

If any particular fashion prevailed at that time, it was probably of English origin. Some of the female peasantry, however, still continued attached to their old habits. Of these I will here describe one, as wore to the hour of her death by Mary Morgan, a poor woman, who was married before the battle of the Boyne, and lived to the year 1786.—On her head she wore a roll of linen, not unlike that on which milk-maids carry their pails, but with this difference, that it was higher behind than before, over this she combed her hair, and covered the whole with a little round-eared cap, or coif, with a border sewed on plain;—over all this was thrown a kerchief, which, in her youth, was made fast on the top of her head, and let to fall carelessly behind, in her old age it was pinned under her chin.—Her jacket was of brown cloth, or pressed frieze, and made to fit close to the shape by means of whale-bone wrought into it before and behind; this was laced in front, but not so as to meet, and through the lacing were drawn the ends of her neck-kerchief. The sleeves, halfway to the elbows, were made of the same kind of cloth as the jacket; thence continued to the wrist of red chambray striped with green serpentine; and there, being turned up, formed a little cuff embraced with three circles of green ribband. Her petticoat was invariably of either scarlet frieze or cloth, bordered with three rows of green ribband. Her apron green serge, striped longitudinally with scarlet serpentine, and bound with the same. Her hose were blue worsted; and her shoes of black leather, fastened with thongs, or strings.

This fashion of habit, however, had not been always peculiar to the peasantry: It appears to have prevailed formerly in the principal Irish families. About the close of the last century, there lived at Credan, near Waterford, a Mrs. Power, a lady of considerable fortune, who, as being lineally descended from some of the Kings of Munster, was vulgarly called, The Queen of Credan. This lady, proud of her country and descent, always spoke the Irish language, and affected the dress and manners of the ancient Irish. Her dress, in point of fashion, answered exactly to that of Mary Morgan as just described, but was made of richer materials. The border of her coif was of the finest Brussels-lace; her kerchief of clear muslin; her jacket of the finest brown cloth, trimmed with narrow gold lace, and the sleeves of crimson velvet striped with the same; and her petticoat of the finest scarlet cloth, bordered with two rows of broad gold lace.

THE CONQUEST OF CANDIA.

[From M. Savary's Letters on Greece, lately published.]

THE Emperor Ibrahim, who gave orders for this expedition had no plea for undertaking it. He, however, had recourse to the usual arts of eastern perfidy. To impose upon the Venetian Senate, he loaded their Ambassadors with presents; ordered his fleet to proceed as far as Cape Matagan, as if quitting the Archipelago, and positively assured the Governors of Time and Cerinje, that the Republic had nothing to fear for her possessions; yet, at the very moment the Porte was making these protestations, the fleet sailed into the gulph of Canea, and passing between that place and Saint Theodore, proceeded to form a landing below the river of Platania. Such indeed has ever been the manner in which the Turks have acted towards the people they wished to subjugate. Fraud and force are the two means they employ to accomplish their designs; but the time is certainly not far distant, when they will be compelled to restore their unjust conquests.

The Venetians, not expecting this sudden invasion, had made no preparations for defence, and the Turks landed without the least resistance. The little island of St. Theodore is but a league and a half from Canea, and only three quarters of a league in circumference. Here the Venetians had erected two forts, one called Turfuru, on the top of the steepest cliff, and the other named St. Theodore, lower down. It was of the utmost importance for the invaders to possess themselves of this rock, which might have greatly incommoded their ships. They lost no time, therefore, in commencing the attack, which they carried on with vigour. The former of these fortresses had neither cannon nor soldiers, and was taken without firing a gun. The second had only a garrison of sixty men, but they defended themselves to the last extremity; and when the Turks entered it, they found only ten soldiers remaining, whose heads were barbarously struck off by order of the Captain Pacha.

Masters of this important post, as well as of the Lazaret, a rock situated half a league from Canea, the Turks blockaded the city by sea, and surrounded it with lines of circumvallation by land. General Cornaro was thunderstruck on learning that the enemy had made a descent. The whole island contained only a body of three thousand five hundred infantry, and a small number of horse; and he knew that the besieged town had only a thousand re-