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A  
S E R M O N  
PREACHED AT  
CHRIST-CHURCH, DUBLIN,  
*On the 24th of April, 1796,*  
BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY  
JOHN, Earl CAMDEN, *President;*  
AND THE REST OF THE  
INCORPORATED SOCIETY  
IN DUBLIN,  
FOR PROMOTING  
*English Protestant Schools*  
IN IRELAND.

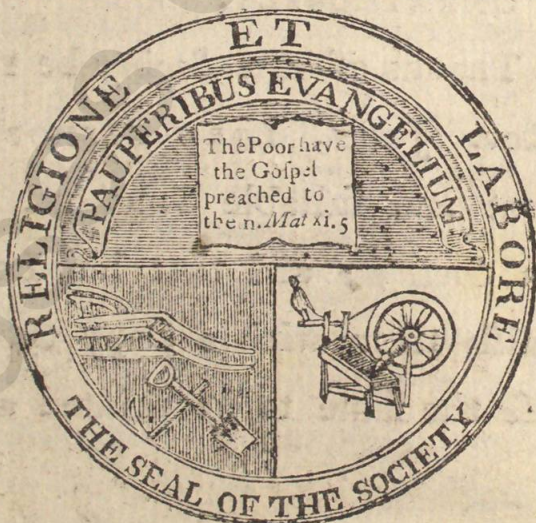
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BY THE RIGHT REVEREND  
JOHN, Lord Bishop of *Elphin.*

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PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY,  
Together with an ABSTRACT of their ACCOUNTS and PROCEEDINGS,  
to the 1st of *November, 1795.*

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DUBLIN:  
Printed by GEORGE PERRIN, No. 10, Castle-street,  
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY, 1796.

DUBLIN, *Sunday the 24th of April, 1796.*

AT A  
GENERAL MEETING  
OF THE  
INCORPORATED SOCIETY,  
FOR PROMOTING  
*English Protestant Schools*  
IN IRELAND,

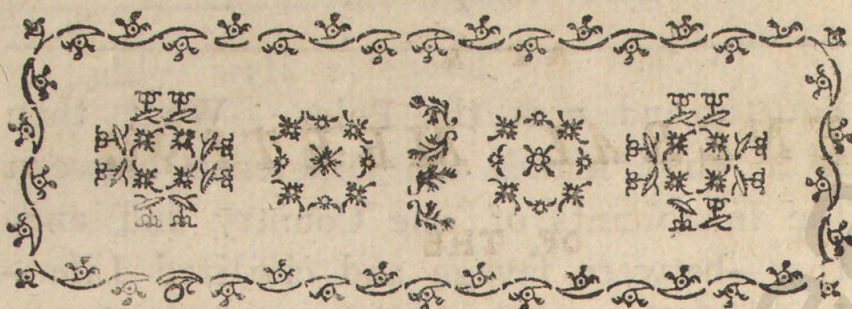
*The Most Reverend the LORD PRIMATE, in the Chair.*

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RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

**T**HAT the Thanks of this *Society* be returned to the  
Right Rev. JOHN, LORD BISHOP of ELPHIN,  
for his excellent and fuitable SERMON, preached this  
Day before this *Society*; and that his Lordship be re-  
quested to furnish them with a Copy thereof, in Order  
for them to cause the same to be printed and published.

*Christopher Adamson, Sec.*



*PROVERBS, Chap. xxii. Ver. 6.*

*Train up a Child in the Way he should go,  
and when he is old, he will not depart  
from it.*

WE are informed in the Holy  
Scriptures, that “God hath made  
“of one Blood all Nations of Men,  
“that dwell on the Face of the  
“Earth,” and the Truth of this Information  
is confirmed to us by every Discovery that  
has been made in the Natural History of  
our Species. The Marks by which the  
Races of Mankind are distinguished from  
one another, are not original and essential;  
but acquired and derived, skin-deep only  
and superficial. It is the same specific  
Creature—they are the same Descendants  
of Adam, that are found in the southern,  
and in the northern Hemisphere, at the  
B Equator

Equator and near the Poles. What then is it that makes the Difference between the Inhabitants of one Country and another—between savage and civilized Life—between the polished Citizen of the States of Europe, and the Hottentot in the Deserts of Africa? I answer in one word, Education. The Difference is astonishing, and yet it has been produced by Education; which proves most decisively the Importance and Necessity of Education. I will add also, that the Value even of an irrational Animal, a Horse, a Hound, a Hawk, depends upon its training.

The Design of Education is to make Men useful and virtuous. It is a Subject therefore of universal Concernment. There is not one State or Condition of Life, high or low, rich or poor, whose Duties and Interests do not require *some* Education. None are beneath it; none are above it.

It happens however very unfortunately in this, and in many other Countries, that whilst the Education of the middle Classes is tolerably

tolerably well attended to, that of the rich and great in *some* Instances, and that of the poor in almost *all*, is shamefully neglected.

Altho' I hasten to the religious Education of the Poor, which is the proper Object of our Institution; yet I cannot resist making an Observation or two at the outset of my Discourse, on the very great Injury which the Public often sustains from the want of Education in the higher and more independent Classes of the Community.

When the Education of a Youth of Fortune is neglected, and particularly when neither Habits of Virtue, nor the Seeds of Science, nor the Principles of Religion are implanted in his Mind, he in general becomes not merely useless, (which alone would be highly culpable) but he becomes a Bane, and a Nuisance—an Example of Profligacy—an Instrument of Ruin and Seduction to all about him. Deprived of many Sources of rational Amusement, and disqualified for those public Stations which

belong to his Rank, he is driven to seek Refuge in low Pleasures and low Company, in such Company as suits his Attainments, tho' not his Fortunes; a Propensity which naturally leads him to many mean Contrivances for passing away his Time, to Habits which are dissolute and disgraceful, brutish or sottish.

To neglect the Education of a Child, is in a rich Parent, not only a want of Duty to their Offspring, but of common Justice to the rest of Mankind. Men of Rank and Opulence are much more answerable than any others, for a proper Attention to their Children's Education, in as much as their Example and Character is of more extensive Importance—and as the Happiness of the Community, of the Neighbourhood at least, depends in a great Degree upon their Influence and Conduct. Not to mention, what is very true, that by how much they possess a greater Share of the public Stock of Property, by so much are they bound, to do more Good and render greater Services to the Public—  
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and there is no way in which such Men as these can serve the Public, without Education.

With respect to the Education of the Poor, which is the immediate Object of this Discourse, it should be confined principally to two Points: a Sense of Religion, and a Habit of Industry. On these depends their Happiness here, on these their Happiness hereafter.

In regard to Religion, there is no need to use much Argument to prove, that it is necessary for the Poor, because an Opinion seems to prevail, that Religion is necessary for them, and for them alone; the great and the fashionable having little Occasion for it. So far as the principal Purpose of Religion (that of each man's securing by it his own Salvation) is concerned, the Opinion is untrue, and the Language irreverent. Salvation is to all of equal, that is of infinite Importance, and the Medium of Salvation is to all the same. But in an inferior Sense, and as the Proposition

position relates to the Influence of Religion upon public Peace and Order, there may be allowed to exist a Difference in the different Classes of Society.

There is a Species of refined Policy ; an habitual Respect to Opinion ; a Knowledge of the Value of Character in carrying on worldly Views and Designs, which even without Religion or Sincerity, induces Men of superior Condition to refrain in general from enormous Outrages ; and in general also to take Care not to waste their Reputation by unprofitable Transgressions of established Rules of Life and Manners. Of these Motives all that can be said is, that they are of some Use, where no better exist. But the common People want even these. *Their* Policy reaches no farther than to elude the Law, or sometimes perhaps to overpower it by Combination. Their Respect for Opinion is weak ; and as Advancement to them is out of Sight, and they see no Advantage immediately annexed to Character, there are few Crimes within their Power, by which they do not hope to gain more than they are likely to lose.

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This want of prudential Motives can alone be supplied to the Poor by infusing into their Hearts just Sentiments of Christianity. A Situation of Mind like theirs, which in the Absence of Religion is left open to every noxious Impulse, shews the Expediency of all Endeavours that can be used to inculcate into the Children of the Poor, a Knowledge of the first and leading Principles of Christianity; early Impressions of its Authority; and above all, a System of Habits, which may preserve them from entering, as they advance towards Manhood, upon vicious Courses; and having done this, may at length qualify them for the Exercise of serious Thought and rational Virtue, and the Operation of a stedfast and self-wrought Concern for the Event of a future Judgment.

I may observe also upon the more peculiar Design of our Institution, "the giving of a Protestant Education to the Children of Catholic Parents," that the Times call loudly for our Attention to it. I do not mean (far from it) to speak disrespectfully of

of any Denomination of Christians. I am not about so much to lament the Influence of Popery, as to express my Fears, of the Loss, through it, in many Parts of the World, of the Influence of all Religion. The present Juncture is critical, new, and extraordinary. A Spirit of Freedom and Enquiry in religious Matters is abroad and busy. It is now descending into the Mass of the Community. When it becomes general, "the Wood, and the Hay, and the Stubble, and whatsoever is not of God's building," will be swept away; and as a Protestant, I cannot but believe that a great Part of the Roman Catholic Creed must fall before it.

Now there are *two* very different Effects, which any very general Change in Men's religious Opinions may produce. In *one* Case, a Separation may take Place of Truth from Error; which was in a very considerable and happy Degree the Case at the Reformation. In the *other*, the detected Corruption of a System, may discredit (as is now the Case in France) all the real Truth

Truth which is mixed with it. One Effect would follow from the sober Exercise of Reason; the other we have to fear, from Disgust at Imposition, and from the natural Pride and Intemperance of the human Understanding. One Effect is as much to be desired, as the other is to be dreaded. It seems therefore a seasonable Precaution to form in the very Bosom of Popery, a Species of Education, which preserves the Grain, whilst it rejects the Chaff; which may enable and teach the Youth so educated (and through their Connexions others also) to discriminate soberly, and to retain with Firmness the pure and genuine Parts of Christianity, whilst they see many Errors and Abuses, which deform and disgrace the original Institution, taken away.

But whatever there may be in this Observation, it relates only to one Part of our Design. In the more general Character of our Institution, that of providing a suitable Education for the Poor, there are few who will dispute the Benevolence, or Importance of our Purpose. Without more

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Endeavours therefore to establish the Utility of the Plan upon which we are acting, I shall direct the remainder of my Discourse to the tracing out of the Objects, and the Parts of this Education, which appear to me to be the most deserving of our Attention.

A good Education, according to a celebrated Writer, is, in a great Measure, negative. By which is meant, that it consists not so much in positive Lessons of Virtue, as in a careful Removal of bad Examples and of bad Conversation—the cautiously guarding against young Persons hearing false Maxims of Life, or receiving noxious Impressions upon the Imagination. Youth is the Age not only of Imitation and Impression, but of Retentiveness. The Pleasures, and more especially the Vices in which they see others engaged, take an hold of their Passions which is never loosened. Licentious Maxims are never forgotten. A contaminated Imagination is seldom restored to Purity.

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If the Observation which we have mentioned belongs to one Description of Youth, or to one Case more than to another, it is to that of the Objects of this Institution, and to the Plan indeed of the Institution itself. We cannot expect, I do not know whether we ought to wish, that a Child should behold any Thing in its Parents with Abhorrence. When the Children therefore of the Poor see, as I am afraid they too often do see, the Gratifications of their Parents to consist in an eager Recourse to spirituous Liquor—in a Vacancy from Labour and Restraint—in loitering—in Schemes of Wantonness and Debauchery—in nightly Excursions—successful Pilferings and riotous Meetings; it is impossible, according to the Laws by which the human Mind is governed, but that they must come forth deeply infected with the same Propensities, if not already immersed in the same Habits, and with their Judgment of right and wrong completely perverted. They are the Victims of bad Example, and of bad Example enforced by the very Affection which they bear towards their Parents.

It is one valuable Advantage therefore of this Institution, that it withdraws the Objects of it from this Danger; and it becomes most especially the Duty of those into whose Hands they are committed, to guard them by every possible Means against that Evil, the Exclusion of which was one principal Motive for placing them under public Care.

If it be asked, What do the Children learn in these Schools? I answer that three Parts in four of their Time is allotted to such Labour as is suitable to their Age or Sex, and that the rest is employed in Reading, Writing, and the Elements of Arithmetic. The Demand for these Qualifications is daily increasing; and they will become yet more necessary as the Trade of the Island increases, when every Person will have a Chance of being some way or other concerned in it; and how useful these Attainments are in Trade, I need not mention.

There is a Notion, I know, that the Children of the Poor are hurt by such Instruction,

Instruction, and that it suggests such Ideas of Superiority as tend only to unfit them for a Life of Labour and Service. I very much question the Fact. The laziest Labourers and the most unfaithful Servants are generally found amongst the most ignorant. Besides, if these Attainments were, as they ought to be in a free Country, universal, there would then be no Distinction or Superiority in them at all. No one could then be conceited on Account of this Sort of Education, or have his Thoughts and Wishes raised by it above his Station.

This Objection, however, does not apply in the least to religious Instruction, and what I most wish to inculcate is, a diligent Improvement of the Opportunities which these Schools afford, of forming in Children religious Dispositions of Mind; and along with these, Habits of Temper and Conduct suited to their future Circumstances. By which Means, these Dispositions will be called into Action; or however allowed to produce their natural good Effect, without Obstruction from external Impediments.

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Now the first, the greatest, the Foundation of every good Principle, is a constant Sense of God Almighty's Presence, and of our own Accountableness. This, which lies at the Root of all Religion, and which is common, I trust, to every Form and Sect of it, ought to be instilled into the Minds of Youth by every practicable Expedient. It ought to be mixed with their Prayers, with their Reading, with the Conversation that passes before them, with the Questions that are asked them, with every Reproof and every Commendation that is bestowed upon them. They should learn to *see* the Deity in the Wisdom of his Contrivances, and the Benevolence of his Designs. They should be reminded continually of the Assurance they receive both from their Reason and their Bibles, that *He* who is so good will reward Goodness; that *He* who hath made such Provisions for the Happiness of his Creatures, will most certainly punish those, who voluntarily render themselves the Authors of Mischief and Misery to all about them.

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With a Sense of God's Existence and Agency should be joined, what indeed naturally accompanies it, an habitual Thankfulness for his Bounty. The Season of Youth is very susceptible of this Sentiment. Young Persons taste the Enjoyments of Life with high Delight. How much therefore is it to be desired, that they should be taught to reflect from whom they receive them? Their Gratitude would be proportioned to the Vivacity of their other Perceptions; and when the Mind is once imbued with a Reverence of God—with a Sense of his Power and Goodness—and with a Consciousness of his Presence, it easily passes on to Christianity. It contemplates with Joy the glorious Prospects which it unfolds; it hears with Submission the holy Precepts which it delivers.

And here, I cannot forbear remarking how superior the Religion of Christ is to the barren Speculations of modern Philosophers. Instead of doubtful Rules and shadowy Sanctions; instead of Fitness, and Propriety, and Honor, and such Motives as have little Weight with the Rich, and  
none

none at all with the Poor; it holds out to us a Resurrection from the Dead, and addresses itself immediately to the governing Principles of our Nature, our Hopes and Fears. It has Promises and it has Threats—it has Rewards and Punishments—a Heaven and a Hell. Eternal Glory and unceasing Pain, are Considerations of which the dullest can feel the Force, and they are the only Considerations which can be opposed effectually to the Violences of Lust, or the Excesses of Selfishness and Revenge. You might as well hope to bind a Tiger with a Wreath of Flowers, or to brush back the raging Sea with a Feather, as expect to chain down the higher Passions by the paper Ties of Honor, or by unavailing Declamation on the Beauty of Virtue or the Dignity of Truth. CHRIST *knew what was in Man*, and has accommodated his Religion to our Nature, by proposing to us Rewards and Punishments—by speaking to us in the awakening Language of Hopes and Terrors.

In teaching the Principles of Protestantism, we ought by no means to encourage  
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in the Children under our Care, Sentiments of Hostility towards those whom they have left. But if there appear to prevail amongst the Members of the Roman Catholic Communion any Errors of serious and practical Importance, it will be very necessary to inculcate with more than ordinary Diligence such Truths as may counteract the Influence of those dangerous Opinions. Thus if we find amongst the Catholics, the Obligations of Morality actually relaxed, and Encouragement given to bad Actions, by the Dependence which the lower Class place upon the Efficacy of *Absolution*, the Children whom we receive from their Hands, cannot be too carefully admonished, that God hath delegated to no Man the Power of forgiving Sin, and that there is no Method of obtaining Pardon, but by sincere Repentance and real Reformation.

Amongst the particular Parts of Christian Morality which the Circumstances of the Children may render of more Importance to their Education than other Parts, I would mention a rigorous Veracity, and

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a rigorous Honesty. The Habit of Lying which takes oftentimes a fatal Hold of the Character, especially amongst those who meet with frequent Temptations to it, (which is the Case with all who by their Situation are accountable to others,) originates in a Custom early begun of weighing against each other the Consequences, the Good, as they call it, and the Harm; the Conveniency, and the Mischief of each particular Lie. By this Mode of Calculation, the Guilt of a Lie, may in their Opinion be reduced to nothing; Falshood may be made even to appear Good, and all Respect for Truth, in Time destroyed. I am persuaded that nothing can secure Veracity, but an habitual Regard to Truth, for Truth's sake. I would advise therefore, that the Practice of sporting with Truth in Trifles; of making themselves Judges of its Importance, and according to that supposed Importance, estimating its Authority; which turn of Mind shews itself very early, be as early discountenanced and reprov'd—that want even of Exactness be censured—that accurate Truth, and that in Things apparently indifferent, be required—that  
Confessions

Confessions of Faults, when perfectly explicit, be received with as much Favor as can be allowed to the Offence—that the *Excuse* be always treated as the worst Part of the Crime; not only when it is founded in direct Falshood, but in any Disguise or Misrepresentation of Circumstances, any partial or suppressed Detail of Particulars—that a *Lie* be never suffered to gain its End. This I call a Demand of rigorous Veracity; and I would apply the same Rigor to every Deviation from Honesty. We are apt to overlook the Dishonesties of Children, because the Mischief occasioned by them is usually small; and from this Negligence, they learn, as they grow up, to set the Conveniency, the Relief, the Advantage they gain by Theft, against the Loss or Inconveniency which their Neighbour suffers, and which, if he be rich they think he can well bear. The Result of such an Estimate will always be in favor of their Interest; and they will readily find Arguments sufficient to silence all Scruples, about the violation of the Right of Property, which are not fortified by Education and Habit.

The Rule to be impressed upon young Minds by Precept, by Example, by Discipline, is that which regards *Property* as something sacred, something inviolable in itself, and consequently in small Matters as well as in great—that the Question to be asked, concerning what they wish to possess, is whether it be not already another's, by the very same Title, that they call any Thing their own—that when this appears to be the Case, it should have the Effect of Impossibility; it should produce Indifference and Unconcern.

But it is true, that unless with religious and moral Principles we form also in the Children of the Poor, a System of Habits, so suited to their future Circumstances as to preserve them from great Temptations, and great Difficulties, our Endeavours and our Hopes will be finally disappointed. If from the want of such Habits, they be driven when they become Men, upon desultory Employments, a vagrant Life, or precarious Subsistence, no Principles that we can give them will avail much.

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The first great Requisite, the first Qualification for a poor Man's Life, that which may be acquired in early Youth, that which never can be acquired afterwards, is a contented Endurance of the *Sameness*, the Confinement, the Tædium of regular Employment. Strong, or even violent occasional Exertions most Men are capable of. It is not Fatigue which they fear; it is an Attendance upon one unvaried Occupation, a Confinement to it for many Hours together, and the daily Return of this Confinement, that forms the Difficulty of *their* Situation. By the Power of early Habit this Difficulty may be overcome, and so overcome, as to transform Impatience into Contentment, Pain into Ease.

I suppose there could not be a more grievous Torment inflicted upon a wild Indian than to confine him for ten Hours in the Day to a Loom. And what is true of a Savage, is true of all who pass their Youth, like Savages, *without Restraint*. Whereas, I doubt, whether when the Habit is early fixed, any Mode of Life yields more Satisfaction, or so much Tranquillity.

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It is sufficient for my present Purpose to observe, that as this is the Aversion from which the greatest Danger is to be feared, it is the Aversion which all Regulations of Charity Schools should endeavour to conquer. Upon the Removal of it depends the Children's future Safety, Usefulness, Virtue.

Together with Patience under Confinement, which not Power or Oppression, but the very Necessity of regular Employment imposes, should be added also Contentedness under the Absence of Amusement. A Thirst for Diversion is the Torment of the Rich. But it is incidental to their Condition. To the Poor it is both Torment and Destruction. It is however less usual with them and less natural. The human Mind cannot remain at Ease without Occupation, but it may without Amusement; or rather it is capable of converting the Occupation which is prepared for it into Amusement. This Faculty is generated by any Course of Education which fills up the Time well. It is above all

all other Qualities expedient for the Poor, and it is the Fruit of this and of every Institution, which assigns to each Portion of the Day its Office and its Task—which enjoins fixed and continued Attention—which never indulges Rest so long as to produce Idleness, nor Pleasure so much as to become Dissipation. When by the Operation of this Habit, the poor Man is enabled to acquiesce in the Restraint, he will soon learn to value the Security, the Ease, the Comfort, the Independence of a Life of Order and Industry; and in this Situation the religious Principles which he has received will display their full Effect.

To conclude. If there be any Merit in attempting to improve both the moral and the civil Condition of the Poor, the Institution which we have been recommending, is certainly entitled to that Protection and Patronage which for above sixty Years it has experienced from the Public. The Number of Children which it comprehends at present is about 1800. Of these it undertakes the Charge.

Charge. It applies to every Want, and to every Danger of their Situation. It withdraws them betimes from the irresistible Influence of bad domestic Example. It infuses into their Minds so much of Religion, as to cause *that* to recur, we hope, frequently to their Thoughts, which without this Education perhaps would never have found a Place there; a Sense of Accountableness and the Expectation of a Judgment to come. It guards against the practical Errors of Popery, without exciting Enmity or Contention. It exacts from the Youth under its Care, a rigorous Veracity and a rigorous Honesty; thereby endeavouring to correct, what we all lament, the extreme Relaxation of both, in the lower Classes of the Community. It combines with moral and religious Instruction such preparatory Habits of civil Life, as may enable the Poor to pass their Time with Satisfaction under the Restraints which the inevitable Law of their Condition imposes upon their personal Freedom; and in the Tranquillity of the Situation for which they are thus fitted, it allows Space and Opportunity

Opportunity for the Growth and Exercise of every good Principle which they may have received. If by doing these Things in such measure and degree as we are able, we return a small Portion of sound Blood every Year into the Circulation, we perform for our Country, for Protestantism, for the public Health, as much perhaps as can be accomplished by the imbecillity of human Beneficence—as much, assuredly, as can be accomplished under a great Defect of pious Example—under a sad Want of well-employed Influence in the Rich and Great, without whose good Conduct and Co-operation, in their several Neighbourhoods, no public Regulation can ever produce its proper Effect.

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Houses of the Oireachtas



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# A B S T R A C T

O F

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL CHARTER,

For erecting and promoting ENGLISH PROTESTANT  
SCHOOLS, IN IRELAND.

**G**EORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.—To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come.—Forasmuch as we have received Information by the Petition of the Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, Archbishops, Noblemen, Bishops, Judges, Gentry and Clergy of our Kingdom of Ireland, that in many Parts of the said Kingdom there are great Tracts of Land almost entirely inhabited by Papists, who are kept by their Clergy in great Ignorance of the true Religion, and bred up in great Disaffection to the Government. That the erecting of ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS in those Places, is absolutely necessary for their Conversion; that the ENGLISH PARISH SCHOOLS, already established, are not sufficient for that Purpose; nor can the Residence of the Parochial Clergy only, fully answer that End.

To the Intent therefore that the Children of the Popish, and other poor Natives of the said Kingdom, may be instructed in the English Tongue, and the Principles of true Religion and Loyalty, and that so good a Design may the more effectually be carried on, the Lord

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Lieutenant,

Lieutenant, and some of the chief Nobility, Gentry and Clergy of the said Kingdom, are appointed Commissioners to execute the Purposes of this Charter, and have a Power to elect others in the room of their deceased Members; and are constituted a Corporation or Body Politic, by the Name of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY, in *Dublin*, for promoting *English* PROTESTANT SCHOOLS in *Ireland*: And are capable to receive and enjoy in Fee, and in Perpetuity, any Manors, Lands, Tenements, &c. the same not exceeding the Value of Two Thousand Pounds\* per Annum, and any Sum or Sums of Money, that shall be given them by any Person or Persons, Bodies Politic and Corporate, &c. to be applied for the establishing and supporting ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, in such Places of the Kingdom as they shall think proper.

THE said Society is impowered to nominate and appoint Schoolmasters and School-mistresses, to be approved and licensed by the Archbishops and Bishops respectively, to continue during the Pleasure of the said Society; who are to be supported by the Society, and provided with all things necessary for the Instruction of the poor Children in the Principles of the Protestant Religion, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; as likewise with proper Books and all necessary Materials fit for teaching them Husbandry, Housewifery, Trades, Manufactures, &c. in order to bring them up to Virtue, Labour and Industry.

THE Society is likewise impowered to nominate Persons to receive Subscriptions, Benefactions, &c. in any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, from all well-disposed Persons.—The Society may elect and admit Subscribers (being Protestants) to be Members, to assist in carrying on the Design aforesaid.

\* A. D. 1792, An additional Charter was granted by his present Majesty, by which the Society is enabled to receive and enjoy any Manors, &c. not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly Value of Three Thousand Pounds, Sterl. in Addition to the Lands, which by the first Charter the said Society was empowered to hold. And they are also enabled to grant Leases in Possession and not in Reversion, on their Estates, within any City, Town Corporate, or Market Town, for any Term not exceeding 99 Years; and in any other Place, for any Term not exceeding three Lives or 31 Years, reserving the best Rent that can be obtained for the same.

PROCEEDINGS of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in IRELAND, from the Opening of his late MAJESTY's Royal Charter, February 6, 1733, to November 1, 1796..

THE Original Design of this Society was principally formed by the late Dr. *Henry Maule*, then Bishop of *Dromore*, which being highly approved by the then Lords Justices, and a great Number of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, of the Commons, the Clergy, and principal Gentlemen of the Kingdom, His late Majesty, upon their humble Petition, was graciously pleased in 1733, through the favourable Interposition of the late Duke of *Dorset*, then Lord Lieutenant, to grant His Royal Charter of Incorporation for the erecting and supporting of Schools, wherein the Children of Papists and other poor Natives might be instructed in the *English* Tongue, and the Principles of true Religion and Loyalty, and trained up to the Practice of Industry and Labour..

In Pursuance of which, Charter-Schools have from Time to Time been erected by the Society in several Parts of the Kingdom, under the immediate Direction of Local Committees of the principal Gentlemen and Clergy, who are appointed to inspect and examine into the Instruction and Employment of the Children, their Food and State of Health; the Sufficiency and Diligence of the Masters and Mistresses, and all other Particulars relative to the Economy and Management of the Schools; and then to report the same to the Society; besides which, the Schools are visited and inspected by the several Members of the Society, as they have Opportunity.

The Society have the Satisfaction to observe, that their Scheme of dividing the Children's Time between the Learning necessary for their future State of Life, and such gentle Work as is suited to their present tender Age, hath been successfully adopted by many Charity-Schools.

Schools in *Dublin* and other Places; whereby the Benefit of the Institution hath probably been extended far beyond the Expectation of those who at first warmly promoted it. But there is one Part of their Discipline peculiar to the Society, which is, the transplanting them into such Schools as are remote from their Popish Relations. And the more effectually to secure its good Success, they recommend to the several Local Committees, and enjoin the School-masters, not to suffer any Popish Priest to converse with the Children; nor to suffer any Relation or Papist, or any Person unknown, to converse with them, *except in the Presence of the Master or Mistrefs.*

The great Assistances, whereby the Society have from Time to Time been enabled to carry this extensive Design into Execution, have been published from Time to Time, not only for the Information of the Public, but in Gratitude to the pious and charitable Benefactors.

His late Majesty was graciously pleased in the Year 1739, to honour the Society with his Royal Countenance, by a Donation of One Thousand Pounds, and an annual Grant of the like Sum on the Establishment of this Kingdom, which his present Majesty was graciously pleased to continue. But in 1794, new Regulations were adopted in respect of the Management of his Majesty's Treasury in *Ireland*, since which Time that Payment has been discontinued and the usual Parliamentary Grant augmented, as a Compensation.

The Parliament of *Ireland*, with a laudable Zeal for the Advancement of the Protestant Religion and the Benefit of their Country, have also been pleased to take the Society under their Protection, and to grant them at different Times considerable Sums of Money, to support the Schools, and to enable them to erect Nurseries for the Reception of Children too young to be admitted into the Schools.

The Parliament have likewise given an additional and most honourable Testimony of their Confidence in the Society, by vesting in them the Estates granted by *Richard*, late Earl of *Ranelagh*, for the Endowment of Charity Schools, in the Towns of *Athlone* and *Roscommon*.  
The

*Proceedings of the Incorporated Society, &c.* 33

The Contributions of private Persons, both in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, have also been very considerable ; as may appear by the annual Account of Subscriptions and Donations received, for the Erection and Endowment of the several Schools. From the Commencement of the Institution to *November*, 1787, the Sum of 62,029*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* hath been remitted by the Corresponding Society in *London*, for whose zealous and most useful Endeavours for promoting this Charitable Institution, as well by communicating their Sentiments and Advice upon all Occasions, as by contributing and procuring Benefactions, the Society are highly indebted, and return their most hearty Thanks. A. D. 1789, an *English* Gentleman who has concealed his Name, vested 40,000*l.* Stock in the 4 per Cent. *British* Funds, in *Robert Drummond*, Esq. for the use of the Society, which has with the Donor's Approbation been appropriated to particular Purposes of the Society, and was in Dec. 1796, transferred to the Society. And in May 1791, *Baron Vryhouver* died, and bequeathed 1700*l.* per Annum, arising from the *British* Public Funds, to the Society.

The Society, at a General Meeting, 15th *March*, 1775, agreed to the following Resolutions, relative to the Admission of Children into their Schools and Nurseries, *viz.*

WHEREAS it has been the constant Practice of this Society, not to admit any Children, but such as are Children of Papists, or at least where one of the Parents is, or was a Papist, or in Case the Parents are dead, or the Children (being deserted,) are in the Hands of Papists, and thereby are in the utmost Danger of being bred up Papists.

‘ RESOLVED, that the Committee of Fifteen, or the Local Committees of the several Schools and Nurseries, do not admit any Children into their Schools or Nurseries, unless the Children shall appear in the above Circumstances, by proper Certificates or Affidavits, and that the Local Committees do not admit any Children, ’till upon sending up such Certificates, or Affidavits to the Society or Committee of Fifteen, they shall approve of their Admission.’

ACCOUNT

## ACCOUNT OF THE SCHOOLS now subsisting.

N. B. In all the Schools belonging to the INCORPORATED SOCIETY, the Duties of Religion, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick are taught, the Boys are also employed in Works of Husbandry, Gardening, &c. and the Girls in the Business of the House and Dairy, Spinning, Knitting, Sewing, &c.

### No. I. ARDBRACCAN, County of MEATH, for 50 Boys.

**T**HIS School was endowed in 1745, by Dr. Maule, then Bp. of Meath, with 2 Acres of Land, Pl. M. Rent-free in Perpetuity, belonging to the See, on Part whereof the School-house is built. His Lp. also granted to the Society, a Lease of 18 Acres more contiguous to the same, at 5s. per Acre, per Ann. for which he took no Rent during his Incumbency, and always renewed without Fine; and his Lp. gave 20*l.* and collected 246*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* towards the Building.

An Exchange of Land having been made at the Desire of the present Bp. by a Jury, the present Endowment of this School consists of 17A. 1R. 2P. of Land Pl. M. viz. 2 Acres granted as above by Dr. Maule, and 15A. 1R. 2P. by the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Dr. Henry Maxwell, the present Bishop of Meath, granted for Lives renewable for ever, at the original Rent of 4*l.* 10*s.* and a Pepper Corn on each Renewal. The Master pays the Society 9*l.* yearly for the said Lands. The late Samuel Gerrard, of Clongill, in the County of Meath, Esq. bequeathed 40*s.* per Ann. for 40 Years, towards the Support of this School, beside 5*l.* per Ann. for the same Term, to the Fund at large, from the 15th of May 1751, to be paid by Mr. Thomas Gerrard, of Liscarton, in the County of Meath.

There were 46 Children apprenticed from the School, from March 1782, to Nov. 1795.

### No. II. ARKLOW, County of WICKLOW, for 50 GIRLS.

**T**HE late Rt. Hon. Lady Allen, granted to the Society 20A. 1R. 25P. of good Land Pl. Measure, (worth 15*s.* per A.) and 1 Acre of Bog, Rent free in Perpetuity, and gave 50*l.* towards the Building; her Ladyship also bequeathed by Will towards the Support of this School 20*l.* per Annum, for ever.

#### DONATIONS towards building the SCHOOL.

By Lady Allen and other Benefactors, amounted to 282*l.* 3*s.*

There were 47 Children apprenticed from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Mistress pays the Society 15*l.* yearly for the Lands.

No.

## No. III. BALLINROBE, County of MAYO, for 40 Boys.

**T**HIS School was endowed with one Acre in Perpetuity Rent-free, by the late Michael Cuffe, Esq. who gave £50, towards the Building: the Society hold 20 A. at Will from the Right Hon. James Cuffe, at the Rent of £13. 10s. per Annum, being the Rent paid by the Master to the Society. There have been 9 Children Apprenticed from this School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

## No. IV. BALLYCASTLE, County of ANTRIM, for 40 GIRLS.

**T**HIS School was endowed by the late Hugh Boyde, Esq. with 20 Pl. Acres, Rent free for ever, these Lands were improved by limeing, &c. by a late Master, so as to be worth one Guinea per Acre, and are now let to the present Mistress, at 15s. per Acre; 46 Children have been apprenticed from this School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

## No. V. BALLYKELLY, County of DERRY, for 50 Boys.

**T**HE late Earl of Tyrone, in order to have a School erected here, granted to the Society a Lease of 64 Eng. A. and 4 Pl. A. at the yearly Rent of 20s. for three Lives with a Covenant of Renewal so often as he, his Heirs, &c. should renew with the Irish Society in London; the Master pays the Society 30l. yearly for the Lands. 77 Children were apprenticed from this School, from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Boys assist in managing the Farm.

## No. VI. CASHELL-SCHOOL, County of TIPPERARY, for 40 Boys.

**T**HE Corporation of Cashel granted to the Society 21A. 3R. 23P. of Land, Pl. M. for 99 Years from 25th March, 1746, at a Pepper Corn yearly, for which the Master pays 25l. per Annum. The Lands were reported to be worth 50l. per Ann. His Grace, Dr. Price, former Abp. of Cashel, subscribed towards Support of this School 50l. a Year during his Life, and bequeathed 300l. the Interest whereof to be applied towards the Maintenance of the Children; and Richard Price, late of Ardmayle, Esq. gave a Rent-charge of 30l. per Ann. for ever, towards the Support of this School.

The late Wm. Palliser, Esq. gave 600l. to the Society for the perpetual Support of five Children in this School.

Forty-one Children have been apprenticed from this School from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

## No. VII. CASTLE-BAR, County of MAYO, for 50 GIRLS.

THIS School was endowed by the E. of Lucan, with 2 Acres Pl. M. Rent-free in Perpetuity, and a Lease of 20A. more, like Measure, for 3 Lives at a Pepper-corn yearly; the Lands are reported to be worth upwards of ten Shillings per Acre, for which the Mistress pays the Society 8l. yearly, his Lordship agreed to renew the Lease at any Time during his Life, without Fine, and to complete the building of the School-house and Offices for the Sum of 500l. which has been paid. The subsisting Lives in the said Lease, are his present Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

There have been 36 Children apprenticed from this School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

## No. VIII. CASTLE-CARBERY, County of KILDARE, for 40 GIRLS:

THIS School was endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Glover, and her Sister, Mrs. Mary Pomeroy, Coheiresses of Castle-Carbery, with 2 A. of Land, Plt. Measure, Rent-free in Perpetuity, they also granted a Lease of 20 A. more adjoining for three Lives renewable for ever, from the 1st of May 1747, at 10l. per Annum, and have granted a Rent Charge of 20l. a Year for ever, out of their Estate towards the Support of the School.

Mrs. Eliz. and Mrs. Judith Colley, Aunts to the said Ladies, built the School at their own Expence. The late Thomas Dallyel bequeathed 100l. and a Person unknown gave 20l. the Interest whereof they appropriated towards Support of the School.

Forty-six Children have been apprenticed from the School, from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Girls are employed in spinning, knitting, &c.

The Master pays 15l. 8s. 6d. per Ann. for the Land.

## No. IX. CASTLE-DERMOT, County of KILDARE, for 40 BOYS.

THIS School was endowed with 20 A. by the late Duke of Leinster, for 999 Years from 1st of May 1748, at a Pepper Corn yearly, his Grace's Father Earl Robert gave 500l. and bequeathed the further Sum of 500l. both which Sums have been expended in erecting said School; the Master pays the Society 12l. yearly for the Lands.

There have been 22 Children apprenticed from March 1782, to Nov. 1795.

## No. X. CASTLE-ISLAND, County of KERRY, for 45 Boys.

THIS School was endowed by the late Earl of Glandore, Edward Herbert, John Blennerhasset, Arthur Croftie, and Rich. Meredyth, Esqrs. with 26A. 2R. Pl. M. Rent-free for ever, worth 20*l.* per Ann. for which the Master pays the Society 15*l.* 18*s.* yearly.

Thirty-four Children have been apprenticed from this School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

## No. XI. CASTLE-MARTYR, County of CORKE, for 40 Boys.

THIS School was endowed by the late Earl of Shannon, with 2 Acres of Land, Rent-free in Perpetuity, valued at 14*s.* per Acre, and a Lease of 20 Acres more, for 3 Lives, from the 25th March, 1747, at 4*l.* per Ann.

The present Earl of Shannon has been pleased, upon surrender of the former Grant of 20 Acres, and upon certain other Conditions for the Improvement of the School-house and Lands, (to be defrayed by the Application of an Arrear of Rent due for the same,) to grant a new Lease of the said Lands Rent-free in Perpetuity, so long as a School for forty Children shall be kept there. Forty-six Children have been apprenticed from this School from March 1782, to Nov. 1796. The Boys are instructed in Gardening, Farming, &c.

The Master pays to the Society 15*l.* annually for said Lands.

## No. XII. CHARLEVILLE, County of CORKE, for 30 GIRLS.

THIS School was endowed by the Rt. Hon. John late Earl of Orrery, with 15 A. 3 R. 32 P. of Land Plt. Measure for 31 Years, from 1st of May 1737, at a Pepper Corn yearly for the first seven Years, and 5*l.* yearly for the Remainder of the Term.

And the Rt. Hon. the present Earl of Cork and Orrery, has granted a Lease of said Lands for 31 Years from the 1st of May, 1779, at 5*l.* per Ann. for which the Mistress pays the Society 15*l.* yearly.

There have been 28 Children apprenticed from this School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

The Girls are employed in Spinning and Knitting.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER to this School.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Reverend Doctor Stopford,	-	-	3	0	0

No.

## No. XIII. CLONMELL-SCHOOL, County of TIPPERARY, for 40 Boys.

THE late John Dawson, Esq. bequeathed 500*l.* to the Society, to purchase Lands, and also an Estate of 82*l.* per Ann. for ever, towards maintaining a Charter-School near this Town.

The late Sir Charles Moore, Bt. granted to the Society a Lease of 24A. 2R. 17P. of Land Pl. M. for 3 Lives renewable for ever, from the 25th of March, 1747, at 12*l.* per Ann. and a Pepper Corn Fine on each Renewal. He also gave 100*l.* towards building the School which is erected on those Lands. The Rev. John Pennefather gives his Third of the Tythes of the School Lands. Sixteen Children have been apprenticed from this School from March 1782, to Nov. 1795.

The subsisting Life in the above-mentioned Lease is His R. H. the Duke of Gloucester. The Master pays to the Society 20*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* yearly for the said Land.

## No. XIV. CLONTARF, or ROYAL CHARTER SCHOOL, County of DUBLIN, for 100 Boys.

THIS School was opened in Nov. 1749. The late William M'Causland, Esq. granted to the Society for this School 10A. 20P. of Land for 95 Years from the 25th of March, 1747, at the yearly Rent of 40*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

And John Vernon, Esq. granted to the Society a Reversionary Lease of the said Lands for 400 Years, to commence from the Time the said recited Lease will expire, at the like yearly Rent. The Master pays 36*l.* yearly for the Lands.

Sundry Benefactions towards the Building, amounted to 229*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Primate Stone made a present of a Clock for the Use of the School.

The late Mr. Philip Ramsay bequeathed 200*l.* to be appropriated towards the maintenance of the Children.

One hundred and Ninety-four Boys have been apprenticed from this School from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Boys are employed robing Cotton for Jennies.

## No. XV. CREGGANE, County of ARMAGH, for 40 Boys.

THIS School was endowed with 3 Pl. A. granted to the Society in perpetuity, viz. one by Doctor Hill, late Incumbent of the Parish, one by the late Francis Hall, Esq. and one by the late Thomas Ball, Esq. The Society also hold by the Grant of the said Mr. Hall, 29 Irish A. at 2*s.* 6*d.* per A. during the Life of the Hereditary Princess Augusta of Brunswick.

His

\* His Grace the Lord Primate, hath granted to the Society for the encouragement of this School, a Lease of 30 Irish A. part of his See Lands of Brackley, for 99 Years, from 1st of Nov. 1775, at the Rent of 7*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per Annum, which the Society let at a yearly Rent of 26*l.* 8*s.*  
 N. B. The Master pays to the Society 6*l.* per Annum, for the 32 Irish A. which they hold part for ever, and part by the aforesaid Lease from Mr. Hall. There have been apprenticed from the School, 60 Children, from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed at the Farm.

No. XVI. DUNDALK, County of LOUTH, for 40 Girls.

**T**HIS School was endowed with a House and Garden, by the late Earl of Clanbrassil, and by the late Mrs. Ann Hamilton, his Mother, with 276A. 1R. 6P. of Lands at Killinchy in the County of Down, for which the Society is offered 20*s.* per Acre, per Ann. out of which 26*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* chief Rent is payable.

Seventy Girls have been apprenticed from this School from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Girls are employed in spinning Linen Yarn.

No. XVII. DUNMANWAY, County of CORK, for 40 Boys.

**T**HE late Sir Rich. Cox, Bart. granted to the Society a Lease of 20 English Acres of good Land well enclosed, for 990 Years, from the 25th of March, 1748, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per Ann. and was at the Expence of raising and drawing the Stones and Slates, and paying Labourers for the Building.

Sixty-four Children have been apprenticed from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Master pays 5*l.* 8*s.* yearly for the Lands to the Society.

No. XVIII. FARRA, County of WESTMEATH, for 40 Boys.

**T**HE late Rev. William Wilson bequeathed to the Society his Moiety of the Lands of Farra, and by his Will ordered, that his Estate of Shingliff, with other Lands therein mentioned, should be sold, and after Payment of his Debts and Legacies that the Overplus should be paid to the Society towards building and maintaining this School.

The Society set apart 32 Acres of the Lands of Farra, for the Use of the School, for which the Master pays 17*l.* 5*s.* yearly.

Thirty-six Children have been apprenticed, from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Boys are employed in Husbandry.

## No. XIX. FRANKFORT, KING'S COUNTY, for 40 GIRLS.

THE late James Frank, Esq. granted to the Society, with the Consent of Francis Rolleston, Esq. 2 Acres, Rent-free for ever, and let by Lease 20 Acres more for 31 Years, at the yearly Rent of 4*l.* 10*s.* he also gave 100*l.* towards building the School; that Lease being expired, the late Mr. Rolleston, and James Rolleston his Son, granted to the Society a Lease of the said 20 Acres, for Lives renewable for ever, at the old Rent.

Fifty-two Children have been apprenticed from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed in preparing their own Cloathing for the Loom, and knitting their own Stockings. The Mistress pays 9*l.* yearly for the School Lands.

## No. XX. INNISCARRA, County of CORK, for 50 GIRLS.

THE first Sir John Colthurst, Bt. granted to the Society 2 A. of the Lands of Gurteen, Statute Measure, Rent-free, in perpetuity, and set 20 A. more of said Land for 3 Lives from the 25th of March, 1759, (two of them only in being, his present Majesty and his R. H. the Duke of Gloucester,) at the yearly Rent of 7*l.* towards founding a School in this place.

The late Rev. Dr. Donnellan, and his Sister, Mrs. Ann Donnellan, by their respective Wills, bequeathed the Sum of 600*l.* and the said Mrs. Donnellan bequeathed a further Sum of 203*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* to the general Fund of the Society.

Fifty Children have been apprenticed from March 1782, to Nov. 1795; The Girls are employed in spinning Flax, Knitting and Needle-work. The Master pays 8*l.* yearly for the School-Lands.

## No. XXI. INNISHANNON, County of CORK, for 50 BOYS.

THE late Thomas Adderley, Esq. granted to the Society, 2 English A. Rent-free, in Perpetuity, and leased 40 A. more for 21 Years, from 1st of May, 1748, at 10*l.* per Ann. which is less than half Value. The Master pays 20*l.* yearly for said Land to the Society.

Mr. Adderley, upon the Society's Application, granted a perpetual Lease of the said 40 A. at the present yearly Rent.

Mr. Adderley built the School, for 420*l.* tho' estimated at 800*l.* The Rev. Dr. St. John Browne, Incumbent of the Parish, did not take any Tythes for the Lands.

Forty-seven Children have been apprenticed from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795, some of whom have settled in that Neighbourhood, and follow the Cotton Manufacture.

## No. XXII. KILFINANE, County of LIMERICK, for 20 GIRLS.

THIS School was built at the sole Expence of the late Robert Oliver, Esq. who endowed it with 1 A. of Land Plt. Measure, Rent-free in Perpetuity, and granted a Lease of 20 A. more for 3 Lives at 14s. per A. being a low Rent. The Master allows the Society 26*l.* 5s. yearly for the Land.

The Rt. Hon. Silver Oliver, on the 21st of Nov. 1775, granted a Lease of 19A. 2R. 22P. of the said Lands, at the Rent of 24*l.* 10s. 11*d.* for Lives renewable for ever, (of which his R. H. the Prince of Wales, is the only subsisting Life,) at 25s. per A. tho' he could have set the same (as he had done the adjoining Land) at 2 Guineas per A.

The Rev. Mr. Graves, Incumbent of the Parish, takes no Tythe for the Lands.

Thirty-three Children have been apprenticed from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed spinning Linen Yarn, and making up their own Cloathing.

## No. XXIII KILKENNY, for 60 BOYS.

THIS School was endowed by the Corporation of Kilkenny with 20A. of very good Land Plt. Measure, with the Rectorial Tythes thereof and a Rent-charge of 30*l.* per Annum for ever.

The Rev. Dr. Mossom, formerly Dean of Offory, bequeathed 50*l.* Mr. Richard Dean, 50*l.* and Mrs. Scaak, 10*l.*

Thirty-one Children have been apprenticed from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Master pays 10*l.* per Annum for the School Land.

## No. XXIV. LONGFORD, for 60 BOYS.

THIS School was endowed by the late Lord Longford, and Eliz. Lady Longford, with 2A. of the Lands of Knockahce, at a Pepper Corn yearly for ever, and a Lease of 33A. 3R. 20P. more for 31 Years from March 1748, at 18*l.* 2s. 7*d.* yearly; they also granted a Rent charge of 20*l.* per Annum for ever; his Lp. gave 172*l.* 6s. towards the Building.

'The foregoing Lease being expired, Lord Longford and the Dowager Lady Longford, proposed upon the Society's reconveying the said Rent charge and surrendering the said Lease, to grant a Lease of the said Lands in perpetuity, which Proposal has been accepted, but no Deed as yet executed.'

The late Payton Fox, Esq. of Portmaon, in the County of Longford, bequeathed 10*l.* the Interest whereof he appropriated towards the Support of this School.

There have been 49 Children apprenticed from this School from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Master pays 20*l.* yearly for the Lands.

## No. XXV. LOUGHREA, County of GALWAY, for 50 GIRLS.

THE late Earl of Clanrickard, granted to the Society 1A. of Land, Plt. Measure, Rent-free in perpetuity whereon the School House is built, and 40A. 20P. more Stat. Measure, for 31 Years from the 1st of May, 1748, at 6*l.* per Annum, for which the Master allows 14*l.* and his Lp. also granted a Rent-charge of 20*l.* per Annum for ever.

Thirty-five Children have been apprenticed from this School, from March 1782, to Nov. 1795.

## No. XXVI. MAYNOOTH, County of KILDARE, for 40 BOYS.

THE late Earl of Kildare, bequeathed 500*l.* towards the building, and the late Duke of Leinster, granted to the Society, 14A. 1R. 30P. of Land, Plt. Measure, Rent-free for ever, towards its Support, for which the Master pays 11*l.* yearly.

The Rev. Dr. Cane, Incumbent of the Parish, takes no Tythe for the School Lands.

Twenty-six Children have been apprenticed from March 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed in spinning and working in the Garden.

## No. XXVII. NEWMARKET, County of CLARE, for 40 BOYS.

SIR Donat O'Brien, Bart. having charged his Estate of Newmarket with a Rent-charge for ever of 18*l.* per Annum, for the Instruction and Support of twenty-four Boys; Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. Grandson of Sir Donat, and Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. eldest Son and Heir of Sir Edward, granted to the Society 24 Acres of Land, Rent-free in Perpetuity, from the 1st of March, 1764, in Lieu of said Rent-charge, for which the Master pays 16*l.* yearly to the Society.

There have been 32 Children apprenticed from the School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

## No. XXVIII. NEWPORT, County of TIPPERARY, for 40 GIRLS.

THIS School was endowed by the late Lord Jocelyn, with 20A. Plt. Measure, well inclosed and fenced, for Lives renewable for ever, from the 25th of March, 1747, at 5*s.* per Annum, and a Fine of 5*s.* upon every Renewal. The Mistress pays the Society 12*l.* yearly for the Lands. His R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, is the only subsisting Life in the above Lease.

His

His Lordship expended near 200*l* upon the Building and other Improvements, and gave a Clock and Bell for the Use of the School.

Sundry Benefactions amounted to 39*l*. 12*s*.

There were thirty-two Children apprenticed from March 1782, to Nov. 1795  
The Girls spin.

No. XXIX. NEW-ROSS, County of WEXFORD, for 40 Boys.

**T**HIS School was endowed by the Corporation of Ross, with 2 Acres of Land, Rent-free in Perpetuity, and 28A. 2R. 20P. more, for a Term of Years, which Lease having expired, the Corporation of Ross, granted a Lease of the said Lands to the Society, for a Term of three Lives renewable for ever, at the yearly Rent of 7*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*. and a Pepper Corn Fine on each Renewal.

Fifty-seven Children have been apprenticed from this School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed in spinning and farming.

The Master pays 10*l*. 10*s*. yearly for the School Lands to the Society.

No. XXX. RAY, County of DONNEGAL, for 30 Boys.

**T**HIS School was endowed with 1 Acre of the Lands of Labadish, Rent-free in Perpetuity, by John Leslie, Esq. and with 21 Acres more, Camningham Measure, for three Lives renewable for ever, at 6*l*. per Ann. The present subsisting Life is the Hereditary Princess of Brunswick; Mr. Leslie granted Liberty to the Society to cut 400 Keshes of Turf yearly on his Bog, about a Mile from the Lands, paying an Acknowledgement of 6*d*. per Hundred, and a reasonable Allowance to the Tenants of his Lands for Trespas.

Dr. Forster, formerly Bp. of Raphoe, gave several Sums towards erecting the Building, and providing Furniture for the School, and 400*l*. the Interest of which his Ldp. appropriated towards maintaining the Children.

There were 45 Children apprenticed from the School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed in spinning, knitting, and farming. The Master pays 16*l*. yearly for the Land, to the Society.

No. XXXI. SANTRY, County of DUBLIN, for 40 GIRLS.

**T**HE late R. H. Luke Gardiner, granted to the Society, one Acre, Rent-free in Perpetuity, and set 32A. 1R. 17P. more of the Lands of Balcurris, at 37*l*. 4*s*. per Ann. for the Term of 999 Years from the 25th of March,

March, 1759. Primate Boulter contributed above 400*l.* towards building this School.

Eighty-two Children have been apprenticed from the School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Girls are employed in making Lace, &c.

No. XXXII. SHANNON-GROVE, County of LIMERICK, for 50 Boys.

**T**HIS School was endowed with 2 Acres of Land, Pl. M. Rent-free, for ever, by the late Wm. Bury, Esq. who granted a Lease of 26A. and 4P. for three Lives renewable for ever from the 1st of May, 1767, at the Rent of 4*l.* 15*s.* per Ann. and a Pepper Corn Fine on each Renewal, for which the Master of the School pays the Society 13*l.* 10*s.* yearly. The present subsisting Lives are their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.

The Rev. Archdeacon Maffey, and the Rev. Cecil Westrop, take no Tithes for the Lands. Sixty-seven Children have been apprenticed from this School, from March 1782 to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed in Husbandry, Gardening, Knitting, spinning Wool, &c.

No. XXXIII. SLIGO, for 60 Boys.

**T**HE Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq. in order to have a Charter-School here, paid to the Society, the Sum of 500*l.* towards building a School, and resolved to give 250*l.* annually, for the Support thereof, and to grant 16 Acres of Land, at the Expiration of a short Lease, which having since expired, the Society are in Possession of those Lands.

The late Owen Wynne, of Hafel-Wood, in the County of Sligo, Esq. for the furthering so useful a Charity, granted to the Society 4 Acres Pl. M. worth 1*l.* per Ann. contiguous to the Town of Sligo, for the Buildings and other Accommodations of the School, for three Lives renewable for ever, from the 30th of April, 1751, at a yearly Acknowledgement of 1*s.* and a Pepper Corn Fine on each Renewal; the present subsisting Life, is His R. H. the Duke of Gloucester. The Master allows the Society 28*l.* 10*s.* yearly for the Lands.

The Benefactions towards the Building amounted to 1124*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

The late Adam Ormsby, Esq. bequeathed 35*l.* per Ann. for ever, towards Support of this School, out of his Estates.

#### ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Governors of Erasmus Smith's Charity - £250 0 0

Forty-five Children have been apprenticed from the School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

No.

## No. XXXIV. STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S COUNTY, for 50 Boys.

**T**HIS School was endowed by the late Pole Cosby, Esq. with one Acre of Land Pl. M. Rent-free in Perpetuity, and 29 Acres more, for 31 Years, from the 1st of May 1737, at 11*l.* 12*s.* per Ann. He expended 300*l.* in the Buildings; and the late Lord Sidney, in Lieu of the said Lease, which was near expiring, granted a Lease to the Society of the said Lands, for 3 Lives renewable for ever, at the old Rent for the first Year, and at 29*l.* per Ann. afterwards, being the same Rent the Master allows the Society. The Lives are His R. H. the Bp. of Osnaburgh, His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, and His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

Twenty-two Children have been apprenticed from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed in the Garden, improving the Ground and spinning.

## No. XXXV. STRANGFORD, County of DOWN, for 50 Boys.

**R**OBERT, late Earl of Kildare, by his Will bequeathed the Sum of 500*l.* to erect a School here, and the Countess Dowager his Widow, granted to the Society 2 Acres Pl. M. Rent-free in Perpetuity, and a Lease of 20 Acres more, for 31 Years from the 25th of March, 1746, at 4*l.* per Annum. James late Duke of Leinster, upon surrender of the former Grants, granted a new Lease of 21A. 1R. 19P. Rent-free in Perpetuity, to the said School, for which the Master pays the Society 9*l.* 18*s.* yearly.

Fifty-two Children have been apprenticed from the School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795.

The Children are employed in Farming and Gardening.

## No. XXXVI. TRIM, County of MEATH, for 40 GIRLS.

**T**HIS School was endowed by the Rt. Hon. Richard, late Earl of Mornington, with 9 Acres of Land, Rent-free for ever, eight of which if to be set, would yield 30*s.* per Acre yearly, on Part of which his Ldp. built the School-house at his own Expence. The Society hold from Mr. James Goodman, Lessee under the Corporation of Trim, 12 Acres of the Common, at 9*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per Ann. The Master pays the Society 14*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* yearly for the Lands.

Mr. Crozier, Merchant, in London, remitted 20 Guineas to the late Earl of Mornington, towards the Support of this School.

Twenty-seven Children have been apprenticed from the School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795. The Children are employed in roping and picking Cotton.

## No. XXXVII. WATERFORD, for 40 Boys.

**T**HIS School was endowed by the Corporation of Waterford, with 26 Acres of Land Pl. M. for 999 Years, from the 25th of March, 1744, at a Pepper Corn per Ann. for which the Master pays the Society 20l. per Ann. The late Henry Mafon, Esq. wholly supported the Children for the first three Years, at his own Expence, and procured a Contribution of 461l. 12s. towards the Building.

The late Lord Fortescue bequeathed 100l. the Interest whereof he appropriated towards the Support of this School; and the late Mr. Joseph Field, of Waterford, bequeathed 100l.

Fifty-four Children have been apprenticed from this School, from March, 1782, to Nov. 1795. Such of the Children as are fit for Labour, are employed in the Garden, spinning Flax, and knitting Stockings.



## RANELAGH SCHOOLS.

**T**HE Rt. Hon. Rich. Jones, late Earl of Ranelagh, granted A. D. 1708, certain Lands and Tythes in the Counties of Roscommon and Westmeath, for the Support of Schools for ever, for instructing *Protestant* Boys and Girls, at Athlone and Roscommon, which Lands and Tythes were by Act of Parliament in 1760, vested in the Incorporated Society, for promoting English Protestant Schools for the Maintenance and Education of so many poor *Protestant* Boys and Girls, as the said Lands and Tythes would properly support under such Regulations as the said Society should direct and appoint. There were at Michaelmas 1796, forty Girls in Roscommon School, and forty Boys in Athlone School.

The late General Edward Sandford, having demised to the Society in Perpetuity 40 Acres of Land near the Town of Roscommon, at an easy Rent, a House has been built thereon for the Reception of 40 Girls.

P R O-

## PROVINCIAL NURSERIES.

For which the Honourable House of Commons in the Year 1757, were pleased to grant a Sum of 5000*l.* for the Reception of One Hundred Children, under the Age of Six Years in each Nursery.

### No. I. CONNAUGHT NURSERY, at MONIVAE.

**R**OBERT FRENCH, of Monivae, in the County of Galway, Esq. deceased, granted to the Society 2 Acres of Land, Pl. M. Rent-free in Perpetuity, for the Scite of a Nursery, and a Lease of 30 Acres more for three Lives or 31 Years, from 1st Nov. 1757, at 9*l.* yearly Rent, and for which the Master pays 12*l.* per Ann. his present Majesty being the only surviving Life. The Lands are surrounded with a Stone Wall,—not fit for Tillage but Pasture.

### No. II. MUNSTER NURSERY, at SHANNON-GROVE.

**T**HE late Wm. Bury, of Shannon-Grove, in the County of Limerick, Esq. granted to the Society two Acres of Land, Rent-free in Perpetuity, for the Scite of a Nursery, and gave 100*l.* towards the Building.

### No. III. LEINSTER NURSERY, at MONASTEREVEN.

**T**HE late and present Earl of Drogheda, granted to the Society 2 Acres of Land Pl. M. Rent-free in Perpetuity, near the Town of Monastereven, for the Scite of a Nursery.

### CHARLEMONT-STREET NURSERY.

**T**HE House cost the Society upwards of 700*l.* besides 40*l.* per Ann. Rent, there is an adjoining Plot of Ground, Part of the See Lands of the Archbishopric of Dublin, which the Society hold under Mr. Thomas Chayter, with a Toties Quoties Clause of Renewal.

A LIST

A LIST of the COMMITTEE of FIFTEEN, in *Dublin*,  
chosen 3d *Feb.* 1796.

THE Most Rev. the Lord Primate, Vice President.	Rev. Archdeacon Hutchinson.
His Grace the Ld. Archbishop of Cashel.	Rev. Dr. Hall.
The Right Hon. Ld. Visc. Ranelagh.	Morgan Crofton, Esq.
The Right Rev. and Hon. Ld. Bishop of Kilmore.	William Maturin, Esq.
The Right Rev. Ld. Bishop of Cloyne.	Hugh Crofton, Esq.
The Right Rev. Ld. Bishop of Clonfert.	Rev. Richard Bourne.
Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart.	Rev. George Graydon.
	Rev. Richard Graves.

The Committee of Fifteen meet every Wednesday at the Society's House in Suffolk-street, at 11 o'Clock, to carry their Orders into Execution; they examine Reports and Accounts from the Schools, order Payments, admit and apprentice Children, and transact such other Business of the Society as is laid before them.

A Premium of FORTY SHILLINGS is given to every Child at the Expiration of His or Her Apprenticeship, upon Certificate of the Master or Mistress that they have faithfully served out their Apprenticeship and behaved well; such Certificates to be countersigned by the Clergymen of the Parish, as to their Continuance in the Protestant Religion.

N. B. A Portion of 5*l.* is given to every Person apprenticed from the Charter-Schools, who shall marry a Protestant WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN, PREVIOUS TO THEIR MARRIAGE, and shall also produce a proper Certificate that He or She hath duly served out such Apprenticeship, provided such Claim is made within the Term of seven Years, next after the Expiration of His or Her Apprenticeship, and within 6 Months next after such Marriage.

Allowance

Allowance for Diet of each Child 3d. per Day, except at the following Schools, viz. Clontarf and the Dublin Nurfery, where 4d. is allowed—and Santry, 3½d. Monastereven, 3½d. Monivae, 2½d. and Shannon-Grove, 2¼d.

The Masters of the several Schools are charged with 15s. yearly for the Labour of each Child.

The Society have (with the Assistance of the Right Reverend the Bishops in their several Diocesefes) appointed a neighbouring Clergyman, as Visitor and Catechist, to superintend the Masters' Care in each School, and to report their State Monthly to the Society: This Appointment is made in aid of the Local Committees, who return quarterly Reports; the Society find very great Utility resulting from this Institution.

A LIST

# A LIST of the CHARTER SCHOOLS in IRELAND.

Number of Schools.	Year of Opening.	SCHOOLS NAMES.	COUNTIES.	No. in each 29 Sept. 1796.	Number each can contain.	Number Apprenticed before 29 Sep. 1796	No. of Marriage Portions Paid before 29 Sep. 1796
1	1745	* Ardbraccan - -	Meath - -	49	50	251	16
2	1748	§ Arklow - -	Wicklow - -	40	40	170	14
3	1738	* Ballinrobe - -	Mayo - -	36	40	102	13
4	1737	§ Ballycastle - -	Antrim - -	40	40	161	23
5	1752	* Ballykelly - -	Derry - -	43	50	155	30
6	1751	* Cashell - -	Tipperary - -	32	40	113	14
7	1768	§ Castlebar - -	Mayo - -	40	50	157	0
8		§ Castle-Carbery - -	Kildare - -	46	50	166	18
9	1734	* Castledermot - -	Kildare - -	39	40	158	10
10	1763	* Castle-Island - -	Kerry - -	34	45	85	9
11	1749	* Castle-Martyr - -	Cork - -	35	40	155	14
12	1748	§ Charleville - -	Cork - -	38	40	138	12
13		* Clonmell - -	Tipperary - -	34	40	151	14
14		* Clontarf - -	Dublin - -	99	100	313	48
15	1737	* Creggane - -	Armagh - -	35	40	220	19
16	1738	§ Dundalk - -	Louth - -	41	40	159	20
17	1751	* Dunmanaway - -	Cork - -	30	40	143	31
18	1758	* Farra - -	Westmeath - -	26	40	157	9
19	1753	* Frankfort - -	King's Co. - -	35	40	186	12
20	1760	§ Inniscarra - -	Cork - -	42	50	123	10
21	1752	* Innifhannon - -	Cork - -	39	50	179	37
22	1738	§ Kilfinane - -	Limerick - -	22	20	160	7
23	1745	* Kilkenny - -	Kilkenny - -	52	60	152	9
24	1753	* Longford - -	Longford - -	62	60	128	21
25	1749	§ Loughrea - -	Galway - -	49	50	324	13
26	1749	* Maynooth - -	Kildare - -	38	40	151	3
27	1768	* New-Market - -	Clare - -	17	40	110	0
28	1751	§ Newport - -	Tipperary - -	40	40	147	9
29	1741	* New-Rofs - -	Wexford - -	37	40	131	16
30	1740	* Ray - -	Donnegall - -	31	30	174	15
31	1744	§ Santry - -	Dublin - -	40	40	218	17
32	1735	Shannon-Grove - -	Limerick - -	44	80	461	72
33	1755	Sligo - -	Sligo - -	60	60	149	20
34	1738	* Stradbally - -	Queen's Co. - -	46	50	118	11
35	1748	* Strangford - -	Down - -	34	50	113	17
36	1748	§ Trim - -	Meath - -	40	40	144	5
37	1744	* Waterford - -	Waterford - -	42	40	223	17
Total Number of Children appren- ticed and portioned from the 12 suppressed Schools.				1507	1705	6345 898	625 102
						7243	727

Thus marked\* are all Boys, and thus§ are all Girls.

Those Schools with the mark thus\* are intended for Boys only, and thus§ for Girls only: They at present consist of both Sexes, the Society not yet having found it convenient to make the change; Shannon-Grove and Sligo are intended for both Boys and Girls.

N. B. In Addition to the Number of Children maintained in those Schools, the Society also support 3 Provincial Nurseries, capable of receiving 100 Children each, and the Nursery on Miltown-Road near Dublin, in which last named there are usually 60 Children. There were in those Nurseries on the 29th of September 1796, as follows viz.

Monivae, County Galway, 35 Children,  
Shannon-Grove, Limerick, 71 Do.  
Monastereven, Kildare, 83 Do.  
Dublin Nursery, 100 Do.

Houses of the Oireachtas

An Abstract of the Accounts of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY, &c.  
from 1st Nov. 1794, to 1st Nov. 1795, as made up for the Imprest  
Office.

		Dr.		
		£.	s.	d.
1795 March 2	TO Cash the Remainder of Parliamentary Grant, of 1794, net	7760	0	0
	To Do. on Account of Parliamentary Grant of 1795, net	2910	0	0
	To Remittance by Puget and Co. London, being the Balance of Interest due on the Baron Vryhouven's Bequest in the 3 per cent Consol Annuities, from 10th May, 1792, being one Year after the Testator's Death, to 5th January 1795,	4926	7	1½
	Rents of the Society's Estates received within said Year,	2977	3	1
	Annual Subscriptions,	322	6	6
	Two Years Interest on four Dunleer Turnpike Debentures for 50l. each to 25th March, 1791,	20	0	0
	One Year's Interest on 1000l. bequeathed to the Society by Miss Ann Keon, due 25th July, 1795,	50	0	0
	Cash received from Rev. Dr. Ryland, being a Legacy of Rev. Dr. Thomas Burton, deceased,	30	0	0
	Cash received at the Post-Office, being an Overcharge,		2	
	Labour of the Children,	1122	13	1
	Rent of School Lands, paid by the Masters,	613	8	
1795. Nov. 1	Balance in favour of the Charity,	2633	16	1¾
		23,365	15	11¼

An Abstract of the Accounts of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY, &c.  
from 1st Nov. 1794, to 1st Nov. 1795, as made up for the Imprest  
Office.

1794 Nov. 1.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
<b>B</b> Y Balance in favour of the Charity, - - -		4639	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin Nursery, the Year's Expence, - - -		950	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monastereven Nursery, Do. - - -		646	8	7
Shannon-Grove Nursery, Do. - - -		567	10	3
Monivae Nursery, Do. - - -		288	0	0
Ardracran School, Do. - - -		455	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arklow, Do. - - -		407	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballinrobe, Do. - - -		325	15	0
Ballycastle, Do. - - -		347	17	0
Ballykelly, Do. - - -		354	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cashel, Do. - - -		363	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castlebar, Do. - - -		367	1	3
Castle-Carbery, Do. - - -		423	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castle-Dermot, Do. - - -		351	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle-Island, Do. - - -		336	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle-Martyr, Do. - - -		532	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charleville, Do. - - -		353	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clonmell, Do. - - -		371	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clontarf, Do. - - -		947	0	4
Creggane, Do. - - -		304	1	9
Dundalk, Do. - - -		326	18	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunmanaway, Do. - - -		341	6	1
Farra, Do. - - -		274	11	7
Frankfort, Do. - - -		308	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Inniscarra, Do. - - -		371	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Innifhannon, Do. - - -		358	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kilfinane, Do. - - -		191	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilkenny, Do. - - -		486	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Longford, Do. - - -		575	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loughrea, Do. - - -		450	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maynooth, Do. - - -		336	2	11
New-Market, Do. - - -		214	7	5
Newport, Do. - - -		355	2	4
New-Ross, Do. - - -		397	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ray, Do. - - -		276	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Santry, Do. - - -		474	11	11
Shannon-Grove School, Do. - - -		439	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sligo, Do. - - -		558	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stradbally, Do. - - -		423	17	7
Strangford, Do. - - -		341	19	6
Trim, Do. - - -		353	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waterford, Do. - - -		368	3	10

## ARTICLES sent to sundry SCHOOLS.

	£.	s.	d.			
Bedding, Linen, &c, - - -	787	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Matting, - - -	5	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Cord and Twine, - - -	2	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Books and Stationary, - - -	91	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Pewter, - - -	8	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Ironmongery, - - -	29	16	5			
				924	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

## SOCIETY'S HOUSE.

	£.	s.	d.			
Rent one Year and half, - - -	76	11	0			
Taxes for one Year - - -	13	5	6			
Repairs, - - -	11	7	10			
A Clock, - - -	4	11	0			
				105	15	4

## ANNUITIES.

	£.	s.	d.			
Elizabeth Davison, under the Will of John De Hayes, Esq. - - -	30	0	0			
Anne Baynes, under the Will of Mr. Rogerfon, - - -	60	0	0			
Jane Rogerfon, Sister-in-Law to John Rogerfon, Esq. who bequeathed a considerable Estate to the Society, by a Resolution of the General Board, August 3d, 1785, - - -	80	0	0			
Stamps, - - -	0	0	8			
				170	0	8
Salaries of Officers and Servants, - - -	468	1	6			
Incidents, - - -	46	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
City Ground Rent for Houses in Back-lane and Nicholas- street, belonging to the Society, - - -	7	13	6			
Law Expences, - - -	84	11	5			
				23,365	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Houses of the Oireachtas

## An ALPHABETICAL List of Annual SUBSCRIBERS.

	£.	s.	d.
<b>T</b> HE Most Rev. the Ld. Primate, Archbishop of Armagh,	11	7	6
The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Earl of Bristol,	10	0	0
Bishop of Derry,	2	5	6
Richard Baldwin, Esq.	1	2	9
Rev. John Ball,	1	2	9
Sir James Bond, Bart.	1	2	9
Rev. Dean Bond,	1	2	9
Rev. Richard Bourne,	1	2	9
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Clogher,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Cloyne,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. and Hon. Lord Bishop of Cork,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Clonfert,	5	13	9
The Right Hon. Joshua Cooper,	2	5	6
Philip Cosby, Esq. to Stradbally School,	10	0	0
The Hon. and Rev. Dean Crosbie,	2	5	6
Rev. Dean Champagne,	2	5	6
Thomas Croker, Esq.	2	5	6
Morgan Crofton, Esq.	2	5	6
Hugh Crofton, Esq.	2	5	6
Rev. Dr. O'Connor,	1	2	9
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin,	12	0	0
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Dromore,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Down,	5	13	9
The Right Hon. Lord Donoughmore,	2	5	6
Rev. Anthony Darby,	1	2	9
Jasper Debrisay, Esq.	2	5	6
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Elphin,	5	13	9
The Right Hon. the Earl of Ely,	2	5	6
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ferns,	5	13	9
Richard Frizell, Esq.	1	2	9
Rev. Richard Graves, F. T. C. D.	1	2	9
Rev. George Graydon,	1	2	9
Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart.	3	0	0
Rev. Archdeacon Hutchinson,	2	5	6
Rev. Dr. Hall, S. F. T. C. D.	2	5	6
John Hatch, Esq.	2	5	6
Hon. F. Hely Hutchinson,	2	5	6
The Right Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Bishop of Kildare,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. and Hon. Lord Bishop of Kilmore,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. and Hon. Lord Bishop of Killaloe,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Killala,	5	13	9

## AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of Annual SUBSCRIBERS.

	£.	s.	d.
Arthur Keene, Esq.	2	5	6
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Limerick,	5	13	9
John Ladeveze, Esq.	2	5	6
John Leigh, Esq.	2	5	6
Rev. James Little,	1	2	9
Rev. John Leahy,	1	2	9
Rev. William Ledwich,	1	2	9
The Right Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Bishop of Meath,	11	7	6
Rev. Dr. Samuel Murray,	1	2	9
William Maturin, Esq.	1	2	9
Robert Mulock, Esq.	1	2	9
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Offory,	5	13	9
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Oxmantown,	2	5	6
William Meade Ogle, Esq.	2	5	6
George Putland, Esq.	5	13	9
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Raphoe,	5	13	9
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Ranelagh,	2	5	6
Robert Synge, Esq.	1	2	9
Rev. Archdeacon Synge,	1	2	9
Rev. Dr. Synge,	1	2	9
Francis Synge, Esq.	1	2	9
Rev. Joseph Stopford, to Charleville School,	3	0	0
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam,	5	13	9
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Waterford,	5	13	9
Rev. Dean Walfh,	1	2	9
Rev. Dr. Walfh,	2	5	6
Peter Wybrants, Esq.	1	2	9
Rev. Richard Woodward,	2	5	6
Benjamin Woodward, Esq.	2	5	6

\*\*\*\*\*  
The FORM of a BEQUEST or LEGACY.

ITEM, I Give, Devise, and Bequeath the Sum of  
to the INCORPORATED SOCIETY in Dublin for promoting  
English Protestant Schools in Ireland, pursuant to his late Majesty's Royal Charter.

\*\*\*\*\*  
NAMES of PERSONS to receive BENEFACTIONS in  
I R E L A N D.

THE Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, Treasurer.  
The Committee of Fifteen at their Meetings on Wednesdays.  
Rev. Dr. Adamson, the Secretary, No. 6, Suffolk-street.

\*\*\*\*\*  
NAMES of PERSONS to receive BENEFACTIONS  
in L O N D O N.

ROBERT DRUMMOND, Esq. Charing-Cross.  
Benjamin Kingston, Esq. New-Broad-Street.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**W**HEREAS several Children have been sent to the CHARTER SCHOOLS, who were not duly qualified, THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY do hereby request all Persons who shall hereafter desire to have Children received into their Schools, that they recommend such only as are born of Popish Parents, and verify the same by Certificate or Affidavit, and also to recommend none that are not of sound Health and Limbs, and not under the Age of Six, nor exceeding the Age of Ten Years. And Notice is hereby given, that the Secretary to the Society, at No. 6, in Suffolk-street, keeps a Registry in his Office, where all Persons who have recommended Children may know in what Schools they are entertained, how kindly they are treated and how usefully employed.

# A LIST OF THE BISHOPS, DEANS, &c.

WHO HAVE

Preached before the INCORPORATED SOCIETY in  
DUBLIN, for promoting English Protestant Schools in  
IRELAND; and their Corresponding Society in *London*.

Those marked thus\*, Preached before the Corresponding Society in *London*.

- |       |  |  |
|-------|--|--|
| Anno  |  |  |
| 1733. | <b>T</b> HE Lord Bishop of Dromore, Dr. Henry Maule <i>(a)</i> .                                     |  |
| 1736. | The Lord Bishop of Derry, Dr. Thomas Rundle.   |  |
| 1737. | * The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Thomas Sherlock.   |  |
|       | The Lord Bishop of Elphin, Dr. Robert Howard.  |  |
| 1738. | * The Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Joseph Wilcox.   |  |
| 1739. | * The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Isaac Maddox.  |  |
|       | The Lord Bishop of Cork, Dr. Robert Clayton.   |  |
| 1740. | * The Lord Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Thomas Herring.   |  |
| 1741. | * The Rev. William Berriman, D. D. Rector of St. Andrew's<br>Underhaft, and Fellow of Eaton-College. |  |
| 1742. | The Lord Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. George Stone.   |  |
|       | * The Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Dean of Peterborough.  |  |
| 1743. | * The Rev. Dr. Patrick Delany, Chancellor of Christ Church,<br>Dublin.                               |  |
| 1744. | The Lord Bishop of Killala, Dr. Mordecai Cary.   |  |
| 1745. | * The Lord Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Matthew Hutton.   |  |

The

*(a)* This Sermon was preached the 23d of October, 1733, but his Majesty's Charter constituting the above Society, was not opened 'till the 6th of February following.

# A LIST of BISHOPS, DEANS, &c.

- Anno
- The Lord Bishop of Kildare, Dr. Thomas Fletcher.
1747. \* The Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.
- The Lord Bishop of Offory, Dr. Michael Cox.
1749. \* The Rev. Samuel Nicolls, L. L. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.
1750. The Lord Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. Robert Downes.
1751. \* The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Dr. John Conybeare.
1752. The Lord Bishop of Derry, Dr. William Barnard.
1753. \* The Lord Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Thomas Hayter.
1754. The Lord Bishop of Offory, Dr. Edward Maurice, (not printed)
1755. \* The Lord Bishop of Chester, Dr. Edmund Keene.
1756. The Lord Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. John Garnet.
1757. \* The Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Thomas Secker.
1758. The Lord Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. James Stopford.
1759. \* The Rev. Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare.
1760. The Lord Bishop of Killala, Dr. Samuel Hutchinson.
1762. The Lord Bishop of Offory, Dr. Richard Pococke.
1763. \* The Lord Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Philip Young.
1764. The Rev. Richard Woodward, D. D. Dean of Clogher.
1766. The Lord Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. Edward Young.
1767. \* The Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. John Green.
1768. The Lord Bishop of Offory, Dr. Charles Dodgson.
1770. The Lord Bishop of Meath, Dr. Henry Maxwell.
1772. The Lord Bishop of Dromore, Dr. William Newcome.
1773. \* The Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Robert Lowth.
1774. The Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, Dr. Isaac Mann.
1776. The Lord Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. Joseph Deau Bourke.
1779. The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. James Trail.
1780. The Lord Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. James Hawkins.
1782. The Right Rev. and Hon. Lord Bishop of Offory, Dr. William Beresford.
1787. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down, Dr. William Dickson.
1790. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Dromore, Dr. Thomas Percy.
1792. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ferns, Dr. Euseby Cleaver.
1796. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Elphin, Dr. John Law.

F I N I S.

