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The darts of envy and detraction can pierce the hearts of our neighbour, only after they have pierced that of Jesus Christ.

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If an ecclesiastic converses too much, or spends too much time with his relatives, he loses their esteem. *No one is a prophet in his own country.*

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God is wont to prove his servants, and to correct by chastisements those whom he loves.

CHARACTER OF AN IRISH PRIEST IN ENGLAND.

From a Correspondent of the London Tablet.

The Rev. Daniel Hearn was a distinguished student of the College of Maynooth, where his amiable disposition and general good conduct obtained for him the goodwill and esteem of all the professors, and the sincere respect and cordial attachment of all his fellow-students. He is even to this day honoured with the intimate friendship of some of the brightest gems of the Irish hierarchy. About twenty years ago his services were obtained for this mission, from his then superior, Dr. Kelly the late Bishop of Waterford, at the earnest entreaty of the late Right Rev. Dr. Penswick, whose esteem for Mr. Hearn, remained unabated to the end of his life. After labouring for a short time at Garstang, near Preston, he was removed to Mullberry-street chapel, Manchester, where a much wider sphere of action was presented to his indefatigable zeal in the salvation of souls. After labouring here for about seven years, with incredible fruit to numberless souls, he was ordered by his Bishop to take upon him the charge of the new mission of St. Patrick's district, which was opened in February, 1832. Considering the state of the district at the time it was given in charge to him, the burden was no ordinary one. His new district was then truly what the Courier says of Manchester is, "moral waste." It was so full of disorder and licentiousness that no respectable person who could avoid it could be induced to pass through it by day or night. They seemed to resemble their brethren the Ishmaelites, of

whom it is recorded, "that their hand is against every man, and every man's hand against them." In short, his new district was a perfect chaos of disorder and iniquity. This state of things would have discouraged most men with less nerve or less zeal for the honour and glory of God. He immediately set to work to reduce the chaotic mass to order; going from street to street, and from house to house, correcting, advising, persuading, exhorting, and encouraging others to resist the evil example by which they were surrounded. So active and indomitable was his zeal in the discharge of his duties, that he might very often be seen at two and three o'clock in the morning perambulating his district, and robbing his body of that repose which nature and the fatigues of the previous day imperatively demanded. By patience, constancy, and unremitting exertion, he at last succeeded in abating the evil. He sought out the ignorant and depraved, and instructed and corrected them. He broke up the dens of iniquity, and the haunts of vice where youth was initiated in depravity, and trained to the commission of crime. The poor and needy were his peculiar care. He waited not until "Protestant inquiry, or curiosity, or compassion, excavated them from their wretchedness and brought their condition before the public;" no, he everywhere sought them out, and exerted himself in an extraordinary manner to relieve their necessities. In a short time he thus became acquainted with all the wants of his flock, both spiritually and temporally. By incessant vigilance, by preaching, instructing, and exhorting, according to that of the apostle, "in season and out of season," and that for the space of eleven years which he has resided in the district, his district has long since become one of the most peaceable and orderly portions of the Manchester mission. This is no special pleading: I state simply what I know of my own knowledge.

His enlightened zeal and activity in the cause of religion, order, and humanity, are so well known and appreciated that there is scarcely a committee formed by the town authorities for the distribution of any charity, of which he is not a conspicuous member. On more than one occasion he has received the marked thanks of the magistrates of the borough for his exertions in the preservation of the peace of the town; nor were these thanks unmerited. I shall relate but two instances just to furnish a criterion.

During the years 1830, the Asiatic cholera raged in Manchester. The authorities of the town foresaw the approaching evil, and wisely provided against it, by establishing a number of hospitals for the reception of cholera patients. Very strong prejudices existed amongst the people against these hospitals, and it was some time before they could be induced to go there, or to allow any of their relatives to be taken there. After the prejudice had partly subsided, on one occasion, a young surgeon had the great imprudence to amputate the head from the body of a young Irish lad