

to his native land. He had just embarked on board the vessel, when his illness became so serious that the captain refused to allow the invalid to undertake the voyage, and he was conveyed back to his lodging where he expired some hours afterwards. His friends purchased a lot of the graveyard, located on the verdant slopes of a hill overlooking the azure bay of Lisbon, where the poet's remains are interred. He was the author of *The Virgin Mary's Bank*,* a beautiful lyric.

The soil of France holds clasped under its surface no small number of Ireland's dead. The annals of the Archives, which I examined in the war department building of Paris, affirms the statement that no less than half a million of Irish officers and soldiers fought in the service of France, two-thirds of whom were either slightly wounded or fatally so, and the remaining one-third were killed, on many a battle-field in defence of the Bourbon lilies. The cemetery of St. Omer, in French Flanders, contains the mortal remains of Sarsfield's only son. The grave of the great Irish warrior cannot be identified, although it is certain that he was borne in a dying condition from the plains of Landen to a Belgian town in the cemetery of which his ashes are probably interred. The battle in which he received the fatal wound, occurred between the French and the English armies. Sarsfield headed the regiments of the Irish Brigade in the French army. A Williamite chronicler writes of him thus: "He gained as much honor by his generosity and humanity to the English wounded soldiers in the fatal battle as by his bravery in the field."

*Situating in a sandy island near Clonakilly Co. Cork.

Arthur O'Connor, a native of the Cork county—his ancestors joined the Anglican church in the Penal Days to save their estates from confiscation—was one of the leaders of the 1798 movement in Ireland, believed in no revealed religion, but he never denied the existence of a Supreme Being. Having sold his estates in early life, he invested the money in the bank of France. He was subsequently arrested on the charge of treason, but there was no witness to prove the charge and he was released. He proceeded to France and joined the Grande Armee of the Emperor, under whose eagle he rose from being a second lieutenant to a division general. He performed many feats of daring and aggressive character, and when he rose to the rank of colonel he displayed on more than one occasion valuable strategic abilities. On landing in France he made the acquaintance of Condorcet, a contributor to the infamous Encyclopedia, whose daughter he wedded three months afterwards. Mlle. Condorcet, who was a devout Catholic, was united to Mr. O'Connor by the benediction of a Catholic priest. Having fought throughout the entire campaigns of Napoleon, he retired from his post on the final downfall of his chief at the battle-field of Waterloo, 1815. Having no sympathy with the Bourbon cause, (a brother of the assassinated Louis XVI. was then the King of France,) he purchased the chateau of Bignon, situated near Orleans on the banks of the Loire, and its ten thousand acres of estates. In this home he installed his wife and family. He lived old enough to become the grandfather of children who had reached a marriageable age, and died at the age of 85, April 1852.