at once. When he had written J.B. Wallace and he had closed the college at the same time I would now be so puzzled how to keep it open. Marshall has lived in the college this last year I given great edification were he were known to the world. And acquiring with its manner I our rules I charges I should have little difficulty in making him Victor in such a retiring of men. But he has now man I seems quite unwilling to be removed to carry Wallace & J. Fenwick are the only two men like them God denied which I would choose. J.B. Wallace were an American, the whole were easy.
to remark, it shall be seen after having heard all that has
happened upon this matter ordered to be all Const and
foregoing indivduals Bel bels qui indigence probatus

The Rev. John Greene

were distrusted in administration of temporal for temporal
porat. quar necessario

in temporalibus saecvnic. facit quoque

an insufficient number of such at the Corporation, which must
be preserved by law enforce to administer the
property as the law appoints it which may be done
on perfect union with our rules of the Ordination
be handed into itself. But until the Corpora
The Rev. John Greene

is to administer the

be preserved by law enforce to administer the
New Town, 12th May, July 27, 1820

Rev. Mr. Father in Law,

I have this day received from Father Francis the statement of Rev. Mr. Wallace's case and hasten in obedience to your demand to give my opinion on the subject.

I sincerely regret that your paternity had to contend with such distressing difficulties even in the very eve of closing your visitation. I am sure if I feel consol'd in the thought, that the measures adopted by your Paternity to regulate our little society in this country have been approved of by all of us. They will long cherish the recollection of your prudent & energetic endeavours to introduce peace & harmony among them & approve the plan which in its nature is so calculated to give permanency to these desirable blessings.

To say the best of Mr. Wallace? conduct, it is certainly highly censurable especially his correspondence with your own & a subject in which his good as well as that of the society in this country is so deeply concerned. I should however be unwilling to say what punishment ought to be inflicted for such a fault being but little acquainted with the general practices of the society in cases of this nature. Your prudence can best determine this.
The stand which he took against the superior & I. Mr. Elroy cannot be justified in all its parts, yet your Patience will pardon me for stating (after having obtained knowledge of the case, & a difference been had to the Institute) that I should be very unwilling to give my vote for his DISMISSAL from the Society on this score. I should be rather inclined to give him a further trial by steering a middle course. Neither let him remain in Charlestown, nor send him at present to the College. Place him elsewhere on the Mississippi under Father Francis or some other judicious person, this will try his obedience, exercise his humility, give him time for better reflection, his feelings of prejudice may die away, & the superior will in all probability be hereafter changed & then all these difficulties will be happily terminated.

Mr. Wallaw has shown some strong inclinations towards the Society, he is a man of some talents & a good portion of acquired information, he may be very useful to the Society. If he be dismissed, he will be lost to us & may indeed prove alien to himself. Therefore he can be retained with propriety, it would be desirable. I write you these lines from New York.
Dr. Mary J. F. Whether I had come from the college after having regained my health, you will readily perceive that they were written when I will meet the indulgence of your paterinity. They will however serve to bring me to your remembrance when you shall have deprived of your desirable society by upholding the great waters. Pray for me & this. & Do flatter. I conclude by offering myself that the highest esteem & respect will be always entertained of you by your unworthy hand & W. C. in Co. Leonard Belen C.J.
July 30th, 1820

It is with the most sincere regret, I find myself obliged to have that connection dissolved, which hitherto united us as members of the same religious society. It was one, and I longed to hope that I should and experience this avowation, in a letter, since my arrival in this country, to the late General [name]. I informed him that having witnessed good dispositions in almost every member of the society, I feared that an act of severity would be necessary, but His Patiminity seemed to apprehend, that there was still an inviolable disposition, which I had not yet discovered. I approved proportionately. In spiritia, in procedere, "Modo sumo debitem" sevicitatem sustineo, exercere omnia omittit.

I formed a refusal that repeated to comply with an express injunction of the superior, be it the occasion which calls for severe coercion. I have not learned anything of the society of its principles or mode of its government. In fact, I have ever been taught that disobedience never could be allowed to pass with impunity. That when such disobedience is publically acknowledged, it should be deemed inviolable. The extreme remedy of expulsion should be employed. That no such evil should remain amongst us. In exercising this painful act of authority it would be unseemly to enter into a disputation on all the topics.
your letter in which you have favoured me with so many
long quotations from the Industria of F. Aquinas.
I shall not dwell on the inconsistencies, which your
other letters received from you contain nor on the
incoherency of these citations to the point between you and
me. If you had been ill treated, I would have remedied it.
I did not rise you so. nor could such undeclared,
if ever experienced free you from the obedience
that called you back to the College. A Jesuit who
seeks the Institute only to read lectures to his superior
is like the man, who studies the Scripture to find an
apology for his own errors. The Industria contains for
Practitioners: They are pointed for Superior, and direct
Tantum et Superiorem, who does not make them
the rule of his conduct, but his superiors. It would have
been more wise in you to reflect, what your obligations
were, from your vows. hence you did not make
Secundum Indiciem, F. Aquinas, but omnis,
a inteligens quod ipsius Societatis Constitutiones,
were of authority for Superior to the Industria
which have never been incorporated in the
Institute, no always annexed to every edition of
the Constitutions are its end, its essence.
Yet the directive rules extracted from the Constitu-
tion, the ordained doctrine of the Epistle of
obedience, especially the 34 of the Summa,
The verbium abbreviatum of every Settito only
have been treated, most philosophically by you.
as abstract principles from which in certain cases it may be lawful to recede — I have been 20 years under the direction of society. She had deeply imbibed the spirit I was well versed in the practice of the old society. I have been a servant for the last sixteen years I lived among some hundreds of the body collected almost by one every nation of Europe from America to Egypt. A Constant: indelible, and impression left on my mind. The masters. As far as the society is still with you treat as an abstract principle has ever been the practical rule by which superiors govern inferior beings and from which it never was or can be lawful to recede. Believe me, I say the first letter written to offer you were called to E., would be esteem by St. Aquinas a sufficient cause for dismissal. That letter supported, had the divestiture, which, it would give might not force me to a severe amendment. Ever since I have been acting the part of a friend, a suppliant represents acknowledging even a grievance. Where you had proved it to said. But nothing it seems was to induce to duty and such a change that it would give your action the air of a triumph rather than an act of obedience — you have omitted me if you thought you could trifle with me on the affair of home to which you again revert. I must be short, let me recall to mind what you made that affair a subject of concern. Remind you here of what I have early on this subject — yet had a General knew nothing of the proposal made to you by the late Dean Forty, where he gave me one commission to be that he gave me a special direction concerning your own, one of which was that you should and remain on the mission. 3 Yr. that
And James Catholic Church
Charleston, S. Carolina

[Inscriptions and markings]
Memoranda

The case of the society does not seem to militate with the object of the famous 3d. article of the 2d. party of the aforesaid letter to his clergy, but the object of said article was to have their funds jointly and to be told, without an authorized part of which was observed in the C. case, and the funds having been vested in a pastor intrusted with it. There was then little more cause in this case then remove a Jesuit from one house of the society to another, for which if the ordinary consent had not been required, the inherent privilege of all religious orders would not be revoked or limited. That is that their houses are the persons of their members are subject from the all local jurisdiction of the Holy See. Now only the immediate jurisdiction of the Holy See. For only the ordinary authority that gave this privilege of exemption from the all local jurisdiction and placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the Holy See. Now only the immediate jurisdiction of the Holy See. For only the ordinary authority that gave this privilege of exemption from the all local jurisdiction of the Holy See. Now only the immediate jurisdiction of the Holy See. For only the ordinary authority that gave this privilege of exemption from the all local jurisdiction of the Holy See. Now only the immediate jurisdiction of the Holy See. For only the ordinary authority that gave this privilege of exemption from the all local jurisdiction of the Holy See.
The Superior cannot do this without that effect would be nugatory. The 22 would be seized by the 8
interior and within the sphere of episcopal jurisdiction. Indeed the intention of the word
pendere follows by the assumption of absolute power.

It seems inexplicable when we find at the end of the article, that its entire object is to prevent the
negotiation of the Mission in cases in which such recall appears necessary as a condition for
the prosperity and existence of the Church. Hence the Vicar appears to have a personal interest in
abolishing objection or to the recall of a priest, equivalent to an absolute prohibition.

The presence of the bishop as Judge of the Congregation of the Curate of
Wants of the house of such Congregates, of the Canon of
the studies of the abilities of the members of the Congregation of
the very house of these Congregates after all cannot be attained is objected to by the local Superior may
have private reasons for removal of a subject he

He cannot even publish to the General of

Order, hence with all the inspection Pondered knowledge of sections 2 affairs of the regular houses can concord
of this article it is impossible that

cally assumed to be. See that such recall was

Any 2 Bishop should be made acquainted

With these reasons it is not an intolerable burden to place on the religious to save the house from ruin or
be recalled in any way to save the house from ruin which decay? Who can ascertain the degree of necessity which
decay? Who can ascertain the degree of necessity which
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He says which would follow from this Article is, accused to practice would be so destructive to religious discipline, the would to facilitate means of intrigue on the part of the subject, and violate independence. When Napoleon at a mission to Subvert of the peculiar government of the Society that Mr. V——t Ga. Since he is called on to speak for his Excellency, I have not hesitate to say that the Society would sooner withdraw its subjects from America to be employed, where ecclesiastical authority puts no obstacle to the practice of its Institute — of this its history affords more examples. About 1630 a similar regulation was made by the ordinary in Peru, who aided by the authority of the Royal Governor endeavored to wither the Jesuits who had been made parish priests (very personable) after an unpleasant contest. The General Vellecher declared that such regulation were not favorable to the force. The Society could only be employed in the mission of Peru. Mr. late Cas. Borgia asked if the present late Gen. G——l about 1802 to send a mission to China to wish he abstained, but when he understood that he Carre meant them to go neither as missionaries under the jurisdiction of the Apostolic prefects of that mission he replied that he had no power to transfer their subjects from the jurisdiction under which they had taken their vows, therefore could order them only under his exclusive direction I avoidable at his will.
On Episcopal Church & Religious authority in America