

Londesborough
Parish main page

LONDESBOROUGH: Geographical and Historical information from the year 1892.

Wapentake of Harthill (Holme Beacon Division) - County Council Electoral Division of Londesborough - Petty Sessional Division of Holme Beacon - Poor Law Union and County Court District of Pocklington - Rural Deanery of Weighton - Archdeaconry of the East Riding - Diocese of York.

This parish and township is situated on the fringe of the Wolds, and comprises an area of 4,256 acres. The surface is undulating and well timbered. The soil is of a chalky character, and the subsoil principally chalk. The Earl of Londesborough is lord of the manor and owner of the whole parish, with the exception of the glebe. The rateable value is £4,079, and the number of inhabitants in 1891 was 380.

Though Londesborough does not figure very conspicuously in the pages of history, it is nevertheless a place of considerable antiquity, and would appear, from the terminal of its name, to have been of some consequence in Saxon times. At Londesborough, in the opinion of Mr. Wright, the eminent Saxon scholar, and many other authorities, stood the villa or palace of Edwin, King of Northumbria, wherein, in the year 627, the king and his councillors sat in conference, discussing the relative merits of their own pagan creed and the new religion taught by Paulinus. The Venerable Bede has left us a graphic account of the discussion. Coifi, the high priest, counselled the adoption of the new religion; for, said he, "few have served our pagan gods more faithfully than I, and yet few have been less fortunate." To this profound theologian succeeded a noble thane, who thus spoke :- " Often, O king, in the depth of winter, while you are feasting with your thanes, and the fire is blazing on the hearth in the midst of the hall, you have seen a bird, pelted by the storm, enter at one door and escape by the other. During its passage it was visible, but whence it came, or whither it went, you know not. Such to me appears the life of man. He walks the earth for a few years, but what precedes his birth, or what is to follow after his death, we cannot tell. Undoubtedly, if the new religion can unfold these important secrets, it must be worthy of our attention." Others spoke; then Paulinus was introduced to the assembly, and expounded the principal doctrines of Christianity. All present declared their willingness to accept the new creed; and Coifi, crying out, "There is none more fit than I to destroy the idols which I worshipped through ignorance," led the way to Godmundingaham (Goodmanham), and there, in desecration, hurled his lance at the pagan temple, and then fired it with a torch. Edwin and his courtiers were baptised in a wooden church hastily erected at York, and 10,000 of his subjects in the river Swale.

Some writers claim for Londesborough an origin more remote than the Saxon period, and assert that it is the site of the much-disputed Roman station of *Delgovitia*. Its position agrees with the distances given in the Antonine Itinerary, and a Roman road was discovered some years ago, while cutting a canal in the park. Goodmanham, Market Weighton, and Millington have also been fixed on as the site of the lost *Delgovitia*. Roman coins and interments have been frequently found while digging in the village and park grounds, but neither inscribed frestones nor foundations, such as one might expect to mark the site of a Roman station.

The lordship of Londesborough was anciently held of the archbishops of York by the FitzHerberts, and it afterwards passed, in the reign of Richard II., to the Bromfletes. In less than a century the male line of this family terminated, and the manor was conveyed, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Henry Bromflete and Baroness de Vesci in her own right, to John, Lord Clifford. This nobleman espoused the Lancastrian cause in the Wars of the Roses, but tarnished his military fame, at the battle of Wakefield, by the murder of the youthful Earl of Rutland, brother of Edward IV. Three months later he himself was slain at the battle of Towton, which crushed for a time the fortunes of the Red Rose of Lancaster, and proved very disastrous to the house of Clifford.

Margaret bore her husband two sons, and a pathetic interest attaches to the eldest, whose story forms one of the most beautiful and touching episodes in the traditionary lore of the north. To save her children from the fury of the Yorkists, who thirsted to avenge the death of the young Earl of Rutland, the widowed mother sent her youngest boy secretly to Flanders, and, Henry, the eldest, then seven years of age, she conveyed to her father's estate at Londesborough, and there placed him in the care of a shepherd, who had married one of her inferior servants. Here he was brought up as the shepherd's own son, without any knowledge of his birth and high lineage. Lady Clifford subsequently became the wife of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, a kind-hearted man and a Yorkist. When the boy was about 14 years of age, a rumour spread abroad that the son of the Blackfaced Clifford, as the father was styled, was living in concealment in Yorkshire. Fearful lest the rumour should lead to his discovery, his mother had him immediately removed and placed under the care of another shepherd on her husband's estate at Threlkeld, in Cumberland. As heretofore, all knowledge of his noble birth was kept from him, he tended the sheep on the hillside, fed on the shepherd's homely fare, and was clad in a garb suitable to his occupation. Here he lived till the age of manhood, when the battle of Bosworth, the last in the Wars of the Roses, placed the Lancastrian family again on the throne. The young Clifford was restored to his birthright, and to all the possessions of the family, which had been forfeited by the death of his father on the losing side at the battle of Towton. The mother lived to see her son installed in the home of his forefathers, and Wordsworth has commemorated the event in his "Song at the feast of Brougham Castle." The good Lord Clifford, as he was afterwards called, was 32 years old when restored to his estates and had never learned to read. He is described by his descendant, the Countess of Pembroke, as "a plain man, who lived for the most part a country life, and came seldom either to Court or London, excepting when called to Parliament, on which occasions he behaved himself like a wise and good English nobleman."

"In him the savage virtues of his race,
 Revenge and all ferocious thoughts were dead;
 Nor did he change; but kept in lofty place
 The wisdom which adversity had bred.
 Love had he found in huts where poor men lie;
 His daily teachers had been woods and rule;
 The silence that is in the starry sky,
 The sleep that is among the lonely hills"

In the early part of the 17th century Sir Francis Clifford, of Londesborough, succeeded his brother George in the earldom of Cumberland. His son Henry was the fifth and last earl of that family. The latter nobleman dying without male issue, his only daughter and heiress carried the estate in marriage to the Boyles, Earls of Cork, from whom it descended to the Duke of Devonshire. In 1846 the estate was sold to George Hudson, Esq., from whom it was purchased, in 1850, by the Hon. Albert Denison Conyngham, who, the same year, was created Baron Londesborough. Burke, in his "Rise of Great Families," thus tells the story of Hudson and Lord Londesborough

"Hudson, the Railway King, as he was called in the days of his glory, built up, for a time, a colossal fortune by a system of hazard, which astonished everyone; and after a thousand hairbreadth escapes, made one false step, and sank at once into ruin no less complete and wonderful than his rise had been. From being the owner of a small shop in one of the minor *gates* - that is *streets* - of York, Hudson, by a singular union of skill and intrepidity, came to be the possessor of so much wealth that he was enabled to purchase from the Duke of Devonshire his noble estate of Londesborough. The first in rank and the first in opulence, the noble from the west end of the metropolis, and the merchant from the wrong side of Temple Bar - *aristocratic* - were alike the invited guests at the table of the Railway King, all paying homage in his person to the deity of Fortune. But while the humble Yorkist was thus sailing before the wind, the gifted and amiable Lord Albert Conyngham, who had embarked upon the same voyage of speculation, met with nothing but storms and shipwreck. While Hudson was making a fortune by railways, his lordship was losing one, and was forced to seek a temporary refuge abroad. But, again, the wheel of fortune went round. Hudson's schemes burst on the sudden, like the soap bubbles blown by some idle schoolboy; he was at once stripped of his borrowed plumage, while Lord Albert - the ruined Lord Albert - having inherited a large fortune from his uncle, Mr. Denison, purchased from Hudson the princely property of Londesborough. The career of Mr. Denison himself, to whom the noble house of Londesborough thus owes its rise, was one of the marvels of fortune. A poor lad, from Yorkshire, he made his way to London, and ascending the ladder step by step, raised himself honestly and honourably from the humblest to the highest position in an eminent bank, and died leaving millions of money."

Lord Londesborough, in compliance with the will of his uncle, assumed the surname of Denison only. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present peer.

The Lodge, formerly the shooting box of the Earl, is situated in a park of 400 acres, in which is an avenue of venerable elm trees, upwards of a mile in length, said to have been planted by Garrick, who was a frequent visitor at the hall; and among the yew trees is a shady spot, still called Garrick's Grove. The Lodge has been very much improved and extended by the present noble owner, who intends to make it a residence. The gardens and stud farm are undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, so that in a short time quite a lively aspect will be imparted to this otherwise quiet but romantic spot. The ancient hall of the Cliffords was taken down in 1819.

The village of Londesborough is small but wellbuilt, and stands on the western edge of the Wolds, two-and-a-half miles north from Market Weighton, and two miles from the station of its own name, on the York and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway.

The church of All Saints is an ancient edifice of stone, in the Norman and Early English styles, consisting of chancel, nave, north aisle, which extends along the chancel, south porch, and embattled western tower, with pinnacles, containing three bells. The aisle is separated from the nave by four pointed arches, and its extension is divided from the chancel by two similar arches. This aisle, or chapel which it probably was of old, is enclosed by screen work, and used as a vestry; and a screen of oak, rich in carving and colour, separates the chancel from the nave. The arcades belong to the transition period, between the Norman and Early English, and there are later additions in the Perpendicular style in the chancel and side chapel. The church underwent some repairs in 1679; and in 1819, the bells and leaden covering of the nave were sold, and the money used in lowering the roof, forming a plaster ceiling, and erecting high backed pews and a gallery. The fabric has been carefully restored by Lord Londesborough, under the direction of Mr. Temple Moore, architect, London. The inner doorway of the

south porch is supposed to be of Saxon date; the pillars on each side are cut away. In the wall above are inserted an interlacing Saxon cross and a Saxon sun dial. The east window is a handsome one of five lights, filled with beautiful stained glass, in 1885, to commemorate the coming of age of the Hon. Francis Denison, son of the Right Hon. William, Lord Londesborough, and Edith, Lady Londesborough.

The church contains many monuments of the Clifford family, many of whom whom lie buried in "the vault of the chancel." The oldest is a brass, dated 1493, in memory of Margaret, Lady Clifford and Vesci, daughter and heiress of Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesci, whose first husband was John, Lord Clifford and Westmorland, as stated above, It is interesting to note that Lady Grace Fane, wife of Lord Raincliffe, only son of the Earl of Londesborough, and daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, is descended from the Lord Westmorland mentioned on this ancient monument. Another monument, a slab of black marble, inlaid with white marble, and supported by four marble pillars, is inscribed to the memory of Lady Grisold, Countess of Cumberland, who died at Londesborough, in 1613. In the wall of the side chapel is a marble monument, representing an infant in swaddling clothes, inscribed to Francis Henry, Lord Clifford, firstborn, who lived six hours, A.D. 1619.

The living is a rectory, worth £800 per annum, including 52 acres of glebe, with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Londesborough, and held by the Rev. Richard Wilton, M.A., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, who was installed as rector in 1889, on the death of the late Right Hon. and Rev. the Earl of Carlisle, presented in 1836, for whom he had officiated since 1866, during which time the Right Hon. and Reverend gentleman was mentally incapacitated. The present rector is also Canon of Givendale, in York Cathedral. He is author of "Wood Notes and Church Bells"; "Lyrics, Sylvan and Sacred"; "Sungleams, Rondeaux and Sonnets"; "Benedicite" and other poems.

There is a hospital in the village founded in 1680, by Richard Boyle, second Earl of Cork and first Earl of Burlington, and Lady Elizabeth (Clifford) his wife, for six old men and the same number of women, and endowed with £100 a year, charged on the Londesborough estate. There is also a charity amounting to about £3 yearly, left by Miss Knowlton for distribution in bread to the poor.

The National school was built in 1830, for the accommodation of 70 children. Average attendance, 44.

EASTHOPRE is a hamlet, consisting of one farm, one mile east of the village. It is separately rated for highways, and is titheable to the parish of Goodmanham.

[Description(s) from Bulmer's *History and Directory of East Yorkshire* (1892)]

Directories

- Transcript of the entry for the Post Office, professions and trades in Bulmer's Directory of 1892.

These pages are intended for personal use only, so please respect the conditions of use.

Scan, OCR and html by Colin Hinson. Checking and correction by Peter Nelson.
 [Last updated at 17.21 on Thursday, 19 October 2000, by Colin Hinson. ©1999]

[Return to top of page](#)



Papers of the Estates of the Earls of Londesborough (Incorporating the Estate Papers of the Earls of Burlington and the Papers of Selby Abbey)

Author: Hull University, Brynmor Jones Library

Reference Code: [GB 0050 DDLO_DDLO\(2\)](#)

Title: Papers of the Estates of the Earls of Londesborough (Incorporating the Estate Papers of the Earls of Burlington and the Papers of Selby Abbey)

Creation Dates: 1230-1952

Creator(s): Denison family, Earls of Londesborough

Extent: circa 8000 items

Held at: Hull University, Brynmor Jones Library

Level of Description: fonds

Note

Originally published by Access to Archives - A2A. The data in this finding aid is in the copyright of the place of deposit.

Language of Material: eng

Administrative History

Selby Abbey

Selby Abbey is located approximately 22 kilometres south of York, close to the Ouse river. It was an independent Benedictine house which came under the diocese of York. In addition to the manorial records held at the Brynmor Jones, DDLO/20 comprises a large number of the abbey's surviving account rolls, mostly from the 15th century. Many of these have been translated and printed in John Tillotson, *Monastery and society in the late middle ages: selected account rolls from Selby Abbey, Yorkshire, 1398-1537* (1988). Tillotson has located 132 account rolls for Selby Abbey, 65% of them at Hull and a remaining third at the Westminster Diocesan Archives, which were transferred to the Brynmor Jones in 1993 and are catalogued as DWE. From these Tillotson has reconstructed life at the abbey and a full account of the history of Selby Abbey is to be found in the entry for Religious Archives. After the reformation, old abbey lands changed hands a few times, being owned by the Petre family during the 18th and early 19th century before coming in to the Denison family and incorporated into the diffuse estates of the earls of Londesborough in the mid 19th century.

The Clifford, Boyle and Denison families of Londesborough estate

The 19th century estates of the earls of Londesborough stretched from Selby south of York to Seamer, near Scarborough (the only medieval records in the collection apart from those for Selby are for Seamer). The heart of the estates was Londesborough which was bought by Lord Albert Denison in 1850. Prior to his ownership Londesborough had passed down through the Clifford and Boyle families and their estate records date from the late 17th century.

Londesborough had originally been an outlying portion of the archbishop of York's manor of Everingham which passed in 1389 from the Fitzherberts to the Broomfleet family. Henry Broomfleet (d.1469) left no male heir and Londesborough passed from him to the heirs of his daughter, Margaret, who had married John de Clifford (b.1435). The Cliffords owned Skipton castle and John de Clifford was a leading Lancastrian who was killed just before the battle of Towton in 1461. His estates were forfeited and his son, Henry (b.1454), went into hiding disguised as a shepherd before being reinstated to his

<http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/bin/eadsearch2.cgi?server=SF&maxrecs=1&firstrec=1&format=full&fieldidx1=docid&field...> 15/10/03

lands by Henry VII in 1485. He died in 1523 and was buried in the chancel of Londesborough with his mother (Neave, Londesborough, pp.8-9; Robinson, Some notes, p.6; Wilton, The Cliffords and Boyles, pp.18-19).

Henry Clifford's son, also Henry, became friendly with the young Henry Tudor (Henry VIII) and was later made 1st earl of Cumberland. The 2nd earl of Cumberland, also Henry, left his land at Londesborough and Weighton to his younger son, Francis Clifford (b.1559), for life tenure. His eldest son, George 3rd earl of Cumberland, reverted the land to the use of his brother and his brother's heirs permanently in 1587, leading to a lengthy and bitter dispute between Francis and his niece, Anne Clifford. He then died without leaving a male heir to the title and Francis Clifford became 4th earl of Cumberland in 1605. He inherited Skipton castle, but he and his wife, Grisold, lived much of the time in the house they had built at Londesborough upon their marriage in 1589 and she was buried there (Neave, Londesborough, p.9; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall'; Wilton, The Cliffords and Boyles, pp.20-1; Robinson, Some notes, p.7).

Francis and Grisold Clifford had a son, Henry (b.1592), and a daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford (executed 1641). Francis Clifford died in 1641 and his son inherited the title but only outlived him by two years. Henry Clifford's sons had all died in infancy and the title became extinct upon his death in 1643 and the Londesborough estate was inherited by his daughter, Elizabeth, who had married Richard Boyle (b.1612). Boyle was the 2nd son of the 1st earl of Cork and in 1664 Charles II made him earl of Burlington for his royalist services during the civil wars. The estate papers largely begin with this generation of the family and it was Elizabeth and Richard Boyle who employed the architect Robert Hooke to reconstruct the Elizabethan house. The result was a 'Wren-style country house'. They also built new stables and gardens as well as making improvements to the village, including the building of a hospital for twelve poor people of the parish and this still exists (Neave, Londesborough, pp.10-13, 30; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall'; Wilton, The Cliffords and Boyles, pp.28-9; Robinson, Some notes, p.7).

Both Elizabeth and Richard Boyle were long-lived, Elizabeth dying first in 1690 and Richard in 1698. Their son and successor died in 1694 and his son, Charles, succeeded as 2nd earl of Burlington for just three years until he too died in 1703. They were all buried in the Burlington vault which had been built under the chancel of the church at Londesborough. The estate was inherited by Richard Boyle (b.1694), 3rd earl of Burlington. He married Dorothy, daughter of the marquess of Halifax. Richard Boyle was the last and most significant earl of Burlington to own Londesborough. He was a patron of the arts and an architect and landscaper, who rebuilt his own houses (including Londesborough in the 1730s), advised people like the Maister family on how to build theirs and was responsible for building the assembly rooms at York. He held several government offices and was on the privy council. He was thus required to be away from Yorkshire for most of each year and he returned to Londesborough for a few weeks of each year at most (Neave, Londesborough, pp.14-19; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall'; Wilton; Robinson, Some notes, p.8).

When Richard Boyle died in 1753 the estates were inherited by his daughter, Charlotte, who was married to William Cavendish, the marquess of Hartington. Sadly Charlotte died at Londesborough only a year later at the age of 23. Therefore, in 1755 when William Cavendish succeeded to the titles of his father, the estates came into the possession of the dukes of Devonshire. The 4th duke of Devonshire visited Londesborough several times after his wife's death, but after a while his visits became less frequent and the history of Londesborough from this time is one of neglect. William, 5th duke of Devonshire (b.1748), succeeded his father upon his death in 1764, but as he had no attachment to Londesborough he visited very infrequently (Neave, Londesborough, pp.16-18; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall').

William married Georgiana, daughter of Earl Spencer and their son inherited Londesborough on William's death in 1811. The 6th duke of Devonshire had several houses, some, including Londesborough, in need of repair. His choice, in 1818, was to sacrifice Londesborough in order to spend money on Chatsworth. He used the old bricks to build and repair farms in Londesborough. In 1839 he built a new house, the Shooting Box, but as he continued to find the Londesborough estate a drain on his finances he sold up for £470,000 in 1845. The new owner was George Hudson, the railway entrepreneur, whose purchase of 12,000 acres in this area enabled him to block anyone else's access to building the York to Market Weighton railway line (Neave, Londesborough, pp.18-20; Neave, 'Londesborough Hall').

George Hudson's tenure was brief; he was forced to flee abroad due to financial malpractice and the estate was sold in 1850 to Lord Albert Denison. Albert Denison was the son of the marchioness of Conyngham, mistress of George IV (he was born Albert Conyngham). The marchioness of Conyngham was the daughter of a Leeds banker who had acquired considerable estates especially around Seamer, near Scarborough. Her brother succeeded to these estates and when he died without a male heir they were transferred to his nephew, Albert Conyngham, who was then required to take the name Denison. One of the other requirements was that Albert (Conyngham) Denison use some of his inheritance to purchase further estates and this he did, a year after his uncle's death, when he acquired Londesborough (Neave, Londesborough, pp.21-3).

Albert Denison took the title Londesborough when he became baron in 1850, but he chose to live in Grimston, only coming to Londesborough for shooting. He died in 1860, when his son, William Henry Forester Denison (b.1834), succeeded. William Denison was Liberal MP for the corrupt boroughs of Beverley and then Scarborough and on joining the Conservatives he was made 1st Viscount Raincliffe and 1st earl of Londesborough. He inherited £2 million in stocks and a shares and a yearly rental roll of £100,000, but he had been given a taste of an extravagant lifestyle at his coming of age, an extended and lavish affair held in every estate over several days and involving thousands of guests, and so he proceeded to spend all his money. He had to sell Grimston Park in 1872 to pay off debts. He died in 1900 and his son, Francis Denison (b.1864), kept up the pattern, hosting expensive royal visits and shooting parties. He was fond of fire brigades so he created one in the village. In 1905 he held a vast village fete complete with six travelling pygmies and in 1909 he eventually leased the house to an Austrian nobleman (Neave, Londesborough, pp.23-5; Pine, The new extinct peerage, p.183).

When Francis Denison died in 1919 he was succeeded by his eldest son, George (b.1892), as 3rd earl of Londesborough and when he too died in 1920, his younger son, Hugo (b.1894), became the 4th

and last earl of Londesborough until 1937. In 1923 he sold most of the estate and since that time the Shooting Box (now divided into Londesborough Hall and Londesborough Park) has been owned by Dr and Mrs Ashwin who live in one half while the other is leased out. Although the earldom became extinct, the barony did not, passing laterally to Hugo Denison's cousin, Ernest William Denison, and it has since passed down through his heirs. The current owner of the papers is Richard John Denison, 9th Lord Londesborough (b.1959) (Neave, Londesborough, pp.23-8, 32; Pine, The new extinct peerage, p.183).

Scope and Content

The papers of the Yorkshire estates of the earls of Londesborough arrived in the Brynmor Jones Library in 1974 in two deposits. Comprising around 8000 items, the collection falls into basically two types of record - medieval charters relating to the administration of Selby Abbey and its estates and later estate papers of the Boyle family, the earls of Cork and Burlington, and then the Denisons or earls of Londesborough.

DDLO is by far the larger deposit and comprises the following: estate papers for the manor of Brayton (1485-1935), including court rolls 1485-1550, a 1638 list of pains and 19th century court rolls and jury verdicts; court rolls for the manor of Brayton and Thorpe Willoughby (1440-1615); the 1426 court roll for the manor of Crowle; manorial records for Eastoft (1318-1425), including the 1318 court roll, the bailiffs account rolls for 1356-61 and servants' accounts 1425-6; manorial records for the prebend of the prebendary of Fridaythorpe with Goodmanham (1707-1951), including court rolls, jury verdicts, surrenders and admissions; the same sorts of manorial records for the manor of Gannock (1772-1860), Goodmanham (1707-1896; including a 1776 survey of the allotments within the manor), Hambleton (1701-1952 including the sale in 1849 to Laura Petre of some closes), Hillam (1811-1951; including extracts of the will of the Reverend Thomas Chester of Lodsham); manorial records of Londesborough largely of the eighteenth century (1704-1874), including a case involving the earl of Londesborough about responsibility for waifs and strays circa 1705, a settlement certificate of William Cobb and his wife Alice of 1768 and a letter dated 1805 from Rowland Croxton to James Collins about the attendance of tenants at the Londesborough court; manorial records for Market Weighton and Shipton (1674-1951) divided into 1500 surrenders and admissions (1674-1897) and 800 jury verdicts (1714-1913) for the king's court and 1500 surrenders and admissions (1715-1908) and 800 jury verdicts (1705-1913) for the lord's court and miscellaneous records for both including accounts of fines received, four letters, the proclamation of the earl of Burlington at the opening of a fair in 1806 and an original bundle of papers relating to a case of the earl of Burlington against Thomas Worsley 1701-10 over the use of common land in Weighton and North Cliff; manorial court records for Middleton (1679-1945) including two letters from Suckling Spendlove to James Collins about a mortgage on a cottage in 1770 and the 1847 letter of Elizabeth Petch about the death of her husband who had been bailiff; manorial records for Monk Frystone (1815-1950), including an extract from the 1841 will of Richard Connell; intermittent court rolls from the manor of Monk Frystone and Hillam (1411-1671); call rolls and verdicts for North Dalton (1764-1857); the same for Nunburnholme (1750-1850); a small number of the same for Osgodby (1824-1856); court rolls for the manor of Over Selby alias Bondgate from 1399-1418 and then sporadically until 1552; manorial and miscellaneous records for Seamer (1743-1852), including jury verdicts, presentments and call rolls, the 1790 appointment of John Lockwood of Beverley as estate steward, a 1790 list of tenants and 1791 letter about estate boundaries and a copy of the 1809 enclosure case; court rolls and other manorial records for Selby cum Membris (1322-1950; these are very complete from 1322-1630); records for the manor of Selby (1522-1915), including 68 jury verdicts from the late 19th century; the court roll of Selby Waterhouses (1323-1374); two court rolls for Snaith (1458, 1521); manorial records for Thorpe Willoughby (1450-1913), including court rolls from the 1510s to circa 1550 and jury verdicts from the late 19th century; manorial records for Thwing (1722-1863) including call rolls and jury verdicts largely dating from the 1720s to the mid-19th century; court records for Tibthorpe (1774-1862); court records for Watton (1773-1857) and court records for Willerby (1810-1856).

DDLO/20 contains the following account rolls for Selby Abbey: bursar (1431-1532, intermittent); pittancer (1403-1517, intermittent); abbot's proctor (1397-1398); kitchener (1412-1414, 1438-1439, 1475-1476); sacristan 1413-1414, 1494-1538, intermittent); extern cellarer (1391-1402, 1413-1414, 1489-1490); granger (1349-1350, 1404-1405, 1413-1432, 1474-1475, 1490-1491); infirmarer (1399-1403); chaplain to the abbot (1413-1414); almoner and keeper of the chantry (1434-1435); cellarer (1479-1480) (See entry in Religious Archives for details of full Selby Abbey holdings including papers catalogued as DWE).

In addition, DDLO contains a miscellaneous section at DDLO/30 which includes 18th century drainage and navigation plans, late 19th century memoranda about the earl of Londesborough holding courts and a catalogue of property at Middleton on the Wolds, North Dalton, Skipton, Market Weighton, Goodmanham, Nunburnholme, Watton and Sutton Cranswick dated 1921.

DDLO(2) also contains largely manorial court records, most of them being very complete and unbroken for Brayton (1901-1935); Fridaythorpe with Goodmanham (1820-1851); Hambleton (1701-1952); Hillam (1855-1951; with a copy of the 1811 Hillam enclosure award); Market Weighton with Shipton (1714-1951); Middleton, court rolls (1772-1945) and minute books (1772-1853); Monk Frystone court rolls (1854-1950); for Selby, a court roll of 1554-5, a call roll 1699-1781 and a jury minute book 1780-99 as well as some miscellaneous account books and rentals (see further details below); court rolls for Over Selby/Bondgate (1520-1552); unbroken court rolls for Selby cum Membris 1673-1950 and court minute books 1772-1805; records for Thorpe Willoughby (1658-1950) including a court roll 1933-50 and a miscellany of earlier items. DDLO(2)/12 is a section of miscellaneous items which includes early 20th century plans of the earl of Londesborough's East Riding and West Riding estates.

Further Information

Publication Note

<http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/bin/eadsearch2.cgi?server=SF&maxrecs=1&firstrec=1&format=full&fieldidx1=docid&field...> 15/10/03

Neave, David, 'Londesborough Hall', *Georgian Society of East Yorkshire* , 5 (1978)

Neave, David, *Londesborough: history of an East Riding estate village* (1977)

Pine, L G, *The new extinct peerage 1884-1971* (1972)

Robinson, Hilary I, *Some notes on things of interest at Londesborough* (1934)

Tillotson, John H (ed. & trans.), *Monastery and society in the late middle ages: selected account rolls from Selby Abbey, Yorkshire, 1398-1537* (1988)

Wilton, R C, *The Cliffords and Boyles of Londesborough* (1907)

Finding Aids

Listed to item level

Related Material

DWE (complementary records for Selby Abbey - see entry under Religious Archives for full details of scope and historical background); DDCA(2)/54/58; DDCV(2)/55

Related material in other repositories: Londesborough household account books, Bolton Abbey; Londesborough settled estate papers, Humberside County Record Office; Londesborough papers, Chatsworth; Selby Abbey papers, York Minster Library (a few more in Lincoln Record Office, Sheffield Record Office, British Library)

Administrative Information

Access Conditions

Open

Access Points

Boyle family . Earls of Cork and Burlington

Denison family . Earls of Londesborough

Clifford family . Yorkshire

Selby Abbey -- Yorkshire, West Riding | England

Brayton -- Yorkshire, West Riding | England

Londesborough -- Yorkshire, East Riding | England

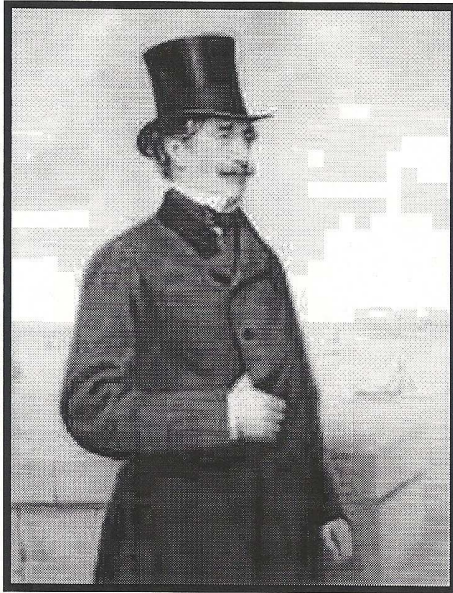
Kilgar 9.7.1872 p.5

Farewell do for Rev Lewis Clarke, curate of bridge & thornham.
Marquis presented him with a silver silver + purse amount £55.

Was the Hon C. Tollemache the lady of rather Bell?

Marquis of Conyngham off^d Member of the Society of Antiquaries.

The Primula



The Marquis Conyngham

Painting: Portrait painted by F Reynolds in 1870, a regular exhibitor at the Royal Hibernian Academy during the eighteenth century. The painting shows the Marquis dressed in black frock coat and standing on the forecourt beside the granite parapet, with the harbour in the background. This was given to the Club by his son, Lord Francis Conyngham shortly after the death of his father in 1876, and hangs in splendour over the fire place in the Informal Bar.

Family Background: Francis Conyngham, was the second son of Lord and Lady Conyngham who lived at Slane Castle. Lady Conyngham, was King George IV's mistress in the 1820's.

Career: Francis Conyngham had established himself as one of the great courtiers by the time George IV died in 1830, and was appointed Lord Chamberlain by William IV, and subsequently served Queen Victoria in this capacity. His close connections with royal were of immense benefit to the Club in its early years.

Club and Sailing: In 1845, Marquis Conyngham, an ordinary member of the then Kingstown Boat Club, offered to the Committee to use his influence with Queen Victoria to confer the usual privileges of a Royal Yacht Club on the Kingstown Boat Club and within a short time he secured the patronage of both Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in May 1845. Two years later the name of the Club was changed to the Royal St George Yacht Club, although the reason for the choice of St George can only be speculated upon.

Marquis Conyngham was elected as the first Commodore of the Royal Kingstown Yacht Club in 1846 and flew the Club Burgee on his 186 schooner The Flower of Yarrow. Four years later he launched the 218 tonne Constance which brought him a permanent place in the history of yachting. Both yachts are featured in paintings in the Club. He resigned as Commodore in 1863 due to ill health, and was succeeded as Commodore that year by the Marquis of Drogheda. He was persuaded to take on the post of Vice Commodore from 1865 until his death in 1876, some days before that year's Regatta.

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS DOWAGER CONYNGHAM.—The Marchioness Dowager Conyngham died yesterday at Biffons, the family seat near Canterbury, at the age of 92. Lady Conyngham was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison, of Denbies, in the county of Surrey. Up to the age of 27 Miss Denison resided with her father, then a wealthy merchant and banker, carrying on business in St. Mary-axe. Here the rich and beautiful heiress was won and wedded in 1794 by the Hon. Henry Burton, then a captain 28 years old, and eldest son of the fortunate Francis Pierpoint Burton, of Buncraggy, who succeeded through his mother, after the death of her two brothers, to the barony and estates of the old Conynghams, won at the battle of the Boyne by Sir Albert Conyngham, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance of Ireland, and aggrandized by many forfeitures and marriages subsequently. Captain Burton carried off his wife to Ireland, and only revisited England in his 42d year, to kiss hands, in 1808, on his promotion to a major-generalship. On succeeding to his father's title and estates, his Lordship so industriously endeavoured to improve the condition of the latter that he was justly regarded as one of the benefactors of his country, and a visit to his estate at Slane, on the banks of the Boyne, is recorded by Mr. Parkinson, in his *Experiences of Agriculture* in the same terms as a visit to Holkham would have been chronicled in the days of Mr. Coke. The barony of Conyngham was increased to an earldom as a reward for the spirited conduct of his Lordship's father, which led to a reciprocity of trade between Ireland and England. Upon the conclusion of the war with France, George IV., as is well known, paid a visit to Ireland, and was hospitably received and entertained at Slane Castle. Here, probably, commenced that more intimate acquaintance between His Majesty and the Marquis Conyngham and his family which induced the King, upon his return to England, to invite the whole family to Court, and, after they had accepted the invitation, to retain them in his household. In 1816 his Lordship was created Viscount Slane (the restoration of an ancient title forfeited in the Rebellion), Earl of Mountcharles, and Marquis Conyngham; and in 1821 he was enrolled in the British peerage as Baron Minster, of Minster Abbey, in the county of Kent. The Marchioness was left a widow in 1832, and has survived to see both her sons peers of the realm—the one in succession to his father; the second, Albert Denison, as the heir to her own father's great fortune and estates, with the title of Baron Londesborough, whose two daughters, with their cousin, Lady Cecilia Conyngham, all grand-daughters of the Marchioness, were, it will be remembered, married on the same day a few months since.

The Times, Dec 30, 1861; pg. 4; Issue 24129; col C

Elizabeth.

IMMENSE BEQUESTS.—The will of Elizabeth, Dowager Marchioness Conyngham, of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, and Bifrons, near Canterbury, was proved in London on the 10th inst., the executors nominated being the Marquis Conyngham, the son, and the Right Hon. Sir William Somerville, the son-in-law. The personalty was sworn under 200,000*l*. The will bears date the 28th of December, 1849, and there are three codicils, executed in 1850, 1855, and 1857. Testator died at Bifrons on the 11th of October last, aged 92. Her Ladyship had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, only one surviving—the present Marquis, who inherits the family estates and also the estates of the testatrix, which are devised to him by her will. The Marchioness also has bequeathed to her son, the Marquis, certain diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, to be retained by him as heirlooms. The rest of her jewels she leaves to her granddaughters; also a sum of 30,000*l*. among them; and, to her son-in-law, Sir William Somerville, a legacy of 2,000*l*. There are other bequests to her solicitor, steward, and servants, and to the poor of the parishes of Patrickbourne and Bridge, Kent, and Templearne, Donegal. The will of Mr. Richard Holland, formerly of Grosvenor-place, late of Oxford-terrace and Avenue-road, Regent's-park, was proved by the executors, the Rev. Edmund Holland, of Hyde Park-gardens, and Mr. Robert Holland, of Portland-place, his brothers, the personal property being sworn under 400,000*l*. This gentleman has distributed his fortune among his brothers, sisters, and other members of his family. There are also two annuities, and the residue of the entire estate is bequeathed to the testator's two brothers, share and share alike. The will of Mr. Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh, F.S.A., of Gwrych-castle, Denbigh, and Portland-place, was proved in London, and the personalty sworn under 180,000*l*. The executors appointed are the Right Hon. Lady Emily Hesketh (the relict), Sir Charles H. R. Broughton, and Mr. William Hanmer, of Bodnod, Denbigh. He has bequeathed his extensive property, consisting of many estates, situate in various counties, to his son and heir, Mr. Robert Bamford-Hesketh, and has also entailed them on his issue, nominating him residuary legatee. His relict, who is the daughter of Earl Beauchamp, is provided for by settlement and otherwise, and ample provision is also made for younger children. There is a bequest to the poor of Abergela.—*Illustrated News.*

The Times, Jul 19, 1861; pg. 1; Issue 23989; col A

Marriages

Category: Marriages

Full Text: Copyright 1861, The Times

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 20th June, at Southwick, near Brighton, by the Rev. G. B. Parker, rector, Ernest Gaston, Esq., to Catherine, daughter of the late Cudbert Thornhill Sealy, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

On Saturday, the 13th inst., at the parish church Lee, Kent, by the Rev. J. B. Honeywill, M.A., Augustus William Baylis, Esq., of the Peninsular and Oriental Service, late surgeon to the Gernon Railway Company, to Phoebe, youngest daughter of the late William Morris, Esq., of Lee.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at St. Oswald's Church, The Old Swan, Liverpool, by the Rev. T. T. Roskell, D.D., Charles McCartney Swarbrick, of Thirsk, Yorkshire, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Roskell, Esq., deceased.

On the 16th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Chas. Lee, incumbent of Holy Trinity, John Cumberland, eldest son of James Part, M.D., of 7, Camden-road Villas, N.W., to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Robert Burford, Esq., also of Camden-road Villas.

On the 17th inst., at Lewisham Church, Kent, by the Rev. R. Hall, Edwin R. Percy, fourth son of the Rev. John Longhurst, Switland Rectory, Leicestershire, to Marianne, third daughter of the late Rev. Charles Maberly, incumbent of Owlbury, Hants.

On the 17th inst., at St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, Mr. Alfred John Frothero, of Hemingford-road, Barnsbury, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Haughton, of Camden-town.

On the 17th inst., at St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. Henry Hurst, of Swan-street, Trinity-square, to Lucretia, youngest daughter of the late John Westbrook, Esq., of Orpington, Kent.

On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Ven. E. W. P. Davies, M.A., Archdeacon of Brocon, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. Emilius Bayley, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Stein, Esq., of Dover, to Emily Macgregor, eldest daughter of William John Whyte, Esq., of 61, Russell-square.

On the 17th inst., at St. James's, Hatcham, by the Rev. A. K. Granville, Mr. William Wickham, of Deptford, youngest son of Humphrey Wickham, Esq., of Rochester, to Margaret Anstruther, daughter of the late Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Ely Lodge, Gravesend, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Col. David Leslie Anstruther.

On the 17th inst., at Bere Regis, by the Rev. W. F. Radclyffe, rector of Tarrant Rushton, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Carrington Ley, vicar of Bere Regis, John Bosworth Smith Marriott, Esq., of the 4th Dragoon Guards, second son of the Rev. Wm. Smith Marriott, of Horsmonden, Kent, to Frances Julia, second daughter of G. J. Radclyffe, Esq., of Foxdenton Hall, Lancashire, and Hyde, Dorset.

On the 17th inst., at Denbigh-road Chapel, Baywater, by the Rev. W. Morley Funshon, George M. Kiell, Esq., of 7, Kensington-park-terrace, to Eleanor Jane Wood, second daughter of George Wood, Esq., Graham's-town, Cape of Good Hope.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Bradley Abbot, incumbent of Christ's Church, Clapham, Henry South, Esq., Royal Navy, Kingston-crescent, Portsmouth, to Hannah Jane, second daughter of Richard Ellis Fritchett, Esq., Boumoor, Hertfordshire.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Theodore Henry Brinckman, Esq., eldest son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, Bart., of St. Leonard's, Windsor, to the Lady Cecilia Augusta, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., at the parish church, Morthoe, North Devon, by the Ven. Archdeacon Bartholomew Fanshawe William Gostling, Esq., Major 49th Regt., eldest son of Major-Gen. Gostling, Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the Rev. John Derby Ness, incumbent of Morthoe.

On the 18th inst., at St. Martin's Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Orlando Forester, uncle of the brides, Capt. Egerton, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Sir Philip-de-Malpas Grey-Egerton, Bart., of Oulton-park, Chester, to the Hon. Henrietta Denison, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Londesborough; and, at the same time, the Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, eldest son of Lord Wrottesley, to the Hon. Augusta Denison, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Londesborough.

On the 18th inst., at St. Martin's Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Orlando Forester, uncle of the brides, Capt. Egerton, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Sir Philip-de-Malpas Grey-Egerton, Bart., of Oulton-park, Chester, to the Hon. Henrietta Denison, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Londesborough; and, at the same time, the Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, eldest son of Lord Wrottesley, to the Hon. Augusta Denison, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Londesborough.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

A TRIP TO KILLARNEY.

The management of the Dublin Exhibition have wisely determined to connect it with the beauties of Irish scenery, and to show how the wonders of the artificial world chime in with those of nature. To tourists who during the approaching pleasure season contemplate a visit to the Emerald Isle, this will be an agreeable announcement, and the delightful trip which I am about to describe may fairly be regarded as a foretaste of what all will enjoy who come here intent on recreation. On Monday morning a large party of ladies and gentlemen, whom the opening of the Exhibition had attracted to Dublin, started by special train on the Southern and Western Railway to see the far-famed Lakes of Killarney. Sir Edward M'Donnell (the chairman of the company), Mr. Pennefather (the deputy-chairman), Mr. Miller (the engineer), and the other chief officers of the line accompanied them. Mayors from the chief English cities, commissioners and superintendents of the late Exhibition, executive committeemen of the present, foreign contributors, and even members of the French press—a happier party never started to feast their eyes upon the romance-ground of Kerry. The line over which they travelled is not remarkable for the beauty of the scenery through which it passed, and there were few objects on the way to attract attention. Occasionally, one of those monumental round towers to which so much antiquarian interest is attached fixes the eye, or some solitary mountain, like Slievenamon, with a veil of mist gracefully suspended over its long-backed summit; but, otherwise, all is tame and commonplace enough, and even Thurles, where poor Smith O'Brien was arrested by a "tight-buttoned railway official," fails to draw much notice from the pleasure-seekers. The Southern and Western, nevertheless, is a fine line, quite equal in excellence of construction to those in England, and, as was proved on this occasion, capable of bearing trains propelled at the highest speed. Some curious facts with reference to it and the social state of the country were mentioned by the chairman. One was, that hardly a single case had occurred of an employe on the line emigrating, and he attributed this to the circumstance that the lowest wages paid were 12s. a-week and clothes. Sir Edward also stated that Mr. Dargan, in constructing the line, drew a very large number of his hands from the workhouses, and that these men, once accustomed to remunerative employment, never returned, but either emigrated or became "navvies." Luncheon at the Limerick junction, and then on to Mallow through a thickly-enclosed country, unwooded, but warmed up by the bright yellow of the gorse-blossom. From Mallow a new line is about to be opened to Killarney. It is expected to be finished by the 15th of June, and will thus be ready for the summer and autumn traffic. The tourists of Monday travelled on it to within 9 miles of the lower lake, and this distance they completed by omnibuses supplied for the occasion. You descend on Killarney through a bleak region of heath-clad moor and bog, preparing the mind, by contrast, for a keener appreciation of the charming scenery beyond it. A change in the aspect of the peasantry, perceptible for some time, here became obvious. Something in their look and dress indicates, if the face of the country did not do so, that you have advanced into the wilds of Kerry. Many traces of the past sufferings of this primitive people reach the eye and affect the heart of the stranger. The small proportion of strong middle age to that of boys and girls and old men and women recalls to the memory the realities of an emigration such as the world has rarely seen equalled, while pinched faces and wasted frames bring up again the dismal history of the great famine. Looking into each little garden attached to the cottages on the wayside, young cabbage plants and other vegetables are struggling into life instead of the potato. The whole country seems soaked with superabundant moisture, and the very people have a damp appearance. At night, in the Victoria Hotel, there was high festivity and true Irish hospitality. To the delight of the French visitors especially, old Ganssey, the blind piper of the Lakes, was introduced, and, with tremulous fingers upon the stops of his chanter, played the sweet melodies of the country. The English mayors could only find vent for their gratification in the speech-making so dear to all municipal minds. Morning broke heavily upon the

ELECTION COMMITTEE.

CORK.

The Rev. George Brannan, curate of the south parish of Cork, stated that he canvassed his own parishioners for Murphy and Fagan. There was no unity of action among the Roman Catholic clergy at the last election. The bishop was warmly interested in the return of the sitting members, but he never gave witness any instructions in the matter. Witness was one of the senior priests, and had there been any clerical organization in connexion with the return, it must have come under his notice. The Murphy family had for many years contributed largely to every Catholic purpose—that is to say, to every charitable liberal purpose in the city of Cork—and witness made use of that circumstance as an argument to influence the votes of the people. He dwelt upon it also in the public addresses he delivered to the electors. It was quite customary for priests to take an interest in elections, but witness took more than usual on this occasion, on account of his friendship for the Murphy family. On the polling-day he took to the poll not a single voter, but he gave his assistance in that way to a Protestant gentleman, a voter for Chatterton, who begged him to accompany him through the crowd. He voted himself at Barrack-street at half-past 8 in the morning, and remained about the booth till 2 o'clock for the purpose of exerting his influence to prevent any disturbance, though he apprehended none. Up to 10 o'clock the place was perfectly quiet; there were no crowds of people, no bludgeons, nor any interruptions to the polling. About 10 o'clock Mr. Sarsfield, the magistrate, came up in a state of great excitement. Witness heard him say that he had been struck, and saw him hurry away for the military. Mr. Sarsfield was one of the guardians of the poor at Cork, and he was extremely unpopular just then on account of a recent lowering of the dietary scale. The appearance of the soldiers created an ill-feeling among the crowd, which then began to thicken. Mr. Sarsfield seemed very anxious to get up a disturbance. About 1 o'clock the witness saw him dragging a boy across the market-place in a violent manner, and ran up to interfere, but, as Mr. Sarsfield let go his hold and allowed his prisoner to escape, he said nothing to him on the subject. Witness left Barrack-street about 2 o'clock, and went to another part of the town. He then saw no disturbance of any kind.

Cross-examined.—From morning to night on the polling-day he saw no violence of any kind except that used by Mr. Sarsfield towards the boy. That boy was a lad—a young man; he was not less than 20 years of age; he was strong and lusty, and quite able to throw a stone or strike a severe blow. Witness was not aware that he had been stonethrowing, or that he had been arrested with a stone in his hand. Witness made no inquiry at all; he thought himself entitled to interfere with a magistrate, acting in the exercise of his duty. He would not allow even a magistrate to commit what appeared to him a breach of the peace. He said nothing to Mr. Sarsfield, although that gentleman swore that a conversation took place between them. He did not see a single stone thrown throughout the entire day, either at the soldiers or any one else, but he was not prepared to say that stones were not thrown in his immediate neighbourhood. The military might have been pelted without his knowledge. There was a crowd of women with green boughs, but up to 10 o'clock there was no violence of any kind; he did not even hear groans and shouts. The evidence of some of the police officers having been read to the witness, he stated that it possessed a semblance of truth, but was essentially wrong, or, at all events, exaggerated. If the violence they referred to meant stone-throwing or active physical interference with the voters, he meant to say that it was inconsistent with the truth. He would not deny that there was a rush upon the cars that drove up to the entrance to the polling-booths, but the mob consisted almost wholly of women, the men being in the proportion of one to 15, and they were actuated merely by curiosity. They did not jostle the voters if they turned out to be Chatterton's people, nor interfere with them in any way. All the disturbance began after the military came. He saw nobody chalked, nor did it come to his knowledge that such a thing had taken place. It was quite likely that the witness held up his hand for a cessation of the noise and groaning. He was sometimes obeyed. He possessed influence over some among the mob. At 2 o'clock the streets of the city and the avenues leading to the booths were perfectly quiet.

Mr. Nicholas Daniel Murphy, cousin to the Serjeant, said that he was a solicitor at Cork, and acted as agent for the sitting members. There never was the slightest doubt of his cousin's return, and all the contest that might take place would be, it was known, between Colonel Chatterton and Mr. Fagan. There never was the slightest occasion for organization, and he was aware of none; but, undoubtedly, there was great excitement in the public mind. On the polling-day Chatterton's people were quite aware that they would be beaten, and put every obstacle in their power in the way of the polling. It was they who first began the system of obliging the voters to take the oaths. Witness was aware of no disturbance during the polling, nor of any physical obstruction having been offered to the voters at any of the booths. At half-past 3 he saw a few stones thrown, but they were all directed against himself. The rural voters by whom Mr. Fitzsimmons complained that he had been deceived were all Catholics, but they lived generally under Protestant landlords. Witness never called with Burke at Uniack's house, nor heard that gentleman inquire whether he (Uniack) was entertaining the voters according to order. The entire expense incurred by the Liberal party at the last election was 600*l.*, and the sitting members shared it equally between them; 180*l.* was expended upon legal agents, 80*l.* or 90*l.* on poll-clerks, 150*l.* in car hire, the sheriff had 80*l.*, and the messengers, stationery bills, and other incidents consumed the remainder. They had 70 or 80 cars to bring in the rural voters, some of whom lived seven miles off. Not one sitting member said

same thing over and over again; and if the learned counsel had been as hard up for something to say as he was, he would have been glad to avail himself even of such a topic. He (Serjeant Murphy) had never felt so much at a standstill for talk in his life. The cross-examination will be resumed to-day at 11 o'clock.

THE CANTERBURY BRIBERY COMMISSION.

CANTERBURY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The commissioners, Mr. Slade, Q.C., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, and Mr. Burcham, reassembled this morning at the usual hour. The same degree of interest appeared to attach to the proceedings as on days preceding.

George Davey, the first witness, deposed that he paid three voters named White 6*l.* each for their votes in 1847. He also paid Bear and several other voters 5*l.* for their votes, and to prevent their going over to the "Reds."

James Godwin deposed to having given money to 11 voters at the election in 1847, when he was acting for Mr. Smythe. He gave money to Dray, his foreman, to buy four or six votes. Witness, in 1847, was exchequerer in the sum of 1,900*l.*, and the Government called on him to pay 100*l.*, as there was no fraud, and Lord Albert Conyngham agreed to use his influence with the Excise on behalf of witness, in return for which witness was to use his power for his Lordship at the election. Lord Albert Conyngham performed his part, and witness performed his, and he had 150*l.* to bribe with. Witness had claimed 100*l.* when he returned to the "Red" side, in 1852, for assistance in municipal elections, and obtained it. He thought the "Blues" had acted wrong with Smythe, and witness accordingly turned "Red."

James Kelson, examined.—Is a surveyor and builder, and Conservative. In 1847 he had money from Bennett, and bought votes with it. He gave Page, of the Windsor Castle, 10*l.*, as he said the other side had only offered him 8*l.* Witness paid 40*l.* or 50*l.* in that way, as Bennett said the case was getting desperate, and he must obtain the votes. In 1852 he took an active part with the "Reds" as canvasser and bribery agent. Pout gave him 150*l.* or 160*l.* for the purpose. A portion of it was spent among the "Roughs," to protect the voters. (The witness here read a list of 40 persons he had bribed at the last election, in sums of 5*l.* and 7*l.*) A voter named Wilcox had 5*l.* of the "Blues," and then demanded 3*l.* of the "Reds." There was a body of electors in Canterbury called the "Butter-market Troop," of which Mr. Matthews, a magistrate, was the leader; and they were going to bring forward Vincent the Chartist, in consequence of a split they had with the "Blues." Witness recreated in the Isle of Man while the recent committee of the House of Commons sat on the Canterbury petition. Mr. Pout gave him 10*l.* to go away with and 10*l.* after while he was away.

F. Cobb, a "Blue," received money from Batten in 1847 to bribe with, and gave one Beale 5*l.* for a pair of straps. (Loud laughter.) It was a "blind" for Beale's vote. Expended 35*l.* in all for bribes.

E. Southey examined.—Denied, in reply to a pressure of questions put upon him, that at the election of 1847 he ever had any money given him to purchase votes, but admitted that he had always made a foolish and lavish expenditure of his own money at elections, for which he had not received any recompense.

Mr. J. Holland, town councillor, recalled. Mr. ANSTAY.—According to Mr. Pout's evidence, you appear to have been recognized as a regular bribery agent. Can you, as having acted in that capacity, give us any information?

Mr. Holland.—I cannot give you any information as to bribery at that election.

Mr. ANSTAY.—We shall wish to see you again. John Vincent, licensed victualler, of the Builders Arms, received 60*l.* from Pout at the last election, appropriated 15*l.* for his own services, and expended the remainder in purchasing votes.

G. F. Smith, coachmaker and manager of the colour tickets since 1818, said he was engaged in distributing the colour tickets in 1818 and in 1841. In 1841 between 1,200*l.* and 1,600*l.* was spent in that way. At the next election 900*l.* was paid, and in 1852 305*l.*, and 50*l.* for refreshment tickets. He received 420*l.* from Dr. Lochee for the purpose. At the last election 750 colour tickets and 1,100 refreshment tickets were issued. The practice of issuing colour tickets prevailed at the county as well as at the borough elections, and he had the management of them at both. The applications for colour tickets had all been destroyed. The colours which belonged to the candidates were in witness's possession, and were worth more than 1,000*l.* It was formerly the practice to pay something for the use of the colours, but this was not the case at the last election. The charge for them in 1841 was 13*l.*. The number of colour tickets issued at the county election last year was 600. Had the whole constituency at the last election applied to Messrs. Gippa and Johnstone's committee for colour tickets, they would have issued them, as they were determined to win, and would not have stood on a colour ticket. Witness had paid 10*l.* for a county colour ticket. The last election for Canterbury was the least expensive he ever knew. There was less bribery practised, and where he before spent thousands, he then spent only hundreds. At the last county election witness superintended the colour tickets for Sir B. Brydges.

Samuel Blake deposed that he worked for Johnstone and Gippa at the last election, and was employed by Hollands to ascertain the prices of certain voters who were likely to be bought, and he gave him a list (produced) for the purpose. The sums required ranged from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per voter. Had he got a certain number to poll for the Conservatives he should have expected 2*l.* a-head, because it was dirty work and he ought to be handsomely paid. It appeared, in answer to some cross-examination, that

district of the Lakes, with mist shrouding the mountain tops, and magnifying their height by concealing it. Fortunately, however, it did not rain, and though the weather continued somewhat overcast, it became brighter as the day advanced. In white-painted barges, and at as early an hour as they could be got together, our party started to view the scenery of Killarney. Often described, its beauties are always new, and at this season of the year especially, when nature is just assuming her garb of summer loveliness, language fails to do them justice. What strikes one most about these lakes is the exquisite combination of objects, which leaves no imagination, however cold, unsatisfied, and kindles poetic feelings in the most prosaic minds. Every wish is gratified by that changing panorama of island, and mountain and clear rushing stream and grotesquely formed rock, and ruined castle and mouldering abbey, which are collected here together. The mode adopted for showing the beauties of Killarney to visitors, under circumstances, is the best that could be hit upon, but when, as in the present instance, large numbers go together under hospitable guidance it possesses extraordinary advantages. MacGillycuddy's Reeks and Tomies' Mountain, Torc Mountain, Dinis Green Isle, and Glen-a's wooded shore, all revealed their sweetest charms to the eyes of the tourist, and the notes of the bugle were prolonged by the echo, with the same exquisite effect as when Tom Moore sang of them. Through all the lakes and to the foot of the Eagle's-nest, to Ross Castle, overgrown with grass, and to Inisfallen Island, with its crumbling abbey walls, crowned by waving foliage, past the "Honeycomb-rocks," too, and the "O'Donoghue's Library," with "the big Bible lying on the top," the strangers in their gay barges swept. They inhaled the fragrance of the spring blossoms, and admired the splendid varieties of a vegetation in which the myrtle and the arbutus grow wild. The lights and shadows that chased each other on the hill side, and the diversified hues of wood and glen, all were noticed and delightedly praised in their turn, and still the light drapery of the misty mountain-tops maintained over the changing prospect a certain character of dream-land. So thorough was their inspection of Killarney, that the Devil's Punchbowl, of all its attractions, alone escaped a visit. On the summit of Mangerton mountain this celebrated reservoir lay, brooded over by a dense mass of vapour, within which, while mayors and railway directors, Royal commissioners and executive committeemen, were feasting their eyes beneath him, the Prince of Darkness might unseen be quaffing comfort and relief from the ice-cold waters. Killarney does not contain the element of sublimity in its scenic effects, and those whose tastes turn to the grand and majestic attributes of nature must seek them elsewhere; but for picturesque variety, raised by legendary associations to the verge of enchantment, it is quite unrivalled by any place within the compass of the British Isles. The new railway about to be opened to it, and which has been, it is said, constructed at the low cost of 5,000*l.* a mile, will place it within seven hours' ride of Dublin, and within 17 of London. So charming a retreat from the fatigues of business and the exhaustion of a town life, thus made accessible, is a boon to the community at large. Thousands will now visit what previously was only within reach of the few, and in time nature will win for the surrounding wilds of Kerry a degree of comfort and civilization which has hitherto been denied them. The Southern and Western Railway Company have made arrangements for conveying the humbler classes to see the Dublin Exhibition at the cheapest possible rate, and there is little doubt that their liberal example will be followed by all the other lines.

THE PEMBROKESHIRE MILITIA.—The militia for the county of Pembroke have been made an artillery corps; and in this decision the authorities have, doubtless, been influenced by the great facilities which exist at Pembroke yard and garrison for the due and efficient training of a large body of men in the firing and practice of great guns. The large space of open ground adjoining the fortified barracks will be available for the field-battery evolutions, and the two batteries of artillery in the possession of the Royal Dockyard Battalion will be in readiness for the training of the newly raised levy. The Dockyard Brigade have been trained to fire at a target moored on the waters of the haven; and the same facilities for the exercise of the militia will be afforded, the guns at the fort in the dockyard being always available. In the event of a war an artillery corps would be invaluable for the defence of the arsenal, and it is generally deemed that sound discretion has been exercised in the selection of that arm of the service for the Pembrokehire Regiment of Militia.

treating of any kind, nor was a liability to pay incurred for any such purpose.

Cross-examined.—He did not produce the advertising accounts, although he had had notice to produce every account received or paid in connexion with the election.

With reference to an advertisement of the resolutions passed at one of the meetings, in which Mr. Burke was mentioned as a member of the Liberal committee, the witness professed inability to say whether that advertisement was paid out of the 600*l.* or not.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy said, that he arrived in Cork on the 8th of June (two days before the opening of the Exhibition), but, being already sitting member for the city, and anticipating no opposition, he did not commence an active canvass till a day or two before the receipt of the writ. He never entertained the smallest doubt of his being at the head of the poll; and indeed he was told so by the other side, who promised him their support if he would stand aloof from the Liberal party and allow them to bring in their man. He, however, declined to do so, and always exerted himself to secure the return of Mr. Fagan as well as his own. The recent Stockport riots and the Protestant declaration of Lord Derby had had the effect of creating a double unity among the Roman Catholics, and his canvass was, in consequence, the easiest thing he had ever known. At the same time there was no organization of any kind for the purpose of securing his return. It would have been quite unnecessary, even supposing it had not been improper. In his speech on the nomination-day he did all he could to soothe the bitterness of feeling between Catholics and Protestants, and even Mr. Sarsfield was heard to speak in praise of its conciliatory tone. On Sunday, the 11th, he addressed a body of rural voters at Whitechurch in the chapel-yard after mass. Mr. Wiseman was mistaken in attributing to him an advice to the people to put a mark upon those who went against him, for he never directly or indirectly said any such thing; what he did say was, that if one or two of them voted for him their Protestant landlords would set their mark upon them, and trample upon them; but that if they would combine and vote for him in a body they would be like a bundle of sticks, and superior to any such influence. He left town that night and did not return till between 1 and 2 next day, when the polling was going on. The story told by Twomay, therefore, that he went to his house before noon in company with Mr. Burke was a gross falsehood. He could declare most solemnly that he never (as Twomay also swore) nominated Mr. Burke one of his committeemen at any of the meetings. Twomay's story was utterly false from beginning to end, and did not possess even a semblance of truth. When he reached town he found it remarkably quiet. He saw, by notices posted on the walls, that his return was already secured. There were crowds of women carrying green boughs, whooping, howling, laughing, and rejoicing that the victory had been won; and they came running about him with the most good-humoured hilarity, complimenting him upon his good looks, and several of them kissed him. (Roars of laughter.) He then visited the booths, or most of them, and found the utmost regularity and quietness pervading the town, but of course he could only speak of what came under his own observation after half-past 1. The police told him things were going on "quietly;" General Mannell, "merrily." He intrusted his cousin with 300*l.* for election purposes, and he was not liable for a single additional farthing. He gave directions as far as he could to avoid treating, and he was himself so anxious upon that point that he refused a shilling to a voter who begged it of him during the day, saying that he had been in the town since morning, and was famished with hunger. The story of Jeremiah Murphy, too, that he had tried to bribe him with the promise of a situation, and that he gave his daughter 5*l.* was utterly untrue. The man came to him, saying that his master, the miller, had discharged him for stealing sacks, and that he should have his vote if he would get him reinstated, but he immediately ordered the fellow to begone for a scoundrel, as he would have nothing to do with him.

Cross-examined.—The conduct of the election was mainly intrusted to his cousin, and he personally had little to do with it. At the meeting at Douglas Chapel there was no parish priest present; there was a minister present. His attention being directed to a resolution passed at that meeting, pledging the people in the sight of God's holy altar to vote for Fagan and Murphy and their holy church, his bishops, priests, and saintly nuns, and containing denunciations of those who should try to save conscience and at the same time serve Mammon by splitting their votes with either of the Liberal candidates, the Serjeant declared that he never heard of it till he saw it posted on the walls of Cork, and his idea was that the reporters had concocted it among themselves and published it in concert. He was not, however, present during the whole of the meeting, but spent part of the time in the vestry. It was his opinion that the franchise was a public trust, and not to be exercised by a voter upon mere personal considerations. After some questioning, the learned Serjeant admitted to the cross-examining counsel (Serjeant Kinglake) that he stated to the meeting that the non-electors had as much interest in the election as those who possessed the franchise, but he certainly never meant to convey to them that the electors were answerable to the non-electors in the sense of being liable to be thrashed by the latter; and he should state that the constituency of Cork was one of the most intelligent and enlightened in the kingdom. He also admitted that in thanking the people for his return, he told them that the women had been his best coadjutors, and that, in reality, it was they whom he had to thank for his position, God bless them. He further panegyrized the Irish fair sex generally, winding up by saying that even the proud English were obliged to admit that the Irish women were chaste. In reference to that, he had to state that the petition alleged that the women to whom his return was attributable were prostitutes, which he most solemnly declared to be a falsehood. (Loud laughter.) Besides, he had been previously addressing the people a great many times, repeating the

questions, the witness said that he had received some 20*l.* for his services. It was the first occasion on which he had embarked in the business, which did not require much capital. Was a Liberal in principle, but was ready to do the dirty work for the opposite party.

Mr. Delmar stated that he was one of the Conservative committee of Johnstone and Gippis, and that he handed the 100*l.* to Godwin by the direction of Pout.

The proceedings were then adjourned to this day.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I am persuaded that you would not willingly do an act of injustice to any man, therefore I am sure you will excuse me for troubling you with a few lines for the purpose of correcting an error into which your correspondent has—no doubt unintentionally—fallen with respect to the Rev. Dr. Cullen, in speaking of the ceremonial observed on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition on Thursday last.

He states that "the question of prayer did occupy the attention of the managing committee, and a prayer was drawn up of so unobjectionable a nature that no professing Christian would object to it. Indeed, the Roman Catholic members of the committee, being men of education, and, moreover, gifted with common sense, admitted as much, and were quite willing to agree to the proposition, had not a formidable obstacle interposed to prevent its being carried into effect. It was said, in short, that Archbishop Cullen had set his face against it, and intimated that in the event of the committee deciding against his wishes, he would withdraw his countenance from the Exhibition, threatening at the same time that his example would necessarily be followed by the whole body of the clergy under his jurisdiction."

As chairman of the committee I feel it my duty to assure you that there is no foundation whatever for this statement; for, although the question was, no doubt, discussed on several occasions with the most intense anxiety to arrive at the best conclusion, yet I never heard the name of Dr. Cullen even alluded to in connexion with the subject; neither was there any form of prayer submitted for the consideration of the committee by any person. I do not think that the committee will be charged with irreverence for omitting a formal prayer on the occasion. I am sure their motives will not be mistaken; and I quite agree with your correspondent, that, under the circumstances, we took the "wisest course."

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours most obediently,
Dublin, May 17. GEORGE ROE.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—A Parliamentary blue-book published yesterday contains the annual return of the number of criminal offenders committed for trial, or bailed for appearance, at the assizes and sessions of each county of England and Wales in the year 1852. It appears from this return that the commitments for trial in 1852 are a trifling decrease on the numbers in the preceding year, for they amounted to 27,980 in 1851, and to 27,510 in 1852. But they are substantially the same as in the last three years, and do not exceed the amount which was suddenly attained in 1840. With respect to particular offences, it appears that in offences against the person the totals confirm nearly the same as in former years. There is an increase in murder and the attempt to murder, and also a decrease, amounting to 65 per cent., for concealing the birth of infants. There is a considerable decrease in the commitments for stabbing, wounding, and manslaughter. In rape there is a decrease; in the assaults with intent to ravish, an increase. For the new offence of assault and inflicting bodily harm, there have been no less than 321 commitments. In the offences against property, with violence, there is a decrease of 4.1 per cent., arising chiefly in burglary and house-breaking, which decreased 13.7 per cent.; while, on the other hand, robbery increased in nearly the same ratio—viz., 13.5 per cent. In the case of offences against property, without violence, the commitments have decreased 2.7 per cent. Cattle, horse, and sheep stealing have each decreased, and so have larcenies from the person, while larcenies by servants and frauds have increased. Of malicious offences against property there is a decrease of 11.2 per cent., which extends over all the offences of this class. There is an increase of 11.2 per cent. in forgery and coinage, especially in the latter. Cases of riot, breach of the peace, and perjury have increased at the rate of 22.9 per cent. The commitments for the latter offences have nearly been trebled since the operation of the statute 14th and 15th of Victoria, which renders parties to suits liable to give evidence. There is a marked decrease of offences peculiar to agricultural districts, such as arson, killing cattle, poaching, cattle stealing, and housebreaking.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS IN IRELAND.—A Parliamentary paper published yesterday, in return to a motion made by Mr. Maguire, contains copies of a correspondence between Mr. P. Kelly, solicitor, of Waterford, and the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests in Ireland from the 2d of March, 1850, to the 31st of March, 1851, and also copies of correspondence between Mr. Broderick, of the Religious Community of Christian Brethren, and the Lords of the Treasury, between March and September, 1851, concerning a certain legacy and annuity left by a Mr. John Flannery, of Duggarvan, for certain charitable uses, and touching the embezzlement of a portion of said moneys by E. W. Mathews, a Government official connected with the accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests in Ireland.

DORSET MILITIA.—The Dorset regiment of militia is now under training at Dorchester. The weather at first was unfavourable to their progress, but they have since exhibited much improvement. They are under the command of Colonel Bingham, and have been already out a fortnight, so that there are but 14 days longer for their training. Their conduct is excellent, and they derive great benefit from the efficiency of the staff.

21434 7 (21 May) 1853

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, FRIDAY MORNING.

THE POLITICAL EXILES.

Australian papers which reached Dublin yesterday announce that another of the troublesome spirits of 1848 (Mr. Patrick O'Donoghue) had effected his escape from the surveillance of his gaolers, and is, long ere this, a free man on the free soil of America. This information is founded on the authority of a letter from Melbourne dated the 4th of January; but, as much later advices had previously reached Europe, the "glorious" news must be regarded as doubtful. But if true, the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land have every reason to thank their stars for the happy riddance of one of the greatest pests that ever "left his country for his country's good."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

A letter from Ballinasloe in *Saunder's* of this morning announces that Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, the stipendiary magistrate of that district, while attending the Johnstown racecourse yesterday, and in the act of speaking to his daughter, fell from his horse, and on being taken up it was found that life was totally extinct. Several medical men were present on the course, and every effort was made to restore animation, but all human aid was unavailing. The deceased gentleman was extremely popular in his magisterial capacity, and the Government have lost the services of a zealous and efficient public officer.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The 52d Light Infantry expect to leave Dublin in about 10 days for Cork, where transports will be in waiting to convey this fine corps to India. The 81st Regiment have already commenced their march from Kilkenny to Fermoy, where they will remain but a short time previous to embarkation for the East. Neither of these corps has ever served in India.

THE MURDER IN GALWAY.

A letter dated Ballinasloe, Thursday morning, gives the following additional particulars of the recent horrible murder and robbery of a servant girl:—

"The poor girl, Catherine Kindrigan, who was murdered, was in the employment of Mr. Carrers, a publican of Kiltulla; her supposed assassin, John Hurley, had also been living in the same service with his victim for the last three years. The mistress of Catherine Kindrigan sent her to transact some business in the town of Loughrea. On her way she passed through the town of Bookeen, where a Miss Dolan, who keeps a shop there, asked her as a favour to bring her the change for a 5*l.* note. It would appear that Hurley had premeditated something, for he watched the movements of the girl very closely in town, saw her getting the change, and followed his unsuspecting victim on her way home. Within a mile of the police barracks of Bookeen, on the Queen's high road, in the blaze of broad daylight, this demon in human form fell upon the helpless object of his rapacity and perpetrated the most foul, cold-blooded, and disgusting murder which ever disgraced the county of Galway. Having beaten in her skull with a stone or some blunt instrument, he then, as it appears, dragged her through a gap into the demesne of Lord Dunsandle, where, after having stabbed her in the neck with a knife, he concealed the body under some branches, where it was found next day (Tuesday) by the Booken police. Having taken the money from the person of the girl, the murderer proceeded to Loughrea and purchased for himself a suit of new clothes, and at half-past 11 o'clock the same night he returned in company with a woman (now in custody), for the purpose, it is conjectured, of giving her the bread and tea which was on the person of the deceased. When within a short distance of the scene of the murder they were met by a number of young boys and girls sent in search of the missing girl, and seeing Hurley dressed they at once suspected that all was not right. He denied having seen the girl during the day, and on being told that he must go to the police barracks he readily consented to do so; but when within a few yards of the barrack gate he made off, closely pursued by the peasantry, but escaped. It is but right to mention that the police did not know of this occurrence until after the pursuit was given up on Tuesday morning. Mr. W. Coffay, county inspector, Mr. A. Walsh, S.T., and a large police force proceeded to the scene of the outrage, and used every exertion in scouring the neighbourhood in order to arrest Hurley, but without avail. An inquest was held on the body before Mr. Thomas Walsh, coroner, but was adjourned until this day."

THE FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 99½; ditto, for account, 99½; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Stock, 102½; ditto, for account, the 10th of June, 102½; Bank Stock, 22½; Hibernian Bank (25*l.* paid), 82½; National Bank of Ireland, 24; Knockatrelane Copper Mines (1*l.* paid), 4; Mining Company of Ireland (7*l.* paid), for account, 18½; Mizen Head Copper Mine (10*l.* paid), 8*l.*; Railways—Cork and Brandon (50*l.* paid), for account, 22½; 11-48 22½; ditto Bighths, 6½ per cent. Preference, (5*l.* 5*s.* paid), 5½; Dublin and Belfast Junction (45*l.* paid) 40*s.* 2½

ELECTION COMMITTEE.

CORK.

The cross-examination of Sergeant Murphy being resumed yesterday, he repeated his assertion of ignorance of Mr. Burke's having been appointed a member of a committee, adding that he had received an emphatic assurance from Mr. Burke himself that he had never been a member of any of the committees. After he came to town on the polling-day it was represented to him that the polling at one of the booths had been hastily adjourned in consequence of a temporary disturbance, and that the sheriff would have reopened it had the law allowed him. He did not hear that any house had been attacked during the polling, but he himself saw that the windows of one had been smashed. It was his belief that the general attacks on the houses took place after 6 o'clock in the evening. He never heard till he heard it in London that voters had been carried to the booths by force, and there compelled to vote against their inclinations. It did not come to his knowledge that Mr. Gore Jones and the Dragoons had been pelted during the polling; but he understood that Mr. French had been struck by a stone intended for Captain Whyte, who had exasperated the mob by striking a woman with a whip. He knew nothing of the bringing in of the Whitechurch voters on Sunday, and keeping them in town all night, so as to get them safely polled in the morning; but the circumstance came to his knowledge after the votes had been recorded. He never interfered to prevent the disfiguring of the walls with bills about the Stockport riots, or made any attempt to have them put out of sight. It was no business of his to take any steps in the matter; he felt quite sure of his return, and was consequently not disposed to put himself to any superfluous trouble. Placards of equally questionable propriety were issued by the other side, with a view to introduce Protestant prejudice into the election. He never saw the election accounts, nor the vouchers for the various disbursements; he might have seen them if he had liked, but he did not choose to take the trouble. He thought his seat a remarkably cheap purchase at 300*l.*; in 1841 he was 1,800*l.* out of pocket by his election.

Mr. W. T. Fagan, the other sitting member, said that he was a member of the corporation of the city of Cork. He made application to the corporation for the use of the city markets for polling-places, partly because they were the most convenient places in the respective districts, and partly with a view to economy. The sheriff was entitled to a fee of 3*l.* for a polling-booth in a market, court-house, or other public place, and to 5*l.* for a booth in a private place. He could most solemnly declare that in making that application he was actuated by no base motive of any kind, either in relation to the "powder pavement" (street metal) or anything else; and the allegation to the contrary contained in the petition was utterly untrue. Jeremiah Murphy's story was a complete falsehood. He (witness) did write to M'Sweeney, the miller, with a view to get the man reinstated in his situation, but not the slightest reference was ever made to Murphy's vote. Twomay's story, too, that he had promised him that the committee should pay him his treating bills was grossly untrue. The man certainly made application to him for payment, but he replied that he knew nothing of the transaction, and would not have anything to do with it. It was also untrue that the Messrs. Burke and Mahoney were nominated committeemen at the meeting at the Weigh-house, as Twomay had stated. It was a condition of his entering upon the contest that no treating or unfair influence should be brought to bear; but he heard afterwards, to his great indignation, that that condition had not been strictly adhered to. He could likewise give a direct and complete denial to the story told by Brown—viz., that he accompanied him on a car to Mrs. O'Keefe's and desired the landlady to give the people full and plenty. That story was entirely false throughout. He admitted having given silver money to a mob on one occasion, and he might have done so on a second, but it was merely to get rid of them; and neither directly nor indirectly was he cognizant of any organization among the people. During the polling he visited all the booths several times. The whole population was out in the streets, but he witnessed no disorderly conduct nor any obstruction to the voting, except for about a minute at the booth where the poll was adjourned. There was no great occasion for such a hasty act on the part of the deputy, who chanced to receive a smart crack on the head with a stone, and immediately adjourned the proceedings in considerable alarm. The witness's seat cost him altogether 350*l.*

Cross-examined.—It never came to his knowledge that a number of voters had been brought into the town on the morning of the 12th, breakfasted, polled, and afterwards entertained until 6 o'clock in the evening; but, immediately after the election, some one—he could not tell who—informed him that a "bad business" had been going on at Twomay's; that Mr. Burke had ordered it, and that about 20*l.* had been spent upon voters after they had voted for the sitting members. He was very indignant about it, but he never made any inquiry into the matter. Mr. Mahoney, who was alleged to have been concerned in ordering that treating, was, as far as he knew, perfectly well, and able to appear before the committee. So was Mr. Burke, but it was not intended to call either of them.

Mr. Nicholas Daniel Murphy, solicitor, and Mr. Francis Lyons, merchant at Cork, who had the financial management of the election, gave some unimportant particulars as to the expenditure of the election funds. They could solemnly declare that not a single farthing had been paid for any illegitimate purpose, nor any liability to pay incurred or existing. Mr. Murphy stated that the old man Boore had received employment in serving writs and the like from his office for the last 15 years, and that he saw him quite entire at a period subsequent to that at which it had been sworn that he had been torn limb from limb. In answer to the

THE CANTERBURY BRIBERY COMMISSION.

CANTERBURY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The Commissioners resumed their inquiry at the usual hour in the Guildhall.

Thomas Friend, the first witness, said that at the election in 1841 Mr. Alderman Cooper pressed him to bribe a voter named Termaine, and gave him 10*l.*, with which he did it. At the election in 1839 Mr. Alderman Neame also gave him 3*l.* to bribe the voter Hancock, and he believed that Mr. Alderman Neame obtained that money from the committee. Witness in 1837 also bribed another voter; but afterwards, finding he was not going to vote right, took the money out of his pocket. He received money from Pont in 1847 to bribe voters. Votes, services, and money were synonymous or convertible terms in Canterbury. At the last election, in 1852, witness bribed the four Jocelyns with 5*l.* each, and they told him they had been promised the same sum from the "Blues." Also gave other voters, mentioning them, 3*l.* and 6*l.* for their votes. The money came from Pont, from whom he received 49*l.* Had been offered money for his own vote, but had indignantly declined it. Accompanied the voter White to Hull, and received the 20*l.* for the excursion.

Mr. Alderman Neame examined.—Did not remember ever having bribed Hancock with 9*l.*, or any other person. Understood Hancock was dead. (A Voice, "No; he's alive, and in town.") Was never principal or accessory to any case of bribery.

The COMMISSIONERS here inquired whether Mr. Kingsford and his clients, Messrs. Johnstone and Gipps, the late sitting members, had made up their minds with reference to surrendering the papers called for the other day.

Mr. Kingsford said, they had taken the opinion of eminent counsel, who advised his clients that, however unconstitutional the request of the commissioners might be, they were bound to give them up, as the act of Parliament under which the commission was constituted invested them in the event of a refusal with very summary jurisdiction. (The papers were here handed in, and the examination of the witness was proceeded with.) He (Mr. Kingsford) received at the election in July last 600*l.* from the Hon. Mr. Johnstone, and 250*l.* from Mr. Gipps, but personally he had nothing to do with the payments that were made. In 1841 about 1,500*l.* passed through his hands, and he had no doubt it was Mr. Smythe's money, and the whole of which he paid to either Partridge or Pont was spent in colour tickets. At Mr. Lushington's election 2,000*l.* was paid to Pont, who gave an account, but without any vouchers. There was one item in these accounts designated "confidential," and which he (Mr. Kingsford) presumed meant bribery.

Thomas Adams, a baker, received 70*l.* from Pont, and bribed six voters (naming them) in the "Red" interest with 10*l.* each.

Thomas Munns bribed the Styles family at the last election with 80*l.*, given him by Pont. The Styles were eight in family, and he gave them 10*l.* each for their votes. Witness had not been paid for his services.

James Bligh deposed that Collard gave him 15*l.* to pay the voter White.

Mr. Ward, proprietor of the *Kentish Gazette*, and a member of the Conservative committee, stated that he saw Collard put the money in a parcel, which a man named Astherden took to Bligh.

T. Johnstone, a miller, alleged that Pont gave him 2*l.* to pay Roberts, a voter, for two colour tickets; and 4*l.* for J. Connell. Roberts said he received the same from both parties. This witness amused the Court with an account of the miraculous subsistence from Sunday to Tuesday of a voter named Rusher, who secreted himself in witness's waggon left at the last election, where he subsisted chiefly on four gallons of water.

Thomas Taylor, turnkey of the county gaol, received 330*l.* from Mr. Lochee and 40*l.* from Pont at the last election, and paid bills with it. Lent Bourne, a voter, 5*l.* for his vote; and paid 42 messengers, who were Conservative voters, an average sum of 1*l.* each. The work of these messengers was altogether nominal. No one would be put on as a messenger who did not vote for the party. This had been the custom in Canterbury for years on both sides. Paid 60*l.* for ribands and bows, which were made by the voters' wives.

W. C. Irons, licensed victualler, admitted having bribed Thomas Browne with 5*l.*, given him by Kelson.

Mr. Walker, a solicitor, of Canterbury, for 20 years, deposed that, being under-sheriff at the last election, he took no part in it. He denied what Mr. Smythe was represented to have said, that he (Mr. Walker) received money from him at any election; and he also denied a similar statement made by Mr. Gipps. In 1847 815*l.* was paid by Mr. Gipps to witness's account to contest his election; but, on Mr. Gipps withdrawing, witness, after paying certain sums, repaid 500*l.* of it to Mr. Gipps; and witness's services were gratuitous. Denied that he took any part in Lord P. Clinton's election; although his Lordship said he (witness) was his agent, Lord Clinton brought down his own solicitor.

A. Abrahams stated that he gave 3*l.* to a voter named Beckford, on Mr. Pilcher, Lord Conyngham's steward, saying, "Give it him if you think he wants it;" but as to selling his own vote for a paltry 3*l.*, he would rather starve first.

Mr. SLADE (Chief Commissioner).—The briber is as bad as the bribed, and yours is merely an affected parity.

John White, a voter, admitted that he received 5*l.* for his vote for Johnstone and Gipps, and he went after the election to Hull. His father and brother received 9*l.* The other side only offered 3*l.* for Romilly and Somerville.

After some further evidence the commission adjourned to this day.

... relation to the aspect of political affairs, but is caused solely by the scarcity of the article and the recent alteration of duties.

The Australian Agricultural Company issued a notice to-day, that the bill for reducing their nominal capital from 1,000,000*l.* to 500,000*l.* having passed the House of Lords, all transfers of shares after the 2d of July must be adapted to the new arrangement under which the old shares of 100*l.* each, on which 35*l.* was paid, will be changed into two shares of 25*l.*, on which 17*l.* 10*s.* each has been paid.

A bill is now before a committee of the House of Lords for incorporating a Lands Improvement Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Its object is to enable advances to be made to proprietors of estates for drainage and other essential improvements, upon the security of a rent-charge spread over a certain number of years, and, although the proposed capital is small, a sound principle is introduced, by which it may be made to yield extensive benefit. This is to consist in the issue of debentures, the interest of which will be guaranteed by the rent-charges, while their total amount will be below that of the investments made, so as to leave a margin of additional security to the holders. Thus, as soon as an advance has been effected on one property, a certain portion of the sum will be reproduced, so as to be applicable to another, and in this way the capital employed will ultimately become considerable, the objectionable plan being at the same time avoided of raising more at first than is absolutely necessary for the commencement of operations.

At the meeting of the Canada Company held this afternoon the dividend declared was at the rate of 6 per cent. It appeared from the statement of the directors that the amount of debentures which have fallen due since the previous meeting is 21,500*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* have been discharged, leaving 11,500*l.* to be provided for on the 31st of July. After satisfying this claim the debenture debt will stand at 88,200*l.*, the repayment of which is to extend over a series of years. The assets in London consist of 27,622*l.*, which, with the exception of a balance of 5,152*l.*, will be absorbed by the liquidation of outstanding debentures, debenture interest, and the dividend to the shareholders. There is also a cash balance in Canada of 8,172*l.*, but a variety of demands exist against it, requiring the whole amount, if not more. Under these circumstances the directors did not consider it prudent to recommend the distribution of a higher rate than 6 per cent. The following figures exhibit the latest

"Money-Market and City Intelligence"

The Times, 21469, 7 (1 July) 1853

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the City Guard.

The City Guard, Captain HALLICK, renowned as the *élite* military company of the City, celebrated yesterday the twenty sixth anniversary of their organization, by an excursion to West Point, on the steamboat *Erie*, chartered for that purpose. A large number of invited guests accompanied them, including Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, son of the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, one of the heroes of the Crimean War; Colonel VAN BUREN, Colonel DOWLING, Major SKIDMORE, the Rev. JOHN GRAY, Chaplain to the Military Academy; Captain LOVELL and the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. The *Erie*, under the conduct of Captain RAY, was well chosen for the excursion, being a capacious and admirably well ordered boat.

Shortly after 8 A. M., the City Guard left their armory, and marched down Broadway, paying the honor of a salute to the Milwaukee Light Guard at the Astor house. Thence they proceeded to the foot of Chambers-street, where they embarked on board the *Erie*, accompanied by Dredworth's Band, and about a hundred invited guests. A six-pounder on board announced their departure, and at each successive town or village on the river, the said piece of ordnance noted their arrival, and gave a hearty salute in passing. At Sunnyside the City Guard did honor to literature by saluting WASHINGTON IRVING.

On reaching the landing at West Point, the Guard and their guests marched to Cozzens' Hotel, where they were received informally by General SCOTT, who, on the occasion of the annual examination of the Cadets, is at present staying at Cozzens'. On returning to the boat a handsome dinner was served on deck under the awning. Speeches and songs were then in order, the toasts being announced by Private LAWRENCE BURKE, in the following order:

1. *The Governor of the State of New-York*; responded to eloquently by Col. DOWLING.
2. *The Day we Celebrate*; responded to by Captain HALLICK.
3. *The Militia of the United States*; to which the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS replied.
4. *The past Commanders of the City Guard*; eloquently responded to by Capt. FERRIS.
5. *The flag of the City Guard, the gift of the New-England Guard of Boston*; to which Paymaster HENRIQUES replied.

Many other toasts followed, eliciting appropriate speeches. A song to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," composed by Dr. F. W. FISHER, Surgeon to the City Guard, was sung by the whole Guard, the band accompanying them. A voluntary toast in honor of the "Army and Navy of Great Britain," was responded to by Lord CONYNGHAM, who said that though he had been but six weeks in the United States, he had already seen enough to convince him that the the Americans were justly renowned for their hospitality. In all his travels he had never been so continuously and kindly treated, and when he returned to England he would proudly tell his friends of the day spent on the Hudson River in the steamboat *Erie*, with the New-York City Guard. This brief but cordial speech was received with loud applause. A feature of the convivialities was the entertainment afforded by Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, "James Pipes, of Pipesville," one of the invited guests. His declamation of TENNYSON'S "Charge of the Light Brigade" was very effective.

The City Guard will lose none of their well-deserved renown by the anniversary of yesterday. It was in every way worthy of them as the crack military corps of the City. On their return they were received by the second Company of Seventh Regiment, and escorted, with due military honors, to their Armory.

The City of Canterbury might surely furnish our artists with a fresh subject in place of the perpetual repetition of THOMAS A'BECKETT murdered at the altar of his cathedral. That idea is stale and worn out; we want something of a more practical nature—something more applicable to the times in which we live than the perpetual three knights and inevitable three monks respectively attacking and guarding the person of the saint. If we venture to suggest that the time has now arrived for putting that blessed martyr on the shelf, it is because we think we are in a condition to offer some new subjects, drawn from the same cathedral city, to the notice of our rising artists. Surely "the grief of Lady CONYNGHAM on hearing that her son-in-law, Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, is to be opposed," might be turned into a very fine picture indeed. The famous "**Bifrons** Purse," stuffed to repletion, might form a prominent object on the canvas. Then we should look for the aged "PILCHER"—the steward to the estate, and guardian of the Purse, habited in seemly black, like that venerable private tutor in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, who is perpetually shuffling about the stage in a confused state of mind and blessing everybody. Mr. BUTLER JOHNSTONE's manifesto might be represented as lying on the floor torn in two pieces by the taper fingers of the indignant Marchioness—also in black velvet, like KATHARINE of ARRAGON, when her divorce case was argued. Surely we need not point out the requisite accessories of such a subject. Then, again, our Pre-Raphaelite friends could make something of Mr. SMYTHE, dressed like a Jester of ancient days—one leg red, the

other blue, and the body pink—casting out the goodly sum of 7,000*l.* to the free and independent electors of the city of Canterbury, in return for the honour of representing them in Parliament. Another subject might be found in "Colonel ROMILLY in bed at the Fountain, reading, "by the light of the porter's lamp, that Mr. VANCE had withdrawn from the contest because, "at Canterbury, success without bribery was impossible." But, above all, our mystical artists should attempt a shadowy representation of those mysterious beings whose central seats are said to be at the Carlton and Reform Clubs, and who rule-omnipotent over the fate of elections. There it is they meet in awful conclave, unseen even by the waiters or pages; but their presence is felt, not without a certain religious awe, by any gentleman whomay be meditating upon the propriety of standing for a borough or city. Surely, if the sittings of the

Committee of Public Safety have been so largely drawn upon by our artists, something might be done with these midnight conspirators against the purity of election. We have had tolerably clear evidence of the existence of such a secret council in the *penetralia* of the Carlton, and now Mr. BURCHAM, one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Canterbury iniquities, has publicly declared, in confirmation of Colonel ROMILLY's statement to that effect, "that he is a member of the Reform Club, and that his experience is the same. He knows of the existence of a private fund, from general rumour, but of who are the parties into whose hands the money is paid, or through whose hands it passes, he knows nothing." Matters, it should seem, are better managed than at the Carlton. Nobody can tell anything about the persons concerned, but the money is forthcoming when needed, and was contributed to pay the expenses of Colonel ROMILLY's election in 1850.

As far as Canterbury specifically is concerned the Commissioners as yet have only succeeded in putting upon record what all the world guessed at, save as to the specific figures. Mr. SMYTHE, when he had once ascertained that he was free from penal consequences, was determined to make a clean breast of it, and accordingly told the committee that his election in 1841 cost him 7,000*l.* At this election a very large expenditure of what are styled "colour-tickets" took place—to the extent of 2,000*l.* Mr. HENIKER WILSON was his opponent, and there was an equal expenditure of colour-tickets on his side, so that the electors of Canterbury received at that time from these two candidates, under this head alone, the sum of 4,000*l.* His election in

"without reference to its being expended in legitimate expenses. I did not ask a question, knowing exactly what the habits of the borough were. I handed over the 900*l.*, and supposed it would render the election safe. At any rate, it was comparatively cheap." From Mr. SMYTHE we pass on to Mr. BUTLER JOHNSTONE. This gentleman stated that his success at the last election had cost him 1,300*l.* He knew that a great many colour-tickets had been issued in the course of the election, but, as he was informed that it was the regular custom of the borough, he did not presume to disturb ancient usages, and so let matters take their course. The consideration, however, which drove this gentleman to try more extreme measures was, that "he was afraid of Alderman BENT and what is called in Canterbury the 'Bifrons Purse'—that is, the purse of the Marchioness of CONYNGHAM." It was understood, Mr. JOHNSTONE added, that when this lady saw the world going against her son-in-law, Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, "she would come down handsomely with her thousands, as she was understood to have done." Thus Mr. JOHNSTONE's electioneering pugnacity was aroused, and so he resolved to beat the Marchioness with her own golden weapons. From Mr. JOHNSTONE we pass on to Mr. PLUMPTRE GIFFS, another of the recently unseated members, who, after giving an account of the pecuniary proceedings at former elections, stated that "in 1852 he at first provided 800*l.*, and then 250*l.* more, irrespective of the cost of defending his seat," which cost him upwards of 1,000*l.* more. The honour of a temporary seat in Parliament has been an expensive luxury to this gentleman. Be this, however,

Thus, then, the old arrangements continue. It would weary the patience of our readers if we were to go in detail through every particular of the evidence already delivered, which would all appear to point to the same conclusion,—that a very considerable portion—say one-half—of the constituency of Canterbury is bought and sold in the election market as turkeys are at Leadenhall about Christmas time. There is evidence of direct bribery—there is evidence of the universal practice of issuing colour-tickets, which is, in point of fact, bribery one step removed. The difference between the two proceedings is, that in the first case A hands B a 5*l.*-note, which B puts in his pocket; in the second case A hands B a parcel of coloured tickets, which B delivers to C, and from him receives the amount. The evidence of direct bribery at the rate of 5*l.* per head is, however, equally clear. Here we pause, for we see that we are on the eve of additional disclosures, which will immortalize Canterbury in story.

The Times, 21432 3

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1853.

THE CANTERBURY BRIBERY COMMISSION.

CANTERBURY, WEDNESDAY EVENING. To-day, on the reassembling of the commissioners, Mr. Slade, Q.C., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, and Mr. Burcham, Mr. Plumtree Gipps was again examined. He said, that the money paid to him by Mr. Forbes Mackenzie was in two sums. The 500l. paid to Mr. Pout by Arbuthnot was from his (Mr. Gipps's) own solicitors, and was his own money. He gave directions for it to be paid in small sums, but he could not say he heard some of it was paid in direct bribery. He told Pout he would receive the 500l., as he had unlimited confidence in him. He was told beforehand what the expenses would be, and he therefore provided the sum in question. In order to prevent the money being traced, it was all paid in gold. The person who brought it (Arbuthnot) was not a clerk in the Commercial Bank, as had been stated by Pout. He (Mr. Gipps) brought 300l. down in sovereigns with him. He had no account of the way in which all this money was expended. He told Messrs. Brydges and Mason, his solicitors, at the time of the election, to send the 500l. down by some trustworthy person. After the election he paid 250l. by check to Mr. Kingsford, and he (Mr. Gipps) had no doubt the 800l. was to be spent in corrupting the electors; but he imagined that part of it would be applied in legitimate expenses. When he said that a "trustworthy" person was to be sent with the sovereigns, he meant by that a person who would not make away with the money, and when he said he did so to prevent its being traced, he meant he did not want the money to come into his private account at his bankers'. Mr. John Pout, upholsterer, examined.—He deposed that he did not receive any money from Mr. Vance when that gentleman was a candidate for Canterbury in 1850; but he gave Mr. Vance his impression as to the chance that he had of success. Could not give any reason why Mr. Vance retired so suddenly on that occasion, but did not believe it was from his being bribed to do so. (Laughter.) The election in 1841 was a single-handed one, and the candidates were Mr. Smythe and Mr. Wilson. Witness was Mr. Smythe's committeeman, and Mr. Kingsford was the treasurer. Witness was told that if Ingham and Alley applied to him they would be supplied with such sums of money as they might require. Witness gave Ingham between 700l. and 800l., and Alley 400l. He had no doubt that these sums were applied by Ingham and Alley for the purposes of bribery; but he had no account returned by them. Paid the money under orders from Partridge, now dead. Alley was also dead, but Ingham was in Canterbury. He should say that about 3,000l. was employed in direct money-bribery at that election, which was a single-handed one. He had no doubt, however, that the same practices with respect to bribery and colour-tickets prevailed. Hollands told him that Blinks had furnished him with the information contained in the list of persons who were bribed, and which he put in yesterday, and not that he gave it to Blinks, who was not the sub-agent of the "Red" committee. Did not of his own knowledge know if the men were bribed. Was not aware whether at the bye, or single-handed election, in 1841, a box was sent down containing 1,000 sovereigns, but he received 400l. or 500l. from Mr. Kingsford in sovereigns by the order of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Partridge. Witness did not give the money to the 60 persons to bribe with on the occasion; and if that number were so employed they must have received the money from another source. The candidate's committee consisted of the most respectable citizens and county gentlemen, and there never, in witness's opinion, was such a procession as that which followed Mr. Smythe. Believed the two Barnes were also engaged in bribing. Witness had paid 200l. for bribery purposes at the election in 1841, besides 1,100l. he had before accounted for, and which were similarly applied. Had no doubt the "bribers" had a commission on their operations, though not to the extent of one-half the amount given them to bribe with; and he did not know that any of the money "stuck" by the way. (Laughter.) I said the witness, with gravity, and amid convulsive laughter, never received a farthing from any one for my services. My remuneration was the friendship of those I served. Lord Pelham Clinton, M.P. for Sandwich, was next examined.—He stated that in 1847 he was a candidate for the city of Canterbury with Mr. Vance, but that he was not in the least connected with Canterbury either by family ties or otherwise. He was introduced to the notice of the electors by Mr. Gridley, a solicitor, who said he "should stand harmless so far as money was concerned." He (Lord Clinton) also saw Major Beresford, and Major Beresford sent the money down that was to defray the expense of the election. Mr. Gurney Crossdall was chairman of the committee. Had I said his Lordship) been aware of the practices that had prevailed at Canterbury elections I would not have come down. It was noised about town that 5,000l. had been brought from either Lord Albert Conyngham's or Mr. Denison's for the purposes of the "Blue" cause, and during the procession, on one occasion, after the election, a fellow passed the window of the Rose Hotel, where I was staying, holding in his hand apparently a bag of money, and addressing me, said, "This here's got the election—if you have some next time we'll get you in." (Laughter.) Lord Torrington was to have been a candidate in the first instance, and I believe that Lord Torrington supplied some of the money. The whole of the money, however, came through Major Beresford. After the election I believe 700l. was paid on my account, but I had to pay some bills in consequence of Mr. Crossdall going away with 500l. sent down to defray them. Mr. Alderman Brent, recalled, said, he paid the balance of the amount he received for the expenses of the election of 1850 to Mr. Coppock, who was then acting, he had an impression for Colonel Remilly. The balance paid to Mr. C.

to pay the colourmen. Some time after the election he received a second sum of 300l., in three several checks, from Whitwick, jun., a partner in Mr. Kingsford's house. The checks were on Hammond's bank. Gave 150l. to Taylor to pay bills with, and 100l. to Charles Godwin, just after the election, for a claim he alleged he had against the Conservative party at previous elections. Witness did not ascertain whether Taylor had any legal demand for this sum, but paid him because he was afraid he would damage the Conservative cause if he did not. Witness had heard since that Godwin was engaged in bribing. Did not bribe a man named Brown. Was physician to the Canterbury Hospital, and canvassed the patients there during the election, but did not remind them of the obligations they were under to him for the services he had rendered them in his professional capacity. Urged the gentlemen of the committee to pay Godwin for the reason he had stated. Mr. Kingsford said he did not know anything of the claim, but that he considered it exorbitant. Godwin voted for the Conservatives. On his honour as a gentleman, and on his oath, he had not heard that Godwin threatened to expose the Conservative party in Canterbury if he was not paid. Mr. Kingsford, sen., here addressing the committee, said, he was instructed on behalf of his client, Mr. E. Johnstone, not to give up the papers called for by the commissioners. He did not think the commissioners had any right to do so. He (Mr. Kingsford) as solicitor, had a lien on them. Mr. SLADE.—The act gives us plenary power, and we shall not exercise it to the prejudice of any one. We will give you until Friday to consider. Mr. Kingsford.—Mr. Johnstone objects to my giving up private papers. The Hon. Mr. Johnstone.—Yes; I object to my private papers being given up. Mr. SLADE.—We have power, Mr. Johnstone, to put you where we should put Mr. Kingsford. (Laughter.) The Hon. Mr. Johnstone.—I am willing to take all the responsibility. Mr. SLADE.—You had better read the act of Parliament. Mr. C. ANSTEV.—If the papers are not here on Friday, I, for one, shall be prepared to carry out the act in its extremity. Mr. SLADE.—Nothing will be done without the most mature consideration. We have a defined duty to perform. Mr. Kingsford.—And I have a duty to my client to perform. The proceedings were then adjourned to this day. ELECTION COMMITTEE. CORK. The first witness yesterday was Mr. Bryan Galway, local Crown solicitor for the West Riding of Cork. He represented the state of matters on the 12th of July as perfectly orderly—unusually so for a Cork election day. All the proceedings were conducted with strict regularity and fairness to both parties. Cross-examined.—He acted as deputy Sheriff at one of the booths in Harper's-lane, and his range of observation was, of course, confined to the booth at which he officiated. There were bareheaded women in the booth, joking and making their remarks as the electors recorded their votes. There was no demonstration of feeling within the booth, but there was, outside the door, angry feeling, and that towards Chatterton's voters. There was brandishing of shillelaghs when they appeared. He saw no occasion for the services of the military, but he was nevertheless very glad when they came. The witness then professed ignorance of several little Irish electioneering incidents to which Sergeant Kingleak directed his attention, such as the mob around his booth, threatening a Protectionist voter that they would "cut his g—s out," and the like. Mr. Sarrafield, the magistrate, polled at his booth. He might have been obliged to come there under military escort, without witness's knowledge. Captain Whyte might also have been set upon by the mob after voting, and rescued by the soldiers, without witness's knowledge. Witness was a Catholic. There were priests going about the booth during the day, but they took no part in the proceedings. He was unable to name any of them. Mr. Fitzsimmons asked him to adjourn the poll, but he refused, as he saw no occasion. Mr. Philip O'Connell, solicitor, and inspector, on behalf of Murphy and Fagan, at the freemen's booth in the Court-house, represented the proceedings there as quiet and orderly. The voters there were supposed to be somewhat venal. No suggestion was made to him that the poll was at all interfered with. Cross-examined.—The bribery oath was administered, with only a few exceptions, to all the voters who polled for Chatterton, and some of them were most respectable people. He administered both the personation and the bribery oaths to a clergyman of whose identity and respectability he entertained not the slightest doubt. Re-examined.—The Chatterton party aggravated what disturbance there was by counter cheering for the "Bloody Stockport murderers." No "state of the poll" having been issued at Cork at the last election, and there being no means of satisfying the committee as to the numbers polled by each candidate at the different periods of the day, counsel for the sitting members called. Eugene Sullivan, who described himself as having been formerly in business. He stated that he was engaged on the polling day in driving about the town, visiting the different booths, observing how matters were going on, and he gave the committee his calculation from observation of all the booths, of the numbers upon the whole poll for each candidate at different hours. He represented the city as perfectly quiet and orderly. He saw no dangerous weapons in the hands of the people, nor any obstruction offered to the

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES. HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 19. ORDERS OF THE DAY. 1. Ways and Means.—Report. 2. Customs, &c.—Report thereupon. 3. Excise Duties on Spirits Bill.—Second reading. 4. Customs' Duties on Spirits Bill.—Second reading. 5. Supply.—Report. 6. Supply.—Committee. 7. Railway Carriages (Metropolis) Bill.—Committee. 8. Ways and Means.—Committee. 9. Customs, &c., Acts.—Committee thereupon. (Progress 13th of May.) 10. Merchant Shipping Bill.—Committee. (Progress 13th of May.) 11. Filage Bill.—Committee. (Progress 21st of April.) 12. Convicted Prisoners Removal and Confinement Bill.—Second reading. 13. County-rates and Expenditure Bill.—Committee. (Progress 11th of May.) 14. Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill.—Adjourned debate relative to select committee. (11th of May.) 15. Publichouses (Scotland) Bill.—Committee. (Progress 20th of April.) NOTICES OF MOTIONS. At the Time of Private Business. Mr. Wilson.—To nominate select committee on Whitebury Forest Bill.—Mr. Wilson, Captain Howard Vyse, Mr. Charteris, Mr. Knighley, Lord Seymour, Marquis of Chaudes; and five to be nominated by the Committee of Selection. 1. Mr. Keating.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether in the intention of Her Majesty's Government, during the present session of Parliament, to introduce any measure embodying the suggestions of the report recently made by the Common Law Commissioners. 2. Mr. Baring Wall.—To ask Sir William Molesworth whether the bronze statues in metropolises are ever inspected, or the rust cleared off; and whether it is intended before the scaffolding is removed from the statue at Charing cross, to repair it. 3. Mr. Sandars.—To ask the President of the Board of Trade what course Her Majesty's Government intends to adopt this session of Parliament with the view of introducing a system of agricultural statistics into the united Kingdom. 4. Mr. Thomas Duncombe.—To ask Lord John Russell, whether he has any intention of hereafter bringing the metropolis districts within the operation of his Education Bill. 5. Lord Dudley Stuart.—To ask the noble lord the member for the city of London, whether any information has been received by Government with respect to the expulsion of political refugees from the territory of Turkey on the demand of Russia and Austria. 1. Sir George Godman.—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the election of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Clitheroe, in the room of Matthew Wilson, Esq., whose election has been determined to be void. 2. Mr. Thomas Duncombe.—That the return ordered on the 8th of April, relative to St. George-the-Martyr (Alderssex) be laid before this House forthwith. 3. Mr. John McGregor.—Copies of correspondence on the trials at Dockyard authorities, Messrs. Lloyd and others. Of the correspondence from Portsmouth, Sir Charles Ogle and the Admiralty, 1846, on the coloured light trials. Of the Government report (Parliamentary paper No. 568, of session 1849). Of Admiral Sir C. Napier's testimonials of Rettie's lights, from the Mediterranean fleet, as ordered by the board. Of letters and correspondence relative to Captain Denham, R.N., carrying out the coloured lights of Mr. Rettie, &c. Of the Petition memorial sent to the Admiralty on the lights, on their being immediately adopted to save life and property. And of the correspondence of the Duke of Northumberland and the commission for investigation on the coloured lights, and the reasons for refusing to take evidences from the original inventor, as recommended by the late First Lord of the Admiralty. 4. Mr. Innes Keith.—Returns for each of the years ending on the 5th day of April, 1850, 1851, and 1852. Of the amount of property assessed to the income-tax in each of the above years under schedule D, arising from securities and possessions in Ireland; and of the amount of dividends assessed under schedule C in the public funds in Ireland; and of the amount of the above periods, and under schedule E, on salaries in public offices and pensions in Ireland, for each of the above years; and similar returns for the year ending the 5th day of April, 1853, so soon as the assessment shall be complete (in continuation of Parliamentary paper No. 21, of session 1850). 5. Mr. Isaac Butt.—That the petition of J. C. Chatterton and Thomas S. Reeves and others, inhabitants and owners of property within the Parliamentary boundary of the city and county of the city of Cork, presented to this House of the 29th day of November last, be printed and the votes. 6. Mr. Isaac Butt.—On Civil Service Estimates (in Committee of Supply). 7. Mr. Isaac Butt.—On going into Committee of Supply, to ask the Secretary at War how and in what manner the inquiry into the present state of Kilmainham Hospital, mentioned in Her Majesty's answer to the address of this House, has been or will be instituted and carried on; the names of the persons conducting such inquiry, and any instructions given to them in relation to the hospitals in the city of Dublin, and how far the circumstances of those institutions, and their utility as a medical school, require the continuance of such grants. 8. Mr. Isaac Butt.—On going into Committee of Supply, to call the attention of the House to the approaching termination of the period of government of India by the East India Company, under the act 34 and 4th William IV., chap. 85, and the deficient state of information in especially as regards the natives of India. 9. Mr. Ewart.—On civil service estimates, to call the attention of the First Commissioner of Public Works to the practicality of forming a new public ride in Hyde Park—passing it in Rotten-row over the Serpentine bridge, and along the sunk fence (to be levelled and replaced by an iron railing) to the gate near Hyde Park-gardens—without encroaching on Kensington-gardens, or on any part of Hyde Park now appropriated to walkers. 10. Mr. Spooner.—In Civil Service Estimates, to move the omission of the proposed vote for Maynooth. 11. Mr. Ewart.—On the motion that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair on going into Committee of Supply, to move that a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the grants made from the public funds to the hospitals in the city of Dublin, and how far the circumstances of those institutions, and their utility as a medical school, require the continuance of such grants. 12. Colonel Bruce.—(In going into Committee of Supply, on the estimate for the Board of Works (Ireland) (No. 2, 22), to call the attention of the House to the estimates, expenses, and results of the different drainages executed under the orders of that board, and the various complaints of persons interested in those drainages. 13. Lord Dudley Stuart.—On going into Committee of Supply, to call the attention of the House to the menacing attitude of Russia towards Turkey, and the independence and stability have been repeatedly declared by Her Majesty and Her Royal Highnesses, in addressing Parliament, to be objects of their special solicitude. 14. Mr. Lucas.—On the miscellaneous estimates, class 1. "Public buildings in Ireland," to call attention to the want of religious provisions in the respect to the soldiers inmates of Kilmainham Hospital, and to the inferiority in this respect in which they are placed by the votes of this House to the Protestant inmates of that institution. 15. Mr. Lucas.—In Committee of Supply on the miscellaneous estimates, No. 3, and on the estimate for the Metropolitan Police, to call the attention of the House to the want of religious provisions in the respect to the soldiers inmates of Kilmainham Hospital, and to the inferiority in this respect in which they are placed by the votes of this House to the Protestant inmates of that institution.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Q. If you and I were sitting at the dinner-table, Colonel
Noyes, you would say immediately what that fund was?
A. I cannot tell you more than I have done.
Q. Do you think the money came out of a fund at the Carlton
Club?—No, I do not suppose that.
Q. And do you not think it came from the Reform Club?
A. I do not think so.
Q. Do you think it came from Hancock's?—I do not know
that it did.
Q. Where did it come from? (A laugh.)—Nowhere that
I have any knowledge of whatever. (Laughter.) You
have accused me as a subject of conjecture, sus-
picion, or surmise; and, when you come to that
description of examination, I can only give you exclusively
such information. With respect to matters within my
own knowledge, I will give you the best information in my
power. Such a fund as that to which I have referred exists
with a view to enable the subscribers to it to maintain their
own principles. The general rumor may be that that fund
is at the Reform Club. (A laugh.)
Q. Then, as I understand, you have never heard from
any one that any money was sent for you in reference to
your election of 1837?—I have never heard that. I have
suggested the money was sent for me, for I have never
been called on to pay it.
Q. You have never had the opportunity to know whether the
fact was or not?—I never have.
Q. And you don't know who has the disposal of that fund?
A. I don't know of my own knowledge.
Q. In 1838 you were again a candidate?—Yes.
Q. And in 1839 you were successful?—Yes.
Q. Do you know if applications were made to your com-
mittee in 1838 for colored tickets?—I know that such appli-
cations were made.
Q. You stated you had been informed of that position in
1839, and you got your face again hit?—I did.
Q. Did you also object to it in 1837?—I did.
Q. What was the contest between me and Mr. Brock?
A. The whole amount that I paid to him in 1836 was
£200, part of which went towards that contest.
Q. That sum was not sent me in the same way
as in 1836. I paid Mr. Brock by check on the 21st of
February, 1837, that was the amount subscribed.
Q. On the 21st of June I paid him £100; on the 6th of
July, £50; and on the 15th of August, 1837. The con-
test began in June, and the election took place in July.
Q. How came you not to subscribe the same good features
would not help you in 1837?—Well, I suggested afterwards
that I allowed the expenses of the first election to be dis-
tributed for me, and that I had not paid them myself, and I
determined not to do so again.
Q. Did you communicate your report to the party who was
to pay your expenses?—I don't remember that I did; but
to the best of my recollection it is so. Mr. Brock may have
said so to me.
Q. Is that the first time you were informed that any money

was sent to him and not his money, and he said to Brock,
"The party who were your subscribers to-day were sent to
pay me?" He had heard that the Blue party were trying
to buy a ring for him to bring about a petition, and was
puzzled. He had said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Q. During his absence the friends used to
come up to him and ask him to come, and he said to Brock,
"The party who were your subscribers to-day were sent to
pay me?" He had heard that the Blue party were trying
to buy a ring for him to bring about a petition, and was
puzzled. He had said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Q. The hon. gentleman was under examination when the
committee adjourned at 10 o'clock yesterday.
Q. This day the Commission commenced at the Guild-
hall, and they continue to order a great degree of the
terms.
Q. Mr. Thomas Clapp, one of the named members, stated
that he was returned at the last election, but was rejected
on petition. He said his family had been long connected
with the city. Was a candidate in 1837 with Mr. Brock,
and the arrangement was made by Mr. Brock
that he was to pay £1,000, and he [Mr. Clapp] had
a good committee, and whereas he is to be winning
£2,000 if only one man is sent in. In 1847 he was again a
candidate with Lord Albert Thurlow, and his friends
sent him three days sent him £500. In 1852 he was for-
ward again and provided £500, and at the end of November
1854, here, irrespective of the expense of defeating his op-

* 16.12.1808; † 1.12.1895 Vicar of P+B
1846-1871
John STEPHENSON, D.D., Hon Canon of
Cathedral.
= Margaret St. Leger, 2nd daughter of
Capt George Kippen.
† 29.4.1886

George KIPPEN, Captain.

=
- Maria Murdoch Kippen

† 30.9.1886

- Margaret St. Leger

† 29.4.1886
Walcot, Bath

A Maria Kippen * 8.2.1790 (middle 'river' Parish
Greenock) was daughter of
John Kippen at Sea House

↓ 5.5.1886
buried by JAS
Fleming, Vicar of
St. Michael, Chester
sq.

George Kipper Jr. # ~ 1778
son of George Kipper
and Margaret Murdoch Kipper

George Kipper # 6.9 1779
Middle New Park ~~Greenwood~~
son of John Kipper
and Jean Murdoch (Kipper)

Short biography of George - George Swan
Curator of Glasgow Citizenship (1881)

Disraeli, Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield, 1804-1881

Benjamin Disraeli letters

Vol.5: 1848-1851 / edited by M.G. Wiebe ... [et al.]

Toronto ; London : University of Toronto Press

lxiv, 591 p

0802029272

Includes index



Gunn, J. A. W. (John Alexander Wilson), 1937-

Wiebe, M. G. (Melvin George), 1939-

Benjamin Disraeli Letters

by Benjamin Disraeli - Sample pages displayed by agreement with University of Toronto Press

Letter to Lady Londonderry from Heywood, 21 August 1849
◀ Page 207 ▶

pp 206-7

Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry

Old Denison's will made a great sensation, when I left town - his fortune made even the Rothschilds mouths / water - £90,000 pr. annm. to Albert Conyngham. A great disappointment to the Marquis who is really, in the present state of Ireland, witht. anything. Only a debt of 30,000£ - , a loan, wh: of course he never intended to repay, - cancelled. £30,000 to old Lady Conyngham, who did not want it, & £10,000 to / Ld. Mt Charles, who wished for about that sum pr. annm.⁶

⁶ William Joseph Denison (1770-1849), Whig MP for Camelford 1796-1802, Hull 1806-7, Surrey 1818-32, West Surrey 1832-49, had died on 2 August. He had been the senior partner of the banking firm of Denison, Heywood and Kennard, and at his death was calculated to be worth £2,300,000. The 1st Marquess Conyngham in 1794 had married Denison's sister Elizabeth (d 1861), now Dowager Marchioness Conyngham. A bachelor, Denison left (according to *DNB*) all his property (except for some minor bequests totalling £500) to his sister's younger son, Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, on condition that he take the name Denison in lieu of Conyngham, which he did; in 1850 he would be elevated to the Lords as 1st Baron Londesborough. The disappointed 'Marquis' was Lord Albert's elder brother, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham (1797-1876), 2nd Marquess Conyngham, of Slane Castle, Meath, and Mount Charles, Donegal, whose eldest son and heir was George Henry Conyngham (1825-1882), Earl of Mount Charles, after 1876 the 3rd Marquess. The 2nd Marquess, licol and eventually a general in the army, had been MP for Westbury 1818-20, co Donegal 1825-31, under-secretary for foreign affairs 1823-6, lord of the treasury 1827-33, postmaster-general 1834-5, lord chamberlain 1835-6. Lord Mount Charles would be lt-gen 1st life guards, equerry to the Queen 1870-3, extra equerry 1873-82. The motives behind Denison's will were perhaps correctly perceived by the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* (repr *MP* 10 Aug 1849), which remarked that the legacy was 'a sum sufficient to support any title'. See further 1877&ns.

D/L/C 630 (3)

with Additional Corp.

Durham County

Recd Office

vide Location Report

English Literary 1755

18-19th cent MSS

Matthew BELL M.A. D.L. ^{agent} JP ^{for Ker.}

Son of John Bell, K.C.

* 7.7.1817 London.

Formerly Captain of the Royal EK Mounted Rifles.

= Fanny Cecilia BIGG, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bigg of
Benton, Northumberland.

Photo on p. 154 of T. Barnington Jones, Ker at the opening of the
Trentschke Cairn. Contemporary topographia edited by W.S. Pike
(Borjess, W.T. Pike & Co; 1904).

UKC lib qDA 1001.8

Justice Lewis Paulson Kelenich - p. 179.

JP for Dr. Joseph Lewis
Ker.

The Famine--"The Times"--and Donegal

Number 3.

In 1845, when the great Famine of that and following years was about to break upon Ireland, "The Times" newspaper appointed Thomas Campbell Foster as its "Commissioner to report on the condition of the people of Ireland".

In two previous articles, excerpts from his letters from Donegal in August and September of that year have been reproduced. In this, the third article, there appear extracts from his letter written at Gweedore on September 3, 1845, in which he described the towns he passed through, namely, Donegal, Glenties, Dungloe, and the island of Arranmore.

From Donegal town, he "proceeded to Glenties, a village which is the property of the Marquis of Conyngham, whose chief managing agent is Mr. Benbow, M.P. for Dudley. The whole of the country for many miles in the direction of Dungloe, and beyond that town--in fact, almost the whole barony of Boyleagh--belongs to this nobleman, together with the island of Arran, or Arranmore, on the west coast. Once in the course of his lifetime--two years ago--the Marquis of Conyngham visited this estate for a few days. His chief agent, Mr. Benbow, usually comes once a year, and the sub-agents visit the tenants every half year to collect the rents. At short periods of a few years the farms are visited to see what increased rent they will bear, and this is the extent of the acquaintance of the Marquis of Conyngham with his tenants. This nobleman, himself, bears the character of a kind-hearted, generous man--fond of yachting and amusement, and having an excessive distaste for every kind of business or trouble. From one end of his large estate here to the other, nothing is to be found but poverty, misery, wretched cultivation, and infinite subdivision of land. There are no gentry, no middle-class,-- all are poor--wretchedly poor."

"Every shilling the tenants can raise from their half-cultivated land is paid in rent, whilst the people subsist for the most part on potatoes and water....Every rude effort that they make to increase the amount of the[ir] produce is followed immediately by raising their rents in proportion--as it were, to punish them for improving; they are, naturally enough, as discontented and full of complaints as they are wretched in their condition."

Foster reported in minute detail what he found when he visited some of the homes, if such they could be called, of the noble marquis's tenants.

"Into these cottages I entered. They were stone-built and well-roofed, but the mud-floor was uneven, damp, and filthy. In one corner was a place for the pig, with a drain from it through the wall to carry off the liquid manure, like a stable. Two chairs, a bedstead of the rudest description, a cradle, a spinning-wheel, and an iron-pot constituted the whole furniture. An inner room contained another rude bedstead; the mud-floor was quite damp. In this room six children slept on loose hay, with one dirty blanket to cover them...The father, mother, and an infant slept in the first room, also on loose hay, and

with but one blanket on the bed. The children were running about as nearly naked as possible, dressed in the cast-off rags of the father and mother; the father could not buy them clothes. They had not been to mass for a twelvemonth for want of decent clothes to go in.

"These men assured me that their whole food was potatoes, and if they had a penny to spare they bought salt or a few sprats, but very seldom these. Instead of buying salt they sometimes bought pepper and mixed it with the water they drank. This they called 'kitchin'--it gave a flavour to their food."

News Flash

That was then. This is now.

On Sunday, April 14, 1996, the President of Ireland, Mary Robinson, journeyed to Donegal to honour Glenties for winning the 1995 Tidy Towns Competition.

"One of the things I notice when travelling around the country, which is a source of sadness to me, is the litter. Glenties is a shining example of what it means to be litter-free," said Mrs. Robinson. (Source: "The Irish Times" Internet edition, 15/04/96).

The contrast between conditions in Glenties under English rule, described by "The Times" own commissioner, and the conditions described by an Irish President 150 years on, could not be starker.

The people of Glenties, and of Donegal in general, can be proud of their accomplishments in local improvements, all of which bode well for future endeavours. (see The Falls of Assaroe).

Moving to Dungloe, "a village sixteen miles further, direct north," also owned by the ever-caring, ever-solicitous for himself, Marquis of Conyngham, Foster again described "filthy and wretched cottages" housing not only pigs but calves and ducks "dabbling in a pool of dirty water in a hole in the mud-floor".

Foster reserved his sharpest criticism for the local inn, which he described at length. "The look of the inn was most unpromising. A pile of lime and sand, for building a wall adjoining, blocked up the doorway, but a bright peat-fire and a boarded and sanded floor--a luxury not to be met with everywhere in Ireland--made me hope for a comfortable rest. The brightness of the fire gilded over the discomfort of the room. It was perfectly Irish.

"Two large and apparently much-frequented rat-holes in the floor showed no want of company of that kind. The table was propped; its cover torn and dirty; one of the windows had before it a broken looking-glass to dress by, a corner of which still remained in the frame; the whitewashed walls were marked round with candle-smoke

where candles had been stuck with their own tallow; and two beds at one side of the room had a most unpromising appearance. Sundry women's caps were stuck under the testers for readiness, and under each bed was a pile of dirt and sand, the sweepings of the floor from a remote antiquity." That evening, he recounted:

"After making a tolerable supper on eggs--that only support of travellers in parts of Ireland, the bread being sour, the butter abominable, the appearance of the salt forbidding its use, and the tea an infusion of some unknown herb--I went to bed thoroughly tired, hoping to sleep. But the 'downy pinions' of what the poet Young describes as 'tired nature's sweet restorer' fled from me; and every moment I remained there I began to have a more and more lively impression of the application of an old song I once heard:--

Those cursed fleas!--
At first they came by twos and threes,
But now they come by swarms.

"At length the weary night passed over in listening to the gambols of the rats, making the most of their opportunity at the bread-loaf, until the quacking and cackling of some ducks and hens in the next room assured me morning was breaking."

Foster revealed a certain sympathy for the local people, writing that he did not blame them for his discomfort. "They gave me the best they had; and they never saw, and cannot conceive, anything better. And with a non-resident landlord, a non-resident agent, and no one to teach them anything, either by precept or example, how are they likely to improve? The politeness and hospitality of a gentleman some five miles off saved me the infliction of the breakfast."

He ended this epistle to his "*Times*" readers with an account of a visit to "the island of Arran, which is also the property of the Marquis of Conyngham", where he found similar if not worse conditions, and where the Marquis's tenants "lived on sea-weed part of the year", two varieties of which were "dillisk" and "dhoolaman".

The seeming oddity of the people of a seacoast county, such as Donegal, suffering starvation and death by famine, when they might have subsisted on a diet of fish, has been commented upon by various writers. Two reasons have been advanced.

Only the curragh, a flimsy wicker boat sheathed with tarred canvas, was available for use by the native fishermen. In rough seas a curragh could not be launched.

Secondly, the fish runs were seasonal. Herring and mackerel could not be netted except at certain times of the year. Shellfish could not be eaten safely twelve months of the year.

A third, and hitherto, not widely acknowledged reason, was presaged unconsciously by another English visitor to Ireland, the journalist and farmer, Arthur Young, whose "*A Tour of Ireland*" preceded T.C. Foster's account by some seventy years, to be exact, in

where candles had been stuck with their own tallow; and two beds at one side of the room had a most unpromising appearance. Sundry women's caps were stuck under the testers for readiness, and under each bed was a pile of dirt and sand, the sweepings of the floor from a remote antiquity." That evening, he recounted:

"After making a tolerable supper on eggs--that only support of travellers in parts of Ireland, the bread being sour, the butter abominable, the appearance of the salt forbidding its use, and the tea an infusion of some unknown herb--I went to bed thoroughly tired, hoping to sleep. But the 'downy pinions' of what the poet Young describes as 'tired nature's sweet restorer' fled from me; and every moment I remained there I began to have a more and more lively impression of the application of an old song I once heard:--

Those cursed fleas!--
At first they came by twos and threes,
But now they come by swarms.

"At length the weary night passed over in listening to the gambols of the rats, making the most of their opportunity at the bread-loaf, until the quacking and cackling of some ducks and hens in the next room assured me morning was breaking."

Foster revealed a certain sympathy for the local people, writing that he did not blame them for his discomfort. "They gave me the best they had; and they never saw, and cannot conceive, anything better. And with a non-resident landlord, a non-resident agent, and no one to teach them anything, either by precept or example, how are they likely to improve? The politeness and hospitality of a gentleman some five miles off saved me the infliction of the breakfast."

He ended this epistle to his "*Times*" readers with an account of a visit to "the island of Arran, which is also the property of the Marquis of Conyngham", where he found similar if not worse conditions, and where the Marquis's tenants "lived on sea-weed part of the year", two varieties of which were "dillisk" and "dhoolaman".

The seeming oddity of the people of a seacoast county, such as Donegal, suffering starvation and death by famine, when they might have subsisted on a diet of fish, has been commented upon by various writers. Two reasons have been advanced.

Only the curragh, a flimsy wicker boat sheathed with tarred canvas, was available for use by the native fishermen. In rough seas a curragh could not be launched.

Secondly, the fish runs were seasonal. Herring and mackerel could not be netted except at certain times of the year. Shellfish could not be eaten safely twelve months of the year.

A third, and hitherto, not widely acknowledged reason, was presaged unconsciously by another English visitor to Ireland, the journalist and farmer, Arthur Young, whose "*A Tour of Ireland*" preceded T.C. Foster's account by some seventy years, to be exact, in

1776.

Some remarkable statistics were included in a table at page 178 of Young's work. The table contained five columns, and listed the numbers of seafaring men employed at various ports throughout Ireland.

Young, meticulous in his reporting, noted that, in 1695, Belfast and Carrickfergus had 268 seamen, fishermen and boatmen. The fifth column noted, without comment, 2 were papists.

Even more revealing, at Donaghadee, in a total of 313 not one was a papist.

Such bare facts tell their own story of the cause of unrest in the north of Ireland for the past 300 years.

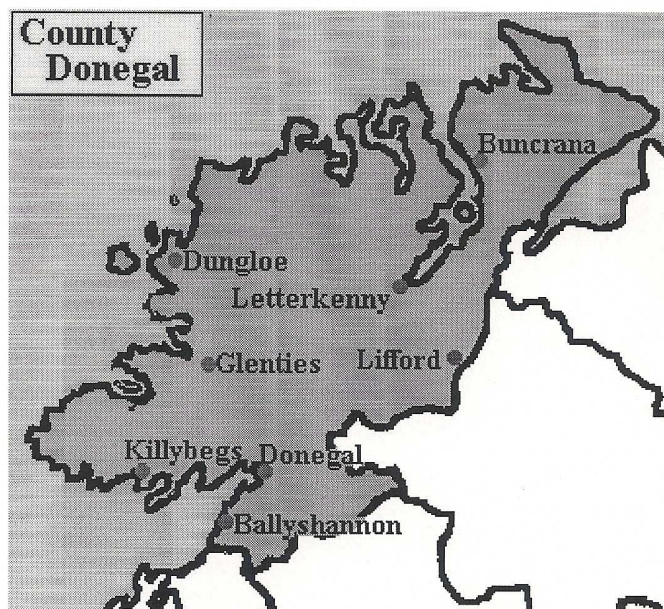
© John Ward, 1996.

[To view Table of Contents](#)

[Return to Home Page](#)

The Famine--"The Times"--and Donegal

Number 5.



"For the poverty and distress and misery which exist, the people have themselves to blame"--
T.C. Foster, "The Times"
commissioner.

March 15, 1846.

The fourth and final letter written in County Donegal by Thomas Campbell Foster, appointed commissioner by "The Times" of London to inquire into "the condition of the people of Ireland" in 1845, just prior to the potato crop failure and the succeeding horrors of the Irish Famine, was datelined Dunfanaghy, September 10.

Just nineteen days later, on September 29, "The Ballyshannon Herald's" harvest report noted an average wheat crop, an abundant oats crop, more than an average crop of barley of excellent quality, and the turnip crop "looking well". The next sentence in its report began: "The potato crop looks most luxuriant but some are complaining that a disease has prevailed to a partial extent", chilling words when read in retrospect with full knowledge of the deaths, sufferings, emigration, and land clearances that followed.

Some present-day revisionist historians dispute the contention that, all during the Famine years, food produced in abundance in Ireland was shipped out of the country to pay rents to, in most cases, absentee landlords. Foster's letters from Donegal and other areas of the country, written at the time of the first failure of the potato crop, are contemporary evidence to the contrary. There was abundant other food, but not for the starving Irish of Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Connacht, Munster, and parts of Leinster.

Whatever his other qualifications might have been, Foster was a meticulous recorder of statistics, and his measurements of food production were based not only on his own observations but also on estate managers' records, records that cannot conceal the man-made nature of the Famine.

The potato blight affected practically all of Europe, but continental populations were not dying by the scores, the hundreds, and the thousands as a result. Other food, if not abundant, was at least sufficient to make up the shortfall, and that other food was not

shipped abroad to pay absentee landlords in England.

Foster's letter from Dunfanaghy was the ninth in the series. In all, he wrote forty articles, the last dated London, February 25, 1846. His Dunfanaghy survey departed from previous assessments of local conditions in the areas he visited. In effect, it amounted to an attempt to justify his own prejudiced opinions of the qualities of native Irish tenants and workers as opposed to those of the English and Scottish farmers holding lands seized from the native Irish during the Plantation of Ulster.

Fully aware of the controversy likely to erupt on revealing his findings, he endeavoured to sideline criticism by claiming, early in his letter:

"I enter on this inquiry with perfect impartiality--for I have no possible interest in upholding an opinion either one way or the other, and only seek the conclusion to which common sense points."

How far did Mr. Foster's conclusions go to uphold his "perfect impartiality" and common sense? A few excerpts from his ninth letter are illuminating:

"I know right well that I write on tender ground, and that I lay myself open to the charge of 'national prejudice' if I write a syllable in favour of the population of the north-east of Ireland. But I do not come to bandy compliments, but to ascertain facts and to state them. It is the nature of the men on the east coast of Ireland, by their activity, their enterprise, their intelligence, and their industry, to rise to wealth and prosperity--to push themselves--to accomplish greatness. It is their history in every quarter of the known world where they have been placed. It is the nature of the men on the west coast [i.e. Donegal] to cling with strong affection and prejudice to old habits, to their land, to their kindred. Enterprise is forced upon them; they do not seek it as one of the pleasures of existence. The middle classes live by subletting, and subletting, and again subletting the land at increased rentals. This is the extent of their enterprise."

He added an observation on the poorer classes:

"As they increase, they divide and subdivide the patch of land they possess; they submit to live on poorer and poorer food; still they cling to the land, and subdivide it with their children till rent no longer exists, the land will not keep them, and all starve together. Their highest ambition is to obtain 'a blanket and a shelter for Sally,' and potatoes for themselves and their children. This was positively the fact at Tanniwilly, near Killybegs, in this county, on a property belonging to the Board of Education. The people being left to themselves subdivided land till they could pay no rent, and at length it would not keep them, and they were found a year or two ago by the Poor Law Commissioners lying in their huts, without food or clothes, all starving together in the most frightful state of destitution. There are numerous instances of the same result when the inhabitants of the west coast are left to themselves; leave the people on the east coast to themselves and they are sure to prosper."

There it was, plain and simple. To Foster, reporting to the readers of "*The Times*"

newspaper from "the wretched place where I now write", Dunfanaghy, it was due to the nature of the Irish people in Donegal that they starved, and due to the nature of planters in Antrim, Down and elsewhere that they prospered. He gave no other account of conditions in Dunfanaghy.

Foster's comments on Muff are found in his next (tenth) letter, written at "Londonderry, September 13", three days later. Since this series of articles is focused on his reports on conditions in Donegal, his descriptions of Derry City are omitted. However, dealing with the surrounding countryside Foster had nothing but praise for "the twelve chief companies of London" by whose efforts the city and surrounding territories were planted with English settlers. Here are his findings, again in his own words:

"The companies, by managing the greater part of the country around by intelligent agents--along with the gentry, who are mostly here resident, and vie with them--have completely changed the aspect of everything, as compared with more western districts. Good farm houses, large squared fields, good fences, and abundant crops, exhibit ample evidence of the benefits derivable from the application of capital and enlightened industry.

"I had the opportunity, on Thursday, of passing through a large district of country, the greater part of which is the property of the Grocers' Company. About seven miles from this town that company has erected a well-built village called Muff. Everything about it had the peaceful, industrious, well-cultivated, and cleanly aspect which distinguishes the better parts of England. Nothing could be more luxuriant and beautiful than the crops of wheat, just ripe for the sickle. This estate is managed by Mr. Wiggins, an Englishman, who is the agent of the company. The Drapers' Company have also a very well managed estate, which is superintended by Mr. Miller, an Irishman. The Fishmongers' Company are also equally well spoken of in their management, and several of the companies are following their example."

Foster concluded:

"How clearly does all this indicate that the evils which oppress other parts of Ireland--which convert its fertile lands into deserts, and its people into starving and turbulent men--are social? The thriving population and generally high state of cultivation of the county of Derry, arising from the well-directed application of the capital of the landlords, and of the intelligent industry of the people, exist under the same laws with, and not many miles apart from, the starvation and wretchedness and waste lands of the Rosses and the Island of Arran, in Donegal."

In his last report before departing Ireland, datelined Dublin, January 6, 1846, Foster endeavoured to undertake "a calm review of my five months' tour in Ireland, now drawing to a close." Want of employment, want of capital, and the role of landlords and their agents, the middle-men, were subjects of his review, and he found the practices of the middle-men particularly deplorable. However, his greatest plea was for law and order. Here is Foster at his most revealing:

PHILLIMORE, SIR ROBERT JOSEPH (1810—1885), English judge, third son of a well-known ecclesiastical lawyer, Dr Joseph Phillimore, was born at Whitehall on the 5th of November 1810. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where a lifelong friendship with W. E. Gladstone began, his first appointment was to a clerkship in the board of control, where he remained from 1832 to 1835. Admitted as an advocate at Doctors' Commons in 1839, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and rose very rapidly in his profession. He was engaged as counsel in almost every case of importance that came before the admiralty, probate or divorce courts, and became successively master of faculties, commissary of the deans and chapters of St Paul's and Westminster, official of the archdeaconries of Middlesex and London, and chancellor of the dioceses of Chichester and Salisbury. In 1853 he entered parliament as member for Tavistock. A moderate in politics, his energies were devoted to non-party measures, and in 1854 he introduced the bill for allowing *viva voce* evidence in the ecclesiastical courts. He sat for Tavistock until 1857, when he offered himself as a candidate for Coventry, but was defeated. He was appointed judge of the Cinque Ports in 1855, Queen's Counsel in 1858, and advocate-general in admiralty in 1862, and succeeded **Dr Stephen Lushington** (1782—1873) as judge of the court of arches five years later. Here his care, patience and courtesy, combined with unusual lucidity of expression, won general respect. In 1875, in accordance with the Public Worship Regulation Act, he resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Penzance. When the Judicature Act came into force the powers of the admiralty court were transferred to the High Court of Justice, and Sir Robert Phillimore was therefore the last judge of the historic court of the lord high admiral of England. He continued to sit as judge for the new admiralty, probate and divorce division until 1883, when he resigned. He wrote *Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England*, a book which still holds its ground, Commentaries on International Law, and a translation of Lessing's Laocoon. He married, in 1844, Charlotte Anne, daughter of John Denison of Ossington Hall, Newark. He was knighted in 1862, and created a baronet in 1881. He died at Shiplake, near Henley-on-Thames, on the 4th of February 1885. His eldest son, Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore (b. 1845), also distinguished as an authority on ecclesiastical and admiralty law, became in 1897 a judge of the high court.

The Marquis Conyngham.

Opinion of Dr. Phillimore and Mr. Godson.

To J. H. Benbow, Esq., Lincoln's Inn

We are of the opinion that the Marquis Conyngham might if he thought fit institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against his wife for a divorce by reason of her adultery in the every prospect of success.

Facts have subsequently come to light which confirm the opinion entertained by Council on this branch of the case in Dec[embe]r 1841 and the transactions connected with the pawning of the jewels leave no doubt under the circumstances of the guilty intercourse which has subsisted between the Marchioness of Conyngham and Mr. Jones.

It appears to us however equally clear that a suit for a divorce by reason of incompatibility of temper could not be sustained in the Ecclesiastical Court inasmuch as the law as administered in that court does not allow incompatibility of temper to be of itself a ground of legal separation between man and wife.

So with respect to Alimony no suit for alimony per se can be instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court — alimony is incident only to a suit instituted for divorce on such grounds as are allowed by Law.

Looking to recent decisions in the Temporal Court we are of Opinion that the Marquis of Conyngham having separated himself from his wife on just grounds of suspicion and having provided her with adequate means of maintenance according to her fortune and his station of life, may successfully resist the demands about to be made against him by her creditors, the principle of law being that where the husband has furnished the wife with everything proper for her maintenance and support, she is not his agent to pledge his credit and he is not liable for her debts. See *Mizen v. Pick & M. Hth.* 481; *Spreadbury v. Chapman & C & P* p. 371; *Emmett v. Norton* id. 506.

Commons
PC & P

Rich^d Godson
Joseph Phillimore

Doctor's Commons
11 Nov 1843

Richard Godson, Q.C., M.P. Godson was a prominent barrister in early 19th century England. He came to local prominence after the Great Strike of 1828. Later in the year eleven carpet weavers were charged with several offences, including assault, riot and tumultuous assembly. Godson acted as their defence barrister, securing the acquittal of most of the defendants. His success gave him heroic status amongst the carpet weavers, but he condemned any violent action and called for reconciliation between masters and men. He was approached to stand as an M.P. for Kidderminster following the elections to the reformed Parliament of 1832 and was elected as a Radical. Godson's political opinions moved away from radicalism towards the modernising conservatism of Sir Robert Peel, the new leader of the Conservative Party, factory owner and M.P. for the Borough of Tamworth in Staffordshire. In January 1835 Godson lost his seat in the general election.

PHILLIMORE, SIR ROBERT JOSEPH (1810-1885), English judge, third son of a well-known ecclesiastical lawyer, Dr Joseph Phillimore, was born at Whitehall on the 5th of November 1810. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where a lifelong friendship with W. E. Gladstone began, his first appointment was to a clerkship in the board of control, where he remained from 1832 to 1835. Admitted as an advocate at Doctors Commons in 1839, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and rose very rapidly in his profession. He was engaged as counsel in almost every case of importance that came before the admiralty, probate or divorce courts, and became successively master of faculties, commissary of the deans and chapters of St Paul's and Westminster, official of the archdeaconries of Middlesex and London, and chancellor of the dioceses of Chichester and Salisbury. In 1853 he entered parliament as member for Tavistock. A moderate in politics, his energies were devoted to non-party measures, and in 1854 he introduced the bill for allowing viva voce evidence in the ecclesiastical courts. He sat for Tavistock until 1857, when he offered himself as a candidate for Coventry, but was defeated. He was appointed judge of the Cinque Ports in 1855, Queen's Counsel in 1858, and advocate general in admiralty in 1862, and succeeded Dr Stephen Lushington (1782-1873) as judge of the court of arches five years later. Here his care, patience and courtesy, combined with unusual lucidity of expression, won general respect. In 1875, in accordance with the Public Worship Regulation Act, he resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Penzance. When the Judicature Act came into force the powers of the admiralty court were transferred to the High Court of Justice, and Sir Robert Phillimore was therefore the last judge of the historic court of the lord high admiral of England. He continued to sit as judge for the new admiralty, probate and divorce division until 1883, when he resigned. He wrote Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England, a book which still holds its ground, Commentaries on International Law, and a translation of Lessings Laocoon. He married, in 1844, Charlotte Anne, daughter of John Denison of Ossington Hall, Newark. He was knighted in 1862, and created a baronet in 1881. He died at Shiplake, near Henley-on-Thames, on the 4th of February 1885. His eldest son, Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore (b. 1845), also distinguished as an authority on ecclesiastical and admiralty law, became in 1897 a judge of the high court.

About 3 weeks or a month ago she went to Mivart's Hotel in Lower Brook Street where she now remains ordering her carriage to come up from Richmond every Day to take her out and contracting with various tradesmen.

A notice has been served on Mivart that his Lordship will not be liable for any Debt she may contract there and a similar notice has been given to such tradesmen as have been discovered to have had any dealings with him.

It is now become absolutely necessary that her Ladyship's conduct should be checked and that some decisive Course of action should be adopted by his Lordship — what that shall be his Counsel must advise — some of his friends have suggested that he should apply for a Divorce on the grounds of incompatibility of Temper and other Circumstances which show the impossibility of living with her and leave the Alimony or separate maintenance payment to be decided by the Ecclesiastical Court. Others have advised him to resist the payment of the debts contracted by her on the Ground that she has a proper Establishment, at his cost, and an allowance quite sufficient for her personal expenses — but this it is supposed would not be a good Defence to an Action at Law even if Notice were given to every Creditor that he would not be responsible.

His Lordship's situation is evidently one of great difficulty and embarrassment — but it is now become absolutely necessary for the sake of himself and his Family that every effort should be made to educate him from it.

Questions on this Case cannot be very well prepared and submitted to Counsel. His Lordship's position is stated and the advice he seeks for is — what are the best measures for him to produce under all its distressing circumstances? Dr. Phillimore will please to consider every point that may be made in his Lordship's favour and advise him particularly upon it.

National Library of Ireland MS 35428 (2)

Case for the opinion of Dr. Phillimore

Consultant 31 Oct[ober] 1843. Two Guineas

Prepared by J. H. Benbow.

[Inscribed inside the first fold] Dr. Phillimore is requested not to write upon this until Mr. Benbow has seen him.

After the accompanying case was submitted to Dr. Phillimore many circumstances occurred which left me no doubt in the minds of those who were cognizant of them that a criminal intercourse between Lady C[onyngham] and Jones had been carried on but for the sake of the Family it was judged prudent not to institute any proceedings either in the Ecclesiastical Court or at Law and Lady C[onyngham] was left to continue her residence at Richmond with a suitable establishment the expenses of which amounting to about £2500 a year has been regularly paid by his Lordship who has also allowed her £25 a month (or £300 a year) for Cloaths [sic] and Pocket money.

In 1842 all the children were removed from Richmond and have since remained under the exclusive care of his Lordship who has continued to live apart from Lady C[onyngham] and to decline any correspondence with her.

The evidence of her temper and her very irregular mode of living in Richmond having produced constant complaints from the domestics, his Lordship became very desirous that a regular separation should take place and accordingly the friends of each were consulted and afterwards agreed upon all the terms — Lord Brougham on behalf of her and her father Lord Anglesey, entirely approved of them. I undertook to carry them into effect. A Deed was prepared and approved of by all parties but upon Lord Brougham's sending it to her Ladyship for execution she then and has ever since positively refused to sign it.

About the month of July 1842 his Lordship was informed that his own and her Ladyship's jewels had been pledged for a sum of about £2500 by Jones — I upon further enquiry found to be perfectly true — upon which his Lordship directed that the usual Proceedings in such cases should be taken before a Magistrate.

The Pawnbroker upon the first hearing related such facts and circumstances as rendered the examination of Jones himself necessary. This took place on the 8th Nov[ember] and the shorthand writer's copy of what then passed is left herewith.

His Lordship was advised not to carry the investigation any further. I redeemed the jewels by the payment of £2500 and took them into my own possession where they now remain.

picture library
search

[introduction](#) | [sitter A-Z](#) | [artist A-Z](#) | [advanced search](#) | [search help](#)

Sitter Artist Portrait

1 Portrait of **Albert Denison, 1st Baron Londesborough**

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)



© NPG 5838

NPG 5838

Albert Denison, 1st Baron Londesborough

by William Joseph Taylor

Medium: bronze medal

Measurements: 1 1/2 in. (38 mm)

Date: 1843

Primary Collection

Not on display

[Using this image on your website](#)

[Getting a print of this image](#)

[Licencing this image](#)

Sitter

[Albert Denison, 1st Baron Londesborough](#) (1805-1860), Politician and archaeologist. Sitter in 1 portrait.

Artist

[William Joseph Taylor](#) (1802-1885). Artist associated with 3 portraits.

[Home](#) | [Welcome](#) | [What's new](#) | [Search](#) | [Collection](#) | [Exhibitions](#) |
[Education](#) | [Research](#) | [Publications](#) | [Picture Library](#) | [Gift & Bookshop](#) |
[Press](#) | [Membership](#) | [Sponsorship and donations](#) | [Venue hire](#) |
[Floor plan](#) | [Visitor information](#) | [Questions?](#) | [Index](#)

All images and text are subject to [copyright](#) protection
Last updated: 31 January 2000

[Comments and suggestions](#)

National Portrait Gallery
St Martin's Place
London WC2H 0HE
Tel: 020 7306 0055

Past Presidents of the Royal Numismatic Society

1836-39	John Lee
1839-41	Edward Hawkins
1841-43	H.H. Wilson
1843-45	Lord Albert Conyngham
1845-47	H.H. Wilson
1847-49	W.D. Haggard
1849-51	Edward Hawkins
1851-55	The Lord Londesborough (Formerly Lord Albert Conyngham, President 1843-45)
1855-74	W.S.W. Vaux
1874- 1908	Sir John Evans
1908-14	Sir Henry H. Howarth
1914-19	Sir Arthur Evans
1919-30	Sir Charles Oman
1930-35	Percy Webb
1935-36	Sir George MacDonald
1936-37	Percy Webb
1937-42	E.A. Sydenham
1942-48	Harold Mattingly
1948-53	C.H.V. Sutherland
1953-56	Michael Grant
1956-61	C.E. Blunt
1961-66	Philip Grierson
1966-70	D.F. Allen
1970-74	Colin M. Kraay
1974-79	R.A.G. Carson
1979-84	D.G. Sellwood
1984-89	J.P.C. Kent
1989-94	T.V. Buttrey