

In 1856 he took command of the Chinese Station and was highly successful both in his negotiations and his naval actions against the rebelling Chinese. In the words of his authorities, this can be attributed to his calm foresight and careful attention to the minutest details. Shortly after his return to England he was rewarded with a G.C.B., and was promoted Admiral.

In 1829 he married Dorothea, the daughter of Sir William Knighton, and had two daughters. He entered Parliament for Devonport in 1859 and resigned his seat again in 1863, preferring the hazardous life on the ocean to the dirty sea of politics he found himself involved in. From then until his death he was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, Britain's most important naval port.

He retired from active service in 1870 and died on 23rd February, 1870. His portrait has been painted by A. de Salome and from it an engraving was made by F. Holl the elder.

MICHAEL HOBART SEYMOUR.

Michael Hobart Seymour, controversialist, was the sixth son of the Reverend John Crossley Seymour, Vicar of Caherelly, by his wife Catherine Wight, daughter of the Reverend Edward Wight, Rector of Meelick, both parishes being close to Limerick City. He was born on 29th September, 1880. Aaron Crossley Seymour, the hymn-writer, was his brother, and the British Admiral, Sir Michael Seymour, was his first cousin. He claimed to be in direct descent from Jane Seymour's brother.

Seymour was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated B.A. in 1823 and M.A. in 1832, afterwards proceeding to Oxford to continue his studies. In the meantime he had been ordained and acted as Minister in the Church of Ireland for several years as well as being secretary to the Irish Protestant Association. However, he was so bigoted an anti-Catholic that he became extremely unpopular in Ireland and had to flee to England. Here he acted for ten years as Secretary to the Reformation Society, and was an extremely popular preacher and public lecturer—mainly on Anti-Catholic questions.

In 1844 he set out with his wife on an unbeliever's pilgrimage to Rome, and then began the first of his written attacks on the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. These appeared in two volumes in 1848 and 1849 under the titles "A Pilgrimage to Rome," and "Mornings Among the Jesuits at Rome." Seymour's rhetorical style made his books very popular among the bigots and they ran into many editions. However, the saner Protestant critics belittled his flamboyant phraseology and accused him of dishonesty in argument and inaccuracy in his facts. Seymour was undeterred and followed up his doubtful

successes with "Evenings Among the Romanists." The only saving feature of all these works was their racy humour.

He continued to contribute to anti-Catholic periodicals and to lecture to anti-Catholic societies all his life, but one of the latter, "On Nunneries," delivered in 1852, brought Cardinal Wiseman into the open against him and Seymour emerged badly from the Cardinal's scathing reply. In 1838 he issued a new edition of Foxe's "Acts and Monuments of the Church," which claimed to be carefully revised, corrected and condensed, but is now completely ignored by scholars.

In January, 1944, he married Maria, the daughter of General Thomas of the East India Company, but had no children by her. He died at Bath, where he is buried, on 19th June, 1874.

DANIEL SHEA.

Daniel Shea, Orientalist, was born in County Limerick in the year 1777. His father, also Daniel Shea, was a farmer rich enough to send his son to Trinity College on 3rd June, 1793. Shea read a distinguished course here and obtained a scholarship in classics in 1797.

During Shea's student days the United Irishmen were flourishing, and, although apparently not a member himself, Shea was sympathetic towards the movement and friendly with most of the College members of it. In April, 1798, the Vice-Chancellor, the Earl of Clare, visited the College, and took advantage of his honorary post in the College to issue a decree that each student should take an individual oath to inform on any of the members and to tell any of the secrets of the Society they might know. Shea refused abruptly and was expelled. He could find no work in Ireland and went to England, penniless, and after passing through a difficult time, obtained a post as classics master in a private school. Shortly afterwards his mastery of the Italian language gained him a post as chief clerk in Malta to a London merchant firm. While here he studied Persian, and after a time went to work on his firm's behalf on the shores of the Black Sea.

However, his firm was compelled to give up their Eastern trade and Shea once again found himself in England without a job. Another Irishman and scholar, Dr. Adam Clarke, befriended him and obtained him a post as private tutor in the house of Dr. Lansell, and later an Assistant-Professorship in Eastern Languages in the College of the East India Company at Haileybury.

When the Oriental Translation Society was founded, Shea was one of the many Irishmen to become members of the Committee. He translated Mirkhond's "History of the Early Kings of Persia," and it was published by the Society in 1832. His next work was on the translation of the Persian classic, "The