

Scarf

Jan 10/83

My dear Colonel

I asked you
to interview with the
Lieutenant a chief
Secretary about John Mac-
donald who is charged by a
pair of Muskam
with firing a shot

I fear you are forgetting
me and Clark

Now we are proclaimed
in this Township of
Hallyminogue where

there, and a
more

Widow people there
Are not in Ireland,
A that song to be
Ought I will not
Be 75 a year

His little that
No one will interfere

If you find a hint
I really am
And stop it
grat

Ch. J. Henry

✓
regards,

Dear Sir,

Dear Colonel,

Yours sincerely

Hecker

With the of M. Happe.

Colonel

The German Mahon & Co.

1 Pannau East

1st Feb 1883

My dear Colonel, your
letter received with £30
in circular notes returned
(unused) by way of remittance
to your credit here
No payment yet from
the Standard Liquidators
but I expect it every
day — Delay was caused
by the application made
to the Court respecting
the claim of the Late

Managers for guaranteed
Salary - £7000 odd! - disputed
by the Liquidators but
allowed by the Court about
a fortnight ago

I will make further
enquiry, will write you
again, meanwhile you
have about £31 here
to draw against.

I thought you were
rusticating in the
hills with Inghamstone.

When you had the notes
I paid in £40 to your
account, part of which
I dare say you will kindly
let me have back out
of the 'Standard' cheque,
if you ~~hence~~ find it
quite convenient to do so,
as I am not quite
prepared to close my little
stock venture yet.

Hoping that you are
ever with kindest

To Col the Governor of the
Hanover Square Club
London W.

When you send me your card
for my son, as you are his
Godfather can you inform
me in what way
I can make reply to him to take
after you but the name of the
OFFICES, TARBERT,
too long
3rd Feb 1883

Dear Sir I was very sorry to hear in Green
from Commander Brew a passenger going to Plymouth
that you were unwell. I intended to go to London
to see you specially in compliment to them in
the fact on you were always a friend to them & the
whole family. and shall for ever remember
with gratitude your kindness to me 33 years ago.
I was your friend the Rev S. Dinan P. R. of Plymouth
forwarded you a statement to lay before the hearing
and you had written to S. Dinan to get me to state
what part I was in. that I answered by letter to you
I never got a reply from you. I was always under
the impression that as soon as you were got into
Parliament that I would have a friend that would
look after me & do something for a poor man
who was ^{badly} heated by the Board of Customs
& hearing. When I asked to be employed.
If you were in Parliament at the time. The hearing
of Board of Customs would look before them & not state
what they did to Capt Macpool. wanted him to do and
say things at the time to make a motion in the House
that the truth come out. Thus he was not competent to do
& so on the sufferer for 8 years out of employment.
& I consider that I should in some way or another be
compensated for the heat inflicting me. by an increase to
my pension if granted properly. May I suggest a line from you
if able & with sincere regards I am your faithfully John O'Connell

✓

10th March 1844

My dear Mr. Chapman

I have the pleasure to inform you that the
first volume of the "History of the County of
Gloucester" is now ready for the press. It
contains a full and complete account of the
county from the earliest times to the present
day. It is written in a plain and simple
style, and is intended to be a useful
reference for all who are interested in the
history of the county. It is now in the
hands of the printer, and will be ready for
publication in a few weeks. I shall be
pleased to send you a copy of the
first volume when it is published.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. Chapman

Hon. & Club (Copy) Feb 8.83

Very Rev Dr Egan President of the
University College ~~Dublin~~ ^{Wob. Stephing Green}
My Dear Father Egan Dublin

^{On my arrival in}
Town! ^{late this morning} I have ^{found}
~~amongst other things~~ ^{two letters from you}
~~recommending~~
Mr F. O'Connor C.E. — ~~at present~~
~~a candidate~~ for the office of Local
Inspector of Clare Co! Instantly
in accordance with your wishes,
I wrote to L^d B. & to Mr Trevelyan in
Mr O'Connor's behalf & I have every
hope your recommendation will
ensure for him the post he
seeks —

Ever my Dear Father Egan
Yours faithfully Th^{os} O'G.

(Private) (Copy) Hon. & Club
Feb 8.83

CIVIL & UNITED SERVICES

RECOMMENDATION

My Dear L^d B. &

I regret to say I have
very kind ^{to the L^d Chancellor} ~~letter~~ ^{on}
behalf of Mr Standish ^{my friend} ~~by~~ ^{of} ~~my~~
word of no avail, ~~but~~ ^{let me} My
present recommendation on

behalf of Mr Frances O'Connor
^{may} ~~will~~ not meet a similar
fate — Mr O'Connor ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~an~~ ^{Emir}
is the Engineer of the Ennis
Waterworks, and the Architect
of the new ^{Clare} College of which
the writer of the accompanying
~~note~~ ^(The Very Rev Dr Egan)
was ^{the superior} ~~president~~ ^{to proposition} ~~of the~~ ^{of the}

to the Presidency of the University
College Dublin.
~~Gentlemen~~ ^{My College} ~~Mr O'Connell~~ ^{who}
~~I make no doubt~~
has claims on the fact to
which I make no pretension,
will concur in seeking
your favorable consideration
of Mr O'Connell's candidature
for the office of Local Inspector
of our County.

Believe Me Dear Lord,
ever faithfully yours,
The O'Connell Maker

To
The Right Honble
The Lord Bishop Grosvenor
M.P. &c.

PS The Treasury ~~White Hall~~
I send a line also Mr Evelyn

(Copy)
(Private) Hand Sq (Club. Feb 8.83)

My Dear Sir
The writer of the Enclosed note ^{of the 1st Inst}
~~is~~ (the very Rev D^r Egan) was
superior of the New Clare College, until
his nomination to the Presidency of
the Dublin University College.

In an other note of the 2nd Inst
he asks me to write also to D^r P^r
which I do, intimating that I
feel certain My young
Colleague Capt O'Shea will
concur in recommending
Mr Francis O'Connor to your
favorable consideration for
the office of Local Inspector under
the Board of works!

I remain My Dear Mr Evelyn
Very truly yours
The O'Connell Maker
The Right Honble G. C. Evelyn M.P.
Chief Secy. &c &c
Dublin Castle Ireland.

Enobul Lahisheada

Co. Clare Ireland

February 13th 1883

Dear Col. Macon

I beg to remind you
of your kind promise with regard
to the appointment of sub. com-
missioner. I am told others will
be appointed and it is only on last
week Mr. Smith Blount of Piedmont
County Tennessee was appointed.
Mr. J. Rice Hen of Paradise House
who is Chairman of the Agricultural
Union Mr. Robert C. Reeves of
Bristolborough O. L. and Mr. John William
Scott who is Agent to Mrs. Laura
Laura Lee of Virginia have all

Written to Judge O. Hagar
of my legacy some time ago but
the appointment does not rest
with him it is made by the
Sua Vicintant or Chief Secretary
No person from Elave has been appointed
and it is the general opinion here
that your application to the govern^{ment}
would be successful

Col. The Reformers Nelson N. S.

V
1. PALL MALL EAST,
LONDON. S.W.

13 Feb'y 1882

My dear Colonel, I have
sent to the Liquidators of
the "Standard" & they can
only say that the cheque
will come "very soon" —
meanwhile you have £15 or
£16 on your account (a
cheque for £5 being just
paid) — but be quite
easy in drawing, as
in case of any delay

in receipt of the cheques
will take care that your
account is kept in
funds.

You will remember that
I repaid you £40 viz
£30 to pay for the Lincoln
Notes & £10 to meet two
£5 cheques you had given.

I hope that you are
feeling invigorated &
fit for the coming

Campaign, with best
regards I remain,
My dear Friend
Yours sincerely
J. Sturges

Colonel
Theobald Manahan
M.P.

ENNIS RELIEF FUND.

TOWN HALL, ENNIS, FEB. 16, 1883.

SIR,—A Public meeting was convened at the Town Hall on last evening with a view to meet the very deep distress which unhappily prevails so extensively through the town at the present moment. The houses of the poor, as you are probably aware, are in a wretched state owing to the late Floods, and were it not for the benevolence and humanity of some of their more favoured neighbours, from whom they received shelter, many of the aged poor must have perished from exposure to the terrible inclemency of the weather during the past month. To add to their privations, there is little or no employment, and many of them are literally half famished from want of food, fuel and sufficient clothing. While recognising the many claims on your charity, it was deemed a matter of imperative necessity to make an immediate and earnest appeal on behalf of the poor of the town to raise a public fund for procuring them fuel and food, and to alleviate their present unhappy condition generally, and accordingly it was resolved that a Committee be formed for that object, viz.—

THOMAS O'MEEHAN, O.T.O., CHAIRMAN.
P. J. DILLON.
REV. M. CAREY, O.O.
VERY REV. J. A. WHITE, O.S.F.
JOSEPH BLACKWELL.
WILLIAM FROST.
JAMES COSTELLOE, T.O.
PAT MCINERNEY.

Ennis Relief Fund
1883

A subscription list was then opened when the following contributions were immediately handed in,

Thos. O'Meehan, O.T.O.	...	£2 0 0
John Shaw, T.O.	...	5 0 0
Rev. D. Fogarty,	...	2 0 0
Rev. John Scanlan,	...	2 0 0
Rev. M. Carey,	...	1 0 0
Very Rev. J. A. White, O.S.F.,	...	3 0 0
P. J. Dillon, & Co.,	...	3 0 0
Messrs. Bannatyne, per Mr. Harris,	...	10 0 0
Bank of Ireland, per Mr. Tooling,	...	5 0 0
James Costello, T.O.,	...	2 0 0
P. & D. McInerney,	...	2 0 0
P. Considine, T.O.,	...	1 0 0
James Kianane, T.O.,	...	1 0 0
Joseph Blackwell,	...	1 0 0
John Barrett,	...	1 0 0
M. G. Hickie,	...	1 0 0
P. M. Callinan, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	...	3 0 0
T. Bunton, Solicitor,	...	1 0 0
Very Rev. M. Calligan,	...	1 0 0
Messrs. Oulligan, Bros.,	...	1 0 0
William Molony, Jail-street.	...	1 0 0
John Meehan,	...	2 0 0
Thomas Greene, J.P.,	...	1 0 0
E. Flanagan,	...	1 0 0
John Edwards,	...	1 0 0
Mrs. D. Smith,	...	1 0 0
W. E. Crowe, Cahircalla,	...	1 0 0
John Molony,	...	1 0 0
Mr. Healy,	...	1 0 0
Mrs. John Kennedy, High-street,	...	1 0 0
Mrs. John Kennedy, Mill-street,	...	1 0 0
Thomas Kennedy, Corn Market	...	1 0 0
John Cleary	...	1 0 0
Michael Rynne	...	1 0 0
M. N. O'Flanagan,	...	1 0 0

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. P. J. Dillon do act as Secretary and Treasurer.

Your charitable co-operation is earnestly solicited. Subscriptions will be received by the Chairman, Hon. Sec., Members of the Committee, or any of the local Clergy.

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,

P. J. DILLON, Sec. & TREASURER.

Ennis Relief Fund
1883

Recd
Answered
Monday
Feb 11/6.83

Sir,

Madame J. Kapper
(vic St Choquet) having
applied to me for the
situation of governess to
my children, I should
be greatly obliged to you,
if you would give

and some information concerning her. Your name being amongst others, that she has given me, I thought it best to write to you myself being desirous to be further satisfied before entering on any agreement.

I believe me

Truly Yours

Marie D'Arles

9 rue des Saints Peres
Paris

Mr. Madame Keppel
having resided seven
years in the family
of the Prince of
Wales, I should be
very glad to know
if the Prince was
entirely satisfied with
her capacities as governess.

(Copy)

Feb 17/16. A.P.

Madam

I have the pleasure to
Acknowledge the receipt of
your letter bearing the
date ~~of~~ ~~the~~ of Monday
~~I presume Monday~~
at which period I was
absent from London
and having arrived
in town ~~standing yesterday~~
too late to
~~be~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~ ~~call~~
to personally my calling at
~~only~~ ~~the~~ ~~to~~ ~~call~~ ~~at~~
the



House

~~The House has today~~
it is only ^{today} ~~this day~~
~~that I have received~~
your enquiry respecting
the ^{capacity} ~~quantity~~ of
Mansons I happen to
discharge the ^{functions} ~~duties~~
of ~~Chief~~ Governor in
Sydney. Your ~~delaying~~ ^{enterprising}
~~interest in the subject~~
into tedious details, the
best mode of conveying
~~best means by which~~
I can convey my high

her qualifications
estimate of ~~that lady~~
is by stating if ~~the grand~~
Children of my youngest
brother ~~were~~ ~~deceased~~ ~~were~~
~~not known~~ ~~to have been~~ ~~as far as~~
~~beyond~~ ~~the control of a journey~~
there is no ~~one~~ ~~to whose~~
I would confide them both
greater of advantage ~~permanent~~
~~certainly~~ ~~of advantage~~
to their education ~~(H)~~
and permanent improvement.
In the respectability of the family is
to be seen ~~in the~~ ~~character~~ ~~for~~
~~dedication~~ ~~to the duties~~ ~~of~~
her office. I have the honor to be &c &c

✓
1 Palmyra West
16th Feb 1884.

My dear Colonel,

The cheque
for £100. 3/ which ac-
companied your letter
of yesterday is duly
placed to your credit.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours

J. C. Archer

Colonel

The 1st Forman Mahon
N P.

17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

My dear friend,
I have just received
your letter of the 10th inst.
and am glad to hear
that you are well.
I am well and hope
this letter will find
you the same.
Yours truly,
J. B. [Signature]

Believe me,
Your friend,
J. B. [Signature]

✓
croyez-moi toujours

Votre très-affectuuse

Anna

Paris, 14 Janvier 83.

Cher Abel,

Je vous envoie une
fois saine; je suis relevée
de ma couche, comme vous
le savez mon Mari, depuis
quelques jours. J'ai souffert
le matin, il me serait
impossible de vous répondre
les autres douleurs que j'ai
eues, comme aussi l'affaire

opération que j'ai subie
je vais recommencer
mes leçons car vous devez
penser que les fonds ne sont
pas hauts après une telle
épreuve. En ce moment
je suis demandé par
une riche famille qui va
vous écrire; rendez-moi le
service d'écrire favorablement
à mon sujet, et écrivez
en anglais car ils ont un
professeur d'anglais.
Mettez-y le cachet de
la House of Commons, et
dites que l'un d'eux est très-
satisfait de moi pendant

toute la durée de mon
séjour en Angleterre. Que
je parle bien l'anglais, suis
diplômé en français et
pianiste. De cette façon
vous me ferez gagner un
vi^e, car la famille m'offrira
de beaux appointements.

Nous sommes à la
recherche d'un appartement
plus commode que celui
que nous avons. Je vous
en prie répondez-moi deux
mots poste restante, sur
Claude-Bernard, afin que
je sache si je puis
compter sur vous. — En

FISHERIES OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE.

19th February 1883

Dear Algornan Mahan

You will no doubt remember
the Application that was made some
time ago to the Lord Lieutenant signed
by a great number of Irish M P,
& having the distinction of Compaigned
of the Bath Conferred on me as
a recognition of my past public
services. Mr Blake before leaving
Ireland informed me of this &
left with me two letters of which
I enclose Copies — As I believe
it will be next to impossible
to get into the lobby to see you
I write you now, being in town,
to ask if you would kindly
speak to Mr Gladstone on

the

The Subject — I am at Charing
X Hotel — Believe me that
my great reason for now aspiring
to this distinction is for the sake
of those coming after me who
would be able to refer to their
fathers having obtained so great
an honour for faithful public
services extending over nearly
40 years and that it would be
an incentive to them to go & do
likewise

Trusting you will pardon
me for asking you this favor

Believe me

Colonel

The Adjutant General
M. D.

Dear Adjutant General
Yours faithfully
Thos F. Brady

I have to ask you to
lunch and not to dine
as I have a most im-
portant appointment
to keep at six o'clock
on that evening. I
have asked Mr. Dun
to come and meet you
so that we might have
a long Confab.
nobody but ourselves
and a Joint.

Captain Barker
has written to me for



25 Belvoir Park Gardens
Belvoir Park

February 23rd 1883

My Dear Colonel

Will you lunch with
Liddles and self on
Sunday next at 3.0.
P.M. off a cut-out of
a Saddle of Mutton?

some money - as I know the
poor Devil is very badly off
and looks wretched. I have
written to Mr. Friday to for-
ward him by post a Cheque
for five pounds; will you be
good enough on Sunday to
fill up and bring with you a

Cheque for five pounds drawn
to his order? and you can post
it from our place so as to insure
that it reach him by Monday
morning: Did not old Foster
give Parnell a rare wallop
last night? Yours very truly
Colony
Wm. F. Carter
The O'Horman Nation N.Y.

J. PALL MALL EAST,
LONDON. S.W.

23 Feb 1883

My dear Colonel,

The "Standard
Bank" cheque will not be
received by me (I am told)
for 10 days or a fortnight,
but I am paying in
money to keep your
account supplied, so
pray be quite easy as
to your cheques.

With best regards,
Yours sincerely
Colonel Theobald Matheson
J. C. Stiche

LONDON. S.W.
J. PALL MALL EAST

Bradlaugh solemnly says, and sincerely means, "that he will be faithful and true
alliance to her Majesty Queen Victoria" in the face of the following words which are
found in Mr. Bradlaugh's pamphlet: "I have these many years been persecuted
wherever I have been, and I have been persecuted by one nation after another."
of course, we are really going to legislate to this end? Surely legislation could never be
more fully justified.

Less than twelve years since Mr. Bradlaugh was to have given an address in London
that was to have been given. It did not occur, but a very small and insignificant
the cause of his removal was explained. Mr. Bradlaugh's intention when he took his seat in
Parliament, was to oppose the proposed Bill, which was then a measure of the House of
Peers, with French, Irish, and English members; that these only wanted an able leader,
the Mr. Bradlaugh, to give the English. This "able" man, however, the House of Peers as an
illustration of the power of the people when united together, and in doing "superior"
to the so-called majority of the law, in the House of Peers, in order to the Queen. She was
greatly applauded.

And yet in the face of these facts and facts proceeding the Legislature is asked
to pass an Affirmation Bill to meet Mr. Bradlaugh's case.

It is not a question of the freedom of the Legislature there never was one.

by the law of God, who is the Supreme Ruler, in the House of Peers, is a question of the
law, and national righteousness. I implore you to hesitate before voting on behalf of
any Bill, under the circumstances, would be nothing less than a direct insult to
God. It would be held as a legislative concession to the leader of atheism and
secularism, and secured, it will be affirmed, at the price of intimidation. These are
the reasons for the English Legislature to play into the hands of the representatives of

HENRY VAILLEY.

Henry Vailley
Nottingham Hill
on
Bradlaugh

Henry Vailley
Nottingham Hill on
Bradlaugh

I respectfully submit that it will not meet the case to affirm that the Legislature has
nothing to do with moral and social questions. A gentleman who has known Northampton
intimately for years says that the members of a Unitarian congregation amongst the young
people of that town are deeply religious. You can think of no other town in which such
operable influence I have called attention has been noticed for years and
years.

NOTTING HILL, W.,
February 23rd, 1883.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Some time since I felt it necessary to make you acquainted with the speeches,
writings, and character of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh.

I pointed out clearly what a grave and serious mistake, to use no stronger term, had been
made by the Liberal party in endorsing, at the time of the General Election, the candidature of
this man. I gave you from various sources unanswerable testimony concerning the great mis-
chief done by Mr. Bradlaugh's speeches and writings, and indeed from his whole lawless career.
Nevertheless the Liberal party refused, and continues to refuse, to withdraw from the false
position taken by them. The result has been exactly what might have been expected, viz.,
confusion, division, and bitterness to all concerned. The House of Commons itself is not
strong enough to make wrong right or evil good. The choice of Mr. Bradlaugh was, and is,
a disgrace to the Liberal party. The passing of the Affirmation Bill will not settle this
question. One of the worst features of this Bill is that it appears in the form of an attempt on the
part of the Government to clear Mr. Bradlaugh from the consequences of his scandalous conduct
in the past, and seeks to make the Legislature an agent to open the lawfully closed doors of the
House, in order that the most lawless blasphemer of modern times may enter. To attempt to
separate the political from the individual and moral elements of this case is both impossible and
undesirable.

When I last visited Northampton a well-known gentleman in that town told me of the
frightful havoc caused by Mr. Bradlaugh's disgusting social publications. I loathe the naming
of the horrible testimony, but I will not be a party to silence in regard to the man whose
circulation of such shameless books as the "Fruits of Philosophy" and "Elements of Social
Science," have wrought such degrading and fearful issues. Three distinct cases were mentioned
of fathers in Northampton having children by their own daughters, a mother in one case acting
as midwife.

Gentlemen, will you lend your influence and give your votes to a measure intended to
aid this representative of revolting blasphemy and horrible social licence in entering your
Honourable House?

I respectfully submit that it will not meet the case to affirm that the Legislature has nothing to do with moral and social questions. A gentleman who has known Northampton intimately for years says that the increase of a brutalizing licentiousness amongst the young people of that town is simply appalling. Now can these things be wondered at when such abominable literature as that to which I have called attention has been circulated for years, and is even now sapping the very foundations of marriage, home, and natural relationship?

The affirmation requires of those who make it that they will "be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law," etc. Mr. Bradlaugh, in his offensive pamphlet, "The Impeachment of the House of Brunswick," says that "one object is to submit reasons for the repeal of the Acts of Settlement and Union as far as the succession to the throne is concerned after the abdication or demise of the present Sovereign, and to procure the repeal of the only title under which any Member of the House of Brunswick could claim to succeed the present Sovereign on the throne, or to procure a special enactment which shall for the future exclude the Brunswicks." That there may be no mistake, listen to Mr. Bradlaugh's words: "Do not yet challenge the old and crumbling dynasty to die; you cannot expect it to commit suicide, and your weapons are not strong enough to fight it successfully," (*National Reformer*, Jan. 26, 1868.) Speaking of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Mr. Bradlaugh writes: "We trust that the Prince of Wales may get fair play; if he does, most certainly he will never sit on the Throne of England," (*National Reformer*, Oct. 30, 1870.) In the year 1871, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales accepted the Presidency of "The Asylum for Idiots." Mr. Bradlaugh in a specially printed leader in the *National Reformer* of April 23, 1871, writes these grossly insulting words: "We are pleased to see H.R.H. in a station for which the habits of his life and the traditions of his family so thoroughly qualify him."

Now, in the face of these insulting statements which are flaunted before the public to this day, I ask, How can the House of Commons become a party to admit Mr. Bradlaugh by Affirmation? Is it to be lawful henceforth for a man solemnly, truly, and sincerely to affirm at the door of the House that he will bear faithful allegiance to her Majesty the Queen when he has distinctly stated and written that he intends to act in direct opposition to the Affirmation? Gentlemen, is the name of God to disappear in order that a solemn lie may be affirmed without conscience, hindrance, or rebuke? I desire to speak with the utmost respect, but the contemplated action of the Legislature is wrong in principle, and even if it were right, most untimely. This is not liberty, but license.

In relation to the Oath it was very properly stated that the House of Commons could not be made a party to its profanation. Is the House of Commons to lend itself to be a party to the profanation of the Affirmation? Recognised as wrong by the Legislature, if used by Mr. Bradlaugh in relation to God, can his affirmation be accepted when made in relation to her Majesty the Queen?

Given the passing of this Bill, will the Legislature quietly stand by and see Mr.

Bradlaugh solemnly, truly, and sincerely promise "that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria" in the face of the following words which are found in Mr. Bradlaugh's pamphlet? He says, "I loathe these small German breast-bested wanderers, whose only merit is their loving hatred of one another." Gentlemen of the House of Commons, are you really going to legislate to this end? Surely legislation could never be more foully prostituted.

Less than twelve months since, Mr. Bradlaugh was to have given an address in Cobden Hall, near Kensal Green. He did not appear, but a "lady" came and represented him. In the course of her remarks, she explained Mr. Bradlaugh's intention when he took his seat in Parliament, viz., to unite English Radicals, Irish and American Fenians, with Atheists and Diests, with French Freethinkers and Republicans; that these only wanted an able leader, like Mr. Bradlaugh, to humble England. This "lady" instanced the Hyde Park railings as an illustration of the superior power of the people when banded together, and as being "superior to the so-called majesty of the law, or the Commons, or Lords, or even of the Queen." She was greatly applauded.

And yet in the face of these seditious and lawless proceedings the Legislature is asked to pass an Affirmation Bill to meet Mr. Bradlaugh's case.

If this is not a monstrous misuse of the functions of the Legislature there never was one.

By the fear of God, who is the Supreme Lawgiver. In the interests of home, woman, marriage, law, and national righteousness, I implore you to hesitate before voting on behalf of a measure which, under the circumstances, would be nothing less than a direct insult to Almighty God. It would be hailed as a legislative concession to the leader of atheistic and social lawlessness, and secured, it will be affirmed, at the price of intimidation. These are not the days for the English Legislature to play into the hands of the representatives of lawlessness.

HENRY VARLEY.

Ballyvauna
Cousham 7th March 1883

Colonel The Oorman Mahon
J.P. D.L. & M.P.

Sir

I hope you will pardon
me for again troubling you,
you have so kindly used your
influence in behalf of my
Cousin Bridget Ryan, on
a former occasion,
Now take the liberty of asking
you on her account to use
all your great influence
to get her appointed to the
position of Superintendent
of the Classes, under the
Intermediate examinations
you can have her sent to any
Town say either Cork or
Galway,

Superintendents have nothing
to do but distribute the
papers and see that good
order is kept, Should you
not wish to ask the Government
you can get her appointed
by asking Lord FitzGerald,
his address is.

98 Portman ~~Square~~ ^{Place} West-
London. Miss Ryan is
though being my Cousin
very respectable, her Brother
is now R. P. of Greenwich
Row, he is the Rev D. J. Ryan
St. Joseph, East Greenwich
London S-E. I am sure he would
be most happy to be acquainted
with you Colonel.
Trusting I am not making
to you, I pray you ^{to} long enjoy
good health,

And be credit to us as we write in having
you our Memorandum
again asking your pardon,

Remain your
Most Obedt Servt

James Walsh

to Mr J. J. Ryan

Will shew

Cornell Ireland

For James Walsh

Send one of your Addressing
Memorandum of Collection

generally. and Compel the Authorities to
appoint, if necessary, three additional sub-
-commissions - each consisting of 5. Members.

If you look into Thomas's Directory, or any
other Statistical Almanac, you will find, that for
the 32. Counties of Ireland, there are 20. Chairmen
of Quarter Sessions - The jurisdiction of each of
these would be quite sufficient to form the area
on which one sub. Com^{rs} under the land act should
have plenty of work for the next 3. years, and
surely the tasks of the Bench of Ireland should
be finished within that time. There are only 17. sub-
Com^{rs} at present in Ireland - and hence they join
Clare, and Limerick, a monstrous absurdity. At
this moment there are between 3,000. & 4,000. Cases
pending in Clare; at least 3,000. additional Cases will
be sent in for trial within the next 3. years. taking
2. months out of each year for vacation, any sub. Com^{rs}
of 5. Members could not dispose of more than 50. of these
per week. or 200. per month. or 2,000. per year: i. e. to hear
the evidence in each Case - then make the values and
then make up, and give their decisions.

W. P. Kenny. Esq. p.
M. P.
House of Commons, London.
Bread in your affe. Uncle
John Webb

Ennis March. 2. 1883.
My dear Matt. Land Act. in Co. Clare.

I have furnished a good deal of information
to your Uncle on the nonworking of this Act in this
County ever since its Commencement - In fact the
latest of "how not to do it" was never more
effectually practiced, by officials than by those
of the Land Com^{rs} in putting off, and in every way
delaying the working, and operation of the Act, so
far as this County is concerned. Ever the same
months since ^{the} George an Mahon, and to Capt. M.
ask a explaining the ill-treatment of their
constituents - the farmers of Clare on the subject,
and begging of them by interpellation in the House,
and by, if possible private pressure to induce
or compel the Chief Secretary, and head Com^{rs}
to appoint a separate sub. Com^{rs} for us. but
they appear to have taken no steps in the matter.
~~If you could get this done it would do more for~~
~~at another time the greatest service.~~ The problem
of the administration of the Act in this County
amounts to an absolute mockery of its occupying.
For instance, at the present Killeash settings, they
have sat for only $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, and will not sit

again - though they might, and ought to sit on every day during the next week, or at least for the last 3 days of that week, and hear the evidence on the last 122 Cases on the bill also list, they will not hear the evidence, or otherwise dispose of one of them at this sitting, but will adjourn them indefinitely to the next sitting - thus injuring seriously not alone these 122 Tenants but also 122 others by excluding them from the list ^{and} ~~and~~ having their applications heard at the next sitting, whenever it may take place. They may put forward as an excuse that the before sittings are to take place next week but they shall be ended on Wednesday evening, and during these 3 ~~first~~ days of the week, the Sub. Courts could be out ~~disturbing~~ the lands in the 78 Cases, in the first part of the list in which they have heard, and taken the evidence. The Courts at the head office in Dublin may wish to make it appear, that they have done their duty towards the applicants, and public, by listing 200 Cases, which, they say, the five Sub. Courts, who are now supposed to be engaged in doing the business at Kellaloe, should have done

in the fortnight fixed by them for that sitting - but they should see that the Cases sent to the Sub. Courts for hearing should be heard for that district, before the Sub. Courts should be allowed to sit anywhere else. In theory it is supposed that all the applications are heard, and decided by the Sheriff's Courts, but as that would not be possible, they are empowered to appoint Sub. Courts to sit there - and send to them for decision such Cases as they may think fit at sittings through the several Counties. The Sub. Courts can hear no Case that is not so sent to them, but clearly they ought to be obliged to hear the Cases sent for trial in each district once they are published, before they should be permitted to go anywhere else, or be allowed to adjourn any of them. This would prevent the force of listing Cases which are not heard, or perhaps intended to be heard - and prevent the adjournment of their Cases, which were frequently amounts to destruction to the Tenants. A Committee of Members ought take this matter in hand for the protection, and service of the Irish Tenants

General Register Office,
Dublin, 10th March, 1872.

Dear Sir,

May I respectfully request the
favour of a reply to my letter
of the 10th inst. which solicited
your support to a Motion about
being brought forward in the House
of Commons for an Inquiry into
the Working of the "Playfair
Scheme."

The "Précis" enclosed with
the communication referred
to detailed the grievances under

The Poor Law System
M. F.

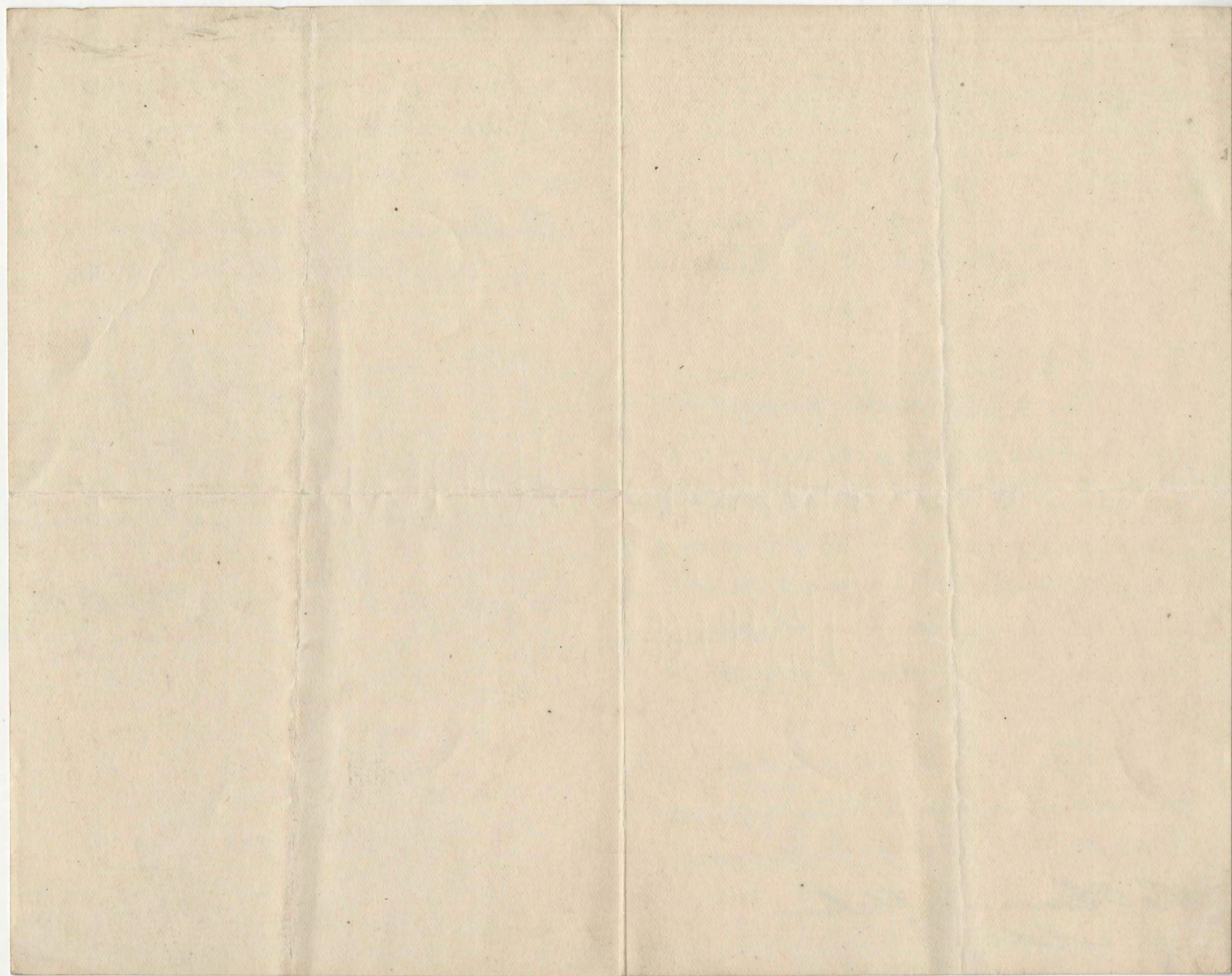
which the lower Division of
of the Civil Service Labour,
which it is expected the
Parliamentary Inquiry sought
for will help to remove.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant

Thomas Butler



In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

NO. 503

MR. JUSTICE KAY.

IN THE MATTER OF "THE COMPANIES ACTS
"1862 AND 1867."

AND

IN THE MATTER OF "THE STANDARD BANK
"OF LONDON, LIMITED."

PURSUANT to an Order of Court, dated 16th February, 1883, the Liquidators have the pleasure to enclose herewith a Cheque for £ 37 : 10 : — being a payment of 7/6 per Share upon the Shares held by you in the STANDARD BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

Be good enough to return at once a receipt for the same upon the annexed form.

The Share Certificate is returned herewith.

HENRY J LESLIE, F.C.A.

SIMEON C. HADLEY, ALDERMAN.

} Official Liquidators.

4, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

19 March 1883.

To The O'Gorman Mahon

c/o J. C. Archer Esq.

Messrs. Rancom Bouverie & Co
11 Pall Mall East SW.

NO. 100

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THE EMBANKMENT "BLOW HOLES."

It is always disagreeable, but it is sometimes useful, to express an opinion which runs counter to what, for the moment, appears to be the popular view of a matter.

I greatly admire the Thames Embankment, the view looking westward from near Blackfriars Bridge is simply magnificent. The gardens also I have often visited merely for the pleasure of being in them; I am not likely, therefore, to underrate the objections to any defacement of either. I also frequently go to the City by the District Railway, which, notwithstanding all its drawbacks, is the best way of doing so.

With the old habits of a Member of the House, desirous of acquiring all obtainable knowledge of a subject, upon which to form opinion, I decided personally to inspect the erections which are now so strongly assailed; so this afternoon I drove to the end of Blackfriars Bridge and walked along by the River to Westminster Bridge, and this is what I saw:—On approaching the Temple Station I came upon the first "blow-hole;" it seems to me to be a great pity that for any reason it should have been placed there, but the structure, to do the Railway bare justice, has been made neatly: it is apparently 6 feet high, the walls are of cream-coloured brick, are panelled, and ivy is planted against the panels; one could not help thinking that an open grating, level with the surface, would have been much better. There is another and similar structure, just past the station westward, which seems needlessly to have stopped a flight of steps; as, however, there is still room for the latter between it and the end of the station, this inconvenience can easily be remedied. Continuing my walk, I found two more of these structures similar to the others and open to the same objections, viz., that they occupy a portion of the gardens (none too large already), and that they obstruct the view; of course "it goes without saying" that when a train passes below there is a momentary puff of mingled steam and smoke, also afterwards a slight issue which does not rise

more than a foot; foot passengers in the Euston Road will know exactly what I describe, and they, during many years experience, have not found it much of a nuisance.

Close to the Charing Cross Station, however, I came upon a much more offensive erection, a really serious eyesore, consisting of a long building of red brick, within a yard of the railing, and I knocked to make enquiry about it. One said that it belonged to the Electric Lighting Company, another that it belonged to the Metropolitan Board of Works; the only thing I could ascertain with certainty was that it either belonged to the Board or had been erected by their authority. It was by far the most serious disfigurement of the noble embankment in the whole distance. Further west was an opening in the middle of the road, similar to those in Euston Road and the Marylebone Road, which have been there many years.

There can be no doubt that it would be much better (if the trains could be impelled by electricity or by rope traction on the Hallidie principle) that these structures should be closed; but I must say I found them to be very much less objectionable than newspaper descriptions had led me to expect, and I wondered how many of the writers of those descriptions had personally seen the offending apertures.

But, would it be a good thing to summarily destroy them? As stated at the outset, I am a frequent traveller by this Railway, and can testify to the pestiferous fumes in which I often made the journey, enough at the close of a summer's day to make one almost ill. Yet we must remember that, even with this serious drawback, the greater speed and cheapness at which one travelled was enough to make one give the Railway the preference. Now the ventilators are finished, it is not so, and the journey can be made in comfort. The question is not whether a nuisance shall be created; it already exists, or did exist, in a form much more offensive and affecting a much greater number of people than can be affected by it in its changed and mitigated form.

It is the price we have to pay at present for a very great convenience—the rapid and cheap means of getting from West to East and *vice versa*.

This afternoon, in my walk through these gardens, there were only two people besides myself, a boy and a man; no doubt this was the result of the wet and gloomy afternoon, but I think we ought to consider that the hundreds, if not thousands, of people travelling below must travel when the weather is wet and gloomy, just as when it is fine.

To summarily close these apertures would be to subject the people to a dreadful inconvenience—to sacrifice the comfort of hundreds to units. One wonders why, in nearly all that has been written, the travellers have been so entirely lost sight of.

I hope, in their interest, that Parliament will not hastily legislate against the ventilators, but give time for reflection and discussion by at least letting the matter stand over for another Session.

I think we must concede that the Railway did not incur an outlay of many thousands of pounds for the mere pleasure of spending the money. From my own experience, I can say that they have spent it for the benefit of the travelling public, and that it was most urgently needed.

I say nothing of the River steamers and their smoke, nor of the fact that the Metropolitan Board of Works itself ventilates the sewers even in the middle of the streets; for two blacks don't make one white. I merely point out that at present the smoke is there, that it has to be dealt with, and that in my opinion, much as we may regret the necessity for these ventilators, the nuisance is much less, and affects a vastly fewer number of people than before the ventilators were opened.

There is no excuse, however, for the engine-house erected by the Board of Works, for that could have been erected anywhere else, out of sight, just as well; and I think Parliament should at once enact its demolition. It was very surprising to me to find that the worst (by far) offenders against the Embankment should be the Board of Works.

Much has been made of the professional opinions of two "Experts" in this controversy. My experience, as a Member of Parliament (and I dare say it is that of most Members), leads me to attach little value to these opinions. It is pretty certain that if the advocates of the ventilators had applied to them before their opponents had, these experts would have given equally strong evidence on the other side.

The fact, however, that these experts did give their evidence, shows that the decision arrived at by the House on the Bill was not what has been called a fluke, but was a conclusion arrived at after hearing both sides; and it may be found, when reflection has done its work, that the decision was a wise one—that it adopted by much the least of two evils.

However, the place is at the doors of the House itself, and nothing can be easier than for honourable Members to see and judge for themselves, and there are many who will do so. "*Plus videas tuis oculis quam alienis.*" I well remember good old Mr. Mellor, the Conservative Member for Stockport.

the Honourable Mr. Stanhope, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. J. K. Cross and Sir Michael Hicks Beach were conspicuous examples in my time of this pains-taking enquiry, which made it so pleasant to listen to them whenever they spoke.

I have just one word more to say on the matter, and this as an ex-member of Parliament; I have hitherto spoken as one of the public. It seems to me that it would be a most serious thing to repeal this Act, unless a much stronger case than in my opinion now exists can be shown for it, as it would deal a heavy blow at the security now felt in investing on the security of an Act of Parliament: it would, or so it seems to me, very prejudicially affect the value and shake the stability of a vast mass of securities.

But the chief thing is, that a repeal of the Act under which these ventilators were constructed would, for the advantage of units, re-impose upon hundreds dreadful discomfort from which they have happily just escaped.

I have great faith in Parliament, however, and they will no doubt wisely decide.

Ex-M.P.

REFORM CLUB,

19th March, 1883.

✓ Wednesday
Thursday March 20. 1883
Liberty

On visiting the House
yesterday
Since Friday
which I perceive is the
date of your letter I have
been unable to attend the
House and on calling
here today it I find it is
a heap of others it on my paper
ply with a request all
between me & the family
long since I am wholly
unable to say where they
may be now resident.
Things will be soon settled

1. PALL MALL EAST,
LONDON. S.W.

28 March 1813
2 P.M.

My dear Colonel,
your telegram
just received and by first
post I enclose to you
debit a £5 Note, which
I hope will reach you
safely. I am glad

that you are feeling well
shape the trip will do you
much good. With best
regards I remain,

Yours very sincerely
Colonel J. Stretcher
The General Post Office, N.P.

1. PAUL MALL EMBL.
LONDON S.W.

7

City of Dublin Steam Packet Company

Office 15, Eden Quay,

Dublin 28 March 1883

Sir

May I ask you to be good enough to read the accompanying further Statement in reference to the proposed new contract for the Holyhead and Ringstown Mail Service. It has been prepared with the view of drawing attention to the advertisement and conditions of tender issued by the Post Office in February 1882, and to the tender which this Company sent in in accordance with such conditions, from which, together with the information given by the Post Master General in the House of Commons on the 19th inst. it appears that—instead of "a preference" being given to this Company's tender which was "in exact accordance" with the printed form, it was rejected, although it offered to do the Service

with larger and more powerful Vessels and for £6000 per annum less than the tender for the Sea Service sent in by the London & North Western Railway Company—

Attention is also drawn to the payments made to the Railway Company under the present contract, as no information has yet been given as to whether the payments of £30,000 per annum now made to the London and North Western Co. as successors to the Chester and Holyhead Co. is to be continued under the proposed new contract or not.

May I ask your kind consideration of these important points—

I am

Yours obedt Servt—

William Watson

Managing Director

Office of the Company
Dublin 28 March 1883

Dear Sir,
I am very sorry to hear that you are unable to attend the meeting of the Committee of the Company on the 28th inst. in consequence of the illness of your wife. I am glad to hear that you are well and hope that you will be able to attend the meeting on the 28th inst. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,
Wm. J. O'Sullivan
Secretary

Very truly,
Yours faithfully,
Wm. J. O'Sullivan
Secretary

The Lodge. Broudford
Co. Clare. March 31/84

My dear O'Forman Mahon

I am much
obliged to you for your
kind letter. and I am
extremely sorry that you
missed seeing Blacker Douglas.
When you were good enough
to call on him. at "The
Carlton Club." I have written
to him to-day. & asked him
to communicate with you. I
had no idea that he
thought of going to France.

I am afraid that Gibson
& Plunkett will be on the
side of the College. though I

am not quite certain -
as to their views in the
matter - — Blacker
Douglas holds in perpetuity
under the College. & has a
large estate in Kerry -

The tenure by which this estate
is held is (like ^{that of} other College
tenants) under various acts
of Parliament. & the whole
matter is rather complicated.
But of course he has got in
short pamphlet-form a
statement of the circumstances
of the College tenants. & I
think the point is this.
That the College authorities
are endeavoring to raise
the rents of their tenants.

while the Sub-Commissioners
are lowering the rents of
the occupying tenants. &
thus the College tenant is
ground between the two -

Thanking you very
much for your kindness.

I remain

Yours sincerely
R. W. C. Newes.

next to the question of
Irish Nationality, there
is no public question
regarding which I hold
stronger views than
regarding the abominable
infamy & demoralizing
influence of these Acts

Sincerely yours
Wm. W. W.

74 Abbey Street
Dublin
Mar 31/1883

My dear Sir,

I hope you will
be able to support
Mr Stansfeld's motion
regarding the Contagious
Diseases Act, on Tuesday
Apr 20th - "That this
House disapproves of the
Compulsory examination
of women under the C.
D. Acts". You will ex-
cuse me obtruding my
private opinions about
this matter on you; but,

