

IRISH PROTESTANTS.

WHAT WESLEY THOUGHT OF THEM.

We feel really thankful to Dr. Bellingier, for having by his quotation, directed our attention to Wesley's Journal. The good use he has made of one passage, has induced us to read over attentively good part of that work; and we have had the good fortune to discover, that on more points than one, his opinions differ from those of Dr. Bachman. For example, Dr. B. thinks all Irish Protestants pious and observant of the Sabbath. Wesley thought the contrary because he was an eye witness.

"Tuesday, May 13, 1760.—Having procured a fresh horse, I rode on to Belturbet, a town in which there is neither Papist nor Presbyterian. But to supply that defect, there are Sabbath-breakers, drunkards, and common swearers in abundance."

Elsewhere, he rates the whole Protestant population of Ireland as worse than heathen (Journal, May 13, 1750). "About five in the afternoon I preached at Athakra to a congregation gathered from all parts.—O what a harvest might be in Ireland, did not the poor Protestants hate Christianity worse than either Popery or Heathenism!"

PROSELYTISM IN WORKHOUSES.

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

The following advertisement has been issued by order of the Board of Guardians of the Gorey Union:—
"Gorey Union.—Wanted by the Board of Guardians of this union, a competent person, to fill the situation of schoolmistress for the Workhouse. Salary not to exceed £20 per annum; the person appointed must be a trained teacher and a Protestant. Applications, enclosing testimonials, will be received by me, up to ten o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the 23rd day of October, 1852, on which day the appointment will be made.—By order, W. M. Higginbotham, clerk of the Union.—Gorey, 13th Oct. 1852."

Gorey—the workhouse in which none but a Protestant will be permitted to teach the children—we need not inform our readers, is seated in the heart of the Catholic county of Wexford—a county in which, like most other counties in Ireland, the poor are almost exclusively Catholics, and the farmers, or rate-payers, Catholics.

In that most useful compilation, *Thom's Directory*, we find that there are twenty-five electoral divisions in the union of Gorey; that it contains 129,704 statute acres; that the Poor Law valuation amounts to £68,826; that the population in 1841, consisted of 33,503 persons; that the number relieved during the year ending 29th September, 1850, was 3,372; that 106 persons received out-door relief; that the sum expended on in-door maintenance was £3,621 0s. 5d., and upon out-door relief the miserable pittance was £11 16s. 3d., whilst the cost of the establishment, independent of the maintenance of the poor, was £2,953 14s. 6d., making a sum total of £6,591 11s. 3d.!!!

By the Census Returns for 1851, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Census Commissioners, we learn that the population in the union of Gorey had diminished from 38,000 in 1841, to 31,251 persons; that the number of houses had lessened from 6,565 in 1841, to 5,432 in 1851; that there were, in 1841, 165 houses not inhabited, and that there are, in 1851, 299 houses uninhabited; that there were, in 1841, 21 new houses building, and that, in 1851, there are only 5 new houses building. By the same returns we also learn, that in the workhouse of Gorey there are this year 595 males and 825 females, making a total of 1,420 receiving relief as paupers.

In these figures, respecting the union of Gorey, we have in epitome a history of Ireland during the last ten years. Those figures disclose an awful state of facts—the houses of the humble east down—the population that dwell in them the victims of disease, or famine, or oppression—dead or driven out of the land; whilst the charity—such charity as brings food, and clothing, and medicine to the habitations of the humble—the manner in which the monks practised charity—is typified in modern poor-law Protestantised philanthropy by the sum of £11 16s. 3d.; whilst those who are paid for taking care of the poor, paid for doing badly that which the monks did well and gratuitously, receive £2,958!!!

For charity, really beneficial charity to the poor, the cost is eleven pounds; for the modern machinery to administer charity the cost is nearly three thousand pounds in a single Irish union!

In the returns that we have quoted, there are the proofs that the poor of Gorey have suffered many awful calamities. A remnant have fled to the workhouse, in the hope of saving themselves from starvation. Amongst these there are 825 females. How many of these are Catholics we are not in a condition to say; but we believe there can be no exaggeration in the supposition that at least 700 of them are Catholics; and for the instruction of these the guardians of Gorey declare that the teacher must not be a Catholic!!!

The poor have been deprived of their homes—they have fled from the tempters of proselytism that met them in the fields and on the roadsides—they have preferred the pauper's garbage and the pauper's felon-like garments to the abandonment of their faith—and now that they are caged in a workhouse, that they stand at bay with death, the guardians let loose upon them "a Protestant schoolmistress;" for none other need apply.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—Since the establishment of the constabulary force in Ireland, until the present year, the candidates for admission so far exceeded the vacancies that the exercise of local influence had been often required, by the applicants. But the exodus which has produced so important an effect in other respects, has led to a remarkable change in the constabulary also. A number of the best men have resigned in order to emigrate, and it has become somewhat difficult to supply their places. Recruiting has been resorted to in various counties, and in this way the strength of the force is now kept up. But owing to the unabated desire for emigration amongst the rural population, and the comparative scarcity of laborers, it is likely enough that some increase must be made in the pay of the sub-constables, to induce those now in the force to remain, and to render it attractive to young men qualified to become useful members of the constabulary.—*Correspondent of Morning Chronicle.*

The cleaver with which the late Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan's head was laid open has been discovered and identified. It was found near the scene of the murder.

DREADFUL MURDERS IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—Two frightful murders were committed on Tuesday

evening, October 12, on the townland of Toulagee, within three miles of Swords, county Dublin. The victims were an old man, upwards of seventy years of age, named Patrick Smith, and his sister Margaret, who had almost completed her eightieth year.—They resided together in a poor cabin, in a very lonely situation, on the property of Mr. Mangan, just half-way between Swords and Bellewstown, and had occupied the cabin for twenty-two years. The man was employed by Mr. Mangan in the capacity of herd or caretaker, and received for his services five shillings a week, and was allowed the use of a small garden. His wife is dead about two years, and his eldest sister, who was almost bed-ridden, lived with him. It is supposed that the crime was perpetrated for the purpose of plunder, as Smith had the name of having a few pounds by him. The murder was not discovered until Thursday evening, about eight o'clock. An inquest was held on Friday by Mr. Davis, coroner for the north district of the county. The jury returned a verdict as follows:—"That the said Patrick and Margaret Smith were found murdered in their house at Toulagee, and that the head of Patrick Smith was cut and injured with a heavy wooden bar, and that the skull of Margaret Smith was fractured with the same wooden bar, and that the jury believe that the said persons were murdered on Tuesday night by some person or persons unknown."—*Telegraph.*

Tuesday's (Oct. 19) *Gazette* contains a proclamation, offering a reward of £50 for the discovery of the person or persons who, on Tuesday, the 12th ult., murdered Patrick and Margaret Smith, in their cabin, near Swords.

DREADFUL MURDER IN THE KING'S COUNTY.—The distressing and painful duty has been imposed upon us of recording the brutal and cold-blooded murder of Mr. William R. Manifold, of Annaghmore, near Frankford, in this county, by the hand of an assassin. The unfortunate gentleman was returning home from Tullamore last evening (Tuesday), where he had been on business connected with some suits at the Quarter Sessions of Tullamore. He was accompanied by Mr. John Dyas, of Frankford. Whilst they were ascending Pallas Hill, which is about four miles from Tullamore—the horse was driven at a walking pace—some where about half-way up the hill the cowardly and fiendish assassin got stealthily behind the gig, and discharged the contents of a pistol loaded with slugs into the back of Mr. Manifold's head. The entire charge entered, and passed out at the top of his skull, causing his instant death. This took place about half-past six o'clock, p.m. The Frankford and Blueball police were in active pursuit and inquiry during the night, and have arrested eight persons on suspicion. Just as we were going to press, our reporter has returned, and informed us that James Dillon, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the body this day, and that the jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Immediately after the inquest, a private inquiry was held by the magistrates.—*King's Co. Chronicle.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 4th November (says the *Observer*), will be for the election of Speaker and the swearing in of members, which will occupy some days. The Queen's speech will not be delivered until the following week, when the real "business" of parliament will begin.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. PRYNNE.—We understand that on the matter being submitted to Dr. Bayford, the counsel for the Rev. Mr. Gorham, in the celebrated case of that name, the learned gentleman gave it as his opinion that the law cannot reach the Rev. Mr. Prynne, or any other Clergyman, for receiving confessions in the church. The Evangelical party in Devonshire have, consequently, abandoned all idea of instituting proceedings in connection with the matter.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The *Morning Herald* of Wednesday, in an article referring to the letters of the Bishop of Exeter to Messrs. Graves and Hatchard, states its belief "that no long period will elapse before the Arches Court will receive the preliminary documents in a proceeding against the Rev. G. R. Prynne."

CONFESSION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. G. R. Prynne has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Exeter upon the subject of Confession, in which he puts to his Right Rev. Lordship the following case, which he adds "is not an imaginary one:—"Supposing a person to come to me, at his own particular request, several times in the course of the year for Confession, have I any authority from the Church of England to refuse to receive that person? I will further suppose that I fully press upon the person the necessity of private self-examination and repentance, but that he still urges that he finds Confession a great help and means of grace, and presses on me my obligation to receive him: is it your Lordship's opinion that I should be authorised by the Church of England (whatever my own private opinions might be) to reject such a person?" Here is his Lordship's reply:—

"Bishopstowe, Oct. 9, 1852.

"Dear Sir—As I do not think the Church of England prohibits your receiving to Confession those who seek it as an habitual practice, I do not presume to prohibit your doing so. The Church seems to me to discourage such a practice; therefore, I should endeavor to dissuade one who came to me in pursuance of the practice from persisting to desire it. If I had sufficient reason to believe that he had not endeavored honestly and earnestly to quiet his own conscience by self-examination, and other acts of repentance, I should not myself admit him. More than this I must decline saying.—Yours sincerely,

"Rev. G. R. Prynne."

"H. EXETER.

The *Oxford University Herald* has the following piteous remarks on the same subject:—"There is a fierce contest going on just now in Devonport and Plymouth against much that is Catholic in the Church of England. The subject of confession has lately been imported into the conflict. A Clergyman who had found the minds of certain of the young amongst his parishioners so depraved as to require a rigid examination even of the thoughts and intents of their corrupt hearts, has been dragged by some of his Reverend brethren of another school of theology before an extrajudicial tribunal; and although acquitted by his Bishop, they are still pursuing him with all the rancor of persecution. This week a public meeting has been held in Plymouth on the subject. And what a subject on which to appeal to the passions of the multitude! Some idea may be formed of the character of the meeting when we state that the mention of the Bishop's name, as the chief Pastor of that district, was met with cries of 'Turn him out!—turn him out, that is,

of his See, not by any process at law, civil or Ecclesiastical, should the Right Reverend Prelate by any act or deed have made himself amenable (a thing, however, of which nobody is foolish enough to dream), but by the fiat of a mob! And there were several of the Bishop's Clergy present, not only not rebuking the popular malignity, but actually provoking it."

At a meeting held at Plymouth on Wednesday, arising out of the episcopal investigation into the charges brought against the Reverend Mr. Prynne of St. Peter's at Eldad, a memorial to the House of Lords was agreed to, praying that they "will be pleased speedily to adopt such decisive measures as shall issue in a full, absolute, and authoritative reprobation by the Church of England, both of the principles and the practices of the corrupt system of teaching herein complained of, and especially of the doctrine and practices of the Romish confessional." The meeting was attended by the Rev. Mr. Hatchard, the Rev. Mr. Nantes, and the Rev. Mr. Graves. The speakers, among whom were some naval men, strongly denounced the Romanist party in the Church.—*Spectator.*

REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.—(From the *Times*.)—A report has reached us, which is not, we believe, without foundation, that Lord Derby and his colleagues have resolved to advise her Majesty to permit the Houses of Convocation to sit for the despatch of business, and that the Royal license will consequently be issued, empowering those ecclesiastical assemblies to enter upon the consideration of such matters as may be thereby submitted to them. So little are we ourselves—so little is the country at large—prepared for such an announcement, that our first impulse is to question the information of this rash and abrupt measure which has reached us—for if there be truth in the intentions ascribed to the government on this subject, we can hardly conceive any act or determination of the state more perilous to the Church of England, or more inimical to the order and tranquility of society. It is notorious that the exertions made of late years to revive the force and efficiency of Convocation have proceeded from the extreme High Church party, and not from the Church of England at large. The Clerical elections which have been conducted with a sort of mock solemnity in some dioceses of England were regarded as a farce, or at least an empty form, by the majority of the Clergy, since no intimation whatever had been given that it was intended to depart from the established custom, and to allow the houses to proceed to business. After a lapse of 145 years it would amount to a trick of the grossest kind to place the affairs of the Church, without previous notice, in the hands of a body of men not even chosen with any view to the practical conduct of them. The whole constitution of these Ecclesiastical assemblies is so antiquated and defective that the attempt to set in motion an engine which was discarded nearly a century and a half ago as mischievous and unmanageable is certainly one of the wildest freaks that ever passed through the brain of a statesman.

The London correspondent of the *Oxford University Herald* says:—"An impression prevails that the meeting of Convocation will even this year not be the empty form it has too long been permitted to be. Under any circumstances there will again be a vigorous attempt made to give it a voice, and no doubt the presentation of petitions will be effected. But many are now beginning to be of opinion that far more than that will be accomplished on this occasion. There are reports that Lord Derby is favorable to the revival of Convocation, as an act of justice to the Church, and that he is quite disposed to advise her Majesty to permit its revival. The Archbishop of Canterbury, on the other hand, is opposed to it—and so is the Archbishop of York. But the friends of Convocation are actively on the alert, and no stone will be left unturned to promote their object."

A NONCONFORMIST.—The following is an extract from a letter recently addressed by Mr. Gladstone to one of his friends in London:—"I consider myself to be a true member and minister of the Church of England in her Protestant integrity, but one who, for the sake of the purity of the Gospel, which some of her bishops and clergy are betraying; and which many more are refusing to defend, has been unrighteously cast forth—not by her, but by them—and who has been compelled, in self-defence, so far to become a Nonconformist." With regard to Mr. Gladstone's ultimate expectations, we may venture to present another extract from the letter aforesaid:—"My hopes are, that the national church will, in God's good providence, be so reformed that I, with multitudes of others, can again, be substantially admitted within her pale; and if it be not so, my full persuasion is, that she must shortly become so corrupted and cankered with Popery, which is coming upon her like a flood, that all Christ's true followers within her will be compelled to join in a movement similar to the one with which I am now connected."—*Morning Advertiser.*

PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND.—On Sunday the Mormonites held a conference in the Lyceum, Lambton-street, Bishopwearmouth. At the first meeting in the forenoon four hundred Mormons assembled. Mr. R. Hardman was elected president of the conference.—Samuel Richards, high priest of the Latter-Day Saints in Great Britain, proposed that the conference acknowledge the constituted authorities of the Church, now dwelling in the city of Zion, at the Salt Lake—viz., Brigham Young, the high priest, and his councillors, John Smith (brother of the late prophet) as patriarch, and twelve apostles. The congregation promised obedience, the proposal being sanctioned by a loud "Amen." Mr. Samuel Richards to be high priest of the British Isles; and Levi Richards, his councillor. It appeared that the Carlisle district contains one hundred and forty members, mostly poor people, who had subscribed £1 7s 10d last year. The Hull district (two hundred and forty members) £34 to the general fund. A meeting was also held in the afternoon and another in the evening; and at the latter curiosity had drawn together about 1,800 people. Mr. Margrets, a Mormon missionary who had been in Italy endeavoring to convert the Pope and his Cardinals, and Samuel Richards, the high priest for Britain, addressed the meeting at considerable length. The inhabitants of the city of Zion, it was stated, had given over smoking and drinking; the old people are not allowed to toil; and young and old are "spiritually and temporally happy." The Mormons have churches in North and South America, the Sandwich Island, Germany, France, the East Indies, and Australia. The number in Great Britain is 35,000—all, it is said, determined to emigrate to the city of Zion. A collection was made amounting to £4 5s. All the meetings were conducted with great order.—*Gateshead Observer.*

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

We (*Times*) believe that the following programme of proceedings at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will prove to be in the main correct.

The remains of his Grace will remain at Walmer until four days before the funeral, which will take place between the 17th and 19th of November. They will then be removed to Chelsea Hospital, where the body will lie in state for three days, and on the evening before the solemnity it will be removed to the Horse Guards.

On the morning of the funeral, the funeral cortège will be formed at the Horse Guards, and will proceed by Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's.

Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and seventeen guns, will take part in the procession, that being the number of troops to which his grace was entitled by his rank in the army.

A body of marines will also form part of the cortège, which will be headed by eighty-three veterans from Chelsea Hospital, who shared in the duke's campaigns; the eighty-three representing the years to which his grace had attained.

We have also reason to believe that the Field Marshal's baton of the deceased duke will be borne on the occasion by the Marquis of Anglesey, his companion in arms; and that representatives from those foreign sovereigns in whose armies his Grace bore the rank of Field Marshal will assist at the solemnity, each bearing the baton of the deceased.

With a view of diminishing as much as possible the delay inseparable from a long file of carriages, it is intended to make the procession as much as possible a walking one, and to dispense, as far as is consistent with the solemnity of the occasion, with an unnecessary train of vehicles.

It is also hoped that the good sense and the good taste of the city will on this occasion consent to waive its claim to precedence, and that the Lord Mayor, after meeting the cortège at Temple-bar, will fall into the procession after the Prince Consort.

Finally, it is not intended to line the streets through which the procession will pass with military. The guardianship of the thoroughfares will be left to the police, and to the good feeling of the public, who will thus have an opportunity of beholding the mournful spectacle without the interruption of a line of soldiers, and of testifying their respect for the mighty dead by their decorous and orderly demeanor.

A TALE OF A PROSELYTE.—A case, at which of course the profane smile, has just occurred in this neighborhood, showing how good intentions and religious zeal may at times be imposed on by the worldly-minded. A gentleman, who takes more than ordinary interest in the spiritual welfare of the Jewish race, fell in with one of the wanderers from Canaan, and attracted by his hook nose, sharp eye, and black hair, began to angle for a convert, texts being thrown at him tenderly as a fisherman dings his artificial fly before a rising trout. The son of Israel fairly began to nibble, till at interview after interview he appeared to be fairly caught. He listened with an attentive ear, and a solemn face, and at last the good man proposed that he should be formally received into the Christian church preparatory to his producing him at the next anniversary meeting as a live Jew converted by his eloquence. This was agreed to; but first he had some worldly gear that encumbered him, a little lot of jewellery worth £60, that he must convert into cash to seek a fresh mode of life after embracing his new faith; and out of pure benevolence, and as some return for the interest taken in his welfare he offered it to his patron for £40. At first there was some hesitation as to taking advantage of the warm feelings of the convert—his gratitude appeared to have overcome the proverbial discretion of his race; but at length the work was completed—the £40 was paid, and the stumbling block removed. The *démoument* may be easily divined. The jewellery looks delicious by candle-light, but its worth at the utmost is about £10, and the Jew has fled unbaptised either to Duke's-place or the gold diggings.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Mary Ann Proudfoot, a servant to Mrs. Binn, of Southtown, Yarmouth, is at present in a very doubtful state, from an attempt made to murder her by Samuel Howth, a corn-porter in the same employ, who had seduced her. He had made an appointment with her at eight o'clock on the evening of Thursday to give her money against her confinement. On her keeping it, he put a tar plaster over her face, and attempted to strangle her with his fingers. The girl screamed, when Howth beat her violently about the face and head, leaving her insensible, in which state she was found by some boys who heard the screams. He is remanded at present to see whether she recovers, of which such doubts is entertained by the magistrates that they have taken her deposition in the hospital, to be prepared for the worst.—*Spectator.*

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The emigration from Liverpool this year bids fair to show a very large increase over that of last, or of any preceding year.—The following are the monthly returns of the first three quarters of 1851 and 1852, as made to the Custom House by the government emigration officer:—

	1851.		1852.	
Ships.	Passengers.	Ships.	Passengers.	
January	38	12,126	26	7,749
February	39	11,986	31	11,849
March	53	17,571	53	20,460
April	82	25,447	67	25,492
May	60	21,067	70	26,827
June	61	17,263	55	20,847
July	48	13,778	60	21,325
August	44	16,717	61	21,907
September	58	20,219	62	23,280
Total	483	156,174	485	179,736

Increase in 1852, 2 ships and 23,500 passengers. The total emigration of last year, ending the 31st of December, was 195,932. That of nine months of the present year, therefore, is only 16,196 below the whole of 1851. These returns do not include cabin passengers, of which there were 958 sailed from Liverpool last year. The return purports to give only the number of adults, not persons—that is, it counts as one adult the proportion of children allowed according to the scale laid down by law. We may, therefore, safely add one-fifth to the number returned as the total number of human beings who have left their country during the past nine months. We have no means of arriving at the precise number of emigrants who have gone to Australia. On very good authority, however, we may state it in round numbers at 15,000.—*Liverpool Standard.*