Board Meeting Friday July 4th 1879 3 P.M.  

The Lombard Building Society,  
(Offices of Russell Crowe & Co.)  

151, Cannon Street.  

London, July 1st 1879  

Cash Statement for Month ending June 30th.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June'79 Receipts</th>
<th>Payment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balaun on hand</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advances for</td>
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidental</td>
<td>12 6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share ap (Bonus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery ap</td>
<td>18 2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Survey fees</td>
<td>3 3</td>
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<td>Incidental</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>17 7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit &amp; Loss ap</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law charges</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>133 8 3</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June'79 Payments</th>
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<tr>
<td>Royal Exchange Bank</td>
<td>416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipal Bank</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Exchange</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown &amp; Co</td>
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<td>Total Payments</td>
<td>849 3</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payee</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Royal Exchange Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipal Bank C.4P</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Commercial Business</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>Sun Building Society</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>10 17.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total             | 1135 8 3 |

£
2d. July 1879

My dear Lebanon,

I have not forgotten the subject of our conversation, but not being aware that there was any hurry for a day or two, I have been waiting for an opportunity to speak to a particular member of the...
I am glad to hear from Mr. Bannner that they are willing to meet your wishes by discriminating your bill with briskote, and I would suggest that we should make it payable at his bankers.

Hoping that you are well with Kind

Colonel

The O'morgan, Alhambra M.P.
6 Dollar Street
Gourdon
7th July 1879

Sir,

I have put the name of your acquaintance, and I trust I will put in every respect pleased by asking a favour at your hands; though personally unknown to you, yet Sergeant, you are known to me from having the pleasure of hearing you speak at the great Chartist meeting held in Chatham in 1826—also the late Messrs. Collins, Wyse, Thistle and Steel. I recognised you in 1830 coming out of King's Hotel in Bond Street, London.

John Gorman
Calcutta

Gorman, Mahoney Co.

My friend kindly consent to got to Stanley the accompanying menu, and to buy a few presents to your private in our behalf, saying in his presence the unreservedly subscription of Captain and such as I Chalmers, Bennett, Gray, much greatly obliged me and others officers.
I feel however that this knowledge of your does not warrant me in intruding my request, and I hope you will forgive me for doing so.

Owing in receipt of a retired al
obraume as Donlin master of m
oline put to the rank of Captain, a
and being also in receipt of a C
Chelsea for five service in a m
substantiate point, I have had a
some reason to feel that my p
position as a retired officer is m
not considered consistent with t
the status of a Chelsea Pensioner, a
and your great care for a great o
obligation in me and others simila
ly circumstanced, if you would h
kindly speak privately to Colonel S
Stanley, and urge in his attention

The justice and propriety of consoli
dating into one allowance the retired
pay and Chelsea pension of retired o
ficers who at present have m
them separately and from separate D
Department.

It is not extreme diffidence
and reluctance I (or strange to o
you) venture to make this request, b
but I am compelled to do so from m
a settled conviction that no retired o
officers especially those into the m
rank of Captain, will ever be recog
nized as such in society so lon
as they remain Chelsea P
Pensioners, among whom are some
men of the lowest grades.

My speaking privately to Colonel S
Stanley, is by any means you may m
think best to attend to and in v
view, you would render great help t
to all officers situated as I am, but
and friends through Clare are surprised why you are not raising your voice in the house and taking part in the debates carried out on the two important questions of Education and the Land, they consider that you possess as much talent if not more than many of those who are distinguishing themselves by coming forward you would please and satisfy your friends. Colonel I have the Colonel to be your faithfully,
M. G. Cannam, Secretary of Trade.

Ennis July the 8th 79

Colonel and Sir-man better H.O.

Colonel I would have replied sooner but been with the Captain when he was writing. I gave him my views upon the subject of your letter which I believe he conveyed to you. Colonel I am proud to inform you that no man is more deeply in the hearts of the people of Clare than Lord Francis Conyngham. It may be truly said of that nobleman what was said of the Geraldines of old that he is more Irish than the Irish themselves, for his proved fidelity to the cause of Ireland is not forgotten by the national party also by his humble and gentle
manner when he comes amongst the people and also that of his amiable lady has won for them the respect and esteem of all Claremen. I assure you Colonel, he seems to forget his rank and high position when he comes amongst us like St. Paul he makes himself all to all by which he has gained all Claremen.

Colonel had his Lordship came. It was not my intention that any demonstration would meet at the train for his health and Lady that of his amiable is not strong and secondly it would be the means of gathering all the fair legions of emmies after him to annoy and disgrace all our proceedings a class that ten thousand of such would be value nor have they any influence and justice of the many influence and justice they had they would live and betray.

Colonel of his Lordship came we were determined to let him in privately but after a day or two to convey a county meeting of all the Nationalists of Clare from all parts of the country with bands and banners bring him from Breen Park into Ennis with a platform in front of the monument where he could address the people also an address would be presented to him this course was adopted before with him and would reflect more credit to the People and honour on his Lordship.

Colonel the case of patt Egan that you refer to in your letter is a case of both humanity and justice if he was restored his own land which his father held and I feel no doubt that you would be only glad to have it within your power to serve a poor family. Colonel you suppressed
effect, that all are
literally disposed
at your place having
Your Voice in Parliam-
ent over 10 minutes since,
a sentence of conclusion
principles repeated, no
substance the account
of the latter feeling.
I am disappointed which pleased
all who supported you above
never speaking adding that
this feeling is spreading so fast
the party concerned are so
accustomed for another reason.
If you desire this Warracoo
may succeed. Other times
May succeed. Other times

My dear Chief-
Malden shows
me your letter. What
you state as to So. Louis
Have known to be the
case for over six weeks
It was fully confirmed
yesterday by a Mr. Dar
Motown of Labasheda.

In a conversation with him.

This Mr. Molong told me he voted on last occasion for Peter O'Brien, that he did so solely to repay a very great act of gratuitous leisure to him. Also that his father said to him on leaving out of his house:

"Well go off if you vote against O'Brien. Why you are the son of mine."

Most important

In the past few weeks, there had been communications from several of you supported to the
London
18 July 1879

My dear Lord Colonel the
O'Gorman Mahon has asked me
to give him a letter of introduction
to you, not venturing to
I am, my dear

Wellington

The Earl Chancellor

remind you of
his former acquaintance, with you which he thinks you may have forgotten.

Lately pleasures in seeing you that I have known him for years and with great satisfaction.
The Lord Chancellor

Wellington
Post Office Medical Officers etc.

23 Patrick Street, Dublin.
16th July 1877.

Colonel "The O'Gorman-Mahon," M.P.

Sir,

I must respectfully beg to solicit the favour of your support and influence in my case when it comes before the House of Commons on Mr. Dyer Gray's motion, notice of which has already been given, and which he has very kindly informed me he will submit to the House during the present Session. The following is a summary of the case. For upwards of nine years I was in the service of the General Post Office, Dublin, and was for nearly four years of that time attached to the American Steamer Service running between Dublin and Queenstown. On the 19th of March 1877 an accident occurred to the mail Train by the breaking of an axle and I then received injuries which prevented me from attending to duty for some time. Litigation ensued and I obtained a Award against the Railway Company for £50 damages and costs in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 15th of June following. At the trial the Post Office Medical Officer, Dr. Tole, who never gave me any medical aid whatsoever, and against whom...
I had submitted a Bill for medical attendance and medicines
on the 10th of May previously, some forward at a witness
in the interest of the Railway Company and stated that, in his
opinion, I had been suffering from hypochondriacal illnesses
and not from the effects of injuries received in the accident
and that I had been so suffering in his opinion for upwards of two
years and that he had "always" reported as to the Rail Office
Authorities from the time I went out on the Trailing Service.

Part of that statement I know to be false, having seen some of
the certificates myself; another party can prove the rest to be untrue.
And, moreover, from information conveyed to me I am in a
position to state that, since a few days subsequent to the
trial, the very Authorities to whom he stated he had been so
reporting denied to the Railway Company (in reply to a communication
from the latter on the subject) that Dr. Filer had ever made such
statement to them until after the Railway accident. Formed
for his vanity but that is not all. Dr. Filer's evidence at the
trial was so confused and contradictory that the Lord Chief
Justice when changing the Jury, said his statement was not only
inconsistent, but contrary to reason and common sense, and,
finally designated him as a Medical Detective, a term which,
coming from so eminent and so respected an authority, speaks
volumes.
columns for itself. On my recovery, however, I resumed duty and reported the circumstances of the case to the Solicitor-General (though the Controller, which is the rule), at the same time explaining that the same stopped from my salary during my absence from duty, though illness, after the Railway accident had occurred, and that the medical expenses incurred were paid by the Department, and was praying that his Lordship might be pleased to cause some inquiry to be made into the manner in which Dr. John discharged his duties towards the amounts of the Department entitled to his gratuitous services. On the 15th of September I got an attack of measles and diarrhoea which were constant at the time, but declined to have anything whatever to do with Dr. John under the then existing circumstances, and furnished certificates to the Department from Dr. Smythe (to whom) and Dr. Dominick Tormey that he was to the cause of illness. On the 31st of September I received a communication from the Controller acquainting me in a manner in my application that the Secretary in London had been pleased to direct that the same stopped from my salary during my illness from the effects of the Railway accident be refunded, which was done accordingly. There was no mention however, of the medical Bills so I expressed my dissatisfaction at the result and intimated my intention of appealing direct to
to the Postmaster-General on the subject which I was then, according to the rule of the Service, at liberty to do. Dr. T. on learning this it appears, shrelled up his old tone of illusional argument and, notwithstanding the fact of having furnished overwhelming medical evidence to the Department from Dr. Smyth, Dr. Napier, Dr. Pocock, and Dr. Donegall they in fact that I was in no way whatever disabled from discharging the duties of my situation and that the illusional argument then was purely fictitious, and offered to defray my own expense to send from London for the purpose of being examined there by any of a Board of Dr.'s, whom the London authorities might be pleased to appoint, nevertheless before I had time to enter into direct communication with the Postmaster-General I was compelled to retire from the Service on gratuity, the granting of which in face of the medical evidence which I had furnished and the want of a special Jury is clearly contrary to the intent and meaning of the provisions of the Impeachment Act. Having regard to the express terms of the Act, I respectfully submit the award is entirely illegal. I may here state that in every case of Railway accident in which officers of the Post Office were injured and sued the Railway Company for compensation.
Compensation—Cardforst, Darby, Daley, and Hilliardo—Dr. John turned up a Constitutional, and, as was clearly established by medical evidence, a fictitious disease, and ought to disqualify them for further duty under the provisions of the Compensation Act, with the view, no doubt, of intimidating others from doing the Railway Company for compensation in future. This is quite patent from the fact that another officer, Mr. James Layne, who also met with an accident on the Railway whilst in the discharge of his official duty, was threatened with instant dismissal from the Railways Service if he attempted to take any legal steps against the Railway Company. Referring again to the Compensation Act, I would respectfully point out that under the provisions of that Act, an officer under 60 years of age must be, from infirmity of mind or body, permanently (or likely to be) disabled from discharging the duties of his situation in order to legalize an award of a Gratuity or Compensation Allowance by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. I would also respectfully point out that the medical evidence of permanent incapacity in each case, must be of the clearest nature (as shown by the Act) and the certificates which I furnished to the Department been laid before the Lords of the Treasury, I do not believe their Lordships would have made an award in my case, but would, on the contrary have rejected it.
repudiated the whole transaction as a disingenuous attempt to destroy a public servant. Had these certificates even reached the Solicitor-General, simultaneously with the Jutie report, together with any statement of the result of the trial in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 15th of June previously, I am sure, of opinion his lordship would have evinced the idea of compelling me to retire from the office, at least on the grounds of mental or physical disability. I can here state, that one and a very important one, too, of my medical certificates was "defaced" in the Post Office in Dublin. It was in the Sorting Office and never left it, from the 14th of September until the 9th of November, six days after the order of the Treasury had made the award, and could not then be found, when applied for subsequently by the London Authorities. This is admitted by the Solicitor-General in his recent letter in a letter undated the 1st of January 1878, which is now in the possession of Mr. David Grey M.P. In another case of Railway accident which was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench subsequent to mine and in which a Mail Guard, Mr. Hilliard was injured, an account was being prepared for the information of the Treasury, as was done successfully in my case—on the strength of the Jutie's representations—misrepresentations they turned out as usual—that he was labouring from "Constitutional Rheumatic Gout." but Mr. Hilliard on leaving this
this and representing the facts of the case himself, direct to the Postmaster-General the question of his Reorganization was made, pending the result of the trial. The result of the trial demonstrated clearly that Dr. Jellicoe's theory, to say the least of it, was as purely

chemical as in his (Hilliard’s) case as it was in all those that preceded it, and he was allowed to resume duty in his former capacity. From this the question naturally suggests itself—Why accept the verdict in the case of one officer as conclusive proof of the

total invalidity of Dr. Jellicoe’s theory and allow him to resume duty and compel another to retire from the service on the report of the same gentlemen whose certificate and opinion had not only been acquiesced

in public Court, but now tacitly admitted by the Department itself to be worthless? To act consistently, Hilliard should also have been

compelled to retire from the service, a step which would have

regard to established facts, be morally unjust and contrary to the provisions of the Reorganization Act. I may also mention

that Dr. Jellicoe renders no medical aid whatever to the officers

of the Department entitled to his quotational services, and now to

exonerate himself from blame for the negligence, states that he

gives the officers, when ill afield, a fortnight or a month’s leave,

and that when he comes at the expiration of the time mentioned

in his certificate—say a month—he finds that they have their

own medical service and then he does not wish to interfere.
But what can they do in the interval unless they wait in a arbitrary
casier? From experience the officers entitled to his gratuitous
know perfectly well that they will get no medical aid, whatever,
from Dr. John. Some of them, therefore subscribe to Dr. M'Dowell
for that professional attendance and advice for which Dr. John is
receiving the public money; and others, when necessary, callin
private practitioners. They have no other alternative unless go
to hospital, as many of them, including myself, have had to
do from time to time. In fact the office of Medical officer in
the Dublin Post office is a complete “Travesty,” and I may be
excused for adding an “Imposture,” the duties connected
therewith having dwindled down to what the Lord Chief Justice
was pleased to designate as those of a “Detective: His Postmaster.
General in answering Mr. Gwynn’s question on the 17th of January
said that he saw no reason to doubt that the view taken by
Dr. John in Hillier’s case was not justified by the facts,
whereas all the facts, if only examined, show very clearly that
it is not only a complete want of professional skill, but actually
absence of ordinary common intelligence, or otherwise, not too,
that can explain Dr. John’s very extraordinary proceedings
in regard to the officers of the Department entitled to his
patronage services. Can eleven Dr., including some of the
most
most eminent in the profession be hopelessly wrong, and few special cases and some of the Judges of the Superior Courts, be complete fools and the best office Medical Office, Dr. Toler, the Solomon of the Nineteenth century? Making every allowance for Dr. Toler's incapacity, and, having regard to the fact that he is partly deaf and nearsighted, nevertheless, it is doubtful in the extreme that he could be so purely stupid as to mistake the symptoms of any case arising out of a Railway accident. At Milliard's trial, however, D. Toler had to use a stethoscope to enable him to hear the questions of counsel, and although repeatedly asked, failed to identify me as being one and the same man whom he had only about two previously reported as being "very competent" and consequently unfit for further duty. Pressed on the point to show the proof that his labouring from blindness of vision he declared that he did not know he would it mean whether I was or not. Dr. Toler is supposed to have shown me for upwards of nine years and having regard now to his own "own" testimony, how can it I respectfully submit, expressly contended that I am at all one and the same man mentioned in his certificate. There are others of the same and similar-sounding names in the county. Strange, however, to this may appear, it is nevertheless neither romance nor exaggeration, but a simple statement of facts.
facts. The Attorney-General in answering Mr. Grey's question also said that the letter addressed to headquarters containing the result of the inquiry that had taken place in my case, caused strongly to confirm Dr. Toole's views, but the Post Office authorities in Dublin (Dr. Toole's intimate friends) compiled statement in the support of his theory about me, a man whom Dr. Toole himself "knew" only about time previously, he did not know.

Comment on such a philosophical proceeding, most respectfully submit, would be perfectly superfluous. It might here be proper to state that a few days subsequent to Mr. Gray giving notice of motion in my case, Dr. Toole felt suddenly carried with Rheumatic Gout on his eye, disease of those organs being the only plea which can, having regard to established facts be solemnly offered in explanation of his very extraordinary proceedings and I would not now be the least surprised to hear of a case of mistaken identity, some other theory being put forward, with the view of extricating him from the dilemma. It would not be the first time that Dr. Toole shuffled out of "stepping" public certificates when challenged. It is significant reason to note that Dr. Toole never discovered that the Rheumatic Gout on his eyes was of such serious type as to render it necessary for him to obtain leave of absence and...
put on "Blue Goggles" and get his duty performed by another medical practitioner (Dr. Montgomery) until 1st June. Gray was
given notice of his intention to bring my case under the attention of the House of Commons and move that an independent inquiry
be instituted into the reasons of my removal from the Service.
In conclusion, I respectfully beg to point out that it is
to be sent a drift with a gratuity on purely fictitious grounds,
after spending nearly ten years of the best of my lifetime in the
public service, and therefore in the interest of right and justice
earnestly and respectfully appeal to you to support my reso-
motion for an inquiry into the case when it comes before the House
of Commons and I shall feel so far under the royal obligation.
The Maloney and other inquiries have clearly demonstrated
the justice of having a Court of Inquiry a Commission of some
kind independent of Departmental influence, to investigate cases
of this nature. The report of the Continental Commander
Bell who was ashore at Spithead about a year and
a half ago for "Iniquity" the written defence of a
Court-martial officer, because it implicated himself and other
Iniquity officers in transactions concerning their rank and position
does shew the justice of having some such Court a Commission in
the interest of the humble class in the public Service. Privilege may
an essential for the protection of those who act beseige in the discharge of a public duty and for the public interest, but in the hands of an unscrupulous man, it has become a dangerous weapon in the public act and his means. He who would designate subordinate, without reason or justification, a Blackguard and Ruffian, discards his statement as insincere, insidious mischief, a preposterous abuse, a threat to get him put in "H.O.N." a prelude to a case upon which litigation was pending in one of the Superior Courts is hardly the man from whom impartial justice can be expected, and who it is neither right nor just should be allowed to act in the double capacity of accuser and judge. Begging to be assured for taking the liberty of addressing you on the subject and requesting the necessity which compels me to do so.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Most Obedient and Humble Servant,

John Daly.

P.S.

Dr. Iler after "meaning" that Hilliard, in his opinion had been suffering from "constitutional rheumatic pain" and not from the effects of injury admitted an error examination, that he never examined him during his illness, nor for some years previously, but, understanding this, the Postmaster-General said in reply to Mr. Gray that he saw no reason to doubt that the trouble caused by Dr. Iler was not justified by the facts, his statement was evidently mistaken by the public authorities.
OFFICES OF "THE NATION" AND "THE WEEKLY NEWS."
90, Middle Abbey St., Dublin. 12th July 1849

To the Proprietor, Dr.

PARTICULAR NOTICE TO PERSONS REMITTING OR PAYING MONEY.
Remit Money in Post Office or Bank Orders, Postage, Stamps, Coin or Notes will be sent entirely at the sender's risk, and if lost will not be allowed for by this Office. Obtain a Receipt on the printed Office form, duly signed, as no credit will be allowed by the Proprietor for money for which such Receipt cannot be produced.

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<tr>
<td>20f</td>
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</table>

To one year to Nation due 18th May 1879 12/6

To one year to Young relief 8.0

MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO T. D. SULLIVAN.
With your Remittance please enclose this Account which will be returned you receipted.
64 Stepmoore St.
Kens. Park
July 15 1799

My dearest C.B.

Permit me to express you what you wished to see. I see no necessity for Rees to remain for Tuesday. I go to L. for Somerset, and shall get one.
order for the money
that day, will you
help me to it?
Anna. I leave this
for your Goldsberry
Thank you.
Mr. Providence
The Irish Home Rule League
Offices 24 D'Olier Street
Dublin 16 July 1879

Dear Sir,

There have been directed by
the Council to prepare for the
following resolutions adopted by them
at their meeting on yesterday 27

Moved by: Doctor Kenny
Seconded by: Thomas Ryan

"That inasmuch as the people
of Ennis have not as yet held
any meeting to consider the vacancy
in their Borough, this Council appoints
a Committee to enter into communication
with the Electors of Ennis, and that
the further consideration of the subject
be adjourned
Saturday next 19th Inst at 8.16"
My dear Coln,

For the sake of old acquaintance, I am sure you will not refuse "Andrew Kerin" of Ballyalla's "Grand Small Subscription towards the Orris Race."

We are going to publish a list of subscribers in the local paper. I should not like to see your name absent.

Nearly all the Sentry, have subscribed from the up to & 5 - anything you wish to send me, we shall be much obliged for.

We have a great number up for the Borowsh - I suppose you are not interested in any of them -

Yours truly,

Andrew

[Signature]

Colonel

The Ormonde House of Commons
POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

If the accuracy of this Telegram (being an Inland Telegram) is doubted, it will be repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission; and, if found to be incorrect, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams. 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 number so paid for, the Sender of the reply must pay for such excess.

N.B.—This Form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

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

Handed in at the Shel Hotel Dublin 10 a.m., Received here at 80, 38 a.m., Delivering Office.

From Capt. G. J. Mahon
N. United Service Club
Dublin

To Col. Sir J. O'G. Mahon
Hanover Square
London

Dyed with Seage last night and agrees thorough
with Michael Correspondence
which he will explain by this post

[Signature]
In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Fry at Chambers

The 24th day of July 1879

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867
and
In the Matter of the Lombard Deposit Bank Limited.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company and upon hearing the Solicitors for the Applicant and for Robert William Crane, Richard Ramson, James Patrick Maher, W. Collinson, and Charles Perry and upon hearing W. J. Allen and James Peto severally in person and upon reading two orders dated the 28th day of August 1878 and the 9th day of October 1878 the Chief Clerk Certifies dated the 7th day of July 1879 an Affidavit of Payton Pagden, Clerk to the said Official Liquidator filed 10th day of July 1879 and the Exhibits marked respectively A and B thereto referred to and an Affidavit of Henry Armstrongfilby filed the said 10th day of July 1879. It is Ordered that a Call be made on all the Contributors of the said Company and that the amount thereof be the amount remaining unpaid on the shares held by each Contributor respectively the particulars whereof are stated in the Schedule hereto. And it is Ordered that each such Contributor do on or before the 25th day of August 1879 pay into the Bank of England to the Account of the Official Liquidator of the Lombard Deposit Bank Limited the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call.

E. W. Walker
Chief Clerk.

[Signature]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate of Pay</th>
<th>Amount due</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Mahon</td>
<td>48 Holborn Street</td>
<td>Retired Officer</td>
<td>£100</td>
<td>£235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patrick</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.W. Walker  
Chief Clerk
In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867

In the Matter of the Lombard Deposit Bank Limited.

The amount due from you James Patrick Graham in respect of the call made by the within Order is the sum of £235. 0. 0 which sum is to be paid by you into the Bank of England to the Account mentioned in the said Order. You can pay the same in person or through a Banker or other Agent; but this Notice and Copy Order must be produced at the Bank upon such payment and the Cashier of the Bank will upon receiving the same deliver to you a Certificate of the payment in numbered Y 4 signed by the said Cashier. In order to prevent proceedings being taken against you for non-payment you must immediately upon such payment give written notice of the payment and of the date thereof to be given to me as the Official Liquidator of the said company at my Office 1234 Poultry in the City of London.

Dated this 5th day of August 1879

J. F. Child

Official Liquidator.

To James Patrick Graham Esquire

Dr. F.
In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division

In the Matter of the
Companies Act 1867 and
In the Matter of The
Lombard Deposit Bank Limited

Order for Call and
Notice accompanying same

Plunkett & Leader
70, F. Paul's Church Yard
London, E.C.