Hemsing Vicarage
May 1884

I have respectfully but very earnestly request you, before you give your vote or the deceased Wife's sister marriage will, to read and give attention to the
subjoined letter of Archbishop Cranmer written in answer to an application for
Marriage with a Niece-in-law—where one degree further removed in affinity
has a Sister-in-law. You will observe he considers such unions to be
not permitted by the word of God.

The Scriptural argument against the Bill is too much put aside; many
not observing that the prohibitions in Leviticus, with the necessary collateral
deductions from them, are not mere Jewish rules, but radical reforms of
the "abominable customs" of the men of Egypt & Canaan which "defiled
the land" (Deut. 18:3. 27-30); many also being misled by the idea that
Marriage is allowed with a Brother-in-law & therefore, by parity of reason,
with a bride's sister, not knowing that the former union is explicitly for
bidden (Deut. 25:5, 8; 20:21) and that the supposed "brother" in Dn. 23:8,
Matt. 22:24 is, as your margin reading gives it, "next kinsman" and
not utter kinsman.

Archbishop Cranmer, who was a victim of the Reformation, was whether you
advise or condemn him, "mighty in the Scriptures" and his testimony is very
weighty when he speaks of such unions as "prohibited by God's law".

With apologies for this intrusion from an unknown and insignificant person,
yet with a modest hope that you will not put this aside without thought.

I am
your very humble servant
G. Bridges Lewis

Extracted from Sayce's Memorials of Cranmer. 7th ed. London 1892. pages 4647. In Lambeth
Library. Printed also in Works of Archbishop Cranmer. Edited for Parker Society. Cambridge 1846
page 328. 329.

"He wrote this said letter to the Lord Cromwell on this occasion.—
"My very singular good Lord, in my most hearty wise I commend me to
"your Lordship. And whereas your Lordship writeth to me in the favour
"of this bearer, Massey, an old servant to the King's Highness that, being con-
"tracted to his sister's daughter of his late Wife deceased, he might enjoy
"the Benefit of a Dispensation on that behalf; especially considering it is none
"of the Causes of Prohibition contained in the Statute; surely, my Lord, I
"would gladly accomplish your request—therein if the Word of God would
"permit the same. And where you require me that if I think that license
"may not be granted by the Law of God, then I should write unto you the
"The Reasons & Authority that move me so to think, that upon Declaration unto the Kings Highness you may consider thereupon with some other learned Men, I do advertise one the Kings further Resolution — for the三条 of time I shall shew you one Reason, which is this — By the Law of God many be prohibited which be not expressed but understood by like Prohibition in equal degree. As St. Ambrose saith that the niece is forbid by the Law of God although it be not expressed in express; is that the uncle shall not marry his niece. But where the nephew is forbid that he shall not marry his aunt, by the same is understood that the daughter may not be married to her uncle. Likewise as the daughter is not there plainly expressed, yet where the son is forbid to marry his mother, it is understood that the daughter may not be married to her father; because they be of like degree. Even so it is in this case & in many others. For where it is there expressed that the nephew shall not marry his uncle's wife, it must needs be understood that the niece shall not be married unto the aunt's husband, because that also is one equality of degree. And although I could allege many Reasons & Authorities more for this purpose, yet I think this one Reason shall satisfy all that be learned & of Judgment.

And as touching the Act of Parliament concerning the degrees prohibited by Gods Law, they be not so plainly set forth as I would. They were, wherein somewhat speaks my purpose at the making of the said Law, but it was not then accepted. I required that there must be expressed, brother & brother in law; daughter & daughter in law; son in further degree, directly upwards or downwards in sisters & sisters in law; also sister & sister in law; aunt & aunt in law; niece & niece in law. And this limitation in my Judgement, would have contained all degrees prohibited by Gods Law expressed & not expressed. If should have satisfied this man & such others which would marry their niece or law.

I have no need to send you from these parts, but much long to hear such News as be current with you. And therefore if you have any good News I pray you to send me some. Thus my Lord, Eight heartily fare you well.

At Ford, the 7th Day of September [1638] Your Lordships own
Tho. Cartw. T.
To meet MRS. GLADSTONE

The O’ Gorman Mahonite and friend.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF

THE WOMEN’S LIBERAL FEDERATION,

AT HOME,

On Tuesday, May 8th.

8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

GALLERIES OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE
OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,
PICCADILLY.

[Morning or Evening Dress.

The Annual Meeting, open to Members of the Federation, will be held in one of the Galleries, at 8 o’clock.
35, Wellington Villas, Brighton.

May 14, 1884.

Sir,

The Mayor desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. He finds that the appointment rests with the Home Secretary and that no names have been submitted to him on behalf of the Town Council.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Secretary.
ATHENRY AND ENNIS JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

May 21st, 1884.

This Company was authorized by an Act obtained in the Session of 1869 to construct a railway 36 miles in length between Ennis and Athenry. At the former place it connects with the Waterford and Limerick Railway system and at the latter with the Midland Great Western of Ireland and the Athenry and Tuam lines. It thus forms an important connecting link between two large Railway systems and by the Athenry and Tuam line with the extension northward of the Southern and the Western Irish lines, and will by a proposed extension of the Tuam line for sixteen miles to Claremorris, open up the whole of the North-western sea-coast of Ireland to railway communication.

The capital obtained was insufficient for the work to be done, and in 1867 a Loan was obtained from the Loan Commissioners of £59,000, but this sum also proved insufficient, and the Company became indebted upon Debentures and Bonds in further sums, after the Government Loan was made.

The work was eventually completed, and the Line was opened for traffic in September, 1869, having cost about £240,000.

The terms of the Loan for £59,000 were:

1st. That it should be a first charge upon the property,

2nd. That interest at 5 per cent. should be paid from the date of the Loan,

3rd. That the principal should be repaid by annual instalments commencing three years from the date of the Loan.

This contract was entered into by the Company, but it was found impossible to carry out the terms, which were far too onerous for the circumstances, which were as follows:

1st. An agreement had been entered into with the Waterford and Limerick Company, which was scheduled to an Act passed in 1863, under which the Waterford and Limerick Company were to take up the working of the Line upon its
completion upon certain terms, but when it was completed in 1869 the Waterford and Limerick Company refused to carry out their undertaking.

2nd. The Line having been certified by Col. Rich in July, 1869, as being fit to be opened for public traffic, was so opened, and the Waterford and Limerick Company having refused to carry out their agreement, the Board of the Athenry and Ennis Company, although without means to do so properly and effectually, did manage, with borrowed rolling stock and under great difficulties, to open the Line for public traffic in September, 1869.

3rd. No profitable result could be expected under such circumstances, and none resulted; the traffic, which prior to the opening of the Line had been insufficient to support a mail coach, amounted in the year 1870 to £7,898, and, so far, there was great public gain, but none to the Company.

4th. It was under this state of things that the Company found itself liable to pay to the Government £2,950 per annum, interest on the Loan at 5 per cent., and £3,277 per annum in repayment of Principal, and the inevitable result followed that these payments fell into arrear, and, in fact, only one payment for interest was made in due course, and that was made, as might have been anticipated from the terms of the Loan, out of Capital.

These were the circumstances under which the Company got into arrears with the Government, and into other financial difficulties.

In November, 1872, an agreement was entered into with the Waterford and Limerick Company for the working of the Line, upon terms which gave the Athenry and Ennis Company a certain income of £5,300 per annum, with a possible increase of 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Line over £11,000 per annum. This agreement was sanctioned by Parliament in 1874. The gross traffic of the Company, which in the first year had been as stated, £7,898, amounted in 1872 to £9,650, and gradually increased afterwards, and it has amounted to as much as £15,000 in one year.

The Company, under arrangement, has for some years past been paying to the Loan Commissioners £4,500 per annum, and also the surplus when gained over £5,200 per annum, and the sums so paid amounted at December 31st last to £37,183 8s. 7d., but at that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum the Company was still indebted to the Loan Commissioners in the sum of £9,699 16s. 10d. for arrears of interest.

No creditor, other than the Government, and no Shareholder of the Company has ever received anything from the Company in respect of his debt or subscription, and if the claim of the Government is to be liquidated in the terms of the Contract, no creditor or Shareholder of the Company now living is likely to receive anything.

It is submitted—

1st. That this Railway has not been constructed, taking all circumstances into account, at an extravagant rate, it having cost less than £35,000 per mile.

2nd. That it is of great public utility, forming a connecting link between two important railway systems and bridging a tract of comparatively barren country between districts much more rich in themselves, and is otherwise of National and Governmental importance, conferring both Local and Imperial advantages.

3rd. That the original terms of the Loan were impossible of realization, that the security is ample, and that a charge of 5 per cent. per annum is, under the circumstances, far more than the case demands if such Loans are made for purposes of National concern.

This Company is now in a position, if any amelioration of the conditions of the Loan can be granted, to redeem all existing obligations to the Government, except as to the principal of the Loan, and now asks that the interest on the Loan in the past shall be reduced to 4 per cent. per annum, and the Company will be prepared to discharge whatever may be due on that account to the present time, or say the 30th June next, and further that payment of the principal and accruing interest shall be made by annual or semi-annual payments extending over say thirty-five years at 5 per cent. per annum on the principal in redemption of principal and interest.

For precedents in this respect the Company need not go beyond its own connections at either end; the Midland Great Western of Ireland Company had a loan of £300,000 for its Galway Extensions at 5½ per cent. for the first ten years, and afterwards at 5 per cent. per annum on the principal for 35 years in redemption of principal and interest.

The Waterford and Limerick Company also have loans upon similar terms, and a like concession to a company not so financially strong as either of the lines quoted, but offering as unquestionable a security, appears to be within the scope of the intentions of Parliament in granting such loans.
Mr. Samuelson will move the adoption of a new Standing Order, the terms of which are stated on the enclosed slip, at 12.00 h.m., on Wednesday, the 21st inst. It is of great importance to traders that members should attend to support the Order.
London 21 May 1884

My dear Sir,

I would feel very much obliged if you would send me a pass to the House for some day this week.

Yours sincerely,

M.E. Slaughter,
Proprietress.
SIR,

You are particularly requested to attend a National Conference which will be held in the Board Room of the Cork Dispensary, Liberty Street, on Wednesday, 4th June next, at the hour of 11 o’Clock, and a Public Meeting at the City Court House at 3 o’clock same day, to take action as to the best means of reforming the Poor Law System of this country.

All the Irish Members of Parliament will be invited.

I am sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

THADDEUS O’BRIEN, Hon. Sec.  
Oldtown, Shanballymore.

May 22nd, 1884.

To The Oghamn Mahon

On 1°
Kilkee, Fougha, Race Committee,
4, Francis Street,

Kilkee, May 29th, 1884.

To Col. H. O'Gorman, M.P.

Sir,—We are directed by the Members of the above Committee to solicit a Subscription from you for the Kilkee (Fougha) Steeplechases. An early reply is respectfully solicited, as we would be anxious to hold the races as early as possible.

We are, Sir,

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN E. WALSHE, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN GRIFFIN, M.D., TREASURER.

J. B. McINERNEY, Hon. Sec.
WORKING COMMITTEE.

P. C. Hickey, M.D., M. Doherty, M.D., John Griffin Hallinan, John Fitzgerald, John Woods, Joseph Curtin, Joseph Corry, Patrick Keane, B. Hennessy, B. Sheedy, J. E. Walsh, Chairman; John Griffin, M.D., Treasurer; J. B. McInerney, Hon. Sec.

The following resolution was adopted at the first meeting of the Committee:—

Resolved—"That we, the professional and business people of Kilkee, assembled at this meeting do intend to exercise all our influence and energy to carry out races over the far-famed Fougha Race Course as early in the season as possible, and that we invite the co-operation of the gentlemen of the town and county to assist us in this laudable undertaking. Mr. Webster, of Boulourne-sur-Mer, has presented to the Committee a Gold Cup, value £60, to be run for by horses the bona fide property of gentlemen resident in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, and won three years in succession by a horse the property of same owner."

To this Cup a purse of twenty-five sovereigns will be added each year.
TO THE RT. HON. SIR CHARLES DILKE, M. P.,

SIR,

Circumstances have occurred which render it incumbent upon me to follow Sir Charles Tupper to England at the earliest possible moment. I shall sail by the steamer Caspian on Monday next, from Halifax.

Sir Charles Tupper, utterly shaming my letter to himself, and contemptuously ignoring the villany of the forged Canadian Annual Trade Tables, has very recently publicly announced his intention of making it a part of his work in England as High Commissioner for Canada to draw capital for investment in Canada.

This is a very laudable purpose when properly pursued, but not after Sir Charles Tupper's method.

I beg to enclose a preliminary circular letter I have had printed, announcing my recent letter to yourself. In a separate packet I send 20 copies. Copies will be transmitted to some of your colleagues, to some Members of the House of Commons, the Press, &c., &c. &c.

I also enclose a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, relating to the same subject.

You will observe that in my letter to Lord Salisbury I allude in very strong terms to the ·"Despatch" and its enclosed Memorandum of the 19th March, 1879. Sir Charles Tupper's recent announcement respecting his contemplated work in England compels this pointed and forcible reference, because there is no recorded registry over professing law-abiding rulers, which can approach the heartless turpitude veiled in that Despatch and its enclosed Memorandum, considering the conditions under which it was concocted, transmitted and received.

That Despatch and Memorandum was a cruel and successful deceit practiced against British Merchants, Manufacturers, Investors and Artizans in favour of a special protection policy and gigantic swindling operations.

It was masked by forged and altered Records of Government concerning the Trade and the Industry of a people, in closest sympathy with a prior and recently successful fraud, involving perjury in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, and concerning which the most urgent warnings were given, but were unheard.

In further prosecution of this amazing atrocity, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper and their allies went fifty millions of dollars, and more capital to invest, and they seek it on the basis of their forged Trade Returns and their prior secret turpitude, for they have no other groundwork.

All honest men will declare, and you and your illustrious colleagues, holding in your hands the interests of the British Manufacturers and Investors, will be the first to insist, now these facts are made known to you, that not one shifting of money shall be loaned, or one shifting be legally invested in Canadian Securities until the Memorandum in the Despatch of March 19, 1879, is unmasked, and the Canadian Trade Tables of 1883 thoroughly and publicly ventilated and opened out to view.

I greatly fear that the heartless influence of the Hudson Bay Company and its profiting allies has been a long drawn out curse to Canada, and a tremendous injury to the honour and honesty of the country.

I have prepared another communication setting forth these further and far worse decepations in the Canadian Trade Tables, particularly developing the iniquity of the Memorandum by Sir Leonard Tilley, enclosed in the Despatch of the Marquis of Lorne to Sir M. H. Beech, M. P., of the 19th March, 1879. This I shall bring with me to England.

I shall also bring with me to England official copies of the Trade Returns of the Dominion of Canada from 1867 to 1883; also, "Appendix — Memorandum of the Despatch of 19th March, 1879," of the "Secretary of State," and the "Report of the Select Committee on the Treaty of Washington," also, the original copy of the "Case of Her Majesty's Governor," on the "misappropriation of the cream of the Fatality Commission, officially placed in my hands for analysis and indexing, together with the printed Index framed from them.

My address in England is respectively enclosed, and I trust that you will favor me with early instructions, in order that grievous and swindling wrong to confidence holders among our countrymen may be averted.—dis-tress impending calamities materially lessened by wise and mercurial forewarning,—and justice done to British and Canadian merchant and manufacturers as opposed to the hitherto successful swoops of bandits—"Birds of prey".

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.
British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

II.

TO THE RT. HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY:

My Lord,—I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information and guidance, a circular letter relating to the contents of a communication I have recently addressed to the Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, M. P., concerning annually fabricated Canadian Trade Tables, and the nefarious purposes to which these Tables have been put and are proposed to be put.

I have called Sir CHARLES DILKE's special attention to the despatch addressed by the MARQUIS OF LORNE to SIR M. H. BEACH, M. P., on the 19th March, 1879, and to the sealed packet of the enclosed Memorandum by SIR LEONARD TILLEY, "showing how far, comparatively, England is favored by the new tariff," but I have not touched upon the worst features of the Memorandum, or much of the veiled villainy which may be seriously directed against the interests of British merchants, manufacturers and investors.

These further features I hold in reserve.

I have also pointed out to SIR CHARLES DILKE that any competent accountant, taking the published despacth and the Canadian Trade Tables from 1873 to 1883, and pursuing the processes I have discovered, can verify my statements before a police magistrate or a jury.

I beg to state that, while I feel that your Lordship's action with respect to the object of my visit to England in 1879, voyageing thither in the same vessel with SIR LEONARD TILLEY and SIR Alexander Galt,—and both being forewarned of my purpose,—was extremely arbitrary and harshly unjust towards my fellow-countrymen, yet I cannot suppose that your Lordship was conscious that the unseemly Canadian officials named were pressing, and plotting to press, on your colleagues, SIR M. H. BEACH, of decections of an infamous character designed to favour the alteration of the commercial policy of a country by the aid of forged official Trade Tables and Records of Government, framed in sympathy with a recently successful conspiracy.

Your Lordship is an hereditary Legislator of high repute. I am a "mere scientific man," the son of an English manufacturer, and naturally jealous of the liberties and privileges which have been peaceably won, bit by bit, during centuries of strife, by the order to which I belong, from the order with whom some of your ancestors have adorned.

Among these privileges is the manifest and unassailable right to faithful official records of the industry of the order to which I belong, whether from the intrusted hands of hereditary or delegated rulers and legislators.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY and SIR CHARLES DILKE have already both started on their mission to endeavor to raise in England a loan of fifty millions of dollars ($30,000,000 for renewal, $20,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific Railway), and they seek further capital for investment in Canada. They carry with them the Canadian Trade Tables for 1883, and earlier years, infamously masked and falsified with discriminating purpose against British Merchants, manufacturers and investors, being a continuation of the system pursued in the Memorandum enclosed in the despatch addressed by the Marquis of Lorne to SIR M. H. BEACH, dated March 19, 1879. They are thus endeavoring to re-obtain money under the most specious false pretences of the worst and most hurtful stamp.

I once again respectfully solicit your Lordship not to resist an open and full inquiry into this matter, so injurious to the interests of an overwhelming majority of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects in the United Kingdom and Canada, and favorable only to corrupt politicians and to a few unprincipled schemers.

My motives and impulses are explained in the last three paragraphs of the printed letter I had the honor to address to your Lordship on the 2nd September, 1879. To that letter and to prior communications in relation to the same matter I respectfully beg to refer your Lordship, and to my urgent, but fruitless efforts to obtain even a hearing.

I enclose a copy of the letter of the 2nd September, 1879.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.
British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Commission.
III.

WINNEBAGO, NAPA SCOTIA, May 28th, 1884.

TO MR. HENRY STAFFORD NORTHCOE, M. P.; MR. GEO. STEPHEN; LORD ELPHISTONE; MORTON, ROSE & CO., AND THE GENTLEMEN

and Firms who are reported to have divided twenty million dollars' worth of guaranteed Canadian Pacific Railway Stock

among themselves at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

GENTLEMEN:

Your attention is directed to the matter of the accompanying letters to Sir Charles Dilke M. P., and the Marquis of Salisbury.

No more infamous method of raising money from the public than on the basis of forged official Government Records of a peoples' Industry and Trade can be devised.

Some of you are among the original partners to the contract with Sir Charles Tupper, and presumably know a good deal about the forged Trade Tables.

Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P., is a British Legislator who has long been forewarned in many particulars, and he is a strong man, yet, Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P., being a British Legislator, accepts money obtained on a basis of falsified records of government infamous concocted against his manufacturing and mercantile neighbours. Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote objects, as a legislator, to that extension of the franchise which would tend to oppose serious difficulties in the way of prolonging the privileges of protected crime of this stamp by burking inquiry.

As a British legislator, Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P., can see into Lambeth, where the horrors of neglected and poverty stricken English life are patent to all, but he will not look at false Trade Tables, ruining his neighbour and enriching himself; nor will he extend to the industrious poor the franchise privileges which will give them the opportunity of protecting the records of their daily work; nor will he allow the investor, by whose credulity he thrives, to have a chance of looking before he leaps. Mr. H. S. Northcote and his allies flee from inquiry.

These lies behind this matter of the annual forged Canadian Trade Tables very startling roguey draped in purple and fine linen, and well fenced by inherited or delegated power.

The bulk of your conspirators are gathered now in London, some already enormously rich, but with the dismal weight of annual forged official records of Government bearing heavily upon them and threatening slowly to crush them.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper are now on the ocean, hurrying to the gathering. They want fifty millions of dollars, and more capital to invest in Canada; they have their false Trade Tables as security along with them.

Now this matter has gone on long enough. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley date not produce these Annual Trade Tables in open court. I am coming to England to dare them to do it, and to endeavour to awaken my countrymen, and to save many from distress. Also to inform certain Financiers, &c., that there is no Blackleg now languishing in Her Majesty's jails, whose acts can approach in cold blooded criminality the wholesale villainy which stains the dealers in Fabricated Records of Government, or who impose upon investors the dressed up fictions of official rascality.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.
Vous recevrez une lettre de lui, ce jour-ci.

Voici, Colonel, tout ce que j'ai à vous dire et ce sera sans doute la dernière lettre que je vous écrirai jamais, seulement je me souviendrai que je me suis mis à votre disposition sans arrière-pensée aucune, quitte à nuire à mes propres intérêts et que vous n'avez pas été bon et serviable pour moi quand j'étais dans le besoin.

Je vous demande pardon de ne pas avoir cherché ma lettre mais je suis trop gêné pour cela.

Tout à vous, Colonel, de bien grand services.

[Signature]

31 Mai - Nice

11 rue du Languedoc.

Colonel,

Malgré que vous ne répondiez pas à mes lettres, ce que j'apprends ce matin, me force à vous écrire de nouveau.

C. vient de payer la dernière visite du docteur qui a constaté le décès de votre fils; et, sans le tremblement de terre, il se proposait de venir à Monte Carlo, pour payer toutes les dettes... Le maire, j'ai vu le propriétaire de la villa, M. Baïst... il est venu me demander conseil sur ce qu'il devait faire... Doit-il accepter les propositions de C. ?

Que voulez-vous que je réponde à cet homme, je lui ai dit de faire à qu'il voudrait et d'accepter l'argent de quelqu'un... qu'il veut... puisque vous n'abandonnez complètement, je n'avais pas d'autre conseil à lui donner... M. Baïst m'a mis au courant de toutes les manigances de C. à Monte Carlo, et...
Mon avis sincere est, que si vous voulez gagner le procès et sauver la fortune de votre fils, vous n'avez pas une minute a perdre : Venez vous rendre, faire faire les bruits absurdes que j'ai couru sur votre compte, et payer de suite les misérables dettes... C. avait commis une grande faute en ne les payant pas et voilà que vous lui permette de réparer cette faute... franchement, vous êtes mal conseillé.

Pourquoi vous dire cela, moi, qui ai plus d'intérêt à ce que C. gagne son procès puis qu'alors il saura qu'il exécute le testament de votre fils et qu'il me paie la petite rente à laquelle j'ai droit. Je par ce testament... c'est parce que j'ai pris votre partie, par justice et par loyauté... et comme reconquerr le misery services, vous m'abandonnez quand je suis dans le besoin...

C'est bien fait pour moi et je n'ai...

que le que je ne mérite : j'aurais de prendre part pour ceux qui veulent rober cette fortune : cela m'aurait mieux profité.

Il n'en est pas moins vrai que je continue à vous servir et que je vous dis : agisse et dépêche vous : payez ces dettes, sans cela tout est perdu pour vous.

Je vous certifie que si jamais je alla à Paris et realiser l'argent qui m'est dû, j'aurais, nonmoins payé ces dettes pour vous, sentant que c'est le point capital de la question.

C. a des amis à Monte Carlo, il leur a dit que son voyage était que seculer qu'il se proposait d'y aller bientôt, de visiter la Villa où St Jean est mort et de s'entendre avec les créanciers afin de tout payer. C'est à vous d'aviser, Colonel, je vous averti.

Avant d'accepter la proposition de C. j'ai fait promettre au propriétaire de vous écrire, par politique.
June 12th 1861

Martin explorer Smith

settled in California to share

political allegiance and call for

judicial help to fort the needs of the three men

in Tinsley and in Clare

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Pounds in Clare and

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three seasons past

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being depraved of my

labour
[Handwritten text not legible]
189. GREAT PORTLAND STREET.

June 14, 1884

Col. O. Gorman Station.

Bought of G. Weaver,
NEWSVENDOR AND STATIONER.

Newspapers and Periodicals Punctually Supplied.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED. LETTERS RECEIVED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>12.9</td>
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<td>2 Pall Mall Gaz.</td>
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<td>3 Pall Mall Gaz.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>1 Punch</td>
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Total: 13.11

June 17. Paid G. Weaver
June 18th, 1884

My dear Colonel,

May I ask the favour of you obtaining the copy of 

Dr. Horace Davy's "Devolution of Estates," Bill which stands, I think, for 2nd Reading.

Yours faithfully,

J. Chadwick

[Signature]
Horse Guards, War Office S.W.

Dear Mr. Frederick Wilson,

There is mention to the Duke of Cambridge with regard to the steps which you propose to take for augmenting the Cambridge Fund for old and disabled soldiers, and am desired...
by the Royal Hibernian to assure you of their cordial sympathy with your efforts you are making on behalf of so excellent a charity in the success of which the Royal Hibernian is personally much interested.

Yours very truly,

R. Pascal-General Chairman
Copy of

July 21, 84

Mrs. Arnauld Brown

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that we have received the enclosed letter from the Hon. Secretary. It appears that the post mark on the letter we received is 27th ultimo, from the Kilauea. The San Francisco Committee has just arrived here to meet Mr. Archibald. In reply, [name] and I offer our warmest sympathy with your patriotic and splendid efforts.
Dear Mr. Webster,

I am delighted to hear of your success. It is truly a testament to your hard work and dedication. I have always admired your commitment to your work and your passion for scholarship.

I hope you will continue to flourish in your endeavors. I look forward to hearing more about your progress.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
To,

In acknowledging your request and its import, I publish immediately your answer of the 21st inst. to my solicitations of the 19th inst.

I go further, and of my own free will declare that there is and has been no complicity whatever in the matter, and no prior communications had of any kind whatever respecting the nature or bearing of forthcoming letters.

The Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade instructs me under the same date that the Board of Trade has no power to interfere in the matters referred to by me.

It is clear that somebody must move quickly to save the Financial Agents of Canada from the worst kind of disgrace if they are to be strongly impugned for apathy or public malfeasance at this stage further crime, and to restore to public esteem the ill gotten gains won from them, as far as may be legal and possible.

Meanwhile are the two Canadian Ministers to set and "smile and smile" scene, continuing their deadly work. Their loan must be withdrawn and re-issued on an honest basis. This end, I respectfully submit, could be at once attained if you would withdraw the statements you made in the House of Commons in 1881 as publicly as you uttered them. These statements are the bulwark behind which the conspirators successfully work. It would be but an English and reasonable step for recognition of principle carrying with it immeasurable benefits to the great majority of our countrymen.

I attach the already transmitted letter to the Financial Agents, a copy of which I enclosed to you on Saturday. After having studied my letter to you of the 10th, May, I shall invite them to examine, under suitable conditions, the further proofs I hold of the blackest and most insulting fraud on the English people's history can produce.

I shall transmit printed copies of this letter to the Daily and Evening Journals, the Financial Journals of which I have already sent the communication of the 19th inst.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,
Henry Yates Hind, M. A.
British Scientific Society.
Reply from Sir Charles W. Dilke

Local Government Board
Whitehall

June 21.

Sir,

If you print and publish letters which you see fit to address to Sir Charles Dilke I have to request that you will be good enough to prefix this with a note to explain that your communications are made to him without his consent, and are not with any approval on his part of their contents.

Your obedient servant,

(H. Y. Hind Esq.)

Sir,

17 Park Vallet
Nottingham
21 June 1874.

To Misses Daring, Brosky, and
Misses Glynn, Mills, Burrie, Esqrs.

Gentlemen,

I enclose the printed copies of my letters to Sir Charles Dilke, mentioned in the printed letter to Government of this day's date, above.

Do not fail to see Sir Charles Dilke at the earliest moment.

I alone have the available proof of the beginning of the vast fraud you are now engaged in, and I must necessarily entreat you to use your influence to prevent its continuance.

Your obedient servant,

Henry Yeadle Hind, M. J.
British Scientific Witness.

(A copy sent to each of the firms named above)

Sir,

17 Park Vallet
Nottingham, 21 June 1874.

To the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, M. J.
President of the Local Government Board.

Right Hon. Sir,

I beg to enclose printed copies of the letter addressed to yourself and forwarded to the Financial Agents of Canada. Also copies of letters to those agents of this day's date.

I further beg to ask your attention to the letter to the Dominion Financial Agents of M. J. pointing out that I am the only holder of the available proof of the beginning of the vast fraud, in which they are now engaged, must necessarily continue to act in arresting its previous influence.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Yeadle Hind, M. J.
British Scientific Witness.
Private

24 June 1834

Dear O'Sullivan Mahon,

I am sorry I have not been able to write to you before in reference to our recent conversation. No decision has yet been come to with regard I return Miss Owens letter.

Believe me

Yours truly,

Henry Fawcett

Col. Mr O'Sullivan Mahon

MP
to the mode of filling the vacant Sur.-
reyori’s Clerkship in Ireland for which
von recommends Mr. Doyle. If
however the Poor appointment should
be made by selection
from within the ranks
of the service, Mr.
Doyle’s qualifications
shall receive care-
ful consideration
together with those of
the numerous other
candidates who are
sure to apply.
17 Park Valley
Nottingham
June 24th, 1854

To the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke M.P.
President of the Local Government Board

Sir,

Last evening I mailed to you the letter of which a copy is attached.

This morning I received from America a packet containing documents which completely change the aspect of affairs. The packet contains among other papers your letter of the 28th May a copy of which is also attached.

I now find that you have permitted one to direct the attention of the Financial Agents of Canada and others to most important papers addressed by me to you, which papers you had some weeks ago returned to me in Canada.

The perusal of these papers would have satisfied any honest financier that by cancelling their contracts or acting at variance with their import, he was disregarding honour, the interests of a large class of his countrymen and quite literally the peaceful relations of his country without undue sacrifice of certain interests.

There has also come to my knowledge your relation to the discontinuance of communications brought out by the London “Daily News” some years ago as embodied in the enclosed editorial article from the London “Daily News” copied into a trans-Atlantic paper. The London “Daily News” is reported to be largely controlled by you.

In that article reference is made to the restriction here recently introduced by Mr. Blaine into the United States House of Representatives and carried, relative to the first successful stage of the infamous further feud in the English people developed in the communications journals, which I now learn you have sent back to Canada with scant courtesy.

I hold the official thanks of Mr. Blaine as United States Secretary of State for communicating to the United States Government the same information I had previously communicated to Her Majesty’s Government.

The transmission of these thanks to me constituted nearly the last act of Mr. Blaine in his relations to Resident Arthur’s Government. The appearance of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington is the present visible result.
Should or should not Mr. Blaine (then President of the United States) in a few months the American people will be sure to demand some explanation of the infamous rebel mutilation of the Trade Statistics of the United States against the interests of the United States and in union with Canadian forged figures.

Since your public arrival in the House of Commons in the Spring of 1881 that my statements were "groundless and incredible" the conspirators have vastly increased their operations and used them as a basis for money making. The Trade Returns of Canada in relation to Great Britain and the United States are now an infinity employed directly against our own manufacturing and investing Countrymen.

Fortunately I have a copy with me of the voluminous Mr. J. you thought fit to return to me and hide from public knowledge. I make no comment on this act because there may be occult reasons for it. But I know that there is such an absolute secrecy that the English public should be informed respecting the fraud I have discovered and developed, that men will be willing to sacrifice their fortunes and their lives to accomplish that end.

The moment I received this morning your letter, when I had been abroad I stopped the mail of the accompanying letter and added this. About 450 copies had already been sent to Members of the House of Commons, all the remainder will contain this letter.

I now respectfully ask you to take such public steps that the House of Commons and the country shall know the extent of the infamous and blasphemous fraud which handicaps our shippers and blinds our investors in their dealings with Canada, and which is now in all probability sure to call for a sharp explanation why certain of the United States Trade have been secretly muddled against the interests of the United States through the infamous work of profiting conspirators in Canada and England.

I am with this letter a printed Illustration of the statements I submitted to you, and which you have thought fit to ignore. What I have further to reveal is both curious and shocking.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,

Henry Hyde, M.P.

British Scientific Officer at the Halifax Fisheries Commission and Official Compiler of the Statistical Index to the Documents of the Commission.
17 Park Villa, Nottingham
23 June 1884

To the Right Hon. Sir Charles M. Dilke, M.P.
President of the Local Government Board.

Right Hon. Sir,

I beg to send you the extracts that I have complied with your request and published your letter to me
in order that I may take upon myself the entire responsibility of what I have done. I transmit a copy to each member of the House of Commons.

It now remains for me respectfully to solicit your kind consent to withdraw all the facts as you have recently made it, the utterly baseless statements you had occasioned me to make before the House of Commons in the Spring of 1884, which have been so grossly misrepresented by the opponents in the fraud against the interests of our bandymen.

Will you be so good as to do me the favour to state when you will most conveniently be able to make the required withdrawal I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry Yeole, Hon. M.P.
Vice President, Wigan.

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Enclosure

Local Government Board
Whitehall
28th May

Sir,

I am directed by Sir Charles Dilke to say that he returns to you by registered letter your two packets of Manuscript and printed circulars.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. E. C. Bodley.
17 Park Valley  
Nottingham,  
24th June 1884.

H. A. Lascelles Esq.  
&c. &c. War Office.

My Lord,

The reason why copies of the letters received by me from the late Lord Redmile Cavendish concerning the first successful phase of the conspiracy referred to in the enclosures sent to the Marquis of Hartington, arose from the fact that all who had the honour of an acquaintance with the late Lord Redmile Cavendish became conscious that nothing but what was honourable and true could come from the pen or issue from the lips of that Nobleman.

The enclosed communication to the Right Hon. Sir E. W. Diske, M.P., will prove that the matter under review has assumed an aspect the importance of which overrides all desire to shelter the extreme iniquity and moderate selfishness of the Conspirators involved.

Copies of the late Lord Redmile Cavendish's letters will be sent to the Marquis of Hartington at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,
Henry Youle Hind.

17 Park Valley, Nottingham,  
24th June 1884.

To H. S. Bryant Esq.  
Secretary Office, Whitehall.

My Lord,

The reasons assigned by the Rt. Honble. A. J. Mundella for wishing to avoid further connection with the unmasking of the aforesaid conspiracy against the interests of our countrymen in favour of a few Canadian politicians and a few British money-makers are no doubt kind-hearted, but the evil consequences arising from further success of unprincipled men who are abusing their trust and deceiving their best friends for purely selfish purposes are so imminent and great, that Mr. Mundella will be the first to say, when he scans the horrible details of the Conspirators measures, that all his actions and letters in relation to the unmasking of the matter are at the public service.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry Youle Hind.