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 constituents duties of momentous importance. Ireland is challenged to an expression of the national sentiment upon the subject of home rule. The civilized 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 6th 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 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 in the manoeuvres of parties. I rely upon the moral power of the expression of a nation's will. Wherever 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 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 any Irish town, and while the village that is dignified with the title of the borough of Portadown with 180 electors has a voice in the national decision one-half as influential as that of the great community I address. 

I assure you it has been charged that the number of members of which I shall have occasion to speak at the meeting of the last Parliament would have been left to it. No appropriation has been made to the other Irish counties of the seats taken from us by the disfranchisement of Sligo and Carlow.

But against all these difficulties—the hurried and agitated response that Ireland will give to the appeal that is now made to us. I 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 opposition to express the same choice in the selection of the best conditions that might have been done if time had been given for preparation. But thus 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 considered, those of the men you elect will begin. For myself, I value a seat in Parliament only as it enables me to further the one object of that self-government which has secured the birth and recognition of the Irish people, under the name but less enervating name of Home Rule. At the National Conference I had the opportunity of speaking to the Irish nation on the nature of the value of election pledges—a system under which I think that the Irish representation might be set up to a system of education, in which the lowest voter would be the highest citizen. But, gentlemen, there are pledges which you have a right to expect—pledges which can be made and are recognized and have been made in the Union, and which, if we return a home Ruler, will be effective for the benefit of Ireland. Gentlemen, I think that it is not at all inconsistent with the facts considered, to make your remembrance to your candidates, to make your remembrance of the fact that the question of the 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 good from such independence of every English Ministry and party. For myself, gentlemen, I feel that you elected me upon this principle, and I believe that you have acted upon this principle, that I am under the obligations of the resolution of never asking or seeking any, the smallest favour from any Minister. Upon that resolution it is my firm purpose to act and if I can approach an Irish Minister sitting in and controlled by an Irish Parliament in College arithmetic, I think that you would find that the majority of our own candidates, I think that you would find that the majority of the candidates would be elected—I know that no sentiment of my question that might be elected in an English Parliament can give satisfaction to the Irish people—no, I am far from saying that while that Parliament has not representation adequate to the protection of the minorities, if I have occasion to which all our energies should be devoted—while I know that no sentiment of my question that might be elected in an English Parliament can give satisfaction to the Irish people. I am far from saying that while the Parliament has not representation adequate to the protection of the minorities, if I have occasion to which all our energies should be devoted—while I know that no sentiment of my question that might be elected in an English Parliament can give satisfaction to the Irish people. I am far from saying that while the Parliament has not representation adequate to the protection of the minorities, if I have occasion to which all our energies should be devoted—while I know that no sentiment of my question that might be elected in an English Parliament can give satisfaction to the Irish people. I am far from saying that while the Parliament has not representation adequate to the protection of the minorities, if I have occasion to which all our energies should be devoted—while I know that no sentiment of my question that might be elected in an English Parliament can give satisfaction to the Irish people.
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 we occupied on the day when the present movement originated, or 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, Jan 14th, 1874

Dear Sir,

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

I am

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Note: The signature is not legible]
February 12th, 1854

To my dear Father,

It is now quite evident that I have both been (most unintentionally) playing, or rather writing at Cape purposes. When you asked me if I had sec'd J. O. Hilliard, I distinctly answered I had not. Neither had my Brother. But I now think under the impression you wanted to ascertain whether either of us had seen John from him personally at a loan. Much not being the case, we both unhesitatingly answered
We had not... I trust misunderstanding you referred to the balance not remained in Court after the sale of the Estates: that balance (about £24,000) was lodged in the Bank. It was paid to my mother on her order.

Had I not fully explained myself at first, there would have been no quae pro quo in my part, as, in fact, the words adopted by me to Mr. Hillard, in my letter of December 9th of last year, viz: "I do not at all understand the Colonist'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.
IN THE MATTER OF THE BELGIAN DUTCH BITUMINOUS ROCK PAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 AND 1867.

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'Gormanahoon
13, Gresham Street, London, E.C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. on List.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In what character included.</th>
<th>Number of Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O'Gormanahoon</td>
<td>90 Min. Charlewick Adams &amp; Co</td>
<td>As a Contributory in his own right.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65 Mosley St.</td>
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</table>
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.

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 Shareholders 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,
Liquidator.
DRAFT RESOLUTION

To the

MATTER OF THE

PRELIMINARY

Notice to Vacant Location

CouncilMAN OF THE

AFTERNOON MEETING

RESOLUTION NO. 1

I have

Notice that the

CouncilMAN has

APPOINTED

I, the

Appraiser

with the

expense of

T. L. MILLER

Your obedient servant,

T. L. MILLER

Appraiser
British Embassy, St. Petersburgh.

January 26.

My dear O'Gorman,

One line to wish you luck in Y country, I see you are going again to Ennis. What an eye it is twice we met. And since I dined with you in Paris. You only tell me if you hits that fow shap. Simply when you knew her. Good luck to you.

E. H. Egerton.
I wrote them to my friend James Kelly Castle Bagot, to send one of his sons to reply. Only one of his sons had any ambition for a seat in Parliament, & that he would have a walk over in London. I hope to see your address in the Morning paper. Connected with Fernon & Bottoms, education, amends, waste lands, taxes, free & freedom for the Pope. Excuse me for this long tracting hoped to hear from you tomorrow. I am

Yours faithfully

Wm Clay

New January 28th 1874

Honored Sir: I am pleased to see by the Morning paper that you intend to stand for Kildare. At a meet of the Hilden Hounds on Saturday there was a dreadful commotion amongst the Highe folks. I returned home to see was it a fact. I immediately wrote to Sir Butt & to Sir John Gray to send me 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 vote come down this morning they are handed to the sheriff. I cannot find words to explain how grateful I feel even at the case that you are coming.
to represent us
There is not many in Ulster
Knows more about our Catholic
Conservative ideas than I do.
It was not from hearsay
It was not from hearsay
but from their own lips
I have
I wrote an Eogan myself of
a friend to ask him to stand
the great Ulster right Meeting
at the Stand house Carnar
I recollect well his answer

The fact of the matter is we
would send a Finsen from
the green of Waas to Parlia-
ment sooner than Eogan

Last July I asked
Mr. George Mannfield would
he stand for Ireland

At the next General
election He partially said
he would I then comman
to feel the County every once
while was for him in fact
If he stood under home
rule principals he would
have a walk over.
However he came to me two
months ago & told me I
Might not cause any more
for him that he would not
stand for home rule &
that nothing else would get
in in Ireland. I then
Wrote to the home rule
League & got no reply.
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 ............................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Charge</th>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1/3</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>1/6</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>1/9</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>2/-</td>
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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.

Telegram 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 two pence, 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.

Jas. Truscott & Son, London.
POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

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<th>Handed in</th>
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<tr>
<td>Queenstown</td>
<td>12 4 a.m.</td>
<td>M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>J. McAlister</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29 Lower Sackville St</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
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<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Message</th>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1/-</td>
<td>have wired you from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>on so does</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>to arranged</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>Mitchell has</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>2/-</td>
<td>for Cork</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
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<td>Telegrams</td>
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<td>Amount:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate:</td>
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<td>Total:</td>
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*Post Office Telegraphs*

Regulations for sending Telegrams and Message orders. In case of errors or mistakes on paying full the cost of transmission to India, the excess of the error being paid, the amount paid for transmission will be refunded on application to the Secretary.

Handed... on the 21st of...
POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHNS.

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

From

Charge

Word

20

1/-

25

1/3

30

1/6

35

1/9

40

2/-

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

No. of Message .............

Dated Stamp of

Delivering Office.

Received 1-15 M. Sent out at 2-36 M.

To

C. J. French


Jacksonville, I. T.

Sinn's

Guarantee is all right.

Send Telegraph reply by 1st. Post.

Train leaves this morning to attend public meeting tomorrow.
Irish Home Rule League

January 31 - 1874

Council Meeting

Received:

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 German Member has at length consented to become the Candidate on Home Rule Principles at the Municipal Election for the Borough of Ennistymon.

Mitchell Henry

Chairman

A.P. Lemington
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 30 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 Staicpole 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 Staicpole 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 Staicpole. This gentleman, who came from England, was (I suppose) under the erroneous impression that Mr Staicpole was a member of the League; and as many League members who were able were contributing he thought so wealthy a man as Mr Staicpole 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
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 Magesterial Terror in Ennis. Police invested with plenipotentiary powers to arrest and imprison by Crown Prosecutor clique. Lynch just arrested for hissing Whig O'Brien.
Embarrassed with myself again I am sure the Ogyms, Others will take this view of the matter. When I read this letter please Censor it in my best regards and believe yours sincerely Joseph Sailors

Thee: Call: 1st
21 Feb 1874

My dear Mr. Mitchell King

I believe everything for the better I had the oportunity of consulting one or two friends, yesterday at seven o'clock theirs opinions coincide with mine, that in the present circumstances it is better not to stand any revolution
to any party in

Europe, you are

aware that matters

stand between

us and Stockpoole,

small letters have

passed between him

and Master in

his capacity as our

secretary. The

Correspondence of

our own; and

he expresses

himself, and

in any mean terms, as yourself

satisfies, we

fear them, that

any resolution of

our Council, if

transmitted to

any party in

Europe, would in

all probability be

exhibited, which

would center

fate the dying
Dear Mr. [Name],

I am informed that you are a gentleman of discerning taste in the fine arts. It is my pleasure to inform you that a rare and exquisite painting recently came to my attention, which I believe would greatly enhance the decor of your establishment.

The painting in question is a masterpiece by [Artist's Name], a renowned painter of the [Artistic Movement]. It depicts a scene from [Historical or Literary Event], capturing the essence of [Mood or Theme] with incredible detail and emotion. The colors are vibrant and the brushwork is masterful, making it a true testament to the artist's skill.

I am enclosed with a proposal for the purchase of this painting, which I believe would be a valuable addition to your collection. The price is [Price], and I am confident that you will find the investment worthwhile given the quality and historical significance of the artwork.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am eager to provide any assistance you may need.

Thank you for considering this offer. I look forward to your prompt response.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
Newspaper, which you
sent to Victoria, — I
was sorry to see that
you had been wounded
at Erin's Bay such a small
majority — if it had been
a large one I should not
have felt so much.—
There must have been
some damned frecky —
I am sure of it from
what I read — however
Hope your party will
petition against the rebels
of your friends aye you call in
"Willy Stockport" Salvo
due 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 rule myself — in fact
I am half a one now — My
fear is that with Home rule
you would not only be getting
at calling each other thots
but that you would have

Rome Rule
and that would be the devil
2 Flavden 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 Queen’s Bench, which I wrote in conjunction with my friend Sir Colley, Scotland, The Law of Fixtures and Dilapidations Ecclesiastical and Lay the 3rd Edition of which is now being prepared for the press. I
prepared and passed thru the press for Mr. now Mr. Justice Lush, the second Edition of Saunders' Reading Evidence containing 3,000 closely printed pages I have prepared and published in conjunction with Mr. T. Cox. The Law & Practice of Registration of Elections which is now in its 12th 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 Haidari and Manis 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 Common 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 Reader of Grosvend for 25 years. I beg to refer your Lordship to the Judge of the

Probate and Divorce Court, Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. Justice Buam, 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 obedient Humble Servant,

[Signature]
Bandon 18th

EO 5th March 1874

Dear O'Gorman Mahan,

As my father is in bed suffering from a Rheumatic attack I am sure you will be pleased to hear that I have just returned from London.

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 you are on tour and have just been telegraphed for a cheque for £50

A request to himself for 200 to be paid as a Member of the League he was balloted for, a dinner ticket of course was also fair but there is no extraordinary part of the transaction. I am in the habit of forwarding or indeed I believe sending to him letters of correspondence because he published in the local journal which I have the privilege to be able to do.

Mr. Martin is published in the local journal which I am told amounts to an apology by the latter on the part of the League for sending you down whilst they represent to contest the Boro'. I shall not be able to sell copies of the journal hence I have been told by Mr. Martin's solicitor to the Petitioners that he is prepared to make the case for the absence of a member.
as the point relies on as sufficient to upset the return of laps
avowel he just told me that he did not do anything about it
I'm afraid it is now too late
do have any steps taken

would you make inquiries
as the correspondence to which I refer
please drop me a line
on the subject.

Yours truly

[Signature]

The V.P. of Canada, Montreal, B.C.

29th December

[Signature]
Stratheden House,  
Hyde Park S.W.  

Saturday

My dear uncle,

I came over here with much of my life's burden but I am not pleased with the result. The same man, Mr. But - the same as well as I do -

of my impatience - with But -

the case as well as I do -

P.S. By the way, you know the Major dined here the other day - and has a Park in town - and has a house in Park you know - He did not approve of my impatience - with But -

Mr Henry.
Dr. was very friendly.

Dr. was very friendly.

You must understand... much in the expression.

If you can see me.

May it be well.

May it be well.

If you will please us.

If you will please us.

Do not draw from my eye.

Do not draw from my eye.

If I return.

If I return.

I am not familiar with.

I am not familiar with.

Church in Yorick.

Church in Yorick.

6.7" x 4.5" image of a handwritten letter. The handwriting is cursive and difficult to read, with some words and phrases obscured or damaged.

Some sections of the letter are legible, such as:

- Dr. was very friendly.
- You must understand... much in the expression.
- If you can see me.
- May it be well.
- Do not draw from my eye.
- Church in Yorick.

However, the majority of the text is not clear due to the quality of the image and the style of handwriting.
Spring Castle
Ballycraggane 13th
29th January 1874

My dear Mr. C.
I beg to give you the
on last night on
My return from
Mr. Broke's Villiness
Castle with whom
I spent a few days
for the hunting in the
neighbourhood of
Athlone. It is too late

To reply by post.
We had one Christine
Brother of his son and
some more Clare men.
The farmer at Big
farm. I cannot
say whether to go to
Howth or Dunveen.
I will have to go to
Dublin during term.
I never think of fine
except when compelled
and especially when
done not own flitch.
In Caste. Besides one
Very busy with the
spring work having
over 70 acres still fallow
which requires constant
care, especially in
this very precarious
weather at a very
critical time.

Written by loath
in blindest regard

Yours ever
faithfully

[Signature]
The O. M. Inn
ready cash at once and shall as be accepted by us a high compliment that we shall ever hold in our grateful collections by you.

I am the agamon Mahon yours most respectfully
Michael Corcoran
Secretary of trade.

Ennis April 14th, 14

The agamon Mahon

Honor Sir most respectfully take the liberty of addressing you in the following subject, but before I do so I wish you Sir to understand that neither myself nor the friends of whose 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.

In this we done as a matter of duty which we as Irishmen owe to our dear country conscientiously believing that you a Catholic an Ennis man a Patriot of proved fidelity & faith and fatherland the living hero 20 to whose talents, valor and courage the Catholics of this Empire are indebted under the great O'Connell for the freedom of our sacred altars & Laws in the words of one of Ireland greatest...
In the brilliant seat it stands today

To prove the Majesty of the soul of the

Algonquin Nation - for the man for

Whome myself and many other 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 tribe or influence his name is James

Kennedy Cartwright by trade and is a member of our CongregatedBody - he

Held a farm of about 9 acres near Enn

Cahencalla under a lease of the life of

The late Mr. Barkley who died on the 24th

Of last March when it fell into the

Ownership of Mr. Richard Stakpool of

Eden vale who most mercifully came on

The 25th 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

Considered the place value for even

High influence was brought to upon him

By 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 man or the Bogan are

More open to Christian sentiments nothing

Would satisfy but the pound of flesh he

Got up the land and he gave to his

Driver - This poor man paid $5.5 fine out the place when he got up just the last

Labour and Money to put the Land in

Heart and here is Tyranny and Robbery

Legallised by British in Ireland and I say is a strong argument in favour of

Home rule - For we hear you come into possession of a small place here

in Drumheller and so we wish to know

Will you either sell it or let it all we

Require is the presence as by the above

You must see my friends entitle to and

Whatever sum of money you consider the

Place value for it shall be paid down
Enns  April 22 - 74

The German Mahon

Honor Sir I respectfully take the liberty of enquiring 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 Slackpoole 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 Enns that all we wanted was the preference 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 seems
we believe is a certain to be fulfilled
by you as that the surmises we hope
in an answer from you as soon as
your convenience which will confer upon
some of your devoted friends here a high
compliment.

I am your respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary of State
Sraigford Castle,
April 25th 1874

My dear Colonel Mabon,

I recided your letter this morning.

Papa desires me to say that he only desires a receipt for one
Mr. M. Benezet having
the Aap and Pecilces.
I hope come on, so that he cannot... yet have the chance he is to go to Dublin. Handled by Papa to Madame is best love for you. Believe me.

Affection yours,

[Signature]
Dr.

Mahon v Hilliard 1844 $60.00

1874
1871
June 16 To Cash paid for 14 $40.00 8
Cord L. 3 pcs 1
Aug. 17 To Cone. L. 2 pcs Sold 160 19 1
28 To Cash paid Christian Mahon 118 9 8

1874
June 9
1874
June 9
By Cash rec'd of Osborne Hilliard
George Macdonald
Thomas Brett Hyneey
644.5.6
9 By do do do
1285.5.1
16 By Consolidated £3 pence
1 By Cash of Osborne Hilliard
George Macdonald
Thomas B. Hyneey
841.8.6
1st Pay n for 160.19.1 Consd. £3 11/2d 148.9.8
In the High Court of Justice.
Chancery Division.

Vice Chancellor Malins

Between — Christina Maria O'Mahon (since deceased), the wife of
Ja'k. Patk. O'Mahon, by Wm. Ramsey Thomas — Plaintiff
Osborn Hilliard and others, Defendants.

I, make oath and say — that Colonel Ja'k. Patk. O'Mahon, commonly
so 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 25th day July 1870 was alive on the fifth
day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty, as I know from
having seen and conversed with him this day at Ennis
in said County —
In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division
Vice Chancellor, Masters

Between Christiana Nevisiton (since deceased), the wife of Joseph Nevisiton, by
Henry Thomas, her next friend — Plaintiff, and Romeo Nevisiton,
George Nevisiton, T. Brett Hurstboy, the D.L. of Lilburn, N. H. of Spenn,
Brabon, Defendants

24th January, 1874. Before the Court.

I, William Nevisiton, J.P., of the县 of Wiltshire, in the County of Wiltshire, do deposing to
the truth of the following facts, viz.: —

On the 7th day of October, 1873, the said plaintiff, Christiana Nevisiton, by
Henry Thomas, her next friend, instituted a suit in the County Court of the
County of Wiltshire, against the said defendant, Romeo Nevisiton, for
wrongful conversion of goods, and for an injunction to restrain the
defendant from further converting the goods, etc.

The said plaintiff, however, died on the 23rd day of January, 1874, and
the said suit was dismissed.

Whereupon, the said defendant, Romeo Nevisiton, by Henry Thomas, his next friend,
has applied to the Court for an order for the return of the goods, etc.

The said defendant, however, has been unable to produce the said goods,
and has therefore applied to the Court for an order for the return of the
same.

I, therefore, deposing to the truth of the foregoing facts,

Sworn at the Bank, King Street,

24th day of October, 1874.

Witness: William Nevisiton
J.P.
Kylemore Castle,
Galway.

25 May 1874

My dear Friend,

I duly received your letter, thought to have answered it before, but my movements are yet uncertain - hence -

I am intensely lazy. I have been occupying in the greatest degree of the place - I

think I have been done for up - but am getting rigorous again.

I will write to you when
I have no plans as regards
leaving this -

are now much back until

Tell -

I hope you will catch your

have Hilliard to make him

Please write soon.

With love,

[Signature]
June 10, 1774

To the Freeman's Journal

I am, 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, which we did not the last opportunity of mentioning him with through the old Hurley 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
Governor, Iolan

Believe me,
faithfully,

What is

Treasurer to

Respectfully,
your

Agreed upon and to the

 proprietary, as it Touches one and

treated to as Touch Touch

Radio topics you will have

invasion and self

of the

Wholly yours
crown.
54, Dame Street, Dublin 6 June 1874

Col. O'Flanagan

Bought of Kenny & Owens

MERCHANT TAILORS
Hunting Breeches and Habit Makers
INTRODUCERS OF THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS AT 16, THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

$11/6d. Extra on Item 31

Paid

20