THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Vol. XII. | Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, January 5, 1863. | New Series.—No. 52.

TO BE SOLD!

A GREAT BARGAIN!!

THE Subscriber being desirous to retire from business, is willing to sell his entire **Stock in trade at a very Cheap Rate,** AND UPON ACCOMMODATING TERMS. In order to facilitate the sale of the whole to one party, it may be paid by instalments of £2000 per year, extending over a period of 4 or 5 years, upon security being given for the respective payments, at the option of the purchaser. The stock is well assorted and consists of nearly every article of Merchandize usually imported into this Colony. The business has been long established and is connected with nearly every section of this Island; the position of the premises as a business mart—if not superior to—is not surpassed by any in this city, and is considered entirely Fire-proof from without. The Shop, Cellarage, Ware Rooms, Warehouses, Dwelling House, Out Offices, &c., will be let on very reasonable terms for any number of years which may be desired by the purchaser of the Goods. In the meantime, however, in the absence of such purchaser, the Goods will continue to be sold at the lowest price that will cover the costs of importation. And as the whole business must be wound up before the Spring, all debts due after the first of March next will be placed for immediate collection in the hands of the Attornies of DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1862. 4i

LONDON HOUSE.

NEW CHEAP GOODS, JUST RECEIVED,

☞ *At the Stand formerly Dempsey's, opposite Apothecaries' Hall, Queen Street.*

H. HASZARD begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received by the "Uranus," from London, the "Prioress" and "Theresa," from Liverpool, a large supply of British Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hardware and Groceries. Having been purchased on the best terms and personally selected, they will be sold at the lowest rate for Cash only, comprising:

7 cases Dress Goods	2 bales Striped Shirtings
1 case Silks and Ribbons	1 do Bleached do
1 do Buttons & trimmings	1 do Printed Cottons
1 do Ladies' Mantles,	2 do Cloths and Doeskins
3 do Hats and Caps (great variety)	1 do Blankets and Sheets
	1 do Wadding
5 do Ready-made Clothing	1 do Carpeting & Hearth Rugs
1 do Ladies' and Gents' Waterproof Mantles & Coats	7 do Paper hanging (3000 pieces)
1 do Gloves and Hosiery	5 casks Hardware
1 do Haberdashery	4 cases do
1 do Shirts, Collars, Braces &c.	1 do Cutlery
	1 crate Coal Scuttles and Zinc Buckets
1 do Shawls and Mufflers	60 chests Tea, cheap and good
1 do Jewellry, Pomatum and Soaps	
2 do India Rubber Shoes	5 casks Soda
3 Bales Brown Cottons	

— ALSO —

Crushed and Moist Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Mustard, Starch, Blue, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Glass, Putty, Nails, Leather, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, Manilla Rope, Plough Mounting, Iron, all sizes, Sheet Iron, &c., &c.

Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1862.

RENFREW HOUSE!

Thomas's old Stand,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
IS NOW OPEN.

THE subscribers have much pleasure in announcing that they have now ready for inspection AN EXTENSIVE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF British and Foreign Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

received via Halifax, in advance of Fall importations, consisting of—

Grey and White Cottons
Striped Regatta Shirting
Prints, Ginghams
Denims, Drills
Bed Tick Osnaburg
Blankets, Flannels
Mantle Cloths, Shawls
Bal. Skirts and Skirting
Hosiery, Gloves
Straw & Felt Hats, N.S.
Flowers, Feathers, and Ribbons
Mohair, Silk & Chenill Hair Nets
Black and Colored Coburgs, Lustres
Wincy Cloths, Gala Plaid
Fancy Dresses and Dress Material, in the most fashionable styles
Polka Jackets,
Fancy and Chenill Scarfs in great variety
Elastic and Leather Belts
White and Colored Stays
A further supply of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Mantles, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, and other fresh Goods shortly expected
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers in Ladies' and Gents'
Grain Bags
Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Storm ditto

Groceries.
Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Blue, Baking Soda, Saleratus, Washing Soda, &c. &c. and other Groceries, which we can recommend for family use.

Hardware.
Nails—4d, 6d, 8d, 12d, 20d
Horse Shoe Nails, &c. &c.
Table Knives and Forks
Dessert do do
Carving and Butcher's Knives
Shoe Knives, Sheath do.
Scale Balances,
Weaver's Reeds
AXES
Rope, Powder, Shot,
Gun Caps, Candlewick
Plough Mounting
Hams, Traces, Backbands
Shovels, Hoes
Blister Steel
Blacking, Shoe & Scrubbing Brushes
Paint, Putty and Glass
Wrapping Paper
Blacklead, Shoeblacking
Patent Stove Polish
&c. &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods have been purchased with the greatest care, from some of the first Houses in Great Britain, and with a view to suit the requirements of Town and Country, and are offered to the public at prices that will, we are satisfied, compare favorably with any in the trade.

DELANY & WILSON.

Renfrew House, Oct. 6, 1862. Isl

CAKE ORNAMENTS AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber has on hand A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CAKE ORNAMENTS and CONFECTIONARY, which he will supply to order.

—ALSO—

Superior CRUSHED SUGAR, TEA, LEMON SYRUP, JORDAN ALMONDS, CRACKERS, and PRESERVES of all kinds.

Orders from the country will be attended to punctually.

ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Near Lord's Wharf.

Water-street, Charlottetown, December 15th, 1862. } RW5ins

CARGO EX "GEORGE DUNDAS," FROM NEW YORK.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED per Schooner "GEORGE DUNDAS," the following GOODS, which he

Offers for Sale at the LOWEST PRICES:

100 bbls choice Pastry FLOUR
200 do Extra Family FLOUR
100 do Baker's FLOUR
10 hhds Bright Muscovado SUGAR
20 do Best Porto Rico MOLASSES
20 do Bright Cienfuegos do
20 do Cuba Muscovado do
100 bbls Choice Russet APPLES
20 do PEARS
20 do WASHING SODA
10 Kegs BAKING SODA
100 sides SOLE LEATHER
50 doz BROOMS 30 doz BUCKETS
100 boxes Oriental and Patent Candles
50 do Pale and Extra SOAP
20 do CLOTHES PINS
15nests TUBS 25 boxes assorted Candies.

ALSO, IN STORE,

A Quantity of Tea, Boots, Shoes, Spices, Lozenges, &c.

J. S. CARVELL.

Peake's Buildings, Dec. 22, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JAMES COLES, senior, of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts to either of the undersigned, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, in Charlottetown.

GEORGE COLES, SILAS BARNARD, } Executors.

Charlottetown, 24th November, 1862. [Dec. 22

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

HATS and CAPS.

A GOOD variety in FUR, CLOTH, Wool, Felt and Silk, latest styles.
BEER & SONS.

RUBBERS, RUBBERS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, including Ladies' Misses', Gents', Youths' and Children's Boots and Shoes.
BEER & SONS.

BOOTS & SHOES,

IN GREAT VARIETY, for Misses, Gents, Youths, and Children.
BEER & SONS.

SEALSKIN COATS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY; also, Russia Pup, Astrican Lamb and Nutria Skins, very suitable for Caps and Coat Collars.
BEER & SONS.

DRESS GOODS!

INCLUDING Plain and Fancy REPS, BARATHEAS, Plain and Checked Wincies, Galas, Circassian Cloths, Coburgs, Lustres, &c. &c.
BEER & SONS.

A CAPITAL Assortment of Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Printed Flannel Shirts, &c. &c. &c.
BEER & SONS.

Blankets, Blankets.

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
BEER & SONS.

HARDWARE.

THE usual assortment, including IRON, Spring, Cast and Sleigh Shoeing STEEL.
BEER & SONS.

STOVES, STOVES.

THE LEVIATHAN COOK, for wood, which gives such excellent satisfaction. A few "superior" COAL COOK STOVES, Parlor Stoves for both wood and coal; large Box Stoves, suitable for churches and schoolhouses.
BEER & SONS.

TEA, TEA, TEA.

EIGHTY CHESTS and TWENTY HALF-CHESTS, warranted a superior article.
BEER & SONS.

We invite inspection of the above, together with a large and varied assortment of useful GOODS, from intending purchasers, confident that the quality and prices will meet their expectations.

BEER & SONS.

November 24, 1862. 6w

Holland Gin!

200 CASES, 1 doz. each, and 5 Hhds. De Kuyper's BEST GIN.
20 chests Congo TEA, (very superior),
1 Bale No. 1 Buffalo Robes,
100 Boxes Lozenges,
all at LOW prices.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

Dec. 22. isl

Fresh Arrivals.

THE Subscribers have just received per PORTREE, from BOSTON—

100 boxes LOZENGES
20 do assorted CANDY
20 casks NAILS
15 bbls PILOT BREAD
10 casks VINEGAR
2 hhds SUGAR
10 boxes PIPES

—ALSO—

Cases Boys' BOOTS
Large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS
Kegs of BAKING SODA, &c. &c.

DODD & ROGERS, Pownall-street.

December 29, 1862. 4i

WE HAVE IN STORE,

160 CHESTS TEA,
180 Bbls. FLOUR,
210 sides SOLE LEATHER,
20 Bbls. Crushed Sugar
20 Boxes Cheese,
25 do Candles,
10 do Pipes,
10 do Confectionary,
20 do Axes,
50 do Lozenges,
2 do Lemons,
20 do Navy Bread,
10 Puns. MOLASSES.

J. & T. MORRIS.

Dec. 22, 1262. 3in

Notice! Notice!!

ALL PARTIES indebted to the Subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Acount, are requested to make payment on or before the First of DECEMBER next, as a list of defaulters is to be handed to the Hon. J. Longworth for collection.

Schooners are now loading at Pinette, China Point, and two at Orwell, where parties indebted can pay in produce, and where the subscriber is giving the highest price IN CASH for OATS and BARLEY.

The Subscriber also notifies those who are indebted for the MOWING and REAPING MACHINES, and STOVES, due over twelve months, the sums respectively due by them must be paid on or before the 20th instant, as the Proprietors are now on the Island, and only await payment of the amounts due

P. STEPHENS.

Orwell Cheap Store, Nov. 8, 1862.

N. B. Amounts due in King's County to be paid to the Hon. James McLaren, or Mr. Thomas Annear, at Montague Bridge. P. S.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!

BEER & SONS

HAVE received the greater part of their FALL SUPPLY of BRITISH, WEST INDIA, AND AMERICAN GOODS, which, for variety and price, will compare favorably with any STOCK of GOODS in the Colony.

Persons from a distance visiting the City will do well to call and examine before making their purchases.

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF GOOD HOME-SPUN.

King Square House, Nov. 3, 1862. 2m

FLOUR! FLOUR!

JUST Received, by CECILIA—
50 bbls Bakers' FLOUR
50 do EXTRA FAMILY

Warranted—FOR SALE, LOW.

DODD & ROGERS.

Ch. Town, Dec. 29, 1862. 3i

Important to the Afflicted.

Located at Last.

DR. J. HOMER, Physician and Surgeon, late from Boston, has opened a Medical Office at Summerside, where he can be consulted, FREE by letter or otherwise, on all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, and Generative Organs.

A sure cure for Asthma, Catarrh, Deafness, Liver Complaint, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

☞ Dental operations on Teeth, and Surgical operations on Tumors, Cancers, &c. &c.

Having recently imported a nice large case of occular instruments, he will cure Cross Eyes in 30 minutes, and operate upon the Eye for dislocated Lens, Cataract, &c., in a very short time, with perfect satisfaction.

☞ All letters received, giving full descriptions of disease, &c., will receive immediate attention; and medicines sent by mail, in care of the Postmaster, to any part of the Island.

Charges to suit the times in all cases.

Examination and advice FREE to all on Tuesday of each week.

Professional vsits made in any part of the Island.

Summerside, Nov. 22, 1862. tf

LITERATURE.

FRANK O'SHAUGHNESSY'S FAMOUS RUN.

BY A CONSTABULARY OFFICER.

(Concluded.)

A silence ensued while Ranahan was finishing his dressing. I then turned to Trelford, and said—

'Trelford, handcuff the prisoner, and let us be going.'

We then turned out of the house, and proceeded down the lane towards the river.

Arriving again at what had been the ford, but which was now, if possible, more impassable than an hour before, I consulted with Trelford and Norris as to the safest way of getting Ranahan across. Trelford recommended that a short piece of rope, which he had seen under the dresser at Tiernan's, should be sent for, and it was almost immediately procured. We then passed it through Ranahan's arms and over one shoulder, something like the manner in which the men put on their belts, tying it fast round his waist, and leaving two long ends, about five or six feet, one before and the other behind. Two men then went forward, making their footing as firm as possible, and holding hands as described in the first instance. I then gave the foremost end of the rope to a third man, who followed, and I desired Ranahan to proceed. About the centre of the ford I heard a sudden struggle and a plunge, and Ranahan called out—'If you attempt to hold on, boys, I'll bring two of you to h—— with me; so let out, I say.' And he plunged furiously. But he struggled in vain — they held on like men, being themselves held on by their comrades. And literally dragging our prisoner through the remainder of the flood, we got safely to the opposite bank.

All was now of easy accomplishment. The other streams, or cuts, as they were called, were nothing but summer music in comparison to the Red River, and we skipped across them.

It was now nearly clear daylight of the 13th of March, which I find entered in the margin of my journal in a separate space for itself, although the duty was continuous.

We soon arrived at Drumbola, where the car which had fetched me was awaiting my return. Placing Ranahan on the car, we proceeded direct to the county town where, before evening, I lodged the prisoner safely in gaol

March 14th.—Wrote to the Chief Secretary, stating that Ranahan had been apprehended, and lodged in gaol. I gave him pretty nearly a detailed account of the proceedings.

March 16th.—Received a reply from the Chief Secretary, covering a bank post bill for £100, with directions, that I should have it applied for the benefit of the person who gave the information which tended to the apprehension, &c.

July 2nd.—Received a crown summons to attend the assizes, in the case of the King against John Ranahan, upon the 5th following, and proceeded to the county town in due time accordingly.

July 6th.—Attended at the Crown Solicitor's office, and was examined at much length as to the position of the house, the doors, rooms, beds, &c., and also with respect to the disguise which Ranahan had on when apprehended, and the false name which he had assumed.

I need not go into a detail of each day while I waited for the trial: suffice it to say, that on the last day but one of the assizes, Mr. S—— stood up, and applied upon the part of the Crown, that the trial might be postponed until the following assizes, reading an affidavit in support of his application. After a good deal of argument on both sides, it was so ruled, and the prisoner was remanded. Bail, as a matter of course, was applied for, and as a matter of course, was refused.

September 7th. I proceeded to attend the *Pattern* of Tubbergloutha, where a vast number of persons of all ages and sexes annually assembled at a holy well, the locality of which was indicated by a stunted old white-thorn bush, so covered with scraps of rags of all colours and description, that a stranger to the superstitions of the lower orders of the country would be vastly puzzled and amazed upon first beholding it, as it suddenly comes in view close to a short turn in the road. This pattern was held upon the centre of the road, and adjoining fields, and directly at the edge of a small lake, which lay mid-way between two of my police stations. It had frequently, notwithstanding the holy purpose for which it was held, ended in drunkenness and riot; and it was my habit, under the directions of a neighbouring magistrate, to have a police party in attendance to preserve the peace. This party I always divided, placing one half at either end of the pattern. It happened upon the day in question, as I was on my way from one party to the other, that I was followed by a man, who came up behind me, and said he wished of all things to speak to me.

'I'm in a hurry,' said I.

'For God's sake, your honour,' he continued, 'don't go a peg further. I have something to tell you that may save your life.'

'Who are you?' said I, stopping: 'or what can you have to say to me?'

'Come into the field round this corner, your honour. I wouldn't wish to be seen talking to you at all; but your life is in danger if you go on by yourself. Indeed it is.'

'What do you mean?' I demanded.

'Well, I'll tell your honour. I'll tell you every ha'porth; for of all men living I owe you a good turn. Your honour served me wanst. I don't forget it, and I never will. Them that serves a poor man seldom remembers it, but them that's served seldom forgets it. Does your [illegible] John Flanagan?'

'Flanagan. No. Where [illegible]

'Does your honour [illegible] sessions of Shronc[illegible] ago, where you sa[illegible] gaol upon the pe[illegible] scoundrels, Th[illegible] gins about th[illegible]

'[illegible],' I [illegible] Are you [illegible]

'I [illegible] men [illegible] lyi[illegible] 'the bush;' and they're sworn, every man of them, to have your life. I know it all, your honour, every word.'

'For God's sake, for what?' I exclaimed. 'Why should they take my life? Did I ever injure any of them; or what is it for?'

'All about the taking of Ranahan. They think there's no evidence to hang him if your honour was out of the way; and they know you go from one end of the pattern to the other your lone, and the lake isn't surer shining there before you than that you'll be a bloody corpse in it before half an hour if you're not sed by me, and stay with your men.'

'Well, Flanagan,' said I, 'I am deeply indebted to you, and I will take your advice; but tell me, do you know any of them?'

'Well, well, I know one of them; but I've paid the debt I long owed your honour, and don't push me any further about it. All I can say is, that so sure as I hope for the mercy of Heaven, your life is bought and sold; and the money will be paid for it before the sun sets if you go on by yourself. God sees I had neither hand, act, or part in the business; but knowledge, thank God, I have; for, like your own honour, I heard every word of their plan unknown to them; and, sure enough, it's a quare thing that after eleven years I should hear what will serve you, as you heard what served me.'

'But, do tell me, Flanagan, who the fellows are? Do I know any of them? Of course they are friends of Ranahan?'

'One of them is the worst friend he ever had; and he has taken this business in hands now, to quash any suspicion that was on him about the taking of the same Ranahan, and to make it appear that he was always true to him; but if any man knows it, your honour knows the differ.'

'Who do you mean? What can you mean?' said I, quickly.

'Tom Cleary, your honour. Tom Cleary. Did your honour know him?'

'Not until *now*,' I exclaimed, in amazement.

'As true as the sun's dazzling my eyes in the lough this minute, your honour, Tom Cleary was to get twenty pounds this night, the very minute your honour's corpse was laid upon the barrack table; and all he was to give out of it was a pound apiece to the fellows that's lying this mortal minute with him behind the ditch where I told you.'

'Well, Flannagan,' said I, 'I'm still your debtor—here, take this as a small token between two persons who have served each other,' and I held him out a half sovereign which I happened to have about me.

It would be impossible to describe the look of disappointment which the poor fellow's face exhibited. I knew at once that I had made a mistake, and was preparing an apology when he broke forth—

'Oh, sir,' he said, 'I'd follow my woman and her six childer naked to the grave before I'd touch a penny of it. Oh, sir, I'm sorry your honor thinks so badly of me after all, as to think I'd touch it.' And turning on his heel he hastened away.

February 28th.—Proceeded again upon a crown summons to attend the assizes in the case of the King against John Ranahan. On the following morning attended at the Crown Solicitor's office, when my former examinations were read to me, which I stated were quite correct, and to which I had nothing to add.

The eventful day came, and Ranahan was placed at the bar. He was well dressed, in black, and tolerably unconcerned. Having heard the indictment, he pleaded "not guilty," nodding to Mr. D——, his counsel.

Mrs. Brooke was the first witness put up, and she described the murder precisely. When called on to identify the prisoner, she looked round, and fixing her eyes steadily upon Ranahan, laid the white wand upon his head, and exclaimed, 'That is the man, and it's not because he's there I say it, for I would swear to him in any part of the world.'

There was, of course, a sensation at this moment in the court. Mrs. Brooke fainted, and it was a quarter of an hour before the court permitted the examination to proceed. At length she became sufficiently recovered, and Mr. D—— commenced, but he could not shake her evidence.

The next witness was Mrs. Kearns, into whose house Mrs. Brooke had gone on the night of the murder; and she described accurately the transaction of the following morning as to Ranahan having come in, and suddenly refusing the cup of tea, and retiring abruptly upon recognizing Mrs. Bro[illegible] whom she corroborated minutely in t[illegible] tion of her evidence. Nothing m[illegible] elicited from her upon the ex[illegible]

I took it for granted th[illegible] next witness for the Cr[illegible] thick, stout-built fellow [illegible] hind the attorneys [illegible] Court. He [illegible] head and [illegible] broa[illegible] muc[illegible] spre[illegible] short[illegible] pian's, [illegible] heavy, [illegible] piercing [illegible] not mo[illegible] had a [illegible] least six [illegible] now sat in [illegible] While I i[illegible] upon him, [illegible] asking the qu[illegible] head and f[illegible] his head, his ey[illegible] left like lightning. [illegible] in swearing him. [illegible] handed to the witne[illegible] name—'Michael M[illegible] seen him [illegible] and one [illegible] ing upon [illegible] ner [illegible] ready acquainted with the nature of my evidence. My cross-examination was mild, and the case for the crown closed.

There was a desperate attempt to prove an *alibi*, got up in the most ingenious manner; but one of the witnesses, as is frequently the case, swore too much for the defence, and completely broke down upon his cross-examination. The case closed; his lordship charged for two hours, and the jury retired to their chamber, not (as was anticipated) to remain for the night, but for little more than half an hour, at which time they returned with a verdict of 'guilty.'

The times at this period were very peculiar. Some necessary, but what the popular voice called unjustifiable and cruel evictions had taken place in the district where this murder had been committed, and strangers —a Scotchman and others—had been put in possession of the vacant farms. This gave rise to a system of threats upon the lives and properties of the innocent victims, who (perhaps in ignorance of the danger which they incurred) were induced to become tenants. The landlord maintained his position on a point of right, and sought protection for his imported tenants from the authorities. This was granted in the fullest, freest manner, but all to no purpose. Such was the ferocious punctuality with which 'the code' was carried out, that no fewer than seven murders were perpetrated; some of them in the open day, within a radius of not more than four miles, and within a period of little more than two years. A letter of 'advice to jurors,' was one day found posted on the court-house door; the contents of which were anything but calculated to make that useful class of the community feel comfortable; and upon the present occasion, it was hardly to be wondered at if Ranahan and his friends entertained some hopes, notwithstanding the evidence, that the jury would disagree, if they did not altogether acquit him.

He did not move, however, as he heard the verdict, and save that he licked his lips as the judge seemed preparing to address him, you would not suppose that he could have heard the fatal word. Such moments are, under any circumstances, deeply impressive; to me they were just then awful and sickening. His Lordship appeared overcome for some moments, and then addressed the prisoner. I shall not attempt to follow him. I never heard fall from the lips of man anything to come near to it for beauty and feeling. Summing up all his energy for the few last fatal words, he passed sentence of death upon him, to be carried into execution on that day three weeks.

Ranahan smiled, bowed, turned, and went down.

March 24th — Found me in charge of some mounted police in front of the gaol, at eleven o'clock. The fatal day for the execution of the indomitable Ranahan had arrived.

The crowd was immense. It out-numbered by tenfold any assembly ever collected in that place, upon a similar occasion. It was generally rumoured, that the unfortunate culprit had become deeply penitent, and intended to make a full confession. In short, that he would preach his first, his last, and his own funeral sermon on the drop. He was known to be extremely eloquent, and from his early learning much seemed to be expected from him. Hence the vast numbers who flocked to the spot, and hence the almost irresistible pressure immediately beneath the gallows.

The moment Ranahan, who was dressed in his usual black frock-coat and trowsers, had entered the press-room, he turned to the sheriff, and, with a look of the most unmistakeable repentance and grief, requested permission to address a few words to the crowd as he then was.

'It is, sir,' said he, 'the last request of a dying sinner, one who trusts he has made his peace with Him who will never deny or refuse a poor penitent.'

The Sheriff hesitated. Ranahan became excited, and rapidly followed up his rquest, exclaiming: 'Oh, sir, I have but one object now to wish for—justice to the world, and forgiveness to myself. I implore you then, dear sir, as you stand in the presence of death, death in the prime of life — you see death gazing on you, hear it speaking to you—death in t[illegible] health and vigour of manhood, like yo[illegible] are full, its [illegible] and [illegible] hear the very few words I have to say;' and laying his left hand upon the iron rail in front of him, with one spring, he cleared it like a bird, and fell into the crowd below, which was, doubtless, prepared to break his fall.

There was a tremendous shout, that rent the air far and wide. All was confusion uproar. The policemen in the crowd were so pinioned up by those around, that they could not move hand or foot, and those who were free in vain sought an entry into the thick solid mass, even with the points of their bayonets. The sheriff rushed forward to the front of the drop, calling out to the police, for God's sake, to secure him, dead or alive, and that he would give fifty pounds to any one of them who would do so.

I was on horseback at one side, with a few police, and ten or twelve infantry men, whom I had kept together, and saw a move through the people, something like the motion which a dog would make through a field of standing corn, and it was evident that Ranahan was being conveyed away. I spurred on through thick and thin with my men; but I might as well have faced a fortified wall. I then kept round the skirts of the crowd, spreading my men, to endeavour to prevent his escape. By this time the Sheriff had come down, and was making his way towards me.

At this moment I plainly saw Ranahan emerge from the far side of the crowd at some distance, clear a stone wall about five feet high, and speed like a greyhound across the fields.

'He's off, boys,' I roared; 'there he goes like a deer—after him, fly like the wind. Where's O'Shaughnesy? Oh! there he is; he has him already in view, and all's right; nothing can escape that man.'

'God help the first man that comes up with him,' said a voice near me.

'Ay, Jim, or the first four,' said another; 'for I saw him put a brace of double-barrel pistols in his breast before he took the shoes off him.'

This was a pleasant prospective to the end of this chase. Ranahan knew that worse than hanged he could not be, and that that was certain should he be caught. I feared that poor O Shaughnessy, at least, was doomed, and perhaps, three others, if they had the pluck to proceed after their comrade should be struck down.

The mounted men made a burst for a field or two, but were soon pounded. I dismounted, and throwing off sword-belt, &c., I followed at my best. O'Shaugnesy, however, was far in advance, and several others also before me, but the struggle of speed was evidently between Ranahan and O'Shaughnesy, who were at that time unquestionably the two best runners in the province—perhaps in Ireland. Ranahan, however, appeared to have the best of it, and was gaining perceptibly on his pursuer; he had thrown off his shoes before he started, while O'Shauhgnesy had not spared a moment to disencumber himself of a single article. Now he seemed to feel that he had no easy task to perform, he had found his match at last, and to business he must go in down-right earnest, if he meant not to be disgraced forever. I saw him, as he ran, tear off his pouch, and belts, and stock. With one rip, he opened his jacket from his waist to his neck, and cast it behind him. He retained his carbine however, and even at the top of his speed I saw him commence to load, for in his haste he had not neglected to retain some cartridges. Dead or alive, I saw that he was determined to have him.

There was not half a mile to the lake beyond the demesne of Mr. ———, which, if Ranahan once reached, good-bye to him. There were, no doubt, friends there with a boat; and in that case all would be over, save a few random shots at the fugitive, if even these could be ventured on with others by his side. O'Shaughnesy appeared to be aware of Ranahan's object, and added new efforts to gain upon him, and for the next two or three fields did gain considerably, so that now scarcely more than three hundred yards remained between them. Ranahan continued to make straight for the demesne wall. At this period the cheers and shouts, yells and whistles, resounded from all sides, in a manner which I never before heard anything to equal; crowds were seen on every hill, hedges and fences were everywhere broken through, and walls tumbled down in every direction. Wherever the eye turned it saw a man or men running. It was evident the greatest point of skill was now at hand, and as Ranahan plainly set himself to face the wall, the cheers on all sides were redoubled. O'Shaughnesy was still closing him, for Ranahan seemed in some degree to moderate his pace, as if to gather strength and breath for the spring. 'Tis impossible,' thought I; [illegible] enough to attempt that wall; [illegible] feet high at the [illegible] and [illegible]

and while there he received "the stick" of the King of Dahomey, requiring his presence at Abomey. This "Royal command" Mr. Euschart was desirous of declining as politely as he could, and by every means in his power he endeavoured to evade his journey. Go, however, he must, whether he liked it or not, said the Gabocers of Whidah; and, accordingly, on the 26th of June, attended by six hammock men, and escorted by an armed party of Dahomians, he started, reaching Abomey on the 28th. The next day he discovered the object with which the King had desired his presence at Court. "The King had never seen a Dutchman; the King's father had never seen a Dutchman; and now they had plenty of people to kill, they were very glad to see a Dutchman."....On the 1st of July, Mr. Euschart was presented. The King sat outside his Palace, on a raised dais, surrounded by Amazons, and when the stranger made his bow, he got up, shook him by the hand, told him how glad he was to see a Dutchman, and conversed with him in Portugese. This ceremony over, Mr. Euschart was relegated to the house which had been appointed for his residence, with an injunction to remain in doors three days. Whether this delay was necessary in order to bring to Abomey the captives who were to be massacred is not stated; but at the end of the three days, Mr. Euschart was brought out in the market-place, where, he was informed, many persons had been killed the night before.

This information was probably given in order to acclimatise his mind to the horrors he was presently to witness. The next step in the process was to show him the body of Mr. William Doherty, late a missionary and a Church catechist at Ishagga, which hung crucified against a tree. Mr. Doberty had, probably, been captured at that place by the Dahomians, for the prisoners who subsequently were made to do the honors of welcome to the Dutchman, by losing their heads, were also from Ishagga. It is horrible to proceed in this narrative, and to think the actors were gifted with immortal souls. On the 5th of July Mr. Euschart was taken again to the market, where he found the King seated on a raised platform, haranguing the people, and promising them an attack upon Abbeokuta in November. This "War Palaver" concluded, cowries, cloth, and rum, were distributed; and Mr. Euschart, on looking round him, saw rows of human heads, horrible to behold, which had evidently belonged to the Ishagga prisoners who had been decapitated the night before. Mr. Euschart had now gone through three stages of preparation. He had now been told of the decapitations in the market place, he had seen the body of Mr. Doherty, and he had seen the rows of heads. On the 10th began the crowning honors of his welcome.—There had been an earthquake at Accra about this date, and when he was taken into the market-place, the King, surrounded by his Amazons, informed him that the ground shaking was his father's spirit complaining that "customs were not made proper," in other words, that the decapitations were proceeding at too slow a rate, or that they were not accompanied by the due observances. The King resolved to repair this error, ordered out three Ishagga chiefs, and told them "they were to go and tell his father that customs should be better than ever." Commander Perry's narrative then proceeds:—"Each chief was then given a bottle of rum and a head of cowries, and then decapitated. Twenty-four men were then brought out, bound in baskets, with their heads just showing out, and placed on the platform in front of the King: they were then thrown down to the people, who were dancing, singing, and yelling below. As each man was thrown down, he was seized and beheaded, the heads being piled in one heap and the bodies in another. Every man who caught a victim and cut off the head received one head of cowries (about 2s.) After all were killed, Mr. Euschart was conducted home.

On the 11th similar horrors were repeated. On the 12th there was firing of guns, singing and dancing, but no more decapitations for ten days. On the 22nd came the grand "customs," at the palace of the late King, at the gate of which two platforms had been erected. On each platform were placed 16 men and four horses; and on another platform, inside the house, 16 women, four horses, and one alligator. Fifty thousand "well disciplined troops," including 10,000 Amazons, were present, nearly all equipped with firearms, the select corps with rifles; while the Royal artillery consisted of about 24 twelve-pounders. The groups upon the platforms were seated or bound to chairs placed round a table on which glasses of rum were placed for each. The ceremonies now commenced. "The King ascended the platform, where he adored the Dahomian fetish, and seemed to make obeisance to the prisoners, whose right arms were then loosed to enable them to take up the glass to drink the King's health. After the King's health had been drunk, the effects of the late King were paraded and worshipped as they passed; a grand review of the troops then commenced, and as each [illegible] the King ha-[illegible]