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street, set to

are The preparations for the elections absorb pubalic attention, and almost exclusively occupy the attention of French journalists. The Government candidates are the same as at the last election "Of the success of the opposition in Paris, amongst whom are to be found the names of M. - Laboulerye, formerly one of the editors of the Constitutionnel, M. Betlimont, M. Havin, principal editor of the Siecle, General Cavaignac, ¹⁹ M. Carnot, M. Goudchaux, M: Darimon, of the Presse, M. Vayin, M. Ferdinand de Lasteryree, and M. Emile Olivier; but little hope is enter--stained of their success. The chances of the 'same party in the departments are equally discouraging. Baron Mariani, a Government candidate, informs the electors that he has been honored with the following letter from the Emn diese edd i

peror :----"My dear Commandant-The Minister of the Interior has doubtless informed you that I have decided that you shall be the Government candidate in Corsica. You may therefore loudly proclaim it; for I shall be very happy if the confidence of the electors places you in the Chamber. Rely on my sentiments of friendship. " "NAPOLEON."

The Monitcur of the 10th June publishes an imperial decree, closing the sitting of the Senate.

The Prefect of the Seine caused placards to be posted up in Paris, stating that the electors are to proceed on Sunday, the 21st of June, from 8 to 6, and on Monday, the 22nd, from 8 to 4, to give their votes for the election of Denuties to the Legislative body.

The crops present so promising an appearance that it is hoped the next crop will nearly suffice for the consumption of France.

The Debats publishes some interesting statistics concerning the French population, from which we extract the following passages in reference to marriages and deaths :-- "The maximum of marriages takes place in February, and the minimum in March. A slight diminution is likewise noticed in the harvest months. The amount of education possessed by the married couples has, we regret to say, been ascertained only in S2 departments, and in 356,663 marriages. Of this number, 170,172 husbands were able to sign their names, as were 166,133 wives. In 1853, 834, 177 deaths were registered, representing a diminution of 14,419 on the preceding year. The months of June and July, which are signalised by the greatest number of births, are also the months when the fewest deaths occur. On the other hand, the month of March, when births are rare, is plentiful in deaths .--Death occurs more often during the day than during the night. In towns, the majority of deaths take place in the afternoon, and in the country during the morning hours."

M. Courtines, the French engineer who has been employed in the construction of the principal French railways, and who was commissioned formerly in conjunction with MM. Garella, to study the question of cutting through the Isthmus of Panaina, has been admitted into the Russian service, and appointed one of the principal engineers of the Russian railways.

The French navy appears to have rendered important services on the coast of Algeria during the recent campaign against the Kabyles .--

The morning of the first day, ! which wus the 28th of May, he spent the whole morning in the "Commune," as the "Hotel de Ville" is called in Italy, admitting to the "Bacio del Piede" all the chief personages of Ancona, who had not had this honor at the Palace of the Delegation where he had received the Magistracy, all the Superior Austrian Officers, and the numerous Consuls residing at Ancona. When the Consuls were admitted, he had made them a speech, in which he told them, that it was the duty of Consuls to make more of their position for the maintenance of order, and not for sowing dissension, and encouraging a rebellious spirit amongst the people, in the countries in which they reside: which was the case with a Consul representing a microscopic State. He said that he thanked Austria, France, and Spain, for the aid they had given to the Holy See, which was the maintainer of order all over the world; but especially he was grateful to Austria, for the energetic manner in which she had given her support. He told the Consul of Tuscany, that as the Grand Duke had sent his son to Perugia to return to Rome, through Florence, he intended, to do so. After this speech all the Consuls knelt down and kissed his hand, amongst whom was also the English Consul. The allusion to a small state was to Piedmont, which is making use of her agents, whoever they may be, to sow dissension

and insubordination. In the afternoon, the Holy Father entered a small boat, manned by twelve Italian Captains of merchantmen, who rowed it to the Austrian frigate Radetzky, on which he embarked, and finding there all the Austrian Generals with their staff, he went all over it. Hence he visited the Arsenal, where two immense steamboats are being built. Afterwards he visited the Austrian schooner commanded by Prince Wirtemberg, and also the Vulcan, a magnificent steamer of the Austrian Lloyd's.

At night his Holiness went to see the illumination of the fort and city of Ancona, which is a magnificent spectacle. They had made for him a kiosk, or a little temple, in the middle of with best effect. It was one of the grandest sights imaginable to see the city, which forms an amphitheatre, brilliantly illuminated with lamps, Bengal lights, and innumerable rockets of every kind, whilst the men of war were firing salutes. Sunday, May 24 .- The Holy Father said Mass in the Cathedral of St. Linceo, whose body is present in it. He was one of the companions of St. Helen when she discovered the True Cross at Jerusalem. The Cathedral is a very ancient church, and it narrowly escaped being burnt down on this occasion.

Whilst the Holy Father was receiving the Canons of the Cathedral, the innumerable candles with which the Church was illuminated set fire to the drapery, and it was with some difficulty that the flame was extinguished. This would have been a very serious accident, but Providence did not permit any grievous consequences, and the Holy Father was able to continue his visits to convents, &c., with composure. In the afternoon, he visited the fortress on the summit of the hill. All the Austrian officers

unite with one another to do him honor, and the soldiers showed in their faces the consolation they had in seeing the Holy Father. The troops are composed of Poles, Hungarians, Tyrolese, Several vessels of war watched the movements &c., amongst whom there are many good Cathoof the tribes dwelling on the coast. Two steam- lics. Many have volunteered to serve for another year whose time was expired, in order to see the Holy Father, and they almost all voluntarily go to Mass on Sundays and many on week days. Retiring from the fort, the Holy Father was caught in a storm, so that he was obliged to take refuge in the Franciscan Church which lies at the bottom of the bill. This gave him an opportunity to venerate the Blessed Gabriel exposed under glass. When he returned home, the whole evening was spent in giving audiences, and on the following morning, May 25th, at nine o'clock, he left Ancona. All the authorities of Austrian army and navy in the city, came to see him off. All the troops were paraded outside the gates, and on their knees; the fortress on the hills and the ships in the harbor fired salutes, and Lloyds steamer the Vulcan, followed the Pope's carriage along the coast, half way to Sinigaglia. "His Holiness the Pope has spent two days at Sinigaglia, the place of his birth, where he was very warmly received, and where also be celebrated Mass in the chapel which contains the tombs of his family. On the 29th ult., he arrived at Pesaro, and the next day received there the visit of the Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of Lombardy, who went there to compliment him and to ask his special benediction on the marriage which he is going to Brussels to accomplish. On the 2nd inst., his Holiness was at Cesena, and yesterday evening he entered Forli. According to a private letter of the 29th, from Rome, the Pope will remain longer at Bologna than he originally intended, and make excursions from that city to Faenza, Ravenna, Ferrara, and Ponte Lagoscuro, a little place on the Po. His Holiness will make his solemn entry into the city of Bologna on the 9th.

The Swiss Federal Assembly met.at, Barne on the 8th Inst. The message of the Federal Council was read on the occasion. This document, which is of great, length, recapitulates all the phases, of the Neufchatel question. M. Escher, the President of the National Council, recommended the ratification of the treaty. It was referred to a committee to report/upon.

The Municipal Council of Chaux de Fonds has resolved unanimously to, offer the right of citizenship to Dr. Kern, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the Oanton of Neufchatel.

DENMARK.

In consequence of the resolution come to at the meeting of the Grand Council, at which the King presided, to reject the last German pretension." A note, which is said to be couched in very firm terms, has been sent from Copenhagen to Berlin and Vienna.

CHINA.

By last mail was noted the sad accident to Commodore Keppel's ship the Raleigh. Since then every attempt to get her off has failed ; the greater part of her guns, and all her standing and running rigging, spars, &c., have been saved, but a severe loss-the most serious—in the large amount of new and peculiar shell on board, which it will take months to, replace. Arrangements have been made by Commo-dore Keppel with the Chinese to raise the Raleigh, and hopes are entertained of getting her to some place of repair'; but the hope is a distant one, and if unsuccessful the wreck will be blown up. Commodore Keppel and his officers possess the affection and esteem of all, and the casualty to his ship is a matter' of universal regret.

The murderer of Mr. Mackwick, government auc-tioneer of Hong Kong, after much shuffling diplo-macy on the part of the Chinese authorities, has been surrendered and will undergo his trial. The prisoner has made disclosures which prove that he had a number of confederates; that the murder of Euro-peans was projected on a large scale; and that rewards were offered for success by the Ohinese authorities.

Owing to the mishap to the Raleigh, all operations against the piratical junks have been abandoned. They will, however, be resumed in the course of a few weeks or so soon as the remainder of the gunboats arrive.

It has already been mentioned that most important documents had fallen into our hands, which betrayed the conduct and policy of the Chinese officials, who sought the total destruction of all foreign residents in China. These papers have only just been transthe fort, whence he could see the illumination lated. Their publication is most essential, and really indispensable to a right understanding of the question at issue between the Celestials and the foreigners. The document purports to be a "memorandum of the information contained in certain papers seized by a party of seamen and marines under the com-mand of Commodore the Hon. C. J. G. B. Elliott, in the capture of some junks on the 4th of April 1857." It was signed by Thomas Wade, Chinese secretary, The letters analysed in this memorandum speak, in terms more or less explicit, of the contemplated destruction of Victoria, the seizure of steamers, and the capture and decapitation of Englishmen. A large number are devoted to the steps taken, or to be taken for the stoppage of supplies-a measure which, in two cases, has recoiled zomewhat seriously on those employed to carry it out. The great poisoning case is twice alluded to, but not in a manner calculated to implicate Λ -lum, who is mentioned but as "the Hung-shan man. The letters contain on the whole a singular mixture of trath and exaggeration, but are even more remarkable for the misapprehension both of our means and motives.

THE HALF SIR. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. (Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER VI.

-Delay the bridal? Bid Our friends disperse and keep their mirth unwasted For another morn? Fie! fie! Have you a name To care for? What a scandal will it bring Upon your fame !-- A youth, brave, noble, fortunate Worthy as fair a fate as thou couldst offer, Were it made doubly prosperous. What, think you, akes you thus abso The haughty independence of spirit which she loved to indulge, or to affect, returned with more than its accustomed force on the heart of Emily Bury, when she learned that Hamond had finally and fully effected the half menace which his letter contained. She could hardly blame him, and she would not blame herself, so that her only resource lay in resuming the general air of indifference which she had relinquished so instantly, on discovering the Fenetti, whose body lies in this Church, and is mistake in which Hamond's silence originated. In this she succeeded so well, that her friend Martha was once more at a loss to conjecture what was the real effect of the disappointment she had experienced. Miss Bury, however, was perhaps too clever for her own interest; for the perfect case and carelessness the city will the superior officers, both of the of her manner exposed her more than ever to attentions which made her heart sick, and solicitations which she feared entirely to discourage, even while her soul turned in disgust from their dull and passionless monotony. She dared not, however, suffer this secret feeling to become in any degree apparent for she dreaded, beyond all other evils that now lay within the range of probability, any diminution of number or brilliancy in the train of her admirers. The system of duplicity (though she would esteem the term hardly applied,) involved her in many difficulties. She lost, in the first place, the confi dence, and in a great measure, the friendship of Miss O'Brien, who, though she could not penetrate Emily's secret, was yet quick-sighted enough to know that her little share of influence on the mind of the latter no longer existed. Neither could she hope that the fashionable love which she had excited in the heart, or in the head perhaps, of young E---- would continue to grow and flourish on absolute coldness; and she ventured, in the fear of a second desertion, to throw him one or two words of doubtful encouragement, which he took the liberty of estimating at a far higher worth than she intended. He became importunate-she toyed and shifted her ground-he blockaded-she pouted; her friends first wondered at her, and then blamed her-and at last persecuted Every body said that young E-- wronged her. himself-that he was entitled to a far higher unionand that he was exceedingly ill-treated-Miss Bury should know her own mind-she was taking very strange airs upon her, &c. And so to relieve her conscience-and to satisfy friends-and to reward

ment of heart'; "she loved quietly; and she loved well taken without suffering the actress to appear

The friends parted soon after the ceremony, Martha O'Brien setting off with her husband for Munster, and Emily accompanying her lord to the house of his father. The necessity for dissimulation with the world now no longer existed, and Lady E-- felt a kind of miserable relief in touching ground at last, and feeling that at all events she could sink no further. She submitted, therefore, without murmuring, to the congratulations of her acquaintances; allowed herself to be whirled about in a magnificent dress, in order to gratify the vanity of her husband for a few weeks, and then discovered what, indeed, before was scarcely a secret to her, that his purposes were in a, great measure answered by the display, and the object of his long probation almost entirely accomplished. However ill-disposed Emily was to correspond with any manifestations of esteem or affection on his part, her womanly pride was not the less hurt by the neglect with which she soon found herself treated; and although she was far too proud to complain-the silent discontent in which she lived, and the dissipation in which she mingled, began in the course of a few years to make very perceptible inroads upon her health. Castle-Connell, Mallow, Lahinch (a watering-place on the western coast, which has of late years been superseded by Miltown-Malbay, and still more lately by the improving village of Kilkee), and many other places, were tried without success; and at length it was found expedient that she should spend some months in a foreign climate, where the air, more tempered and lighter than that of her native land, might agree better with the subdued tone of her constitution.

These months turned out to be years. E refused to accompany his wife, lest it should be supposed that he was putting his estate "to nurse;" and migrated to the British metropolis, as the repre-sentative in the lower house of an Irish county, where, it was said, he did not scruple putting his honor "to nurse" in the lap of the reigning minister. New connexions, or a dislike of the old, contributed to render him a permanent absentee, while Lady E_____, deterred by the continuance of her ill health, and not a little by a reluctance to encounter the revival of many painful associations, seemed to have relinquished all idea of revisiting the land of her birth. Her guardian (her only relative in Ireland) had died within the year after her departure, and she had now no friends in that country for whose society she would endanger the shattered remnant of her peace of mind, by exposing it to so many rude remembrances as must necessarily present themselves to her senses on her return. Martha, kind and good as she had always been, until her friend thought proper to cast her off, was now the happy and virtuous wife of a sensible man (who understood nothing of Romance, and hated pride, although he was a Scot), and the careful mother of a pair of chubby little Munster fellows. Without having one black drop of envy in her whole composition. Lady E---- could not help feeling that Martin the matron, would not be the pleasantest companion in the world for Emily, the forsaken and the neglect-ed—and she had her doubts, moreover, whether that lady would herself be anxious to renew the early friendship that had constituted the happiness of so many joyous years to both. She made no overture, therefore, and in a few years more, Emily Bury, her husband, Eugene Hamond-and the story of their strange courtship, were perfectly forgotten in the circles in which they had mingled during their residence in Ireland.

We love not to dwell longer than is necessary to the development of our tale, on the history of feelings (however interesting from their general appli-cation to human nature), in which no opportunity is afforded for illustration of national character-that being the principal design of these volumes. The reader, therefore, will allow us here to return to our own Munster, congratulating ourselves on our escape (if indeed we have escaped) from our adventurous sojourn in a quarter of Ireland which is rendered formidable to us by the prior occupation of so many gifted spirits-and where, last of all in the order of time, though far otherwise in the order of genius, hands that penned the O'Hara Tales the vigorous have wrung from the Irish heart the uttermost relics of its character, and left it a dry and barren subject to all who shall succeed them. We return, then, with pleasure, to Munster—an unsifted soil, where we may be likely to get more than Gratiano's two grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff for our pains.

ger to the part of the Country by which he was sail. They lay i pigs can see the wind the were the raison of it, is, but I travelled many's the mile of water fresh and sait, an' Thuyer seen a sailor that would hold to seeing the wind yit?". (1012

wond, note to seeing the wind yit? A first as you went," said the boatman. "Af you put your face this way, 'sideways, 'con the gunll o' the boat, you'll see the wind yourself comen over the waters.

The passenger, supposing that he was really about to witness a nautical wonder, did as he was directed, and placing his cheek on the *towl-pin*, looked askance in the direction of the gale - nothing doubting that it was the very invisible element itself the boatman spoke of, and not its indication in the darkening curl that covered by fits the face of the waters. At the instant that he was making his observation, however, the helmsman, in obedience to another command of "closer to wind," from his companion on the forecastle; put down the helm suddenly, and caused the little vessel to make a jerk with her prow to windward, which clipped off the mane of the next breaker and flung it over the weather bow into the face and bosom of the passenger. He shifted his place with great expedition, but not deeming it prudent to take any notice of the jeering smile which passed quickly between the boatmen, he resumed his former place at the lee-side of the vessel.

"It's wot you are, I'm in dread," said the fore-cestle man, with an air of mock concern. "A trifle that way," replied the other, with a tone

of seeming, indifference-and adding, as he composedly applied his handkerchief to the dripping breast of his coat-" Only av all the Munster boys wor nuvur to be drier than what myself is now, twould be a bad story for the publicans."

"Why thin, I see now," said the boatman, assuming at once a manner of greater frankness and goodwill, " that you are a raal Irishman after all, be your taking a joke in good parts." "In good parts! In all parts, I'm of opinion,"

replied the passenger merrily, extending his arms to afford a full view of his drenched figure. "But indeed I am, as you say, a sort of a bad Irishman." 'And your frind b'low in the cabin, what is he ?"

"O, The same to be sure-and a great gintleman, too, only he's not a Milaysian like meself."

"Wasn't it a quare place for him to take-a man that I see having money so flush about him-a place in the cabin of a hooker, in place of a berth like any responsible man in the reg'lar packet?"

To this query, the passenger in the brown coat only answered by casting, first, a cautious glance towards a small square hole and trap-door in the forecastle deck, out of which the wreaths of smoke which were issuing, showed it to be a substitute for that apartment which is termed the cabin in more stately vessels. The man then crept softly towards the aperture, waved the vapor aside with his hand, and looked down. The whole extent of the nether region was immersed in an atmosphere, to which the paradox of the "palpable obscure" might have been applied and ceased to be a paradox. It was some time before the objects beneath became sufficiently discernible for the passenger to form any conjecture (if such were his intention) on the transactions which were taking place in the cabin; but when they did so, his eye was enabled to comprehend the circuit of a little excavation (as it appeared) about four feet in height, eight in breadth, and nine or ten in length, in which a number of persons, about eight or ten men and two old women, lay huddled on a heap of straw-the latter sitting erect, nursing chil-dren-the others, some looked in a pleasing forgetfulness of the world and its cares, and some quietly conversing on the state of the country-a subject of paramount interest, at that period, to all classes. Through the volumes of smoke which rolled about his head, the passenger could descry a little fire lighted on a few bricks at the end of the cabin, beside which sat a swarthy, wild-haired boy, roasting potatoes and eggs, and seeming as much at his case as if he were inhaling the purest aroma. Opposite to this youth-his arms folded, his legs crossed, and his head reclining against one of the ribs of the vessel—lay a person of a very singular and perplexing appearance. His eyes had all the wildness which characterises that of a maniac, and were only contradistinguished from it by the fixedness and intensity of expression with which their gaze rested or the object, whatever it was, which, for the moment, awakened the interest of their owner. His face was dragged and pale-marked with the lines of sorrow, and a little tinged with the hue of years-but so very slightly, that if it were not for the assistance which Time had received from accident and circumstance, the man might yet have taken footing within the ground of maturity. He wore a loose blue silk hundkerchief on his neck—a sailor's jacket, and trousers of frieze, of the same color-(the manufacture of some village weaver), and a double-breasted black silk waistcoat, which, opening above, afforded (in better light, however, than that in which he was now placed) a twilight glimpse of a shirt which, from its fineness and whiteness, accorded ill with the remainder of the wearer's costume, though there was something in his attitude, and in the intelligent inquiry of his "hawking" eye, which would redeem it n some measure from the charge of total inconsistency. After he had reconnoitred the cabin to his satisfaction, the passenger drew back from the trap-door, making a wry face, as the smoke penetrated his eyes, and assaulted those unnameable apertures above the mouth, which, in this age of refinement, it may suffice to indicate by an allusion to the organ of smell. "I might as well go down a chimbley," said he, expressing as much distaste by his manner, as Cob might be supposed to do in uttering one of his genteel invectives against "that vile, roguish tobacco." "The taste of smoke is convanient such a night as last night was," said the boatman. "See how you: friend likes it." The passenger replied to this observation, by looking unusually wise, as if for the purpose of affording, by a counter-indication, a clue to the cause of is "frind's" peculiar opinions, and by touching his forehead mysteriously with his finger.

ers, the Cacique and the Gregeois, in a fortnight transported 2,000 tons of munitions and 500 sick. or wounded.

ITALY.

It is stated that arrangements are either completed or in contemplation for a cenference of the Italian Potentates, including the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and the minor princes. The object of this meeting is said to be to concert measures to relax the rigor of Government in the Peninsula, to improve the administration of the law, and generally to ameliorate the political condition of the people, with the hope of giving the Government a larger and more secure basis. It is further stated that the Pope will preside at the Conference.

The Secret College at Rome has contracted a Loan of 20,000,000 frames with M. Rothschield, for the purpose of calling in the present wretched copper coinage.

THE POPE'S PROGSESS .- SINIGAGLIA, MAY 27, 1857.-At night there was a beautiful illumination of the square before the Holy House, and some splendid fireworks. The following morning the Holy Father started at an early hour for Osima, after saying and hearing Mass at the Santa Casa. The wole town was assembled to bid him farewell. The Pope was received with the usual demonstrations at Osimo; so that after visiting the Cardinal, he gave his Benediction to the people, and went immediately to the Church of the Conventual Franciscans.

Leaving Osimo the Holy Father continued his journey to Ancona, where he arrived at a little after two in the afternoon. Before the gates of the city all the Austrian troops who occupy Ancona were on their knees to receive him. Even the artillery was there. All the soldiers were on their knees, holding their shakos in their hands. The fortress which overlooks Ancona fired a salute, so did the Austrian frigate "Radetzky," and a war schooner sent on purpose to compliment the Holy Father. Besides, two vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's had come for the same purpose. The concourse of people was very great, so that after receiving Benediction in a large church, and giving his blessing, he walked for a considerable distance to the Palace of the Delegation, on there has been some agitation also in consequence a carpet of crimson velvet. He was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Forces in the Papal States, who had come with his staff all the way from Bologna, the Gen. Commanding Ancona, and other superior officers.

The Holy Father spent two clear days in Ancona, during which time he visited most of the charitable institutions, especially the hospital, which he found in a very satisfactory state; but he also went to see the fortress which over- are such as to render it by no means improbable looks the city, and was much pleased with the that unless England and France interpose their order in which the Austrians maintain everything. decided veto hostilities will shortly break out.

SPAIN.

There have been disturbances at Carthagena, arising, as did those of Granada, from the high price of provisions. The workmen of the arsenal struck for higher wages, and groups were formed. There was some tumult, but martial law was proclaimed, and order was restored without recourse to force. In Estremadura of the dearness of food.

A despatch from Madrid, of the 4th, states that the treaty concluded between France and Spain for the settlement of the line of frontier of the Pyrences had been approved of by the Senate by a majority of eighty two to one.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times states that the influences brought to bear to envenom the quarrel between Spain and Mexico

her swain for his perseveranc, Emily drew a long deep sigh, and promised him marriage. "And now 'a long day, my lord !" if you please," she said with a bitter gaiety, after she had listened

to his raptures with great resignation. "The shortest will be long," said her lover. "Let it be a double knot. Your friend Miss O'Brien is

about to change her name next Wednesday." "Yery well," said Emily, coldly; "you will con-sult your own convenience, for I declare I'm not anxions one way or another."

- had none of Hamond's sensitive Lord Efolly about him. He seemed not to notice the contemptaous indifference of her manner, but resolved within his own mind to "let her know the difference," when once he had satisfied his own vanity by getting her into his power. The weddings were celebrated with due splendour

on the same day, but under very different auspices to both parties. Miss O'Brien gave her hand freely, and felt it pressed with a tenderness which assured her it was valued at its full worth ; she was conscious of no evil motive-of no concealed derange-

* The usual exclamation of convicts after sentence of death has been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

Let me know some little joy-We that suffer long annoy Are contented with a thought Through an idle fancy wrought. -The Woman Hater.

We have our own good reasons for requesting that the reader may ask us no questions concerning the occurrences which filled up the time between Hamond's flight and the year preceding that on which our tale commenced—a year which is still remembered with sorrow by many a childless parent and houseless orphan in Ireland, and which appears to have been marked by a train of calamities new even to that country-a famine-a plague-a system of rebellion the most fearful, silent, and fatally calm that the demon of misrule ever occasioned, and which seemed as if all the hereditary evils with which the land was ever afflicted had welled out their poison from new sources upon its surface, to present a direful contrast to the hideous pageant with which it had suffered itself to be mocked on the preceding year.

In the spring, or, rather, early in the summer of this year, on a red and blowing morn, the surface of that part of the Shannon which lies between Kilrush and Loup Head, was covered with the craft which is peculiar to the river, the heavily laden and clumsy turi boats, Galway hookers provided with fish for the Limerick market, large vessels of burthen going and returning to and from the same city, and revenue cutters, distinguished by the fleetness of their speed and the whiteness of their sails from the black and lumbering craft above mentioned, and presenting, by such variety, a very lively and animated picture on the often dreary and monotonous face of the sheeted river. The red clouds, which became massed into huge and toppling piles upon the western horizon, and confronted the newly risen sun with an angry and threatening aspect, afforded, an indication, which experience had taught him to appreciate, of the weather which the boatman was destined to contend with in the course of the day. All seemed to be aware of this, and the utmost exertions were made by the helmsmen to accomplish as much as was possible of their progress before the southerly

gale should become too heavy for their canvass. On the forecastle of one of the Galway hookers, a tight-built little vessel, which, by the smallness of its bends, its greyhound length, and gunwale distin-gaished by a curve inward (technically called a lumble-home) was enabled to bear a heavier sea and make a much fleeter progress than the other open boats of the river-on the forecastle of such a vessel, two men were placed; one, who belonged to the

boat, as appeared by his blue frieze jacket, ornamented with rows of horn buttons, coarse canvass trou-sers, red comforter, battered and bulged hat covered with an old oil-cloth, and tied about with a bit of listen as a succedaneum for a hat-band; the other seated on the fluke of the anchor, in a thread-bare brown cont and cord knee-breeches, old brown hat an' things more than I can mention to you now-but and dark striped wollen waistcoat, and making it latterly it's from London we're comen, himself heing sufficiently manifest by his odd staring manner and appointed one o' the people for given out the money raw questions that he was a passenger, and a stran- to the poor that's left witout anythen, we hear, by

"Light ?" asked the boatman. "Cracked !" said the passenger. "Innocent. In some tings only, that is. For you never see how he can talk to you, at times, as sober as anybody-and at other times with a tongue that you'd think would never tire; preachen like the clargy-and at others again, man alive, he'd ate you up, you'd think, for the turn of a hand. He can't abide any o' the quality at all—that's his great point—being brought into a dale o' trouble once, on their account. He mislikes all gentlemen-"

"And ladees?"

"Iss, then, an ladies--although you seem to misdoubt that part o' my story. He can't abide any-thing o' the sort. Sure, av it wasn't for that, what sort of a livery would this be for me-his own gentleman (for that's me title be rights, though I darn't claim it in his presence)? or what sort of a place would that cabin be (though indeed it's a nate cabin and a tight little hooker, for a hooker considering-) but not at all fitten for an estated man like him." "Where is he from ?"

"O yethen, many's the place we're from this time back, travellen hether an' thither, back'urds an' for'urds, to and fro, this way an' that way, he sea an' be land, on ship-boord and every boord, in Arshee and Europe, an' Africay an' Merrikey, an' among the Turkies and Frinch an' Creeks, an' a mort o' places an' there there there are the states and the states are the states and the states and the states are states are states and the states are states are states and the states are states are states are states are states are states and the states are st