

ETHNOLOGY OF THE COUNTIES OF DOWN AND ANTRIM.

THOUGH some of your readers are undoubtedly familiar with the general subject of Ethnology, there are others to whom not only it, but the name, may be unknown. For the sake of these latter, it may be well to explain that, while Natural Science investigates the laws of the Creator in reference to matter,—laws which exist apart from man, and do not require his existence,—Ethnology is the *general* subject which treats of man, and of his subdivisions and varieties over the face of the earth. There are several *particular* subjects which also relate to man. Thus, while he is specially included in Physiology and comparative Anatomy, Philology investigates the variety of his languages, Craniology that of his skulls, and Archæology that of his arts, manners, customs, &c. The knowledge which is accumulated, and the laws which are ascertained, by all these sub-sciences, are freely used in Ethnology; so that not only are higher results inductively obtained, to which none of them separately would lead, but the subject is necessarily later in coming before the world as a distinct topic for scientific research.

The Germans were among the first to give it marked attention. Their central position in Europe naturally directed their minds to the origin of the various tribes and peoples who surrounded them; their early acquaintance with Philology afforded them immense facilities for investigation; and their tendency to philosophise led them to see harmonious laws, where others noticed only a confused mass of details. In this country, though the *name* is new, we are to some extent familiar with the *subject*; as Prichard's *Researches in the Physical History of Mankind*, the publication of which extended over more than thirty years, was favourably received and extensively perused. In 1841, the late Dr Gustav Kumbst, who possessed peculiar qualifications for the task from his extensive acquaintance with the peoples and languages of the countries, published his *Ethnographic Map of Europe*; and in 1843 the Ethnological Society^a of London was founded, Dr. King and Dr. Prichard being among its most prominent members. At Paris a similar society was established about the same time, and a Journal of Ethnology was published. In 1846 it was decided, mainly through the influence of Dr. Latham, to recognise Ethnology in the programme of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Accordingly it was made a sub-section of Zoology and Botany, occupying nearly

^a It has just issued the fourth volume of its Transactions. A paper which gave rise to the present and several preceding ones, was read at the meeting of the British Association in Belfast; and the abridged news-

paper account of it, (the only form in which it was procurable,) was reprinted in the third volume of the Transactions of this society.

the same place which Physiology now does. In 1851, however, a more correct position was given to it, when it was agreed to unite Geography and Ethnology in a distinct section. Belfast was the first town of the empire in which this arrangement took effect; and it is universally acknowledged that the opening of a museum of national and local antiquities during the week of the meeting, contributed to the prestige of that success which has attended it thus far. As a last link in the chain of sequence, I may notice the establishing of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.^b

A person who travels through the whole of the two counties of which Belfast is the material centre, and who looks no more narrowly at the people than through the medium of their language, will be led to conclusions of the most erroneous kind. He will find them all speaking the English language; though a few also speak Irish, less however as the expression of thought than as a convenient mode of occasional communication. He will find that though peculiarities of dialect do exist, even within these narrow limits, they are slight; the Scotticisms being now met with near the sea-coast, and the Anglicisms having totally disappeared. Indeed every year exhibits a more complete fusion and homologising of peculiar local dialects; and, through the influence of education and the general diffusion of books at the same time, they are all gradually approaching the standard of pure English. An intelligent American, therefore, or a Frenchman, or Russian, whose attention had never been specially directed to subjects of this kind, might infer from casual observation that the people were all of kindred origin, or of the same sub-variety of the human species. If this were doubted, he could appeal to the comparatively narrow surface over which they are spread, the facilities which exist at present for intercommunication, and the fact that they speak the same language.

It is necessary, therefore, to state *in limine* that, though language is an important element in Ethnological investigations, it is a guide of the very lowest class; and in almost every instance, it must give place to other evidences, quite as easily reached, and investigated with greater facility. A few examples will suffice for illustration. In Ireland itself, we know that many of those who followed in the trains of the Norman invaders became identified with the native population. They were already identical in religion, and they became assimilated in language and manners, till they were said to be "*Hiberniores ipsis Hibernis*." To this day the family names of a large number of the peasantry in the South and West exhibit the Anglo-Norman^c origin of the people; though

^b The following is extracted from the Prospectus:— "The province of Ulster was already historically remarkable for retaining its ancient customs to a comparatively recent period, and for the extraordinary changes of population afterwards superinduced by a new and extensive colonization. It was, also, at an early period, known to have been the battle-field of the native Irish chieftains and the Scandinavian Sea-Kings. Other distinct races of men, from time to time, are recorded to have effected settlements in the district, whose lineal

descendants yet remain. But until the present Exhibition, [of Antiquities,] it was not suspected that all these varied events had left vivid and unmistakable traces throughout the whole province."

^c A few years ago, two gentlemen tourists in the south of Tipperary inquired the names of a large number of the people of the country as they met them. They report that about thirty per cent. bore names which had no relation whatever to the districts.

many assumed Irish names, and more adapted their own to the Celtic forms, as in the case of Burke from De Burgo. It was equally easy, or nearly so, for the small number of mediæval Spaniards to be Hibernicised at Galway, the Welsh in the Barony of Forth, the "Danes" in the County Wicklow, the "Fingallians" near Swords and Malahide, and the Dalriadic Scots in the North East.

In Scotland there have been two great periods of assimilation. In the ninth century of our era, the Scots from the North of Ireland, who had established themselves in the south-western Highlands, conquered the whole of Caledonia as then constituted; and the language of the kingdom of Kenneth became the Gaelic, which is still known in various districts. Yet this was not the ancestral tongue of the conquerors; nor indeed of any but a small portion of the conquered. The most recent researches seem to place it beyond a doubt that the Picts, of whom so much has been written, were decidedly a branch of the great Teutonic family; the Caledonians, north of the Highland ridge were decidedly so, even before the time of Tacitus; the Shetland Isles, and, in part, the Orkneys,^d contain a purely Scandinavian colony, who have preserved till our own times the characteristics of their race; the Hebrides were Danish, as the names of the individual islands abundantly testify; and there was also a certain proportion of Gaels, probably an early wave of the great Celtic tide that for centuries flowed steadily westward. Again, in our own times, the English tongue is gradually superseding the Gaelic, especially since the extensive clearances from the Highlands within the last twenty years, by which a large portion of the people claiming to be Celts, but in reality slightly so, have been transferred to Canada West. Our Anglo-Saxon tongue will then be spoken, north of the Tweed, by the descendants of every people who have visited its shores; indeed it is so at this moment.^e We hear the peculiar dialect of the country, from the children of the following:—"Celts and Gaels; Picts; Scandinavians, Danes, and Scythian-Teutones; Angles, Saxons, and Jutes; a few Normans; and French, mainly settled in Ayrshire in the reign of Mary.

It is evident, therefore, that the adoption of language, at any moment, as a guide is insufficient; though it would not be wise to reject such assistance as it affords. There are family resemblances, however faint, among the whole populations of Europe, which point to a common ancestry; and there are resemblances among the languages of Europe of a very distinct kind, pointing to a common source. Languages and individual words, like tribes and individual men, have their pedigrees and "trees;" but the two, though planted side by side, do not grow and branch with equal rapidity. The Sanscrit seems to be the parent of our various European languages, and the approximate parent

^d The picture of Magnus Troil in Scott's *Pirate* was more a portrait than a fictitious sketch. An ancestor of the family of Henderson, well known on the English northern circuit, was the Scandinavian Jarl. The name of Laing is identified with this people, and associated with its literature and history.

^e A striking illustration of the same principle exists in the United States of America. The mass of the people

are called "Saxon;" but all the ore to be found in our home population is fused up with it. There are, besides, Spaniards in Florida, French in New Orleans and the neighbourhood, Dutch in and near New York, Swedes and Italians at various points, and Germans everywhere. Yet, strictly speaking, the country has but one language.

of a still larger family; but even that leaves us far from primitive times, and at a period when mankind must have been widely scattered over the face of the earth. It is obvious, therefore, that in investigating the people of any given district, we must commence at some period (perhaps not definitely fixed) and examine the branches both of population and languages as they ramify over it. This is the course that will be followed here, starting from two distinct points.

If we commence at the earliest period to which we can conveniently refer, we derive the people of Down and Antrim from the following lines of ancestry:—

A. *Pre-historic People*.—Of these little definite is known. They constructed numerous earth-works and stone monuments, which the common people usually and conveniently account for by ascribing them to the "Danes." They were also skilled in the arts, as the glass beads and works in bronze sufficiently attest. Their monuments are found all over the two counties, even in situations which, in modern times, have been covered with bog and forest. But, as in England, Italy, and other countries, this condition may have come upon a district previously fertile and inhabited. Like a geological stratum which itself contains numerous laminæ, the term "Pre-historic People" may include many races; they may, in short, have been a complete Ethnological chain in themselves.

B. *Celtic People*.—These are among the earliest that we positively know. They spread originally, no doubt, over the entire district; but probably, during the whole Christian period, were restricted mainly to the upper parts of the county Down.

C. *Celticized Scythians*.—These were a Teutonic people, who arrived before the Christian era; but they are usually confounded with the Celts, whose language they adopted. They occupied Dalriada, including the northern part of the present Antrim and Down, and spread into the country along the valley of the Lagan. Their original name, slightly altered, became "Scots;" and this they imparted first to a large portion of Ireland, (Scotia Major), and afterwards to a small portion^f of Scotland (Scotia Minor). In the course of time their name, as applied to Ireland, was dropped; and the conquest of the Picts by Kenneth (Mac Alpine) gave it to the united people—and hence the modern term "Scotland."

D. [*Romans?*].—Roman objects have been found in Down and Antrim;^g but it is more than doubtful whether they were placed there by the Roman people.

E. *Anglo-Normans*.—These occupied Newry, part of Downpatrick, and particular spots in the Barony of Lecale. Their number was not large at any time; and they had become but as a

^f The modern Argyle and Lorn.

^g I have a circular from Mr. James Carruthers, of Belfast, dated 1st June, 1856, respecting some supposed Roman objects found in Loughry, near Donaghadee. Mr.

Carruthers thinks that a Roman, sailing past, was carried on shore either sick or dead, and afterwards interred there. This view is hardly consistent with the number of objects found.

rivulet in the tide of new circumstances that rolled in at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

F. *Pure Saxons and Scandinavians.*—The adjective must be understood relatively, not absolutely. In the reign of James I. it would have been difficult to find even so much as a single parish or township inhabited by perfectly pure Saxons; though it was well known that large portions of several shires were mainly so. The Lowlands of Scotland, in the reign of the Conqueror, were Saxonised to about the same extent that England was Normanised; for the conquered people, and especially the rich, fled across the Border to enjoy the protection of Malcolm Canmore. But the portion from which our district was peopled was mainly Wigton, Kirkcubright, Dumfries, and Ayr, within which lay the ancient kingdom of the Galwegians. This current of population flowed in from Donaghadee and Bangor towards the centre of Down; and from Island Magee and Carrickfergus round the southern side of the plateau of Antrim.

G. *Impure Saxons and Normans.*—These were the settlers from England in the seventeenth century. A few had obtained a settlement previously on the north coast of Antrim, near Ballycastle.

H. *Miscellaneous.*—a. French in and near Lisburn.

b. Germans at Ballykenedy, and partially at Ballinderry and Kilkeel.

c. Crosses among the three peoples E, F, G; frequent.

d. Crosses among the peoples B, C; frequent, till they have long been undistinguishable.

e. Crosses, between B, C, on the one side, and E, F, G, on the other; rare.

We shall now view the whole of the population from another and more practical point of view. There is a period in history at which three distinct streams began to flow, each of them, it is true, the product of numerous tributaries; and, with very slight admixture of their waters, they continue to flow distinct and distinguishable to the present hour. The civil history of the district may be said to commence at the beginning of the seventeenth century, as law and order were then established, and permanent prosperity began to dawn. Whatever may have been the primitive elements of which each was composed, it had its specific characteristics deeply marked upon it; and, after showing, sketchily, the local position which each occupies, the proofs and illustrations derivable from characteristics can be easily followed up. The three sets of people, to take them in inverted order, were the ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH.

1.—ENGLISH SETTLERS.

Under this head may be included classes E, F, G, and some of those under H, as just noticed in the other arrangement. They are what Dr. Kombs would call by some such euphonious name as the

following:—“Anglo-Saxon—Teutonic—Anglo-Norman—Danish—Scandinavian—Brito-Celtic.” With the exception of some remnants, of little importance, at Newry, Downpatrick, and Ballycastle, the English people may be said to have had no existence in these counties in 1603, except in their castles and garrisons. It is true that the Romans in their colonies civilised by means of their soldiers; but then they used the plough and the pickaxe as well as the sword; and were not so exclusively fighting men as the military of modern times are.

It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the “English settlements in Antrim and Down,” as that has already been done in a separate article in this Journal. [Vol. I, pp. 246—254.] The “planters” or colonists from South Britain were followed from their homes in the shires of Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester, to their new settlements on the banks of the Lagan and the shores of Lough Neagh. The stream of population from one district was, however, an exceptional case. The grants were usually made to successful soldiers, who had made their way by personal valour and good service; and the men under their command might not have been raised in their native district, or might not have felt disposed to settle in a country where the scale of comforts was so low, and where the spear and the pruning-hook could hardly yet be separated. But the places of persons of this kind were supplied by adventurers who had much to gain and little to lose, like many of the emigrants from our own shores. Others, no doubt, foresaw that a better state of things must soon follow; and that youth, health, and industry could hardly fail of success in a country where the soil was good and the competition slight. Accordingly, in 1635, we find Sir William Brereton mentioning a Cheshire woman as innkeeper in Carrickfergus; many Lancashire and Cheshire farmers south of Belfast, tenants to Mr. Arthur Hill; and a clergyman from Manchester, chaplain to the Bishop of Dromore.¹ No doubt, a person from some other part of England would, in like manner, have noticed how many were from his own neighbourhood; as an emigrant from this country still does on his arrival in Australia, Canada, or the United States.

The English settlers commenced at Carrickfergus on the one side of Belfast Lough, and Ballymacarrett on the other; and, passing up both sides of Belfast, in a south-westerly direction, they stopped near the Pomeroy mountains in Tyrone. They passed right across Armagh on both sides of Portadown; though the bogs and marshes, near the mouth of the Upper Bann, on the south shore of Lough Neagh, rendered a great part of the country uninhabitable. They occupied the whole of the Barony of Lower Massareene, and the southern part of Lower Belfast, in Antrim; and in Down, the whole parishes of Drumbeg, Lambeg, Moira (not then separate), Magheralin, and Donaghcloney, with parts of Knockbreda, Hillsborough, and Tullylish, adjoining the others.

¹ This peculiar terminology is adopted for the purpose of showing, not merely the constituent elements, but the order of their contribution. Here, for example, the

Anglo-Saxon element is strongest, the Teutonic next, and the Brito-Celtic weakest of all.

¹ Theophilus Buckworth, “friar of Armagh.”

2.—SCOTTISH SETTLEMENTS.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century the seed had been sown, the fruit of which is our Colonial Empire; but not one of our present colonies was founded. America had been discovered, and the farce had not unfrequently been played of different navigators affecting to discover lands for their respective Governments; but the Pilgrim Fathers had not yet begun to discuss the possibility of being obliged to seek new homes. The Atlantic was traversed, but with doubt and hesitation; and, owing to the geographical position of the people of the world, as well as to the limited knowledge of navigation which was then possessed, it had not become what it is now—the most popular and the best frequented of the great highways of the globe. But, except in intellectual attainments, *man* was the same. There was the same per-centage of idlers and adventurers, the same proportion of restless spirits who sought mere change; and, with a sense of the enterprise as great as that of persons who now proceed to the Antipodes, they undertook a fatiguing land journey, or braved all the dangers (and they were no small ones), of crossing the narrow seas. In short, what Australia and California are at present to the redundant population of our countries, Ireland was to those of the reign of James I.

There are two points at which Scotland seems to stretch out her hands towards Ireland—the Mull of Galloway, which lies near Donaghadee, in the County Down, and the Mull of Cantyre, which points to Ballycastle and Fairhead, in Antrim. In the latter case, the sea passage is reduced to a minimum of about fifteen miles,^k and in the former of about twenty—a fact which is of great importance at any time, but was of a vast deal more then. These are the natural and obvious pathways by which the population of Scotland and Ireland has for thousands of years ebbed and flowed; each in turn being the parent and the daughter country. The Teutonic Scyths, known as the “Dalriadic Scots,” passed by the more westerly of these routes from Antrim to their new homes in Argyle; and centuries afterwards, some of their descendants, under the names of MacDonnell, McNeill, Macalister, Macnaghtan, &c., returned to claim a settlement in their ancestral country. On the Down side, the distance was somewhat greater; and partly in consequence of this, the early intercourse was very different. Whether we suppose, with some, that the Galwegians were of the race of the Picts, or with others, that they were the northern remnants of the Ancient Britons who through Wirrall and Lancashire occupied Cumberland and Westmoreland, there were sufficient

^j “A group of islands near the southern extremity of America, was discovered by Sir John Davis, and called (1) *Davis's South Land*; it was also discovered by Hawkins, who called it (2) *Hawkins's Maiden Land*; by Sebald de West, who named the islands the (3) *Sebaldines*; by a native of St. Malo, who called them (4) *Malonines*; by a navigator from the Low Countries, who gave the name (5) *Belgic Austral*; and by another Englishman, who gave the permanent name (6) the *Falkland Isles*.”—*Hume's Philosophy of Geographical Names*.

^k “Twixt Erwin in Scotland and Colrairie in Ireland

are the highest running seas about the Land of Raughrick [Raghley or Rathlin], w^{ch} is an island belonging to the Earle of Antrim. The shortest passage twixt Scotland and Ireland is from Mule Kanteir, a Roche or Point of the highlanders in Scotland w^{ch} is sixteen mile to the Faire Head or Marble Head in Ireland. This is onely a passage for the Highlanders. From Porte Patricke to Carricke Fergus is about nineteen leagues, and to Donoh-a-Dee or Groomes Porte about fifteen leagues, as one of the Sayleors informed mee.”—*Brereton's Travels*.

reasons for their limited intercourse. In modern times, however, the south-west of Scotland has been Hibernicised, and the north-east of Ireland Scotticised: Scotland was the main instrument of “planting” these two counties two centuries ago; and since, before the beginning of the present century, Ireland has supplied the labour market, either permanently or at intervals. The Scottish colonisation, however, was unlike the English. It was not a single effort, undertaken at one time by few individuals, but, from geographical and other causes, a constant stream of immigration poured from the Irish coast inland.

Sir William Brereton says, in 1635—“We came to Mr. James Blare's in Erwin, a well affected man, who informed me of that w^{ch} is much to be admired: Above 10,000 persons have w^{thin} 2 yeares last past left the country wherein they lived, w^{ch} was between Aberdeen and Enverness, and are gone for Ireland: they have come by 100 in Comp's through this Town, and 200 have gone hence for Ireland together, shipped for Ireland at one tyde. None of them can give a Reason why they leave the countrey, onely some of them who make a better use of God's Hand uppon [them] have acknowledged to mine Host, in these words, ‘That it was a Just Judgment of God upon them to spue them out of the land for their onthankfulness.’ This Countrey was so fruitful formerly, as itt supplied an overplus of corne, w^{ch} was carried by water to Leith, and now of late, for 2 yeares is so sterill of corne as they are constrained to forsake itt. Some say that these hard yeares the servaunts were not able to live and subsist onder their Maisters; and therefore, generally leaving them, the Maisters being not accustomed nor knowing how to frame, to till and order their Land, the ground hath been ontilled, so as that of the Prophete David is made good in this their punish^t:—‘A fruitful land makes he barren, for the wickedness of them that dwell therein.’ For itt is observed of these, That they was a most onthankful P^oople. One of them I mett with all, and discoursed wth att large, who could [give] no goode Reason, but pleaded the Landlords increasing their Rents. But their swarming in Ireland is so much taken notice of and disliked, as that the Deputie hath sent out a Warrant, to stay the Landing of any of these Scotch that come without a certificate. Three-score of them were numbered returning toward the place whence they came, as they passed this Town. Some of them complayned of hard yeers (the better to colour and iustify their departure), but doe w^{thal} acknowledge that Corne is as cheap wth them as in this Towne. Butt in the distraction and different Relation of themselves there may bee observed much matter of admiration: and doubtless *Digitus Dei* is to be discerned in itt.”

The inconveniences of a sea voyage were then sufficiently great. The boat was one “of about 10 tunne,” and had to carry “five horses of ours, and five Yorkshiremen and horses,” together with “two or three of an Irish laird's, who staid for a passage” with his wife. In addition to these “they tooke in four horses more than wee covenanted, and was soe much overthronged with passengers as wee had nott every man his owne length allowed to lye at ease.” Sir William's party sailed from Chappell [the modern Stranraer], and “about eight or nine mile from the coast of Ireland passed

the Stran-gawre, which is a mightye high running channel where there is a concurrence and confluence of three strong tides." On reaching land, they lay at anchor "under the shelter of a high hill [the Black Rock, which is in the Island of Mague]," and taking up their lodging in the open boat "suffered a wetcold lodging." "The horses were thrown into the sea, and swam ashore, and the landing of the men must have been very discouraging.

The difficulties attending the passage afforded one reason for the frequency of attempting it. The offender against law was almost secure from pursuit and punishment; and even in the middle and close of last century, the severance between an humble man and his family was complete, unless an opportunity was presented for a verbal message. During the religious persecutions of Scotland, a large number found refuge¹ in both counties, but especially in Down; and there is hardly a parish in the Scottish districts that does not contain its traditional tales on this interesting subject. The political excitement of 1715, and especially that of 1745, sent their tribute of population also: it was on the latter occasion that several of the McKinnons arrived from the Isle of Skye, whose descendants are now known under the cognate names of McKenna and McCannon. Several of the proscribed clan Macgregor found new homes here, and assumed the names Gregor, Gregory, Greer, &c. The comparatively small number in Antrim who bear the name Campbell, would seem to show that not very many entered the county by the Causeway and the Bann; for the preponderating names are certainly Stewart and Hamilton, and these in all probability entered by Carrickfergus, Templepatrick, and Antrim.

The Scotch settlers comprised a few of the class C, and the whole of F of the previous arrangement. They occupied the lowlands in Antrim, on the coast to near Glenarm, and in the interior of the county where there were fewest impediments of mountain, bog, or forest. In Down, they passed over the bleak district near the north of Strangford lough, and passed on towards the centre of the county; having the hilly districts on the one side and the English settlers on the other.

3.—NATIVE IRISH

These comprised the remainder of the class A, which, however, had long become lost in B; the whole of B; and a large portion of C. The entire of this population, broken and conquered, reduced also in numbers by continued wars, by famine and disease, occupied, when possible, strong positions. The land which was least accessible, or least desirable, they still regarded as their own; and fled to the hills and morasses. It is curious to see how the popular language has embodied these facts in such expressions as "back-of-the-hill folk," "mountainy people," "bog trotters," &c. There they and their descendants still remain, except the surplus who have found occupation in the plains, or the humbler classes who have settled in towns.

¹ A Belfast newspaper, in presuming to review the first number of this Journal, gravely questioned whether political or religious refugees from Scotland had ever settled in Ireland; and almost openly denied that ever there had been French settlers at Lisburn. It was

in the same paper that a father and son are confounded (Sorley Boy and MacSorley Boy), and that the translation of the term was not understood, even when presented in plain English!!

The desire which was manifested to mingle the native Irish with their new friends was only partially gratified. The Laverys of Moira have been already noticed. [Vol. 1, p. 253.] But it is remarkable that their mixture,—to use a common mode of expression,—was mechanical, not chemical. In the upper parts of both counties, as at Rathfriland and Castlewellan, there are several townlands in a parish with probably not a single landholder of English or Scottish descent; and others adjoining in which the whole population are Irish in blood, religion, manners, appearance, and partly in language. They stand face to face, after the lapse of 200 years and more, in many instances with their traditional animosities fresh and hot as ever.

The Map which accompanies this short essay is intended to show the condition of the district in the early part of the 17th century. It exhibits only part of the land occupied, and a large portion of it, though possessed of local names and conveyed by grants, of no actual use to any one except to those who sought to avoid the rest of the community. A very large portion of what is called "debatable and unappropriated" has been reduced under cultivation within our own times, and other portions from the middle of last century.

The names of the three nations are still kept up on the one soil, and among persons inhabiting adjoining farms or cottages. A member of the Established Church is still called English;^m a person with a little of the dialect of "the land of Burns" is called Scotch, though born beside them; and a person with small round face, inexpressive features, and large structure of the mouth, is said to be very Irish looking. From the great increase of Scottish population, they occupied most of the unappropriated ground in after times. The two streams converged towards Belfast by Holywood, Knockbreda, and Castlereagh on the one side, and by Templepatrick and Carnmoney on the other. The English population, on the other hand, retained its absolute condition, and became relatively weaker, till Belfast, which was originally an English town, has practically become a Scottish one. The same remark applies in part to Carrickfergus.

It is only necessary to say, that every Ethnological map is to some extent tentative, and therefore only approximately correct. The general idea may be true, but it is difficult to secure perfection in details. In the present instance, however, the facts are so obvious and the reasons so plain that the errors, such as they are, must be small. I am not aware that any previous attempt has been made, on so small a scale, to exhibit the different elements of our population; and indeed there are few localities where the facts exhibit so much interest. The proofs and illustrations which might be advanced are so numerous that it would be inconvenient even to enumerate them on the present occasion. But an early opportunity will be taken to enter fully into these subjects; and to show how various departments of knowledge, like the stones in an arch, mutually sustain and strengthen each other.

A. HUME.

^m "We are English too," said the woman. "Dear me," said the other, "I should not have thought so from your speech. Pray when did you come over?" "Oh,

we comed over vid Oliver Crumwell, Ma'am."—*Modern Conversation.*