

1874

TO THE  
ELECTORS  
OF THE  
CITY OF LIMERICK.

---

GENTLEMEN—

The dissolution of Parliament has placed again at your disposal the trust which, more than two years ago you so generously confided on me.

If you are willing that I should continue to represent you, I am ready to continue to serve you and our country to the best of my ability and power.

If this were an ordinary occasion I would content myself with these few words. My opinions on all Political questions are known to you. My past conduct supplies far better materials for you to judge of my fitness to represent you than any which you could find in the professions or promises of an Election Address.

But, Gentlemen, the General Election which has been so unexpectedly forced upon us has thrown upon you and the other constituencies duties of momentous importance. Ireland is challenged to an expression of the national sentiment upon the subject of Home Rule. The civilised world will regard the issue of these elections as the declaration of Ireland upon the great question of Self-government. Let us not deceive ourselves. If Ireland now returns a decisive majority of her representatives pledged to Home Rule, the Parliament that is to assemble on the 5th of March will not separate without an attempt on the part of some English Ministry to re-adjust the ill-contrived relations which now exist between the countries. The re-adjustment once attempted, the force of reason, and truth, and justice must mould into the form in which it will satisfy all the just demands of the Irish nation.

I rest this conviction on no calculation of the value or efficiency of the votes of Irish members, and the manœuvres of parties. I rely upon the moral power of the expression of a nation's will. Whenever Ireland records, by a decisive majority of her members, her constitutional protest against her present system of Government, that system must come to an end. The day that will see eighty Irish Home Rulers take their seats in the House of Commons will be separated by no long interval from the day that will witness the re-assembling of our Irish Parliament in College-green.

I know the cruel unfairness of the mode in which we have been called on to make this great effort. It has found us unprepared in everything except the energy and devotion of the people. To suit the purposes of party the Sovereign has been advised to steal a march upon the public opinion of her people. In every part of the United Kingdom that which ought to be an appeal to the calm and deliberate opinion of the nation has been turned into a scramble of parties and candidates for seats.

In Ireland this has been done, without an attempt at correcting the monstrous injustice of our town franchise, or giving to us the benefits of the reform which Englishmen have now for six years enjoyed. The householder of Limerick is still excluded from the vote which the householder of Liverpool enjoys—even where he is entitled, his approach to his vote is still barred and impeded by vexatious obstacles, which in England have all been swept away. The result is that our own town representation is a mockery. In the city of Limerick, including its large rural districts not more than 2,000 persons enjoy the privilege of determining the great issue you have to decide. In the town of Wigan, in Lancashire, with a somewhat less population, the electors number 4,400. In every English town the English Reform Bill has doubled the number of the electors. In Limerick the cheating and insulting measure which was called an Irish Reform Bill increased them by exactly 62. Irishmen had a right to expect that before an appeal would be made to the people by a Liberal Government, this grievous injustice would be set right. But the popular opinion of Ireland is challenged while, if we exclude three or four of our great cities, the



sum of all our town electors does not equal the constituency of one English town—and while the village that is dignified with the title of the borough of Portlinton with 130 electors has a voice in the national decision one-half as influential as that of the great community I address.

Ireland might at least have expected that the number of members to which she was entitled at the meeting of the last Parliament would have been left to her. No appropriation has been made to the other Irish places of the seats taken from us by the disfranchisement of Sligo and Ceshel.

But against all these difficulties—the hurried and agitated response that Ireland will give to the appeal that is now made to us will declare her determination that her right of Self-Government shall be restored.

It may be impossible to do all that we can wish—called on by a notice of a week, it is impossible for the constituencies to exercise the same choice in the selection of the best candidates that might have been done if time had been given for preparation. But this we can do—we can declare the opinion of the nation by the members we return. To secure that declaration should be the object of our exertions.

When the duties of the electors are ended those of the men you elect will begin. For myself, I value a seat in Parliament only as it may enable me to forward the one object of that Self-Government which has seized on the hearts and imaginations of the Irish people, under the quaint, but most expressive name of Home Rule. At the National Conference I had the opportunity of speaking to the Irish nation of the value of election pledges—of a system under which I said that the Irish representation might be set up to a species of auction, in which the hardest swearer would be the highest bidder. But, gentlemen, these are pledges which you have a right to expect—pledges which bind in conscience and honour every man whom you return as a Home Ruler, and which, therefore, may and ought to be expressed. To make the restoration of our Native Parliament the chief object of his political and parliamentary life is a duty of your representative following from the truth that the question of their restoration is one of the nation's existence. I believe that no Irish representative can adequately discharge that duty unless he is prepared to stand perfectly aloof from such independence of every English Ministry and party. For myself, Gentlemen, since you elected me I have acted on this principle. Some amongst you know how sternly I have acted on the resolution of never asking or seeking any, the slightest favour from any Minister. Upon that resolution it is my firm purpose to act until I can approach an Irish Minister sitting in and controlled by an Irish Parliament in College-garden.

But while I am persuaded that the restoration of our own Parliament is the one great object to which all our energies should be directed—while I know that no settlement of any question that can be effected in an English Parliament can ever give satisfaction to the Irish people—I am far from saying that while that Parliament lasts your representatives ought not to endeavour to improve its legislation. Vain as I believe the effort will prove to obtain good government for Ireland, or government according to Irish ideas, I, for one, will seize every opportunity of pressing upon that Parliament the measure which Ireland so sorely needs—"The assimilation of our Parliamentary and Municipal franchises to those of England; the establishment of Electoral County Councils to exercise the fiscal powers which are now vested in Grand Juries, in defiance of every principle of the Constitution and of common sense; the support of measures which may foster our industries, as those of other parts of the United Kingdom are fostered and encouraged—all these are measures which, in my mind, it would be wise in your representatives to press upon the immediate attention of Parliament. In the discussions to which they must give rise will be found the strongest arguments for Home Rule. Some of you, perhaps, may remember that I have, in this very way, made some use of the insulting refusal of the English Government to give to our perishing fisheries the aid which had so often been declared indispensable, and the still more insulting disregard of the proposal as to our Railways, pressed upon Ministers by the almost unanimous declaration of the Irish Commoners and Peers.

Above all, I believe it is the solemn duty of every Irish representative to endeavour to blot from the statute book those infamous Coercion Acts, which have made the laws of Ireland one disgraceful

Algerine code. It is no ineffectual way of serving the cause of Home Rule to take every opportunity, of exposing, attacking, and if possible, destroying, the systematic principles of government which based on distrust of the people, have made the forms of the Constitution in this country a mockery, a delusion and a snare.

My views and sentiments on the Land Question are not unknown to you. The men of Limerick will regard it as a pardonable pride if I remind you that some years have passed away since, in your city, and in unison with your County Farmers Club, I sought to excite public attention to the evils of the Irish land system and to the remedies by which they should be redressed. I do not believe that the Land Act has redressed them, and I am sure that without violating the principle that protects property or infringing on the just rights of any man, it is possible to give to the tenant the security of tenure in the absence of which he never can have real independence. The Ulster custom of Tenant-right, as it was observed some years ago, secured this to the Ulster tenant. I believe it is possible to give similar security to the tenantry in every part of Ireland with equally happy results. It could be done, indeed, by enforcing the conditions upon which every Irish proprietor holds his estates. In this as in many other instances it will be found that the true Conservatives—the men who stand upon the ancient ways—are those who are asserting the ancient rights of the people against the encroachments by which the unscrupulous selfishness of modern society has broken them down.

To you, Gentlemen, I need not indignantly repudiate those charges of spoliation and interference with property which are so recklessly brought against all who have written on that question—and what I have written attempt any equitable settlement of the relations between the owners and occupiers of the soil. In all I have has been the subject of very general criticism—no one has ever pointed out one single sentence that was inconsistent with respect for proprietary rights. I would resist, either in the English or Irish Parliament, any proposal to interfere with the just rights of the landlord. In the Irish Parliament I do not believe that such a proposal ever will be made.

On the great subject of Education I have nothing new to say. My opinions on it have been long ago formed, and long ago deliberately expressed. My own observation, every day's thought but deepen my conviction that the separation of education from religious teaching is an evil the magnitude of which no words can exaggerate. I am afraid that it is now but the preparation for training up a generation of unbelievers in all religious truths. This separation must follow every attempt at banishing from the seminaries sustained by public money the liberty of religious teaching.

On this question, as, on all others, I am guided by the great principles of respect for the sentiments of the people—perfect freedom of conscience, and perfect equality. I would desire to retain in all its privileges and rights that University of Dublin, and I believe, no true Irishman would see fall without regret; but I would wish to see, either as a part of that University, or if it must be as a separate University, in all respects the equal of the other College an institution which would represent Catholic intelligence and thought as effectually, and I trust as liberally, as Trinity College has that of the Protestant Community.

I wish to intermediate schools to see equal provision made for the education of the young men of all religious persuasions.

And, lastly, I desire to modify the present system of National Education, so that aid might be given, under few simple rules, to any well-conducted school in which children received a good education. I would leave it free to the Master or the Managers to add to this whatever religious instruction they thought fit, and I would leave it free to every parent to choose the school he wished his child to attend.

I am prepared for the cry that, in advocating these things, I am yielding to Ultramontane influence, and all the usual cant that is written and spoken upon such subjects. I can only say that my opinion on Religious Education are those which, thirty years ago, were solemnly declared in a manifesto of the Prelates of the Irish Protestant Church. I ask for the Protestants of Ireland the very liberty of religious teaching in their schools which their Bishops, in a declaration supported by almost



the whole mass of the laity, declared to be a right too sacred to be tampered with for any temporal advantage. In this great matter of Education, one that touches our dearest interests and hopes, I am willing "to do to my Catholic brother that I would he should do to me." My convictions have not been learned in any school of thought such as the adversaries of the question of religious teaching impute; they certainly are not the surrender of my own conscience to any influence on earth. I am sure that it is only on such that the Irish Education Question can be settled in accordance with the sentiments of the people, recognition of parental responsibility, and equal justice to all. I am equally sure that the Protestant section of the community is the one more interested in having such a settlement effected.

It is not necessary for me to say that my best efforts will be devoted to put an end to that continued torture of our Political Prisoners, the only object of continuing which is to insult the Irish nation by telling us that we are a subject people.

But, Gentlemen, while I state fully and frankly my opinions on these questions; while I am bound to take every fair opportunity of urging these opinions in the Parliament to which I am inviting you to send me, I know and feel that it is only in an Irish Parliament that the national life and thought can have its growth and its development. It is only in the Parliament in which all Irish opinions will be represented that these questions can be really settled in a manner that will do justice to all.

Believe me that I do not use the language of over-weening confidence when I say that, if we do our duty, the day is not distant when they shall be so. To all intelligent observers the signs of the time give assurance that the day of Ireland's freedom is at hand. There is not one who will compare the present position of the Home Rule cause with that which it occupied on the day when the present movement originated, in a private meeting of a few, who must not confess that the interval which separates our present position from success is not as great as that which separated our position on that day from that which we now occupy. Home Rule has now become a practical question. It is no longer a theory or a speculation. Every newspaper in the world which is printed in the English language is occupied with discussion upon the character and progress of our cause. The journals of foreign nations regard the demand for Irish Self-Government as the chief feature in British politics. The independent representatives of great English constituencies are boldly and successfully appealing to those constituencies with a declaration that the honour and the safety of the Empire demand that the right should be conceded to Ireland of managing her own affairs in her own Parliament. The Prime Minister, in his address to his constituents, is compelled to acknowledge the inability of the Imperial Parliament to deal with the separate interests of each portion of the United Kingdom, and the indiscreet smartness of rhetorical trickery has failed to disguise under the artifice of a verbal conceit the reality of the stern fact that the veiled rebellion of a nation against the system under which it is governed one is one which all thinking men, Conservatives as well as Liberals, admit must soon tax the resources of British statesmanship to settle.

But let us not forget in the prospect of this progress and these hopes that the cause of our country is in our own hands. Upon ourselves the realization of our hopes depends. Against all the difficulties by which we are surrounded, against the influence of fraud, of corruption, and coercion and intolerance, and self-interest, which will be used to defeat and distract us, I rely on the devotion and patriotism of the masses of the Irish people, and in the struggle between these unholy influences and the determination of that people I say with all solemnity, "God Save Ireland."

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

ISAAC BUTT.



The Great National Fire Insurance Company,  
LIMITED,

12, Queen Victoria Street,  
London, <sup>th</sup> Jan 14 - 1874  
E.C.

Dear Sir,

I have sent you a copy  
of "The London Monetary Times"  
containing a leading Article  
on the prospects of this Company,  
which I am sure will be of  
interest to you.

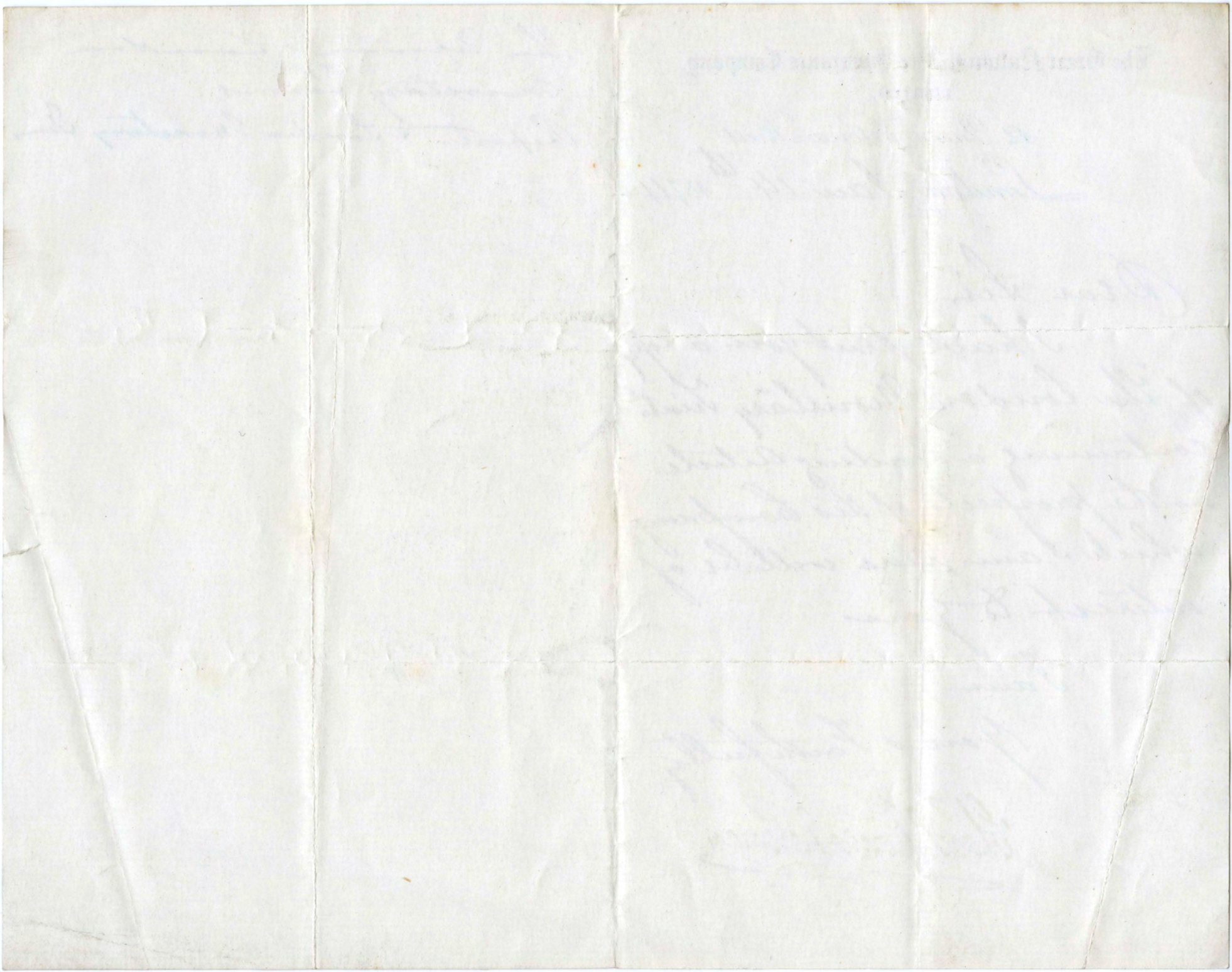
I am,

Yours Faithfully

Chas. L. Horsburgh  
*2nd*

The Reporter & London  
Monetary Times  
Reporter & London Monetary Times







24. Fort de Soisy. England  
January 15-74.

My dear Father

It is now quite evident  
there has been a good deal of  
"muddling" in our correspondence  
& that we have both been (most  
unintentionally) playing, or rather  
writing, at cross-purposes.

When you asked me if I had  
rec<sup>d</sup> £4,000 from W. O. Hilliard,  
I distinctly answered I had not,  
neither had my Mother... But I  
was then under the impression  
you wanted to ascertain whether  
either of us had rec<sup>d</sup> that sum  
from him personally & as a  
loan: such not being the case,  
we both unhesitatingly answered



we had not. . . I now understand  
you referred to the balance which  
remained in Court after the sale  
of fr Estates: that balance (about  
£4.000) was lodged in the Bank,  
it was paid to my mother, on her  
order . .

Had you fully explained  
yourself at first, there would have been  
no "qui pro quo" on my part, as,  
in fact, the words adopted  
by me to Mr. Hilliard, in my letter  
of Decem<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 9, of last year, viz:  
"I do not at all understand  
the Colonel's meaning"  
were even still more strictly true  
than I thought when writing them.  
You may rest assured I keep  
copies of all letters I have

written on this subject.

Believe me to remain

Yours affectionately

Thos. Hodgkinson

Father feels obliged for fr remembrance  
of him, & sends best regards.



IN THE MATTER OF THE BELGIAN DUTCH  
BITUMINOUS ROCK PAVING COMPANY,  
LIMITED,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS  
1862 AND 1867.

*at night  
March 19/74  
16 Barbican*  
  
*Sir/*

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned SAMUEL LOWELL PRICE, have appointed Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of January instant, at Three of the clock in the Afternoon, at my Office, Number 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, to settle the List of the Contributories of the above-named Company, and that you are included in such List in the character and for the number of Shares stated below, and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid, the List will be settled by me including you therein.

Dated this Twenty-second day of January, 1874,

S. LOWELL PRICE,

Liquidator,

To *The O'Gormanmahon* 13, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C

| No.<br>on List. | Name.                        | Address.                                                                             | Description. | In what character<br>included.                   | Number<br>of<br>Shares. |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>91</i>       | <i>O'Gormanmahon<br/>The</i> | <i>90 Min<sup>n</sup><br/>Chadwick<br/>Adams &amp; Co<br/>65 Moorgate St<br/>E.C</i> |              | As a Contributory<br>in <i>his</i><br>own right. | <i>10</i>               |



1274

IN THE MATTER OF THE BELGIAN LUTCH  
PETERMANS ROCK PAVING COMPANY  
LIMITED

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIE ARIE  
1862 and 1867

*John*

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned Samuel Lowell Price, have  
appointed Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of January instant, at Three of the  
clock in the Afternoon, at my Office, Number 18, Gresham Street in the City of  
London, to settle the list of the Contributors of the above-named Company,  
and that you are included in such list in the character and for the number of Shares  
stated below, and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the contrary at the  
time and place aforesaid, the list will be settled by me including you therein.

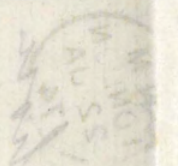
Dated this Twenty-second day of January, 1874.

S. LOWELL PRICE

*To the Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. Bankers*  
London  
Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. Bankers, F.R.S.

| No. of Shares | Name                                         | Description             | In what character included | Number of Shares |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 10            | <i>to Mr. J. P. Morgan &amp; Co. Bankers</i> | <i>as a Contributor</i> | <i>to the right</i>        |                  |

*John P. Morgan & Co. Bankers*  
*15, Old Broad Street*  
*London E.C. 4*  
*21/1*





1874



Mr. W. Gorman  
% Mrs. Shadwick, Adairson & Co  
65 Moorgate St.  
E.C.



Circular accompanying Notice to settle List of Contributories.

---

13, GRESHAM STREET, E.C.,

22nd January, 1874.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BELGIAN-DUTCH  
BITUMINOUS ROCK PAVING COMPANY,  
LIMITED,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS  
1862 AND 1867.

*Jui*  
I send herewith notice of the appointment to settle the List of  
Contributories of the above-named Company.

The settlement of this List is purely formal, and is requisite to  
enable me to carry out in proper form the resolutions passed by the Share-  
holders at their Meeting, held on the 23rd December last, and confirmed  
at their Meeting on the 7th instant.

Your attendance at the settlement of the List will not therefore be  
necessary unless you have any cause to show why your name should not  
be included in the List.

I am, *Jui*

Your obedient Servant,

*The O'Gorman above*  
S. LOWELL PRICE,

Liquidator.



Circular accompanying Notice to settle List of Contingencies

13, GREENHAM STREET, E.C.

22nd January 1874

IN THE MATTER OF THE BELGIAN-PORT  
ENTRANCE DOCK PAVING COMPANY,  
LIMITED,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT  
1862 AND 1867.

I send herewith notice of the appointment to settle the List of  
Contingencies of the above-named Company.

The settlement of this List is purely formal, and is requisite to  
enable me to carry out in proper form the resolutions passed by the Share-  
holders at their Meeting held on the 23rd December last, and confirmed  
at their Meeting on the 7th instant.

Your attendance at the settlement of the List will not therefore be  
necessary unless you have any cause to show why your name should not  
be included in the List.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

S. LOWELL PRICE,

Administrator.





British Embassy,  
St Petersburg.

January 26.  
[1874]

My dear O'Grady

One line to wish you luck in  
your canvass for I see you are going  
again for Russia. What an eye it  
is since we met - not since I dined  
with you in Paris - <sup>more than 10 yrs ago -</sup> I was only  
telling of you with that fond chaff  
humour which you knew well -

Good luck Yr. ever

Edw. H. Egerton



British Embassy  
St Petersburg



January 21

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



I wrote then to my friend  
James Kelly Castle Bagin to  
send one of his sons he replied  
only one of his sons had any  
ambition for a seat in  
Parliament & that he would  
have a walk over in Limerick

I hope to see your address  
in the Mornings paper coupled  
with Fennell's right education  
amnesty waste lands taxes.  
free & freedom for the Pope

Excuse me for this long  
tragedy hoping to hear from  
you tomorrow I am  
yours faithfully

W. H. Clay

Can tell you what I am

Patrick Byrne

Nassau 28<sup>th</sup> 1874

Howard Sir I am pleased to see by this  
Mornings paper that you intend to start  
for Kildare At a meet. of the Kildare  
Hounds on Saturday there was a great  
commotion amongst the High folks

I returned home to see was it a fact

I immediately wrote to J. Butt  
& to Sir John Gray to send  
us two home rulers for Kildare  
I got no reply I see either  
did not attend your meeting  
last evening

There is not a moment to  
be lost - The writs come  
down this morning they are  
handed to the Sheriff

I cannot find words to explain  
how grateful I feel even at  
the idea that you are coming



to represent us

There is not many in Kildare  
knows more about our catholic  
conservative ideas than I do

It was not from newspapers  
it was not from hear say  
but from their own lips  
I have it.

I waited on Cogan myself &  
a friend to ask him to attend  
the great tenant-right meeting  
at the stand house Curragh  
I recollect well his answer

The fact of the matter is we  
would send a Finker from  
the green of Uxas to Parlia-  
ment sooner than Cogan  
or other

Last July I asked  
Mr. George Mansfield would  
he stand for Kildare

at our next General  
election He partially said  
he would I then commenced  
to feel the County every  
voice was for him in fact  
if he started under home  
rule principals he would  
have a walk over

However he came to me two  
months ago & told me I  
might not canvass any more  
for him that he would not  
start for Home rule &  
that nothing else would get  
in in Kildare I then  
wrote to the Home rule  
League & got no reply





No. of Message .....

Charges } £.....s.....d.  
to pay }

## POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

### Regulation as to Inland Telegrams.

If the Receiver of an Inland Message doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on paying half the cost of its transmission to him. In the event of an error having been made, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

Office of Origin \_\_\_\_\_ Handed in at \_\_\_\_\_ .M., Sent out at \_\_\_\_\_ .M.

From

To

Dated Stamp of



Delivering Office.

| Words | Charge |                                                                                             |
|-------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20    | 1/-    | will O Gorman Mahon stand for<br>Beck with Ronayne reply a<br>triumphant return anticipated |
| 25    | 1/3    |                                                                                             |
| 30    | 1/6    |                                                                                             |
| 35    | 1/9    |                                                                                             |
| 40    | 2/-    |                                                                                             |

When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the prepayment, the sender of the reply must pay for any excess of words over the number so prepaid.

Telegrams may be re-directed from town to town at an extra charge of *one-half* the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of threepence being reckoned as twopence, but in such cases they must not have been opened.

N.B.—It will materially assist the Department if, in making any inquiry respecting this Telegram, the Applicant will enclose this form in his Letter. In the case of a Foreign Message, the application should be addressed to the Administration to which the Message was handed in the first instance.



No. of Message

Charges to pay



# POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS

Registration as to Inland Telegrams

If the Receiver of an Inland Message doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on paying half the cost of its transmission to him. In the event of an error having been made, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

Office of Origin

Handed in at

M. Sent out at

M.

Dated Stamp of



From

40 24- 35 1/2 30 1/2 25 1/2 20 1/2

When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the prepayment, the sender of the reply must pay for any excess of words over the number so prepaid. Telegrams may be re-directed from town to town at an extra charge of one-half the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of threepence being reckoned as twopence, but in such cases they must not have been opened. N.B.—It will materially assist the Department if, in making any inquiry respecting this Telegram, the Applicant will enclose this form in his letter. In the case of a Foreign Message, the application should be addressed to the Administration to which the Message was handed in the first instance.





No. of Message .....

Charges } £.....s.....d.  
to pay }

## POST OFFICE TELEGRAMS.

### Regulation as to Inland Telegrams.

If the Receiver of an Inland Message doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on paying half the cost of its transmission to him. In the event of an error having been made, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

Office of Origin Greentown

Handed in at 12.4 a .M., Sent out at .....M.

From B. G. Doran

Greentown

To

Mr. McAlister

29 Lower Sackville St  
Dublin

Dated Stamp of



Delivering Office.

| Words | Charge |                                       |
|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 20    | 1/-    | I have wired you from                 |
|       |        | Bork that Esmaior Daly goes           |
|       |        | on to Inahee it was                   |
|       |        | so arranged before your telegram      |
| 25    | 1/3    | arrived announcing the O'gorman Mahon |
| 30    | 1/6    | mitchel has consented to stand        |
| 35    | 1/9    | for Bork doubts are entertained of    |
| 40    | 2/-    | this legality if correctly founded    |

When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the prepayment, the sender of the reply must pay for any excess of words over the number so prepaid.

Telegrams may be re-directed from town to town at an extra charge of *one-half* the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of threepence being reckoned as twopence, but in such cases they must not have been opened.

N.B.—It will materially assist the Department if, in making any inquiry respecting this Telegram, the Applicant will enclose this form in his Letter. In the case of a Foreign Message, the application should be addressed to the Administration to which the Message was handed in the first instance.





POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

If the Receiver of an Inland Message doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on paying half the cost of its transmission to him. In the event of an error having been made, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

Registration as to Inland Telegrams.

Office of Origin  
From

Handed in at  
M. Sent out at



| Money | Charge |
|-------|--------|
| 20    | 1/-    |
| 25    | 1/3    |
| 30    | 1/6    |
| 35    | 1/3    |
| 40    | 2/-    |

When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the prepayment, the sender of the reply must pay for any excess of words over the number so prepaid. Telegrams may be re-directed from town to town at an extra charge of one-half the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of threepence being reckoned as twopence, but in such cases they must not have been opened. N.B.—It will materially assist the Department in making any inquiry respecting this Telegram, the Applicant will enclose this form in his letter. In the case of a Foreign Message, the application should be addressed to the Administration to which the Message was handed in the first instance.





No. of Message ..... 250

Charges } £ ..... s ..... d.  
to pay }

## POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

## Regulation as to Inland Telegrams.

If the Receiver of an Inland Message doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on paying half the cost of its transmission to him. In the event of an error having been made, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

Office of Origin

Handed in at

.M., Sent out at

.M.

From

Dated Stamp of



Delivering Office.

Words  
Charge  
20 1/-  
25 1/3  
30 1/6  
35 1/9  
40 2/-

Come  
Send  
Train  
from  
public  
Guarantee is all  
Telegraph reply it  
should leave by  
this evening  
to meet to morrow  
meeting to morrow  
right  
once  
mail  
post  
attend

When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the prepayment, the sender of the reply must pay for any excess of words over the number so prepaid.

Telegrams may be re-directed from town to town at an extra charge of *one-half* the ordinary inland tariff, fractions of threepence being reckoned as twopence, but in such cases they must not have been opened.

N.B.—It will materially assist the Department if, in making any inquiry respecting this Telegram, the Applicant will enclose this form in his Letter. In the case of a Foreign Message, the application should be addressed to the Station to which the Message was handed in the first instance.







Irish Home Rule League

January 31<sup>st</sup> - 1874

Council Meeting

Resolved.

That the Council of the Irish Home Rule League has learned with great satisfaction that in compliance with the urgent request of his Fellow-Countrymen the Oghorman Mahon has at length consented to become the Candidate on Home Rule principles at the impending election for the Borough of Limerick. —

Mitchell Henry

Chairman  
Asst. Secretary



London 10th Aug 1871

My dear Mr. Stowe

I have just received your letter of the 7th inst. and am glad to hear that you are so much interested in the cause of the colored people. I have no doubt that your efforts will be successful. I am sure that the friends of the cause will be glad to hear of your success. I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Wm. Lloyd Garrison  
Off. Secretary



## JOHN MARTIN ON THE BOROUGH ELECTION

The following correspondence between John Martin, Esq., M.P., and Mr M. G. Considine will be read with interest by many of our readers. The letter speaks for itself:—

Home Rule League,  
Dublin, 12th, Feb. 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry you and the Congregated Trades of Ennis are not content to let the affair of the election rest. The contest, has been fought, and the 99 electors who supported The O'Gorman Mahon acted their part manfully and like good patriots. And now the candidate, against whom they voted because he did not stand as a Home-Ruler voluntarily gives in his adhesion to the Home rule cause, and adds one more to the number of our representatives pledged to the Home Rule. I am sure The O'Gorman Mahon is pleased and contented with such a result. Had Mr Stacpoole been at the time a declared Home Ruler, The O'Gorman Mahon would not have gone to Ennis to oppose him.

As to the report to which you refer, I have learned from Mr Stacpoole himself that a telegram was received by him, dated from the League Rooms, and which asked him to contribute to the League Special Funds. I sent no such telegram nor did the assistant Secretary, nor did the Council order an authorise any such telegram to be sent. But I find that a gentleman, a member of the League, anxious to get us money to help in the elections, volunteered unknown to the Council or me to send a telegram to Mr Stacpoole. This gentleman, who came from England, was (I suppose) under the erroneous impression that Mr Stacpoole was a member of the League; and as many League members who were able were contributing he thought so wealthy a man as Mr Stacpoole should do so too.

Such is all I have to say about the matter. I hope it will be enough to satisfy the electors and Trades of Ennis. No harm was done and no harm was intended. In any future contest at Ennis, of course the electors will vote and act as they may deem right. But I don't think The O'Gorman Mahon will ever sanction a contest of Home Rule against Home Rule—at least not until we have our own Irish Parliament in College Green.

Sincerely Yours

JOHN MARTIN

Mr M. Considine



# JOHN MARTIN ON THE HONOURABLE

THE

The following correspondence between John Martin, Esq., and Mr. G. Corbridge will be read with interest by many of our readers. The latter speaks for itself:—

Home Rule League.

Dublin, 12th Nov. 1879.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry you and the Congregational leaders of Dublin are not content to let the matter of the election rest. The contest has been fought, and the 99 electors who supported the O'Connell and the 99 electors who supported the O'Connell have acted their part manfully and the good master. And now the candidates against whom they voted because he did not stand as a Home-Ruler voluntarily give in his submission to the Home Rule cause, and add one more to the number of our representatives pledged to the Home Rule. I am sure the O'Connell faction is pleased and contented with such a result. Had Mr. Stacpoole been at the time a declared Home Ruler, the O'Connell faction would not have gone to Dublin to oppose him.

As to the report to which you refer, I have learned from Mr. Stacpoole himself that a telegram was received by him dated from the League Rooms, and which asked him to contribute to the League Special Fund. I sent no such telegram, nor did the assistant Secretary, nor did the Council order an authority for such telegram to be sent. But I find that a gentleman, a member of the League, anxious to get as much money to help in the election, volunteered unknown to the Council, or to send a telegram to Mr. Stacpoole. This gentleman, who came from England, was I suppose, under the erroneous impression that Mr. Stacpoole was a member of the League; and as many League members who were also were doing, he thought as wealthy a man as Mr. Stacpoole should be to do.

I don't at all have to say about the matter. I hope it will be enough to satisfy the electors and leaders of Dublin. No harm was done and no harm was intended. In any future contest at Dublin, of course the electors will vote and act as they may deem right. But I don't think the O'Connell faction will ever question a contest of Home Rule against Home Rule—at least not now we have our own Irish Parliament in a little green.

Sincerely yours,

John Martin

Mr. M. Corbridge



## Electors of Ennis

HERE is the emphatic denial of the foul and lying reports sedulously circulated this day by the disciples of the Arch-Apostle, Wm. O'Brien.

From Lysaght Finigan, Imperial Hotel, Dublin, to T. S. Cleary, Ennis. 4 p.m.

Just returned from Leitrim. I emphatically deny all reports, as I reject all offers. I stand for faithful Ennis, and will be with you on Monday without fail. I will wire the time this evening, as I am arranging with Parnell as to the time of our arrival in Ennis. By all means support O'Gorman Mahon and Lord Francis Conyngham for the county.

---

### REPLY.

From T. S. Cleary. Ennis, to Lysaght Finigan. Dublin.

Whigs were busy all day ventilating foul reports from Whig journals. Friends here know you to be a soldier that will fight for your old standard, nor turn your back to your enemies. We will fight the battle triumphantly again and our watchword is Death or Victory. Reign of Magisterial Terror in Ennis. Police invested with plenipotentiary powers to arrest and imprison by Crown Prosecutor clique. Lynch just arrested for hissing Whig O'Brien.



Extracts of Speeches

It is the only one of the  
and being a good sedulously  
circulated this day by the disciples  
of the Arch-Apostle, as an O'Connell  
From Lysaght's Magazine, Imperial  
Hotel, Dublin, at T. S. O'Connell's  
Lodge.

Just returned from Limerick. I  
emphatically deny all reports as to  
reject all offers. I am not for leaving  
Ireland and will stay with my  
Ireland without fail. I will wait  
the time this evening as I am at  
meeting with Lysaght as to the time  
of our arrival in London. The all  
means support of Lysaght. Myself  
and Lord Francis's arguments for  
the country.

From T. S. O'Connell's Letter to  
Lysaght's Magazine, Imperial  
Hotel, Dublin, at T. S. O'Connell's  
Lodge. We have been all day  
telling how important it was to  
make Ireland more known to  
be a nation that will fight for your  
old standard, not for your black  
to your enemies. We will fight  
the battle bravely again and  
our watchword is Liberty or  
Death. Fight of Imperialism, Terror  
in Limerick. Police harassed with  
plundering, robbery, to arrest  
and imprison by Lysaght's Magazine  
Office. Lysaght just returned for  
his day. We are O'Connell.



Emburs into  
a pleasure again  
I am sure the  
Olympian Maker  
will take this  
view of the matter  
when he reads this  
letter. Please  
convey to him my  
best regards and  
Believe me  
Yours sincerely  
Joseph Galtbrath

Thurs: Call: Dub  
21 Feb 1874

My dear W. Mitchell Henry

I defer answering  
you till I had  
the opportunity of  
consulting one or two  
friends yesterday  
at our rooms.

Their opinion coincides  
with mine, that under  
present circumstances,  
it is better not to  
send any revolution



to any party in  
Eunice, you are  
aware that matters  
stand between  
us and Stockpoole,  
small letters have  
passed between him  
and Markin in  
his capacity as our  
secretary. The  
Correspondence is  
now over; and  
he expresses  
himself, and

in being hands and  
feet, as perfectly  
satisfied, we  
fear then, that  
any resolution of  
our Council, if  
transmitted to  
any party in  
Eunice, would in  
all probability be  
exhibited, which  
would certainly  
prove the dying



- however on the other hand  
I feel sure of your honesty  
of purpose & that you only  
wish well for "Old Ireland"  
- I am sure I do. & if I  
am wrong in my conjectures  
& fears, put it down to  
my ignorance -

Tom is going on splendidly -  
he was here the other day &  
always asks after you with  
affection - All here send  
their love & will be delighted  
to see you back - they are so  
vexed you lost Ennis -  
write soon) Yrs affectionately  
Geo. P. Murray

60 St. George's Sq.  
Belgrave  
London Feb 15/74

My dear Colonel

I wrote you sometime  
ago both to the present  
address also to Mitchell  
Henry's Castle (Kylman)

I have received no  
reply - but I can under-  
stand it, since I see you  
are so busy electioneering -  
We received the Clare



Newspapers which you  
sent to Victoria, - I  
was sorry to see that  
you had been routed  
at Ennis by such a small  
Majority - if it had been  
a large one I should not  
have felt it so much -  
- There must have been  
some damned Trickery -  
- I am sure of it from  
what I read - however  
I hope your party will

petition against the return  
of your friend as you call him  
"Willy Macpherson" - I also  
see you are coming forward  
for another Constituency - I  
hope you will succeed - if  
I could be persuaded that  
Ireland would benefit by  
Home rule I would be a  
Home ruler myself - in fact  
I am half a one now - My  
fear is that with Home rule  
you would not only be getting  
at cutting each others throats  
but that you would have  
Rome Rule  
& that would be the Devil



Private  
& confidential

2 Flaxden Buildings Temple  
March 1874.

My Lord Chancellor,

May I take the liberty of offering myself to your Lordship's notice as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Judge whenever there may be a vacancy.

My professional experience has been of a large and varied character having been an assiduous and persevering follower of the profession for upwards of 30 Years. I have written various legal works which have been well received in the profession, and some of which have passed through several Editions, amongst them the Law & Practice of the Crown side of the Court of Queens Bench which I wrote in conjunction with my friend Sir Colley Scotland, the Law of Fixtures and Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical and Lay the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of which is now being prepared for the press, I



prepared and passed thro' the press for Mr.  
now Mr. Justice Lush, the second Edition  
of Saunders' Pleading & Evidence containing  
3,000 closely printed pages I have prepared  
and published in conjunction with Mr. Serjt.  
Cox, The Law & Practice of Registration & Elections  
which is now in its 12<sup>th</sup> Edition. I edited  
for several years the Weekly Reporter, and have  
had a fair practice at Common Law as well as  
in the Privy Council. I have written a  
Work on the Hindu Law of Inheritance;  
a Manual of Hindu Law, The Mahomedan  
Law and the Indian Codes and have Edited  
second Editions of the Hedaya and Manu's  
Institutes and filled the Office of Reader on  
those Laws to the Inns of Court for nearly 4  
Years I have read with upwards of fifty  
Pupils - Com Law Equity, and Real Property  
Law, all of those Gentlemen passed the examinations  
in those subjects with Credit and I have filled  
the Office of Recorder of Gravesend for 25 years. I beg  
to refer your Lordship to the Judge of the

Probate and Divorce Court, Mr. Justice Lush,  
Mr. Justice Quain, Mr. Justice Archibald,  
Mr. Justice Denman, Mr. Baron Pollock,  
Mr. Justice Honeyman and the Leaders of  
my, the Home, Circuit.

I have the honour to be  
Your Lordship's most obed<sup>t</sup>  
Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Samuel Green



Bendon St

Unio 5<sup>th</sup> March 1874

Dear Thomas Mahon

As my father is in bed suffering from a Rheumatic Attack I answer yours of yesterday date

There must have been some miscarriage of the letter to which you refer as it was never delivered here but Mr. Greene I have just learned got one from you

I may as well tell you candidly that the people are rather annoyed about the action of the Home Rule League with reference to the late Borough Election but to explain the cause fully I must refer to matters prior to your being telegraphed for.

Capt Stackpole was not a Member of the League at the time of his candidature and I at the desire of some Electors telegraphed for you

& you came down & we all worked for you & would again but after the Poll was declared Capt Stackpole sent the League a cheque for £50 & a request to have himself enrolled as a Member & in due course he was balloted for & admitted <sup>which</sup> of course was all fair but when came the extraordinary part of the transaction viz within the last fortnight or indeed I believe week a correspondence between the Rev Mr Fogarty & of this town & Mr Martin is published in the Clare Journal which I not having myself seen it I am told amounts to an apology by the latter on the part of the League for sending you down as their representative to contest the Boro' - I shall if able do get copies of the Journal sent them to you whether my father or I have heard from Mr Talbot relative to the Election but Mr Frost who at the time stated he would prepare the case for the advice of Council



<sup>to</sup> as the points relied on as sufficient to upset the return of Capt Stackpole has just told me that he did not do any thing about it & in affairs it is now too late to have any steps taken

<sup>to</sup> would you make enquiries as the correspondence to which I refer & ~~address~~ drop me a line on the subject.

Yours truly

*A. Holroyd*

The Abouan Mahon D.L.

29 St. Luke's St

Dublin

P.S. I just saw Mr Lynch of Church St who states he sent you the portion of the Journal containing the correspondence immediately on its being published



I hope you will keep  
stirring them up in the  
League -

Ever yours

Witcham Henry

P.S. By the way your cousin the  
Major dined here the other day  
with a Parkinson Park - and has I  
think taken a violent dislike  
to me - He did not approve

of my impetuosity - with Bute  
& Alas - He does not know  
the man as well as I do -

Stratheden House,  
Hyde Park. S.W.

Saturday  
March 23. 74

Saturday

My dear General

I am overwhelmed  
with work - & my life is  
a burden to me -  
Our meetings of members  
have not been satisfactory -  
but I am not pleased with  
Bute - He seems more  
demoralized than it is  
possible to conceive - &  
I have had to fight a very  
disagreeable & ~~controversial~~



Stratford House  
Hyde Park S.W.

abundant imperative presence  
in him. The truth is he  
is an utter failure in the  
H of Commons.

I do not know how any one  
can wish for my unpleasant  
pleasures - but as in  
duty bound I make the photos  
you visit as having -  
Apparently I will not trouble  
Mr. Graham with one -  
None I like some people  
"handsome as a youth -  
the best ideal &c - in middle

age - & a splendid  
old man &c &c - "  
as has been so often said  
in my hearing, I might feel  
a pride in distributing my  
pleasures -

Mr. Callan no longer  
speaks to me - I believe in  
consequence of the South  
Electric which is a diagram -  
but I am not so  
much afflicted by this  
mark of his displeasure as  
you might anticipate -  
It was very plucky of  
you to go to Glasgow -



Inspired Castle

Ballycristane Ballac

29th March 74

My dear Mr

I only got your letter  
on last night on  
my return from  
Mr. Burke's Killinore  
Castle with whom  
I spent a few days  
for the hunting in the  
neighbourhood of  
Athens. It is too late

to reply by post =

We had out <sup>4</sup> another  
Butcher & his son and  
some more hare men.  
The farmer as being  
frym. I cannot  
say whether or not  
I will have to go to  
Dublin during term.  
I never think of going  
except when compelled  
and especially when  
I am not over flush  
w<sup>th</sup> cash. Besides I am



very busy with the  
Spring work, having  
over 40 acres of tillage,  
which requires constant  
care. especially in  
this very precarious  
weather, at a very  
critical time.

Wrote by each  
In kindest regards

Yours ever  
Truly  
Colonel H. B. H. H.  
The of Mehan



ready cash at once and shall also  
be accepted by us a high compliment  
that we shall ever hold in our grateful  
recollections for you

I am The Oghorman Mahon  
yours most respectfully  
Thos J. Connelley  
Secretary of trades

Ennis April 14 74

The Oghorman Mahon

Honor Sir I most respectfully take the  
liberty of addressing you on the following  
Subject - but before I do so I wish you Sir to  
understand that neither myself or the friends  
for whom I am concerned mean that in  
any form you should feel yourself influenced  
to comply with our request in consequence  
of our exertions and votes given to support  
you at your late contested election in Ennis  
No Sir this we done as a matter of duty  
which we as Irishmen owe to our down  
trodden Country Conscionably believing  
that you a Catholic an Ennis man a Patriot  
of proved fidelity to faith and fatherland  
the living hero 20 to whose talents valour  
and courage the Catholics of this Empire  
are indebted under the Great O'Connell  
for the freedom of our sacred altar - and Sir  
in the words of one of Ireland's greatest



orator the brilliant Sheil it stands to day  
to prove the Majesty of the Soul of the  
Gorman Mahon - Sir the man for  
whome meself and many others of your  
friends are concerned is an Elector  
of this Borough he nobly and independently  
done his duty towards you and the Cause  
of his Country by voting for you despite  
of bribe or influence his name is James  
Kennedy Cartwright by trade and is  
a member of our Congregated body - he  
held a farm of about 9 acres near Ennis  
Cahercalla under a lease of the life of  
the late Mr Barkley who died on the 24<sup>th</sup>  
of last march when it fell into the  
ownership of Mr Richard Stakpoole of  
Eden vale who most mercifully came on  
the 25 of march the day after Mr Barkley  
died and had to get up the possession  
from this honest man vengeance at any  
price he was offered any rent he ~~was~~  
considered the place value for even

high influence was brought to upon him  
but no one spark of humane or tender  
feeling could not be found in the tyrant  
heart I will not say Christian feelings  
for the heart of the Jew or the Pagan are  
more open to Christian sentiment, nothing  
would satisfy but the pound of flesh he  
got up the land and he gave it to his  
drives - This poorman paid £55 fine out  
the place when he got up first he lost  
labour and money to put the land in  
heart and here is tyranny and robbery  
legalized by British <sup>Law</sup> in Ireland and I  
say is a strong argument in favour of  
home rule - Sir we hear you came  
into possession of a small place here  
in Drumbighill and if so we wish to know  
will you either sell it or let it all we  
require is the prefrance as by the above  
you must see my friend is entitled to and  
whatever sum of money you consider the  
place value for it shall be paid down



Ennis April 22 - 74

The Osgorman Mahon

Honor Sir I respectfully take the liberty  
of enquireing to know what time will this  
piece of ground you lately obtained  
come into your possession as the person  
who seeks for it is knocked about since  
the Election he has been dispossessed  
of his land by Mr Shackpoole the facts  
of the case I stated to you in my former  
letter - as I stated to you when last I had  
the honour of speaking to you in Ennis  
that all we wanted was the preprance  
that whatever the fair value of it is that  
it shall be paid on sight in ready cash  
to which you nobly replied by giving



to me your hand and word that we  
should have the preference as what  
we wanted was most fair which promise  
we believe is a certain to be fulfilled  
by you as that the sun rises - we hope  
for an answer from you as soon as is  
your convenience which will confer upon  
some of your devoted friends here a high  
Compliment

I Sir your respectfully  
Wm L G Consideine  
Secretary of trades



Sougford Castle  
April 25<sup>th</sup> 1874

My dear Colonel Maclachlan  
I received your  
letter this morning.  
Papa desires me to say  
that he only awaits  
a decisive letter from  
Mr. M. Keeney having  
the day his business



will come on, so that  
he cannot as yet leave  
the day he is to go  
to Dublin. United  
by Papa & Mamma  
is best love for you  
Believe me

Affect. Yours  
Pde M. Penny

P.S.

The enclosed letter  
comes for you this  
morning —



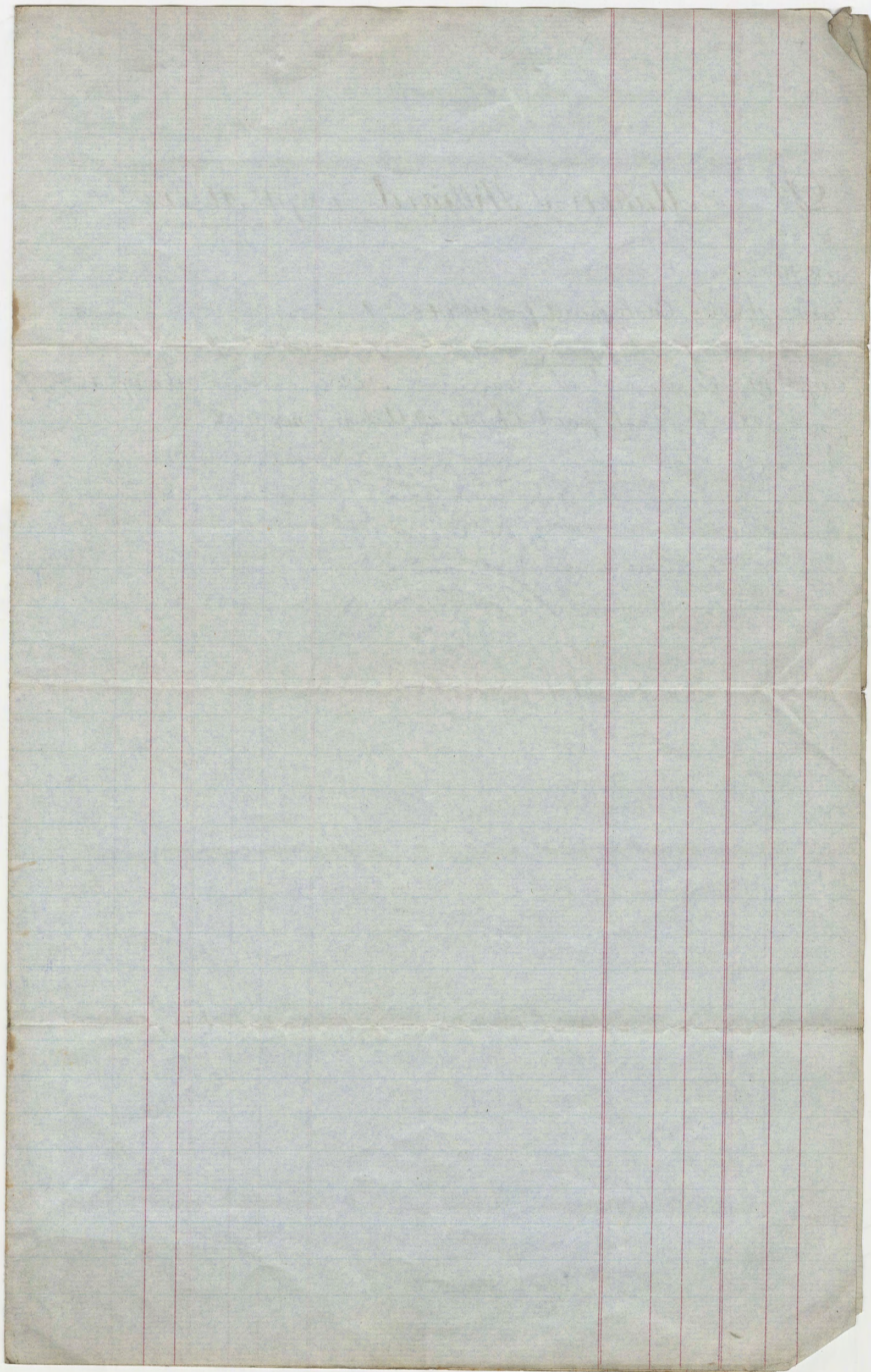
In the high Court of Justice  
Chancery Division.

1874. M. 40

wife of  
deceased  
here  
- common  
said  
order of  
the fifth  
from  
Annus

wife of Joseph Graham by Wm  
Loff, as Solicitor General  
vs. John Graham & John Graham







D<sup>r</sup>

Mahon v Williard 1874 Ab 140

4018

1874

June 16 To Cash paid for 14740 - 8

Cons d L 3 p cas

13671 7 7

aug<sup>d</sup> 14 To Cons. d L 3 p cas Sold

160 19 1

28 To Cash paid Christina Mahon

148 9 8

1874

June 9

aug<sup>t</sup>

9

16

1

14



110

6<sup>th</sup>

1874

June

9 By Cash rec<sup>d</sup> of Osborne Hilliard

George ——— Macdonald &

Thomas Brett Kynsey

6443 2 6

9 By do do do

7228 5 1

16 By Consolidated £3 p<sup>er</sup> an<sup>no</sup>

14740 " 8

aug<sup>t</sup>

1 By Cash of Osborne Hilliard.

George Macdonald &

Thomas B. Kynsey

344 8 6

14 By " for 160, 19, 1 Cons<sup>d</sup> £3 p<sup>er</sup> an<sup>no</sup> 148 9 8



In Chambers

1874

Matheson

✓  
Hilliard

Copy  
Manuscript of  
the Account of  
The Bay of the  
Hymn

H D Webb  
6 New Inn



In the High Court of Justice.  
Chancery Division.  
Vice Chancellor Malins

1874. W<sup>c</sup> 40.

Between — Christina Maria O' Mahon (since deceased) the wife of  
Jas. Patk O' Mahon by W<sup>m</sup> Ramsey Thomas — Plaintiff  
Osborne Hilliard and others Defendants.

I  
make oath and say — that Colonel Jas. Patk O' Mahon (commonly  
= by called the O'Gorman Mahon — J.P. D.L. and M.P. for said  
County — the person mentioned and referred to in an order of  
this Honble Court dated 25<sup>th</sup> day Feby 1870 was alive on the fifth  
day of April eighteen hundred and eighty, as I know from  
having seen & conversed with him this day at Ennis  
in said County —







In the High Court of Justice  
Chancery Division.  
Vice-Chancellor Meredith

1874. M. 40

Between, Christina Maria Mahon (since deceased) the wife of J<sup>rs</sup> P<sup>r</sup> Mahon by W<sup>ts</sup>  
Ramsay Thomas her next friend - Plaintiff, Osborne William  
George Macdonald, W<sup>ts</sup> Brett Hughes, the P<sup>r</sup> J<sup>rs</sup> P<sup>r</sup> Mahon & John Hughes  
Mahon Defendants

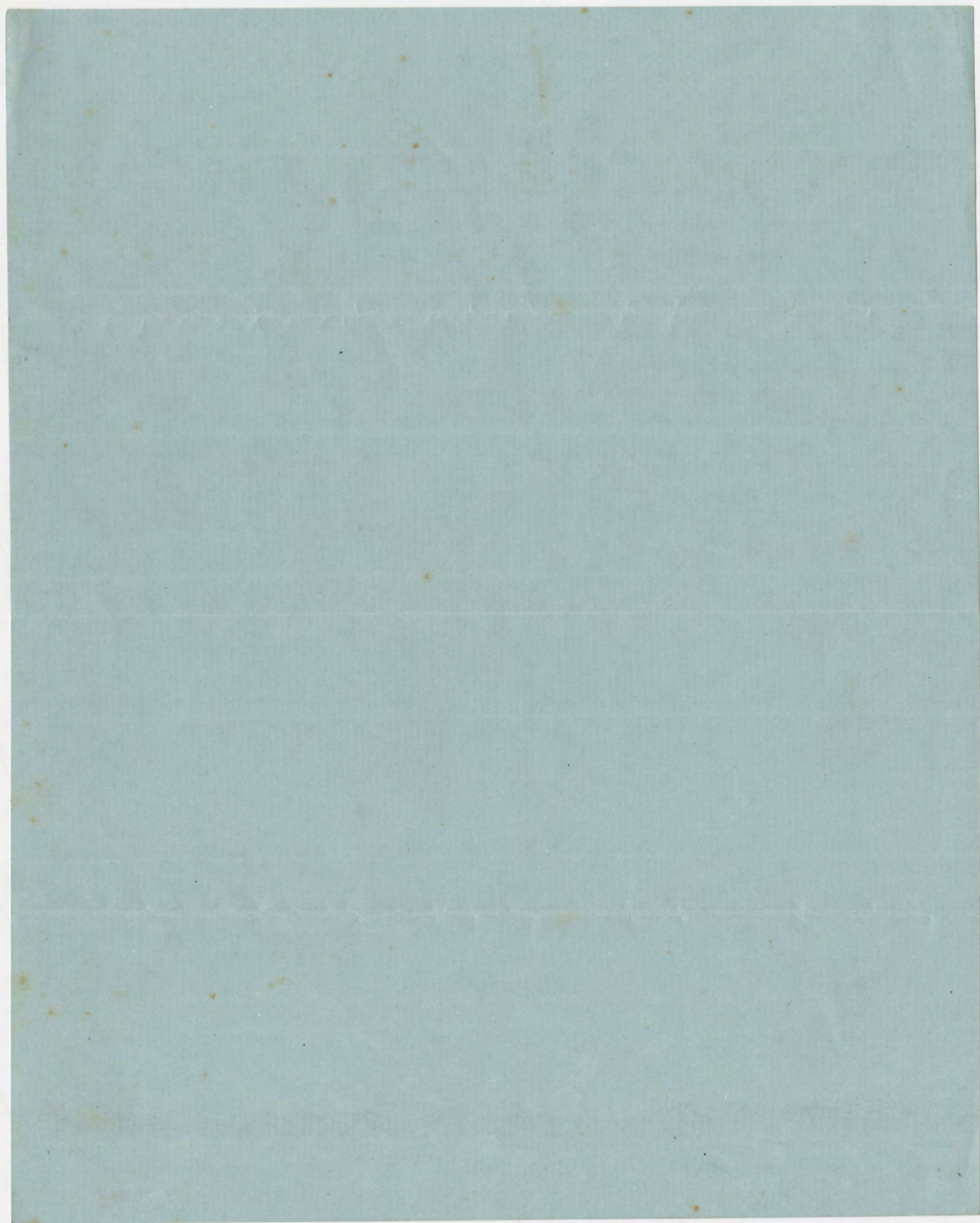
I Walter Benjamin Bray in the Court of Bankers Clerk make oath & say:-  
Col<sup>l</sup> J<sup>rs</sup> P<sup>r</sup> Mahon (the Olyn of Redington St Margate Kent J<sup>rs</sup> P<sup>r</sup> P<sup>r</sup> Co (Lanc) the person of  
that name mentioned & referred to in an order of the Chancery Division of this Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court  
made in this Cause and dated the 25 day February 1878 was alive on the 7 day of Oct 1879  
as I know from having seen and conversed with him on this day.

Sworn at the Bank King Street

Walter Bray

Magistrate in the County of Kent  
Before me the seventh day  
October 1879. J. J<sup>rs</sup> P<sup>r</sup> Swinford J<sup>rs</sup> P<sup>r</sup> for the Liberator of the Cinque Ports.







Kylemore Castle,  
Galway.

26 May 1874

My dear Colonel

I duly received your letter, & ought to have answered it before, but my movements are yet uncertain - moreover I am intensely lazy. I have been hibernating in the quiet & repose of this place - In fact I have been done up - but am getting vigorous again -

I will write to you when



Hillward from Aug 1889

I know my plans as regards  
leaving this -

We have much work until  
then -

I hope you will catch your  
usual Hillward & make him  
deserve -

Trued, back ever yours.

Hitchcock Henry.



(<sup>Trinity</sup>  
Rutland St West)

Ennis June 10 74

The Gorman Mahon

I on the part of

the trades take the liberty of asking  
you to call at once on the Editor of  
the Freeman's Journal and request  
him to publish the address of the  
trades to the very Rev Father Burke of  
which we did not the get the opportunity  
of presenting him with through the old  
flimsy spirit I forwarded the address  
to him to Dublin and I got a complimentary  
reply from him a copy of both address  
and reply I am forwarding by this post



to the Editor of the Freeman for  
insertion and both myself and  
trades hopes you will have both  
inserted so as to crush out this  
opposition to our principles  
here pardon me Sir for this liberty  
with you

Believe me Sir  
Ogorman yours ever  
faithfully

Thos J Constan  
Secretary of trades

The Ogorman Motion

See Mr Ogord to day Thursday you need not  
mention my sending to Mr Freeman and  
get him or the Editor to insert it I sent them a  
copy also of Mr. Constan's answer you must  
call early at the Freeman office or it will  
be late





54, Dame Street.

Dublin 6 June 1874

Col. O'orman

Bought of Kenny & Owens

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Hunting Breeches and Sack-makers.

INTRODUCERS OF THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS AT 16/ THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.



Trousers 16/ Extras on Trou: 3/

19.

Paid  
R & O  
10/4





INTRODUCERS OF THE BOOKS AND PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS  
OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AND OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Received of the Boston Public Library  
the sum of \$10.00  
for the purchase of the  
book of the Boston Public Library  
and of the Boston Public Library  
and of the Boston Public Library