

## ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons  
dated 13 March 1866 ;—for,

RETURNS “of the OFFICERS, TEACHERS, and other OFFICIALS of the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL appointed since the Date of the last Parliamentary Returns, specifying their Names, Religion, Employment, Annual Salaries, Annual Value of their Allowances, Residences, and whether they are still on the Staff of the Establishment or whether they have since Died, Resigned, or been Promoted to other positions in the same or similar Institutions:”

“Of OFFICES now Vacant, specifying the nature of such Offices, the Annual Salaries and Allowances of such Offices, and the Dates when such Vacancies occurred:”

“Of any Changes in the BOOKS in use at the Date of the last Parliamentary Return for the General, Secular, or Religious Instruction of the Boys, and a Copy of all Correspondence relative to such Changes:”

“Of the ANNUAL SALARIES and ALLOWANCES, as well as the Annual Value of the Residences, of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Clergymen of the Institution, and a Copy of all Correspondence since the Date of the last Parliamentary Return relative to the ‘Quarters’ and Salary of the Roman Catholic Clergyman of the Institution; and the Average Number of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Boys in the School during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and the Number at present in the Institution:”

“Of the Number of APPLICATIONS for Admission into the SCHOOL during the same Years, specifying, first, the Names of the Boys admitted each Year, with the Dates of their Applications for Admission; second, the Religious Registration of the Boys so admitted; third, the Religious Faith the Boys so admitted were baptized in; and, fourth, the Names of the Boys at present on the Books of the Institution as Applicants, and the Religious Faith in which they were baptized:”

“Copies of the APPLICATION PAPERS and all CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Admission and Religious Registration of a Boy named *Joseph O’Callaghan*, son of *John O’Callaghan*, late a Colour Serjeant in Her Majesty’s 9th Regiment of Foot:”

“And, of LETTER recently addressed to the Lord Lieutenant by the Most Reverend Dr. *Cullen* relative to the Management of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and of all Correspondence relating thereto.”

(*Mr. Maguire.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
30 May 1866.

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# ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

## — No. 1. —

RETURN of the OFFICERS, TEACHERS, and other OFFICIALS of the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL appointed since Date of the last Parliamentary Return, viz., 29th April 1864.

NAMES.	Religion.	Employment.	Annual Salaries.	Annual Value of their Allowances. (Computed at)	Resi- dences.	Whether they are still on the Staff of the Establishment, or whether they have since Died, Resigned, or been Promoted in the same or similar Institutions.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
William Dowling	Roman Catholic	Assistant Tailor	25 - -	26 2 6	Royal Hibernian Military School.	Resigned.
Patrick Doherty	- ditto	Pioneer Corporal	27 6 -	26 2 6		Here still.
Thomas Wright	- ditto	Monitor	4 4 -	25 5 -		- ditto.
Peter Smyth	- ditto	Assistant Tailor	25 - -	26 2 6		- ditto.
John C. Reilly	- ditto	Monitor	9 2 6	25 5 -		Passed into Chelsea.
Robert Pascoe	Protestant	- ditto	4 4 -	25 5 -		Here still.
William Harding	- ditto	- ditto	4 4 -	25 5 -		- ditto.
Robert Dunn	Roman Catholic	- ditto	4 4 -	25 5 -		- ditto.

H. Wynyard, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

## — No. 2. —

RETURN of OFFICES now VACANT (13th March 1866), specifying the Nature of such Offices, the Annual Salaries and Allowances of such Offices, and the Dates when such Vacancies occurred.

Offices now Vacant.	Annual Salaries.	Annual Allowances.	Date when such Vacancies occurred
	£. s. d.		
Monitor - - - - -	4 4 -	Clothing and diet in kind - - -	9th Feb. 1866
Ditto - - - - -	4 4 -	- ditto - - ditto - - -	9th Feb. 1866.

H. Wynyard, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant Royal Hibernian Military School.

## — No. 3. —

RETURN of any Changes in BOOKS in use at the Date of the last Parliamentary Return, for the General, Secular, or Religious Instruction of the Boys (to 13 March 1866), and a Copy of all Correspondence relative to such Changes (Annexed No. 4).

Date of last Parliamentary Return of this Description.	CHANGES.
26 Feb. 1861:	<p>No Change has been made, with the following Exceptions, viz.:</p> <p>Pott's "Euclid" elements has been substituted for Elrington's.</p> <p>Tate's "Exercises in Mechanics" - - - }  Lund's "Easy Algebra" - - - } have been introduced.  Young's "Short Road to Right Spelling" }</p> <p>The following have been Worn out and not Replaced:</p> <p>"Geography of British Empire" (Gleig's).  "Geography for Elementary Schools" (Hughes').  "Spelling Book Superseded" (Sullivan's).  "Etymology" (Wood's).  "Analysis of Scripture History" (Pinnock's).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>H. Wynyard</i>, Lieut. Colonel,  Commanding, Royal Hibernian Military School.</p>

## — No. 4. —

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE relative to any Changes in the BOOKS in use at the Date of the last Parliamentary Return, to 1 March 1864, for the General, Secular, and Religious Instruction of the Boys.

## LIST OF PAPERS.

	PAGE.
From War Office, dated 4 May 1864, to Commandant Royal Hibernian Military Society - -	4
From Royal Hibernian Military Society, dated 12 May 1864, with Return from Commandant to Under Secretary of State for War - - - - -	4

(Chelsea—66.)

Sir,

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to request that you will cause a list to be prepared of the several books and school materials now in charge at the Royal Hibernian Military School, in order that the same may be referred to the Council of Military Education, with the view of printed forms of requisition being prepared, and, if necessary, a revision made of the books to be used in the school.

The Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. R. Drewry*.

Sir,

IN accordance with the request conveyed in the letter (Chelsea—66), dated War Office, 4th May 1864, I beg to transmit a list of the several books and school materials now in charge at the Royal Hibernian Military School.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

The Under Secretary of State for War,  
War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W.



## LIST of the several BOOKS and SCHOOL MATERIALS now in charge of the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, 12 May 1864.

	In Use.	In Store.
McLeod's Reading Lessons - - - - -	1 set.	—
First Book of Lessons (tablet) - - - - -	1 set.	—
Second Book of Lessons - - - - -	95	—
Sequel No. 1 to ditto - - - - -	70	—
Sequel No. 2 to ditto - - - - -	30	—
Third Book of Lessons - - - - -	75	70
Fourth Book of Lessons - - - - -	100	20
Supplement to Fourth Book - - - - -	70	20
Fifth Book of Lessons - - - - -	70	40
Large Arithmetic - - - - -	60	—
Small Arithmetic - - - - -	12	—
Mensuration - - - - -	80	—
Thomson's Arithmetic - - - - -	24	25
Hunter's Arithmetic - - - - -	24	25
Colenso's Arithmetic - - - - -	3	—
Reynold's Algebra (Gleig's series) - - - - -	25	—
Tate's Exercises in Mechanics - - - - -	3	—
Cornwell's Geography - - - - -	50	—
History of England, Part 1 (Gleig's series) - - - - -	196	100
History of England, Part 2 (Gleig's series) - - - - -	75	—
Outlines of History of England, by Christian Knowledge Society - - - - -	50	25
Sacred History, Part 1 (Gleig's) - - - - -	50	50
<i>Scripture Lessons by Irish National Board :</i>		
Old Testament, No. 1 - - - - -	30	—
Old Testament, No. 2 - - - - -	50	—
New Testament, No. 1 - - - - -	35	—
New Testament, No. 2 - - - - -	20	—
McLeod's English Grammar (Gleig's series) - - - - -	120	35
Short Road to Right Spelling (published by Longman) - - - - -	125	75
McLeod's Arithmetic Questions - - - - -	6	—
Tate's Algebra Made Easy - - - - -	2	—
Colenso's Algebra, Part 1 (for pupil teachers) - - - - -	9	3
Morrell's Analysis of Sentences - - - - -	25	—
Sullivan's Spelling Books Superseded - - - - -	5	—
Geography of British Empire (Gleig's series) - - - - -	50	—
Butler's Spelling Books - - - - -	5	—
McLeod's Manual of Arithmetic (Gleig's series) - - - - -	5	—
Hunter's English Grammar (for pupil teachers) - - - - -	12	3
Pott's Euclid (for pupil teachers) - - - - -	12	3
Cust's Annals of the Wars, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 - - - - -	1	—
History of British India (Gleig's series) - - - - -	12	13
History of Colonies (Gleig's series) - - - - -	12	13
Dean Trenche's Lectures on Words - - - - -	1	—
Guyot's Earth and Man - - - - -	1	—
<i>Maps, Diagrams, &amp;c.:</i>		
School Maps of the World Hemispheres - - - - -	5	—
Ditto - (Physical) - - - - -	1	—
Ditto - (Mercator) - - - - -	1	—
Ditto - of Europe - - - - -	5	—
Ditto - (Physical) - - - - -	1	—
Ditto - of England - - - - -	3	—
Ditto - of Ireland - - - - -	5	—
Ditto - of Scotland - - - - -	3	—
Ditto - of Asia - - - - -	3	—
Ditto - of Africa - - - - -	3	—
Ditto - of North America - - - - -	3	—
Ditto - of South America - - - - -	3	—
Ditto - of Palestine - - - - -	5	—
Ditto - of the Ancient World - - - - -	1	—
Johnson's Illustrations of Natural Philosophy - - - - -	4 sheets.	—
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams - - - - -	1 set.	—
Reynold's Astronomical Diagrams - - - - -	1 sheet.	—
Reynold's Human Species - - - - -	1 sheet.	—
Reynold's Section of Earth's Crust - - - - -	1 sheet.	—
Reynold's View of Nature in Various Climates - - - - -	1 sheet.	—
Reynold's View in Ascending Regions - - - - -	1 sheet.	—

LIST of the several BOOKS, SCHOOL MATERIALS, &c.—*continued.*

	In Use.	In Store.
Small-hand Copy Lines	9 set.	—
Large-hand Copy Lines	6 set.	3 sets.
Copy Books	315	1,200
Slates, 12 inches by 8	100	100
Slates, 10 inches by 7	250	150
Slate Pencils	400	1,500
Pencil Cases	400	600
Pen Holders	320	300
Mitchell's F Pens (nibs)	320	7 gross.
Gillot's Barrel Pens (medium)	84	Nil.
Quill Pens	100	150
Glass Inkstands	200	1 gross.
Black Ink	2 gallons.	4 gallons.
<i>Drawing Materials:</i>		
De La Rue's Outlines of Common Things Selected, 15 plates	4 set.	—
Dycer's Ornament	3 set.	—
Outlines, Drawings of Flowers	2 set.	—
Small Books (Hermie's)	2 dozen.	—
Prepared Charcoal	1 box.	5 boxes.
Crayon No. 1, Coute	1 box.	3 boxes.
Crayon No. 2, Coute	Nil.	4 boxes.
Crayon No. 3, Coute	1 box.	3 boxes.
Watman's Drawing Paper (white)	12 sheets.	60 sheets.
Tinted Cartridge Paper	6 sheets.	66 sheets.
Best Crayon	5 sheets.	67 sheets.
Drawing Pins	7 dozen.	5 dozen.
Drawing Boards	20 boards.	37 boards.
Knives	6	6
India Rubber (pieces)	1 dozen.	2 dozen.
Drawing Pencils (HB)	6 dozen	18 dozen.

(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

## — No. 5. —

## RETURN of the Annual SALARIES and ALLOWANCES, as well as the Annual Value of the RESIDENCES of the ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN of the Institution.

N A M E.	Religion.	Employment.	Annual Salary.	Annual Allowances.	Annual Value of their Residences.
John Leonard	Roman Catholic	Officiating Roman Catholic Clergyman.	£. s. d. 80 — —	None.	
William A. Neville	Protestant	Chaplain	230 15 8	15 <i>l.</i> in lieu of provender for cow, 11 tons of coal, and 52 <i>lbs.</i> of soap.	A good house. Value unknown.

(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

— No. 6. —

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE since the date of the last Parliamentary Return (to 1st March 1864) relative to the "QUARTERS" and SALARY of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN of the Institution.

## LIST OF PAPERS.

DATE.	From	To	Page.
1864:			
24 September	The Rev. J. Leonard, Officiating Roman Catholic Clergyman, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School.	7
8 October	Ditto - - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	8
16 November	The Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Rev. J. Leonard, St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.	8
30 November	The Rev. J. Leonard - - - -	The Governors, Royal Hibernian Military Schools.	9
1 December	The Commandant - - - -	The Rev. J. Leonard - - - -	10

Gentlemen,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 24 September 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of the memorandum of requisites for the year 1865-66, which I trust will meet your approbation.

The only item of importance is that of the quarters, which I now feel it necessary to ask for: 1st. On account of the delicate state of my health, and of the great inconvenience of being obliged to travel between three and four miles to the institution for the discharge of my duties, particularly during the winter months. It may be well here to remark that my attendance is necessary as early as 20 minutes after seven o'clock a.m., even in the depth of winter, on two Sundays of each month, as well as on all the holidays occurring during that period of the year. And 2dly, I feel compelled to ask for apartments in the institution, in order to provide the better for the spiritual welfare of the children entrusted to my care, as the following facts will, unfortunately, but too clearly prove.

Since I became connected with the Hibernian School, three Catholic boys died there. The first of these, John Nesbitt, was allowed to become speechless, and almost, if not entirely insensible before I was called upon to attend him. I got word between 11 and 12 o'clock in the day, and although I drove at once to the institution, he could not speak to me, and died whilst I was with him, at about two o'clock the same day.

The second boy who died, named Daly, was altogether insensible and speechless when the clergyman reached the hospital, between seven and eight o'clock p.m., and he died a few hours after without ever coming to his senses.

The third boy who died received the rites of the church, as I watched him closely myself during his illness; but even he was not allowed to die in peace, as he received some annoyance during my absence from the hospital, from a Protestant or Presbyterian companion who lay in the next bed to him. These unpleasant circumstances would not occur if the Catholic clergyman, like the Protestant clergyman, had his quarters in the institution, particularly as there are no Catholic officials connected with the hospital.

In conclusion, I need scarcely say that a Catholic priest does not require very spacious apartments, two or three moderate sized rooms, with a kitchen and servant's apartment, would suffice. I would merely suggest that they should be private, and cut off from the main building, like the quarters of the Protestant clergyman.

In case it would be inconvenient to cut off a portion of the present building for my use, a small cottage, similar to that occupied by the head master, would suit my purpose quite as well.

Should you, gentlemen, require any further information on this subject, I will feel most happy in affording it, either in writing or by a personal interview.

I have, &c.  
(signed) John Leonard, C.C.,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Governors  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

MEMORANDUM of Requisites not yet supplied to the Royal Catholic Chapel of the Royal Hibernian Military School, although provided for in Parliamentary Estimates for the Years 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, or 1864-65.

- 1st. Completing of the "open seats" in chapel, about 14 in number.
- 2d. Repairing fence and planting "chapel grounds."
- 3d. A prie dieu, or kneeling stool for altar.
- 4th. The renewing of a portion of stained glass window behind altar.

MEMORANDUM of Requisites to be included in the Parliamentary Estimates for the Year 1865-66.

1st. Any of the above matters which will not be immediately supplied from the funds on hands.

2d. Quarters for the Roman Catholic clergyman connected with the institution, to consist of at least two or three moderate sized rooms, with a small kitchen and servant's apartment, having a private entrance from square, similar to the quarters of the Protestant clergyman, or a small cottage of about the same dimensions as that occupied by the head master.

3d. Completion of stained glass window behind altar, which would cost about 20*l.*, or 25*l.* in addition to the 5*l.* granted in last year's Estimates.

4th. Twelve yards of fine linen for altar purposes.

(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
24 September 1864. *Royal Hibernian Military School.*

Gentlemen,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 8 October 1864.

I HAVE the honour to request that "Quarters" will be given to me on the premises of the Hibernian School, as the winter season is now approaching, and for the other reasons mentioned in my letter of the 24th ultimo on the same subject.

I forward this second application in consequence of a verbal message given to me, on Monday last by the Commandant in the presence of Major Speedy and the Quarter-master; but in future I would feel obliged by your messages or replies in writing, as otherwise mistakes may occur.

I have, &c.,  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
*Royal Hibernian Military School.*

To the Governors,  
*Royal Hibernian Military School.*

P.S.—This letter is sent *open* to the Commandant in consequence of his orders to that effect given to me on Wednesday last by your directions.

*J. L.*

Sir,

*Royal Hibernian Military School,*  
16 November 1864.

HAVING had the honour to submit to the Board of Governors, *Royal Hibernian Military School*, your letters of the 8th October and 24th September last, proposing that apartments should be assigned to you on the premises of the institution, I am directed to intimate to you in reply that there are no such apartments available, and that not considering the permanent residence of the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman at all more necessary now than it has been deemed heretofore, the Board has no intention of recommending that any such additional accommodation should be provided.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Wynyard, Lieut. Colonel,*  
To the Rev. J. Leonard, *Commandant Royal Hibernian Military School.*  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.



St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
30 November 1864.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the commandant, dated the 16th instant, in reply to my letters of the 8th October and 24th September, proposing that apartments should be assigned to me on the premises of the institution, in which he states "that there are no such apartments available, and that not considering the permanent residence of the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman at all more necessary now than it has been deemed heretofore, the Board has no intention of recommending that any such additional accommodation should be provided."

It seems, certainly, rather strange that, in a large institution like the Hibernian School, to which the sum of 58,000 *l.* of the public money was granted during the last three years, and of which 11,142 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* were expended on new buildings alone, besides 9,824 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* on the repairs of the old buildings, four or five small apartments could not be made out for a residence for the Catholic clergyman. (See Parliamentary Return, "Royal Hibernian Military School," printed by order of the House of Commons, 19th May 1864, herewith forwarded.)

But supposing, for a moment, that at present no such accommodation is available, it appears still more strange that no such accommodation shall be provided; for if you, gentlemen, think it necessary that the Protestant clergyman connected with the institution should be resident to look after the spiritual interests of the Protestant children, it would seem but reasonable that you should also think it as necessary, if not even more so, that the Catholic clergyman should also be resident to look after the spiritual interests of the Catholic children, for the following reasons.

According to the Parliamentary Return above referred to, I find that all the superior officers, viz., the commandant, the secretary, adjutant, and treasurer, the surgeon, and the quartermaster, are all Protestant, and resident. Again, by the same Return, I find that in the school-room the Protestant children are well taken care of, as they have the head master, the second master, the third master, the fourth master, two fourth-class masters, two assistant masters, and eight monitors, all Protestant, and resident. I find, too, that the boys are taken care of during the recreation hours, and at other times, by a serjeant-major and five serjeant assistants, all Protestant, and resident.

Considering, therefore, that all the superior officers of the institution, the teachers, and the serjeants, with one exception, are Protestants, and resident, it would appear that the residence of the Protestant clergyman is not at all so necessary as that of the Catholic clergyman, who has no Catholic superior officer, no Catholic teacher, and but one solitary Catholic serjeant to look after the Catholic children in his absence, who, be it remembered, are one-third of the entire number on the roll of the institution.

Now, with regard to the hospital of the institution, I find from the same Parliamentary Return, that the surgeon, the hospital serjeant, the hospital orderly, the hospital nurse, and the hospital servant, are all Protestant, and resident, and the dispenser of medicines is also a Protestant, although non-resident; so that a poor Catholic child has no one of his own persuasion to assist him in his dying moments; and in my letter of the 24th September, I mentioned the great dangers to which Catholic children were exposed, of dying without the rites of the Church, in consequence of the want of some Catholic official in the hospital, and I therefore think it unnecessary to repeat them here.

I find, too, from the same Parliamentary Return, that the Protestant clergyman has 230 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* of an annual salary, besides 24 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* of an annual allowance, not to speak of the value of his residence, which is large enough to accommodate both the Protestant and Catholic clergyman, and being partly furnished is at least value for 25 *l.* or 30 *l.* per annum. Moreover, I find by the Parliamentary Returns of Estimates, printed by order of the House of Commons, 4th July 1859, 22d March 1861, 18th March 1862, and 23d February 1863, that during these four years the sum of 188 *l.* 10 *s.*, or an average of 47 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* annually, was spent on the furniture and repairs of the Protestant clergyman's quarters.

It is scarcely necessary to remind you, gentlemen, that although I have, according to the "Rules and Regulations" of the institution, to give precisely the same time to the instruction of the Catholic children that the Protestant clergyman has to give to the Protestant children, my salary is only 80 *l.* per annum, without residence, without allowances of any kind, either for myself personally, or for the rent or repairs of the house in which I am obliged to reside. On account of the smallness of my salary, therefore, I consider I have a stronger claim to residence in the institution than the Protestant clergyman.

I have, therefore, to request, gentlemen, that you will have the goodness to reconsider my application of the 24th September and 8th October, relative to residence; or at least that you will increase my salary to an amount sufficient to support me, and to pay for a house more convenient to the institution than where I am at present obliged to reside. It may not be out of place to mention here that I am obliged to travel seven miles to perform my duty in the institution, and as I am obliged to visit it three times each week, besides occasional visits at other times, I have to travel upwards of one thousand miles each year, whilst the Protestant clergyman has scarcely so many perches to go to perform his duties.

If you, gentlemen, therefore take into consideration the respective numbers of the Protestant and Catholic children in the Hibernian School, the Catholic clergyman would be entitled to a sum equal to one-half of the Protestant clergyman's salary and allowances as well as half the accommodation afforded to him as to quarters.

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But if you consider the time given by the Protestant and Catholic clergymen to the performance of their respective duties, as I think you will find that we both give about the same time in the course of the 12 months, I would almost seem entitled to equal remuneration for my labours.

Considering, therefore, either the time given by the Protestant and Catholic clergymen to the performance of their duties, or the number of the children of their respective flocks, I think you will come at least to this conclusion, that the Catholic clergyman is not remunerated in the same liberal manner as the Protestant clergyman, so long as the latter receives 230*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* as an annual salary, 24*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* as the value of annual allowances, with a garden, and house partly furnished, value for at least 25*l.* per annum, and on which 47*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* were spent annually by the Board of Works on repairs and furniture (considering the average expenditure for the last four years according to Parliamentary Return above referred to), whilst the Catholic clergyman has but 80*l.*, without any allowances or apartments whatsoever.

Hoping that you, gentlemen, will take this memorial into your favourable consideration,

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard*, c. c.  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Governors of the  
Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Royal Hibernian Military School.  
1 December 1864.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Committee of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School to repeat to you, in reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, that it is not the intention of the Governors to recommend that any additional expense should be gone into for the purpose of providing quarters in the institution for the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman, and to inform you that if you are dissatisfied with the salary allowed for the performance of your clerical duties, you are at liberty to give your office up.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard*,  
Lieut. Col. Commandant.

The Rev. John Leonard,  
St Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

— No. 7. —

RETURN of the Average Number of the ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT BOYS in the SCHOOL during the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and the Number at present in the Institution (13 March 1866).

The Average Number of Roman Catholic and Protestant Boys for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.		The present Number of Roman Catholic and Protestant Boys in the Institution.		
Average Roman Catholic Boys.	Average Protestant Boys.	Number of Roman Catholic Boys.	Number of Protestant Boys.	
130	280	137	268	
Ordered to be admitted; not joined -		3	2	Establishment, 410 boys.
		140	270	

*H. Wynyard*, Lieut. Col.,  
Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.



## — No. 8. —

RETURN of the Number of APPLICATIONS for ADMISSION into the SCHOOL during the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864; specifying first, the Names of the Boys Admitted each Year, with the Dates of their Applications for Admission; second, the Religious Registration of the Boys so Admitted; third, the Religious Faith the Boys so Admitted were Baptized in.

Year.	Names of the Boys Admitted each Year.	Date of Application for Admission.	Religious Registration of the Boys so Admitted.	Religious Faith the Boys so Admitted were Baptized in.
1861	Denis Brogan - - -	8 October 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Thomas Mulloy - - -	18 August 1859	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Jos. Woods - -	18 April - 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Charles Henry Barnes -	21 July - 1860	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Patrick Brown -	10 Dec. - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	William Clarke - - -	27 May - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Charles Jos. Mullins - -	10 April - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	George Mahon - - -	8 May - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William A. Howe - - -	24 Nov. - 1859	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William M. Thom - - -	18 Feb. - 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William J. Blackmore -	11 October 1860	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Michael Carroll - - -	16 June - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Patrick J. Singleton - -	7 Dec. - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Jos. Campbell - -	31 Jan. - 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Charles Raymond - - -	31 July - 1857	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Burns - - -	17 April - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Charles Crowder - - -	27 Nov. - 1856	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Joseph Bunyan - - -	10 October 1860	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas O'Neill - - -	19 Dec. - 1859	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Samuel Worrall - - -	1 July - 1860	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Quord - - -	20 Feb. - 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas Cunningham - -	29 August 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	William Henry Foulkes -	14 Feb. - 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Arthur Clarke - - -	4 March 1860	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	William Ward - - -	16 Nov. - 1859	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Joseph M'Dermott - - -	27 August "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Charles Rennyson - - -	1 March 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	David Smith - - -	28 July - 1859	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Peter Covey - - -	11 January 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Sauce - - -	27 Dec. - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Cuthbertson - - -	27 June - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Henry Wilson -	6 Feb. - 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Aaron M'Gowan - - -	5 Sept. - 1859	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Charles A. Robinson - -	21 " - 1860	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Hope - - -	3 March "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Richard Allen - - -	7 May - 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Woodland - - -	26 Jan. - 1860	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Henry Duffy - -	2 April - 1861	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Henry M'Kelvey - - -	11 Sept. - 1859	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Thomas Woods -	18 April - 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	James A. Finlay - - -	16 May - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Henry Fry - - -	13 " - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Alfred Sparling - - -	7 Dec. - 1857	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Hugh Rooney - - -	25 March 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Machon - - -	7 July - 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Robert Winton - - -	20 April - 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Robert Dunne - - -	12 " - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Thomas Finlay - -	16 May - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William T. Chilcott - -	25 April - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	James Pardoe - - -	21 May - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Bailey - - -	21 Dec. - 1857	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Charles Goodall - - -	22 July - 1856	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William D. Hurst - - -	13 " - 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Elliman - - -	30 March 1860	Roman Catholic	- ditto.
	William Chambers - - -	30 May - 1861	Protestant -	- ditto.
	Henry Page - - -	13 " - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Thomas Hughes - -	13 Feb. - 1860	Roman Catholic	- ditto.
	William Isaac - - -	19 July - 1861	Protestant -	- ditto.
	Thomas Hawkes - - -	7 August 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Charles R. Law - - -	17 March "	Protestant -	Protestant.

No. 8.—RETURN of the Number of Applications for Admission into the School, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Names of the Boys Admitted each Year.	Date of Application for Admission.	Religious Registration of the Boys so Admitted.	Religious Faith the Boys so Admitted were Baptized in.
1861	George Wm. James - - -	13 Septem. 1860	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Malachi Carroll - - -	24 " 1858	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Denis Wm. Sims - - -	16 April - 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Robert Kragh - - -	11 March "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William Green - - -	24 February 1860	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Hugh O'Neill - - -	19 Dec. - 1859	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William Hall - - -	13 June - 1860	- ditto -	Roman Catholic.
	Edward Smith - - -	15 July - 1861	Roman Catholic	- ditto.
	Joseph Kelly - - -	9 March 1857	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Hearn - - -	9 October 1860	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Owen Lurkin - - -	15 " 1861	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Joseph Ed. Gardener - -	4 Nov. "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Charles McCarthy - - -	11 " "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	William Moore - - -	14 Dec. "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Thomas Henry Mills - -	30 August "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Newton - - -	14 Nov. "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Thomas Newton - - -	14 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Andrew Smith - - -	5 March "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
1862	John Phillips - - -	12 August "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	George Bigham - - -	14 May "	Protestant -	Presbyterian.
	Duncan M'Donald - - -	4 March "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Patrick Morrissey - - -	16 August 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Newport - - -	15 May "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	John Barnes - - -	3 January 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Edward Foulkes - - -	14 February "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Hugh McSwegan - - -	9 October "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John S. Grady - - -	2 July "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Walwork - - -	5 March "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Arthur Henry Spalding -	27 Nov. "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William Delaney - - -	3 August 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Daniel Sullivan - - -	8 July "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Henry Corneil - - -	30 Nov. "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Corneil - - -	30 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Robert Purvis - - -	20 Dec. 1861	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	James Reilly - - -	11 Feb. - 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Robert Gill - - -	14 " 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William J. Cahill - - -	15 January 1859	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Burke - - -	27 June 1861	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Henry Thornbury - - -	1 April "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William George Pearson -	22 June "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Henry Tattner - - -	12 " 1857	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Percy Robert Wilkins -	21 Dec. 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Thomas Morton - -	2 Nov. "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Abel F. Taylor - - -	29 January 1858	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James O'Brien - - -	16 Dec. 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Edward Weldon - - -	6 February "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John James Fester - - -	7 " 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John C. W. Cassidy - -	27 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Henry Carter - - -	1 Nov. 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Thomas McCanlis - - -	27 March "	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	George Turner - - -	13 December "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Robert McCullagh - - -	21 Feb. - 1862	Protestant -	- ditto.
	John Whitehead - - -	28 August 1860	- ditto -	Protestant.
	William Thomas Gallaher -	17 Dec. - 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Patrick Robert Egan - -	13 March 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John McCavett - - -	2 June "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Faraday P. Cuniff - - -	16 January 1860	Protestant -	- ditto.
	David Lowrie - - -	2 June - 1862	- ditto -	Protestant.
	Charles Edward Hazell -	28 August 1860	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Jeremiah McCarthy - - -	25 October "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Morgan - - -	16 October 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William Kelly - - -	14 May - 1862	Protestant -	- ditto.
	Michael Silk - - -	24 March "	Roman Catholic	- ditto.
	William Roden - - -	3 July "	Protestant -	- ditto.
	George Henry Finlay - -	1 July - 1861	- ditto -	Protestant.
	Arthur William Pain - -	27 Nov. - 1860	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Alls - - -	20 August 1861	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	William A. Howgill - - -	2 June - 1862	Protestant -	Protestant.
	John Leonard - - -	26 July - 1861	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Joseph Welfare - - -	31 October "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Clifton B. R. Pollard - -	15 July - 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.

No. 8.—RETURN of the Number of Applications for Admission into the School, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Names of the Boys Admitted each Year.	Date of Application for Admission.	Religious Registration of the Boys so Admitted.	Religious Faith the Boys so Admitted were Baptized in.
1862	Charles M'Laughlan - -	1 August 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Henry Turner . - -	1 " 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Wilson - - -	13 March "	Presbyterian	Presbyterian.
	Robert J. Barrow - -	14 July "	Protestant -	Wesleyan.
	Thomas Sheeby - - -	14 October 1859	- ditto -	Protestant.
	Samuel M'Gahey - - -	19 June 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Thomas Charles Mills -	18 " 1862	Protestant -	Wesleyan.
	George Marlow - - -	2 July "	- ditto -	Protestant.
	Thomas Clarke - - -	30 January 1861	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Frederick Ennis - - -	8 Feb. 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Joseph G. Harris - - -	14 April "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	James O'Brien - - -	17 Feb. "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John A. Dalton - - -	2 May 1860	- ditto -	Wesleyan.
	Samuel Boyd - - -	22 August 1862	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	William Henry Johnson -	5 June 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	George Charles Welch -	20 Feb. "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James William Bigham -	9 Sept. 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William Connor - - -	12 June "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	James Linn - - -	23 July "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	James O'Leary - - -	5 October "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Robert Drumm - - -	18 Sept. 1861	- ditto -	doubtful.
	Thomas Boyle - - -	4 August 1859	- ditto -	Roman Catholic.
	Robert C. Boyd - - -	1 October 1862	Protestant -	Presbyterian.
	John Coyle - - -	10 Sept. 1861	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	David Ritchie - - -	8 May 1860	Protestant -	Presbyterian.
	William Daly - - -	19 April 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	James H. Prendergast -	20 October "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Edward Guthrie - - -	1 Nov. "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Charles M'Swegan - - -	9 October 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Charles Prendergast - -	20 " 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Furlong - - -	24 April "	- ditto -	- ditto.
1863	Joseph Spalding - - -	7 Dec. 1861	Protestant -	Protestant.
	John Looney - - -	1 June 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	William Patterson - -	1 October "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	John Bigham - - -	18 " 1860	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Michael Connor - - -	12 June 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	James Taylor - - -	15 August 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Ritchie - - -	8 May 1860	Protestant -	Presbyterian.
	Joseph Daly - - -	19 April 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Close - - -	12 Dec. "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	George Close - - -	12 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Frederick J. A. Piers -	2 Feb. "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Benjamin Bradley - -	13 January 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	David White - - -	9 Dec. 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Joseph Thomas White -	9 Dec. "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Richard Lindsay - - -	25 October "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Richard Pelan - - -	3 June "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Nicholas Phillips - -	9 Sept. "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Lewis Ashurst - - -	1 October "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	John H. Doyle - - -	6 May - 1861	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Thomas Stenning - - -	7 Nov. - 1862	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Thomas Alexander Mackay	10 " "	- ditto -	- ditto
	Charles M. Mackay - -	10 " "	- ditto -	- ditto
	Stephen Chapman - - -	30 May "	- ditto -	- ditto
	Joseph Welbond - - -	20 Dec. "	- ditto -	- ditto
	Thomas Wilson - - -	27 August 1860	- ditto -	- ditto
	James Clarke - - -	5 Jan. 1863	- ditto -	- ditto
	George Welbond - - -	20 Dec. - 1862	- ditto -	- ditto
	James Long - - -	3 October "	- ditto -	- ditto
	John Casement - - -	24 Dec. "	- ditto -	- ditto
	George Baillie - - -	19 January 1860	- ditto -	- ditto
	Albert Carter - - -	2 March 1863	- ditto -	- ditto
	Robert Elliman - - -	21 " "	Roman Catholic	- ditto
	Daniel O'Leary - - -	2 " "	- ditto -	Roman Catholic.
	James O'Shaughnessy -	25 January 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Richard Peffers - - -	16 May "	- ditto -	Protestant.
	Nicholas Sullivan - -	11 April - 1863	- ditto -	Roman Catholic.
	Edward Doherty - - -	8 October 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Joseph Edward Dorsett -	4 March 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Tobin - - -	4 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Daniel G. Ferriss - - -	10 April "	Protestant -	- ditto.

No. 8.—RETURN of the Number of Applications for Admissions into the School, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Names of the Boys Admitted each Year.	Date of Application for Admission.	Religious Registration of the Boys so Admitted.	Religious Faith the Boys so Admitted were Baptized in.
1863	Daniel George French - -	1 May - 1863	Protestant -	Protestant.
	James Hall - -	21 Dec. - 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Cumberland Carmichael - -	12 June "	- ditto -	Presbyterian.
	Charles Hawkes - -	7 August 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Thomas Wilson - -	30 Dec. - 1857	Protestant -	Protestant.
	John E. Lyons - -	1 June - 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Glen Ryan - -	12 Sept. - 1860	- ditto -	Presbyterian.
	James Dunlop - -	2 May - 1863	- ditto -	Protestant.
	William Rennyson - -	1 June - 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Robert Hodson - -	23 Dec. "	- ditto -	Roman Catholic.
	Robert Dunn - -	21 March - 1863	Roman Catholic	- ditto.
	Michael Brennard - -	7 January 1861	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Maurice Dalton - -	2 May - 1860	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Thomas John Lennon - -	12 Dec. - 1859	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Thomas Fort - -	13 Feb. 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Arthur Turner - -	3 April - 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Orton - -	16 June - 1863	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Henry O'Brine - -	18 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Richard O'Brine - -	18 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Hegarty - -	31 Dec. - 1859	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Thomas James - -	18 March - 1863	Protestant -	Protestant.
	George H. W. Ririe - -	26 May "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Ririe - -	26 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Arthur Doherty - -	8 October 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	James Dunn - -	21 March - 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Edward J. Connor - -	12 June - 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Madden - -	24 March - 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Hones - -	15 April "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William B. Smyth - -	5 June - 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Denis Delaney - -	10 January 1863	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Peter Brogan - -	11 May "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Henry H. Williams - -	10 June "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	George R. Williams - -	10 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Thomas McNeice - -	28 February "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William Coyle - -	11 January 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Carmichael - -	12 June - 1861	Protestant -	Presbyterian.
	Charles H. Balieff - -	9 May - 1863	- ditto -	Protestant.
	Michael Sudlier - -	14 July - 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Michael Donohoe - -	1 August 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James J. Keenahan - -	1 Sept. - 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Bole - -	13 August 1863	Protestant -	- ditto.
	Henry William Masters - -	16 Sept. "	Roman Catholic	- ditto.
	Frank W. Sibbald - -	4 July "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Richard Pascoe - -	5 October 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Peter Coyle - -	11 March "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Patrick Thomas Sullivan - -	26 June - 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Samuel M'Mahon - -	14 May "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Patrick M'Mahon - -	14 " "	- ditto -	Roman Catholic.
	Joseph Moore - -	23 July "	- ditto -	Protestant.
	John Smith - -	23 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Tobin - -	3 October "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Thomas Hassett - -	27 July "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Michael Hassett - -	27 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William Reilly - -	18 Sept. "	Protestant -	- ditto.
	Samuel Thornbury - -	2 July - 1862	- ditto -	Protestant.
	William John Casey - -	7 October "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Richard Phelan - -	12 April "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	William White - -	10 March - 1860	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Mullen - -	11 July - 1862	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William A. Huggott - -	2 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Robert John King - -	8 August "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James D. Murray - -	24 June - 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John R. Murray - -	24 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	John Kettley - -	20 " "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William Marquis - -	29 October "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	William M'Kay - -	24 August "	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Robert M'Kay - -	6 " "	- ditto -	Presbyterian.
1864	James Rathband - -	14 Sept. - 1861	- ditto -	Protestant.
	George Tidy - -	7 Oct. - 1862	- ditto -	- ditto.
	Henry Murray - -	6 Sept. - 1863	- ditto -	- ditto.
	James Lupton - -	12 August 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Arundel Gore. - -	6 May "	Protestant -	Protestant.



No. 8.—RETURN of the Number of Applications for Admission into the School, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Names of the Boys Admitted each Year.	Date of Application for Admission.	Religious Registration of the Boys so Admitted.	Religious Faith the Boys so Admitted were Baptized in.
1864	James Bartlett - - -	11 October 1859	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Denis Leary - - -	8 June - 1863	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John F. Magill - - -	20 Dec. - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Lowrey - - -	21 Nov. - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	James Pottle - - -	23 " - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Henry John Huntley - - -	17 October 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Andrew M'Kelvey - - -	22 July - 1862	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Jeremiah Ferguson - - -	19 Jan. - 1863	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Robert Ingram - - -	12 October "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John O'Hara - - -	14 " "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	William A. Brown - - -	28 " "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Charles M'Dougall - - -	28 July - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Charles Geo. Davis - - -	19 June - 1860	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas S. Lambert - - -	2 Sept - 1863	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Thomas Duncan - - -	20 Nov. - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Robert Wm. Mahon - - -	5 June - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	George Hodgson - - -	21 Sept. - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	James Francis Bennett - - -	6 Jan. - 1864	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas Gallagher - - -	23 August 1862	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Alls - - -	22 " - 1861	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	William Tammond - - -	2 Feb. - 1864	Protestant -	Roman Catholic.
	Thomas Martin - - -	24 March "	- ditto - -	Protestant.
	William Singleton - - -	7 Dec. - 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	William S. Jones - - -	9 Feb. - 1864	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Stabbins - - -	5 April - 1862	- ditto - -	Roman Catholic.
	James Hinds - - -	16 August 1861	Roman Catholic	- ditto.
	John Burn - - -	1 Sept. - 1863	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	Michael Burden - - -	9 Jan. - 1861	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Charles Hy. Keys - - -	5 Feb. - 1864	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	James Isaac - - -	21 Nov. - 1863	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Daniel Isaac - - -	21 " - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Minchin - - -	17 Aug. - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Sullivan - - -	8 July - 1860	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas Geo. Thompson - - -	22 Jan. - 1864	Protestant -	Protestant.
	George Boyd - - -	27 Feb. - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	David Reid - - -	2 " - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Mitchell - - -	25 May - 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Robert Wilkie - - -	10 May - 1864	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Thomas M'Lean - - -	16 Jan. - "	- ditto - -	Presbyterian.
	Thomas Wm. Rhatigan - - -	11 July - 1863	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	William Powell - - -	6 Feb. - 1864	Protestant -	Presbyterian.
	George Cahoon - - -	15 " - "	- ditto - -	Protestant.
	Edward Griffiths - - -	11 Nov. - 1863	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Robert John Hill - - -	26 June - 1864	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Bridges - - -	10 May - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	James Neale - - -	6 Oct. - 1863	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Henry Sinnott - - -	23 Jan. - 1862	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Charles A. Cleary - - -	1 May - 1858	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	James Dornan - - -	28 Sept. - 1863	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas Dalton - - -	21 April - 1864	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Marshall - - -	27 May - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas Barston - - -	17 " - 1859	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John Wm. Dalton - - -	19 July - 1864	Protestant -	Protestant.
	James Ryan - - -	21 Dec. - 1860	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Alfred M'Allister - - -	14 March 1863	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Thomas M'Donnell - - -	30 Dec. - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Patrick Carty - - -	12 March 1862	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	David A. Bigham - - -	18 April - 1864	Protestant -	Protestant.
	James Mitchell - - -	31 Dec. - 1863	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Henry M'Alary - - -	13 June - 1864	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Charles Hy. Mosley - - -	23 Sept. - 1862	Protestant -	Protestant.
	John Burret Inglis - - -	19 June - 1860	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	John Dunn - - -	9 " - 1864	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	Hugh J. Arnott - - -	29 August "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Thomas A. J. Heher - - -	4 July - "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	John G. Webster - - -	12 " - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William G. Allen - - -	21 Jan. - "	Presbyterian -	Presbyterian.
	William Price - - -	16 July - "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	Thomas G. Shillington - - -	9 March "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Marshall - - -	20 July - "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	George P. Reid - - -	3 Jan. - 1863	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	William Thos. Millen - - -	5 July - 1864	- ditto - -	- ditto.

No. 8.—RETURN of the Number of Applications for Admission into the School, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Names of the Boys Admitted each Year.	Date of Application for Admission.	Religious Registration of the Boys so Admitted.	Religious Faith the Boys so Admitted were Baptised in.
1864	Thomas J. Hyder - - -	20 July 1864	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Lloyd - - -	15 " "	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	James C. Mullarney - - -	19 March "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	George Henry Hewett - - -	10 October 1862	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William Henry Cambridge - - -	20 August 1864	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic.
	George Robert Morrison - - -	16 July 1863	Protestant -	Protestant.
	James Taylor Morrison - - -	16 " "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas Hooper - - -	28 December "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Joseph McNulty - - -	5 March 1864	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Francis Davis - - -	21 July "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Henry Bartlett - - -	15 October "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Francis Bigham - - -	18 April "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Thomas E. Carleton - - -	23 August "	- ditto - -	Roman Catholic.
	Charles Brown - - -	28 Sept. "	Roman Catholic	- ditto.
	William Ryan - - -	5 March "	Protestant -	Protestant.
	William McGowan - - -	24 July 1861	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	John Kelly - - -	29 August 1864	- ditto - -	Roman Catholic
	James Lodge - - -	20 October "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	James Mahon - - -	2 February 1863	- ditto - -	Protestant.
	John J. Ingram - - -	12 October "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Arthur John Ferriss - - -	10 April "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Edward Shillington - - -	9 Sept. 1864	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	Frederick Thomas - - -	11 Nov. "	- ditto - -	- ditto.
	David Thomas - - -	11 " "	- ditto - -	- ditto.

## The Number of Applications for Admission into the School in—

1861 was about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
1862 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
1863 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
1864 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
TOTAL - - -									656

as nearly as can be gathered: but there were applications which did not result in petitions; petitions which did not result in admissions being ordered, and admissions ordered which did not result in boys being received, record of which is not preserved in such shape as to insure accuracy in compiling returns of this nature.

H. Wynyard,  
Lieut. Col. Commandant.



## — No. 9. —

RETURN of the Names of the Boys at present (13th March 1866) on the Books of the Institution as Applicants, and the Religious Faith in which they were Baptized.

N A M E.	The Religious Faith in which they were Baptised.	N A M E.	The Religious Faith in which they were Baptised.
Daniel P. Nelis - - -	Presbyterian.	James C. Smart - - -	Protestant.
Patrick Coyle - - -	Roman Catholic.	Philip John Shea - - -	Roman Catholic.
Charles John Britton - -	Protestant.	William Maxwell - - -	- ditto.
William Doyle - - -	Roman Catholic.	John Rafferty - - -	Protestant.
Patrick Ryan - - -	- ditto.	John George Carroll - -	Roman Catholic.
William Charles Baker - -	Protestant.	Henry Shrapnell - - -	Protestant.
James McDonnell - - -	Roman Catholic.	Charles Shrapnell - - -	- ditto.
James McKenzie - - -	Protestant.	Frederick Jacobs - - -	- ditto.
Gilbert McKenzie - - -	- ditto.	Henry George Robinson -	- ditto.
Isaac Conway - - -	Roman Catholic.	Joseph Ducey - - -	Roman Catholic.
James A. Thomson - - -	- ditto.	William John Hall - - -	Protestant.
Luke Dunne - - -	- ditto.	Edward Davis - - -	Roman Catholic.
Joseph McDonough - - -	- ditto.	Thomas G. Rush - - -	Protestant.
Denis Sullivan - - -	- ditto.	Robert McCavet - - -	Roman Catholic.
George John Whitfield - -	Protestant.	Michael Hill - - -	Presbyterian.
Arthur Joseph Smith - -	Roman Catholic.	William Hunter - - -	Protestant.
William Henry Hartwell -	- ditto.	Isaac McDonald - - -	- ditto.
Joseph Allen - - -	Presbyterian.	Francis William Murrells -	Roman Catholic.
James O'Grady - - -	Roman Catholic.	Joseph Charles Murrells -	- ditto.
George Sherridan - - -	- ditto.	Nathaniel A. Kirk - - -	Presbyterian.
James Farrell - - -	- ditto.	George F. Kirk - - -	Protestant.
John Seth Travers - - -	Protestant.	Thomas Farrell - - -	Roman Catholic.
John McQuillan - - -	Roman Catholic.	James Carroll - - -	- ditto.
Thomas William Carroll -	- ditto.	William Carroll - - -	- ditto.
James Hoher - - -	- ditto.	Thomas Murphy - - -	- ditto.
James Thomas Skelly - -	Protestant.	John R. A. Gosling - - -	Protestant.
William Cuff - - -	Roman Catholic.	James Quinn - - -	- ditto.
George P. Madden - - -	- ditto.	James Manley - - -	Roman Catholic.
Allin Cusick - - -	- ditto.	John Redfearn - - -	Protestant.
Thomas William Blacknell -	Protestant.	John Joseph Smith - - -	Roman Catholic.
William Quail - - -	Roman Catholic.	William Henry Sherlock -	Protestant.
Thomas Gatey - - -	- ditto.	Albert Joseph Cobby - -	Presbyterian.
Thomas Sherridan - - -	- ditto.	James McKay - - -	Protestant.
James Shannahan - - -	- ditto.	William D. Brittain - -	Presbyterian.
Joseph Ironmonger - - -	- ditto.	John C. Cockaday - - -	Protestant.
William Gleeson - - -	Protestant.	Charles F. O'Malley - -	Roman Catholic.
Thomas Gleeson - - -	Roman Catholic.	Eneas J. Byrne - - -	- ditto.
Joseph Moore - - -	- ditto.	William Donnelly - - -	- ditto.
John Heplestone - - -	Protestant.	William H. Martin - - -	Protestant.
James Thomas Collins - -	Roman Catholic.	Frederick J. Martin - -	- ditto.
John Cooney - - -	- ditto.	Robert F. Huggett - - -	- ditto.
Charles Wilkinson - - -	- ditto.	John Hutchinson - - -	Roman Catholic.
Isaac Blakley - - -	Presbyterian.	George E. Ball - - -	Protestant.
Samuel Guthrie - - -	- ditto.	William J. Ball - - -	- ditto.
Charles Hooper - - -	Protestant.	Thomas Fleteher - - -	- ditto.
Edward Markey - - -	Roman Catholic.	George McNeice - - -	- ditto.
Henry McAllister - - -	Protestant.	Jeremiah Dunn - - -	Roman Catholic.
Thomas Clark - - -	- ditto.	Christopher Donohoo - -	- ditto.
Christopher Shea - - -	Roman Catholic.		

Henry Wynyard,  
Lieut. Col. Commandant.

COPY of the APPLICATION PAPERS, and all CORRESPONDENCE, relative to the Admission and Religious Registration of a Boy named *Joseph O'Callaghan*, son of *John O'Callaghan*, late a Colour Serjeant in Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot.

## LIST OF PAPERS.

Date.	FROM	TO	Page.	Date.	FROM	TO	Page.
1863.				1865.			
8 Dec. -	The Officer Commanding Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Foot, with Memorial (undated) from Anne O'Callaghan for the Governors Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	19	2 Nov. -	The Rev. J. Leonard (printed).	Major Speedy, Secretary -	29
9 " -	The Secretary - - -	The Officer Commanding Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Foot.	21	3 " -	Sir Thomas Larcom, with Copy of Letter, 30th October 1865, from the Rev. J. Leonard to the Lord Lieutenant.	Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard, Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.	31
11 " -	Petition of Anne O'Callaghan and Vouchers.	The Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School.	19	4 " -	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Rev. J. Leonard -	31
1864.				4 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard, with Copy of Memorial of John O'Callaghan, 2d Battalion, 9th Foot, dated 2d (or 3d) November 1865.	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	31
27 Dec. -	Admission Ticket for Boy O'Callaghan.	The Officer Commanding Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Foot.	21	4 " -	Memorial and Declaration from Esther O'Callaghan.	The Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School.	32
28 " -	The Officer Commanding Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Foot.	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	22	6 " -	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Rev. J. Leonard -	32
1865.				8 " -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	33
7 Jan. -	Declaration of Esther O'Callaghan.	- - - - -	22	7 " -	(with P.S.)		
29 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard, Officiating Roman Catholic Clergyman, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.	22	8 Nov. -	(and Note)		
31 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	22	8 Nov. -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	{ The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	33
1 Feb. -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	22	9 " -	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Rev. J. Leonard -	34
3 " -	The Commandant - -	The Adjutant, Royal Hibernian Military School.	23	15 " -	The Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.	Sir Thomas Larcom -	34
4 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	23	15 " -	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Rev. J. Leonard -	35
6 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	23	15 " -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	35
8 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	23	22 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	35
10 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	24	23 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	35
28 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	24	28 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	36
1 March	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	24		(The only copy remaining of the printed enclosure of 16th November, herein referred to, will be found in Commandant's Memorandum of Report, 2d January, 1866, marked C., following.)		
1 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	24	29 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	36
(2.30 p.m.)				15 Dec. -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	36
1 March	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	24	20 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	36
(5.30 p.m.)				26 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	37
1 March	The Rev. J. Leonard, with enclosure (7 February 1865) from John O'Callaghan, Limerick.	The Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School (or Committee of Governors, on cover).	24				
2 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	26	29 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	37
3 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	26	15 Dec. -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	36
4 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	26	20 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	36
26 Oct. -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	26	26 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	37
27 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	27				
30 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard, transmitting Copies of his Printed Appeal of 30th October 1865, and a Memorial of Michael O'Callaghan, see page 4 of Appeal.	Major Speedy, Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	27	1866.			
31 " -	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Rev. J. Leonard -	27	2 Jan. -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School.	37
1 Nov. -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	Major Speedy - -	27	4 " -	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	The Rev. J. Leonard -	37
1 " -	Major Speedy, returning Declaration of Michael Callaghan, dated 31st October 1865 (Copy of which accompanies).	Rev. J. Leonard - -	28	4 " -	Ditto - - - -	Esther O'Callaghan -	37
2 " -	The Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.	Esther O'Callaghan -	28	4 " -	Ditto - - - -	Michael O'Callaghan -	37
2 " -	Ditto - - - -	Michael Callaghan -	29	4 " -	Ditto - - - -	John O'Callaghan -	38
				7 " -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	The Commandant - -	38
				9 " -	The Commandant - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	38
				9 " -	Ditto, with his Memorandum of Report. A. 10th November 1865 B. 2d January 1866. C. Ditto.	Sir Thomas Larcom -	39
				3 Feb. -	Sir Thomas Larcom -	Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, Royal Hibernian Military School.	39
				3 " -	Ditto - - - -	The Rev. J. Leonard -	39

COPY of the APPLICATION PAPERS and all CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Admission and Religious Registration of a Boy named *Joseph O'Callaghan*, Son of *John O'Callaghan*, late a Colour Serjeant in Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed memorial from Mrs. O'Callaghan, widow of the late Colour Serjeant O'Callaghan, 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment, who died at Corfu on the 1st May last, after a service of 17 years and six months, leaving his wife and three children totally unprovided for. Mrs. O'Callaghan prays that her two boys may be admitted into the Royal Hibernian Military School. I trust that the late Colour Serjeant O'Callaghan's long service and excellent character will be favourably considered by the governor of the institution. I beg to add, that Serjeant O'Callaghan served the campaign of the Crimea, and earned the character of a good and deserving soldier.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. C. Grantham, Captain Commanding Depôt,  
2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.

To Major Speedy,  
Secretary and Adjutant, Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin.

To the Governors, &c. of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

The Humble Memorial of *Anne O'Callaghan*, Widow.

THAT memorialist's husband, the late Colour Serjeant John J. O'Callaghan, of the 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment, died with the service companies of his corps at Corfu, on 1st May 1863, leaving memorialist and three orphans entirely unprovided for; that your memorialist has no earthly means of supporting the three children, and would be obliged to enter the union workhouse if she failed in her endeavour to get two of them into the Royal Hibernian Military School. One boy is aged 13 years; the other  $8\frac{9}{12}$  years old.

Memorialist, therefore, prays that the Honourable Gentlemen, the Governors of that Institution, will take pity on her, and accept her two orphan boys into the school, and your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *Anne O'Callaghan*.

PETITION of *Anne O'Callaghan*, and Vouchers.

Religion of the Father, Catholic; Mother, Protestant.

Limerick, 11 December 1863.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Governors of the  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

THE humble petition of *Anne O'Callaghan* in behalf of *John Michael O'Callaghan*, aged 13 years, and *Joseph O'Callaghan*, aged  $8\frac{4}{12}$  years, sheweth, that the said *John Michael* and *Joseph* are the lawful children of Colour Serjeant *John J. O'Callaghan*, late soldier of Her Majesty's 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot, as by the annexed certificates will appear:

<i>John Michael O'Callaghan</i> , aged	-	-	-	13 years.
<i>Joseph O'Callaghan</i> , aged	-	-	-	$8\frac{4}{12}$ "
and <i>Cornelius J. O'Callaghan</i> , aged	-	-	-	2 "

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays, that the said *John M. O'Callaghan* and *Joseph O'Callaghan* may be admitted into the Royal Hibernian Military School; and if this prayer be granted, your petitioner hereby agrees that the said boy shall remain in the Hibernian School as long as the Governors thereof shall think fit; and that, when of a proper age, he shall be disposed of at their discretion, as an apprentice or servant, or placed, with his own free consent, as a private soldier in the regular army.

\* They are not at present inclined for the army.

(signed) *Anne O'Callaghan*.

The following is copy of commandant's note on the petition:—

"Register *Joseph* (and note\* thereon); inform petitioner that *John* is past, and *Cornelius* under age (which is from 7 to 12) for admission to Royal Hibernian Military School."

"(signed) H. W. Received 14th."

## RETURNS RELATING TO THE

## CERTIFICATE AND RECOMMENDATION.

I HEREBY certify that John Joseph O'Callaghan served in Her Majesty's 3d and 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot 17  $\frac{9}{12}$  years, during which time he conducted himself as a good soldier; that he died at Corfu on the 1st May 1863.

(signed) *C. C. Grantham*, Captain Commanding  
Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.

I CERTIFY the children claiming admission have been always brought up in the Catholic faith.

(signed) *Daniel Fitzgerald*, St. Mary's, Limerick.

I CERTIFY, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the several circumstances contained in the petition, on the preceding page of this paper, are truly stated.

(signed) *C. C. Grantham*, Captain Commanding  
Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.

## MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

(Copy of Commanding Officer's Certificate).

"THE original certificate will be sent as soon as Mrs. O'Callaghan reaches Cork.

"I CERTIFY that with reference to the record of service of the late Colour Serjeant O'Callaghan, 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment, that he was married to petitioner on 3d December 1849, at St. John's, Limerick.

(signed) " *C. C. Grantham*, Captain Commanding  
Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment."  
"Limerick, 11 December 1863.

## CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH AND BAPTISM.

(Copy of Commanding Officer's Certificate).

"THE original certificate will be sent so soon as Mrs. O'Callaghan reaches Cork.

"I certify that certificate of births and baptisms of the children of petitioner are in Cork, where his box was forwarded; the dates and birth of the children are as follows:—

"John M. O'Callaghan, 26th September 1850.

"Joseph O'Callaghan, 10th February 1855.

(signed) " *C. C. Grantham*, Captain Commanding  
Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment."  
"Limerick, 11 December 1863.

THE following is copy of the only one of those promised certificates which was subsequently received; date of receipt not noted.

(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

## CERTIFICATE OF BAPTISM.

Extract from the Baptismal Registry of the Parish of St. Patrick, Cork.

<i>Person Baptised.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Parents.</i>	<i>Sponsors.</i>	<i>Celebrant.</i>
Joseph O'Callaghan.	17 Feb. 1855.	John Joseph O'Callaghan and Anne Sloane.	D. Hennessy and Mary Anne Fogarty.	Rev. W. O'Sullivan.

I HEREBY certify the above to be a true extract.

(signed) *Thomas Scannell*, R. C. C.

Dated at St. Patrick's Church, Cork, this  
11th day of July 1855.

Sir,  
 IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., I am directed to acquaint you, that upon your signing the petition, &c., &c., and answering the under-mentioned questions, in a full and satisfactory manner, a further reply will be given to your application.

(signed) *T. B. Speedy*, Major,  
 Secretary and Adjutant.

The father's Christian and surnames	-	John Joseph O'Callaghan.
Mother's Christian name	- - -	Anne.
Number of children in the family	- - -	Three.
The names and ages of every child	- - -	John Michael O'Callaghan; aged 13 years. Joseph O'Callaghan; aged 8 $\frac{9}{12}$ years. Corn. Stephen O'Callaghan; aged two years. Second Battalion 9th Regiment.
Regiment to which the father belongs, or did belong.		
Period of service	- - - - -	17 years 6 months.
If the father is dead, state the date of his death, and where he died.		1st May 1863; Corfu.
If the mother is living, in what manner she is employed.		Living; no employment at present.
When and where the parties were married	-	3d December 1849; St. John's, Limerick.
State the actions the father served in	-	Crimea.
Religion of the father	- - - -	Catholic.
Religion of the mother	- - - -	Protestant.

Captain Grantham, Commanding  
 Dépôt, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, Limerick.

(signed) *Anne O'Callaghan*.

#### ADMISSION TICKET.

At a meeting of the committee of the Royal Hibernian Military School, held at the Royal Hospital of Dublin, on Thursday the 1st December 1864, the within-named boy was conditionally selected for admission, viz.:—Joseph O'Callaghan, son of the late Colour-Sergeant O'Callaghan, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.

The conditions on which the above boy will be admitted are,—

1st. That he must be carefully examined by a medical officer, or private practitioner, before he is forwarded to the school; and that he should be the bearer of a certificate to the following effect, viz.:—

“That he has no defect in sight, hearing, or limbs, is not affected with fits, or with any infectious disease, and has no mental infirmity. That he has not the slightest appearance of scald head, or any scrofulous mark on his neck, or other part of his body, or any bodily defect, which might disqualify him for future military service. (See Surgeon's Certificate, p. 22.)

2d. That he must appear at the school to claim his admission, within four weeks from this day, 27th December 1864, when, if he be found eligible by the surgeon of the institution, he will be received into the school. In default of appearance within the four weeks the boy will be struck off the list of candidates.

3d. That this ticket must accompany the above-named boy, when he is brought to the school for admission, any day before 10 o'clock a.m.

4th. It is requested also, and necessary, that a “memorandum” of the religious faith in which the surviving parent wishes the boy brought up in in the school, should be furnished. (Copy annexed, see p. 22.)

Born, 10th February, 1855; baptized, 17th February 1855; aged 9  $\frac{11}{12}$  years.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
 Phoenix Park, Dublin, 27 December 1864.

(signed) *T. B. Speedy*,  
 Secretary and Adjutant.

The parent or guardian will here state the diseases through which the boy may have passed during childhood:—Has he had scarlatina?—No; says so. Has he had measles?—No; says so. Has he had whooping cough?—Cannot tell. Has he had small pox?—Cannot tell. Has he had other disease?—Cannot tell.

(signed) *Esther O'Callaghan*.



## RETURNS RELATING TO THE

COPY of Surgeon's Certificate received with the Boy.

"Kinsale, 11 January 1865.

"I CERTIFY that I this day examined Joseph O'Callaghan, and found him in good health; he has no defect in sight, hearing, or limbs; he has no infectious disease nor mental infirmity; he has no appearance of scald head nor scrofulous mark on his neck, or any part of his body, nor any defect which may disqualify him for future military service.

(signed) "Edward B. Dorman, M.D., Surgeon."

Sir,

Limerick, 28 December 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a ticket to admit boy Joseph O'Callaghan, into the Royal Hibernian School, and forwarded the same to the guardian of the child at Kinsale, requesting it may be ready for admission by the 26th January next.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. M. Smith, Lieutenant, Commanding  
Depôt, 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.

To the Secretary, Royal Hibernian  
Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

DECLARATION of *Esther O'Callaghan*.

I, ESTHER O'CALLAGHAN, of Market-lane, in the town of Kinsale, grand aunt and guardian of Joseph O'Callaghan, 2d Battalion Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, do hereby declare that I wish Joseph O'Callaghan to be brought up in the Royal Hibernian Military School, in the religious principles of the United Churches of England and Ireland, by law established; and I do further declare that I was requested by the surviving parent of the said Joseph O'Callaghan, when she was on her death bed, to bring him up according to the principles of said United Churches.

I make this declaration in presence of the aforesaid Joseph O'Callaghan, and believing it to be true, in pursuance of the statute for repealing the law respecting the making of oaths, and for making declarations.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of January A. D. 1865.

(signed) *Esther O'Callaghan*.

Witness,—

*Marmaduke C. Cramer*, J. P. County of Cork.

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 29 January 1865.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will inform me whether any boy, named Joseph O'Callaghan, has been admitted to the Hibernian School during the present month, and, if so, you will also be kind enough to let me know whether the said Joseph O'Callaghan has been registered as a Protestant or Roman Catholic.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Leonard*, C. C.  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
31 January 1865.

In reply to your inquiry of 29th instant, posted yesterday and received to-day, I beg to acquaint you that a boy named Joseph O'Callaghan has been admitted this month, and registered a Protestant.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. Wynyard*,  
Lieut.-Col. Commandant.

To Rev. Jno. Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 1 February 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, relative to the admission into the Hibernian School of a boy named "Joseph O'Callaghan," and his registration as a Protestant.

May I trouble you to let me know whether you have any objection to allow me to see the "form of application" relative to this case, together with the baptismal certificate forwarded with his form of application for admission.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Leonard*, C. C.  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.



## MEMORANDUM for the Adjutant Royal Hibernian Military School.

THE Serjeant on duty with the Roman Catholic boys for religious instruction to-morrow, to tell Rev. Mr. Leonard I shall be glad to see him at my office after the instruction is over.

(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
February 1865. Royal Hibernian Military School.

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 4 February 1865.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will inform (in writing) what are your directions from the Governors in reference to verbal replies to my written communications on matters of business connected with the institution of which you are commandant.

I have to trouble you in this matter in consequence of your refusal to-day to answer, in writing, my letter of the 1st instant, relative to the boy "Joseph O'Callaghan."

As I have certain documents now before me which cause me to be of opinion that there is some doubt, at least, of the proper registration of the said "Joseph O'Callaghan" as a Protestant, I have, in the second place, to request that you will prevent this boy from receiving any religious instruction, or attending any public prayers, or Divine service in either chapels (as was done in the case of Bailly and Elliman) until the question of this boy's registration is again brought under the notice of the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and I will be prepared to attend the meeting of the Governors and produce the documents which have been forwarded to me relative to this case, provided they will allow me to see the documents now in your possession, but which you declined to allow me to read this day.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Commandant Royal Hibernian  
Military School.

Sir,

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Monday, 6 February 1865.

IN reference to your note of Saturday I beg to inform you that the registry of boy John O'Callaghan as a Protestant, was approved by the Committee of Governors, and if you desire to prefer any representation or document calculated to show that the boy should be brought up a Roman Catholic, the proper course will be to furnish me with it, and I will submit the case for the reconsideration of the Committee.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
To the Rev. John Leonard, St. Brigid's, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.  
Blanchardstown.

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 8 February 1865.

As you would neither allow me to speak to you to-day, nor give me the materials to put in writing what I had to say to you concerning the boy Joseph O'Callaghan, I have now the honour to request you will inform me, 1st, whether the boy Joseph O'Callaghan attended Protestant service on Sunday last; and, 2d, whether he attended with the Protestant boys on this day at the usual catechetical instruction given by the Protestant clergyman connected with the institution.

If so, I have now to request that the said boy will not be permitted to do so for the future, until his case of registration as to religion shall have been again brought under the notice of the Committee of Governors, as I have in my possession at present a letter from his nearest male relative expressing a wish that the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, shall be reared in the Catholic (Roman) Church, which is the church in which the said child was baptised, and, also, that in which his father lived and died.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
To the Commandant Royal Hibernian Military School.  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

P.S. Please let me know the day on which the next meeting of the Committee of Governors will be held.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
10 February 1865.

Sir,  
I BEG to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your letter of the 8th, posted on the 9th instant, and am, &c.

(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

To the Rev. John Leonard,  
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 28 February 1865.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will inform me, 1st, of the hour, place and day of next meeting of the Board of Governors, or Committee of Governors, of the Hibernian School; 2d, of the date of the death of John Joseph O'Callaghan, father of Joseph O'Callaghan, who was admitted into the Hibernian School in the month of January last, and registered as a Protestant on the 1st of (February) the present month; 3d, of the religion of the father and mother of the said Joseph O'Callaghan; 4th, of the date of the baptism of the said Joseph, O'Callaghan, as also the religion in which he was baptised; and lastly, I have to request that you will furnish the Governors, at their next board or committee meeting, the letters that I have addressed to you relative to the above-mentioned boy, as also copies of your replies to same.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Commandant Royal Hibernian  
Military School.

Sir,

Royal Hibernian Military School, 1 March 1865.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and am, &c.

(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieut.-Col. Commandant.

To the Rev. John Leonard, St. Brigid's,  
Blanchardstown.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 1 March 1865.

Sir,

2.30 p.m.

St. Brigid's,  
28 February 1865.

From Rev. J.  
Leonard to  
Commandant Royal  
Hibernian Military  
School.

HAVING just reached home from the Hibernian School, I hasten to forward a copy of a letter which I wrote to you on yesterday, and which I forwarded to be posted in Dublin on same day by (as I considered) a careful messenger, but which did not reach you this morning, as it ought, in the ordinary course of things, judging from the message conveyed to me from you by Serjeant Brown.

I regret that you were so particularly engaged to-day that you could not see me at the time I called at your quarters, as I could have explained my business in a few words, and that you would have saved me the trouble of sending a messenger nearly four miles with this letter, and its enclosure, and yourself the trouble of answering it this evening, which I am now reluctantly compelled to require, either by the bearer of this letter, or by your own messenger, as I have to prepare a document for the next meeting of the Governors.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Commandant Royal Hibernian  
Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School, 1 March 1865.

Sir,

5.30 p.m.

1 March 1865.  
Royal Hibernian  
Military School.  
Commandant to  
Rev. J. Leonard.  
(See above.)

YOUR messenger has just delivered at my house at 5.30 p.m. your letter of 2.30, with copy of yours of yesterday, the receipt of which I acknowledged by post to-day. Copy annexed.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

To Rev. John Leonard, St. Brigid's,  
Blanchardstown.

Gentlemen,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 1 March 1865.

I HAVE the honour to direct your attention to a mistake, which has recently occurred, in the registration of the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan as a Protestant, on the occasion of his admission into the Hibernian School. I feel confident that it is only necessary to state the circumstances of this poor child's case, in order to have the error at once rectified, and I will now do so as briefly as possible, and upon the authority of persons upon whom I can rely.

Joseph O'Callaghan, a boy nine years and 11 months old, was admitted into the Hibernian School in the month of January of the present year. He is the son of the late Colour Serjeant

Sergeant John Joseph O'Callaghan, of the 2d battalion of the 9th regiment of foot, who died at Corfu (if I am correctly informed), of a disease brought on by the hardships of the Crimean campaign. This man was baptised as a Catholic; he lived as a Catholic, and died a most exemplary death as a Catholic.

His wife, whose maiden name was Anne Sloane, whatever religion she may have professed before her marriage, always practised the duties of a Catholic from the time of her marriage until the month of December 1863. From the latter end of that month until the time of her death, 27th March 1864, she became either wholly, or in a great measure at least, dependent for support for herself and child on a Protestant female relative in Kinsale, and during this period her child, Joseph O'Callaghan, was sent to a Protestant school, and she herself (perhaps on account of her poverty) allowed a Protestant clergyman to visit her during her illness, although she had practised the duties of a Catholic for the 15 or 16 years previously, and received the sacraments of the Catholic church during her husband's lifetime, and even after his death. In fact, she was at least a professing Catholic up to the 28th or 29th December 1863, just three months before her death, and had all her children baptised in the Catholic church. The boy now in the Hibernian School was baptised in the Catholic church of St. Patrick's, Cork, as the commandant of the Hibernian School can testify, and of which baptism I have a certificate in my possession at present. He was always brought up as a Catholic until the time of his mother's death. He regularly attended the Franciscan Church at Corfu, and the Dominican Church in Limerick, as a Catholic bishop and a Catholic clergyman can prove.

At the time the mother applied for the admission of her son, Joseph O'Callaghan, into the Hibernian School, she herself, as well as the boy, were Catholics. Her first application, therefore, must have been an application to have her child admitted as a Catholic. If the child had been admitted then, he should have been registered as a Catholic. Why that application was refused I cannot, of course, explain; but this much I do know, that there were vacancies at that time for Catholic children, as we never had our full complement of Catholic children for some time back. That the mother intended her child to be registered as a Catholic is pretty clear, from the fact that in December 1863 she told her son John O'Callaghan, now enlisted in the same battalion and regiment to which his father belonged at the time of his death, that she had applied to the Hibernian School authorities to have her son Joseph admitted as a Catholic, and she afterwards made a similar statement to a woman named Catherine Harris, living in Kinsale, I think.

This child, Joseph O'Callaghan, was never brought to Protestant service of any kind until after his mother's death, although, as I stated before, he was sent (whether with or without the knowledge of the mother, I cannot say), for some short time, a few weeks or months at most, to a Protestant school. At least, if he were brought to Protestant service, it was unknown to his brother John.

Now I really cannot understand how it happened, that in an institution like the Hibernian School, which is not a charitable institution in the strict sense, but one supported out of the taxes of the country, to provide for the support of the orphan children of soldiers, a child baptised in the Catholic Church, brought up in the Catholic Church, a regular attendant, considering his tender years, at the Franciscan Church at Corfu, and Dominican Church, Limerick, the son of a Catholic soldier, who by his good conduct raised himself to one of the highest positions to which a non-commissioned officer can attain, and who died an edifying death as a Catholic, whilst away on a foreign station, in the service of his country, and whose mother was a professing Catholic at the time of her application for the admission of her child into the Hibernian School, should be registered as a Protestant on his entrance into the same Hibernian School some ten months after his mother's death.

But supposing, for a moment, that the authorities of the Hibernian School were deceived in this matter by representations of some surviving Protestant relative, I trust that you, gentlemen, as Governors of the institution, will rectify this mistake, by at once ordering this poor child to be registered as a Catholic, particularly as I forward herewith a copy of a communication from John O'Callaghan, the brother of Joseph O'Callaghan, and consequently his nearest male relative alive, in which he expresses not only his wish, but also his "determination of having his brother Joseph O'Callaghan, now in the Hibernian School, educated and brought up in the Roman Catholic Church," the faith in which Joseph was baptised and educated, the faith which John himself has ever professed, and at present professes, and also the faith in which their father lived and died.

Limerick,  
7 February 1865.

I have, &c.  
(signed) John Leonard, C. C.,  
Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin.

To the Governors,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

P.S.—I am prepared to submit for your inspection the original of John O'Callaghan's communication, as also the baptismal certificate of Joseph O'Callaghan, and I am quite willing to appear before you, and to give you any further information in my power. I have requested of the Commandant to forward herewith the letters I have addressed to him on this subject. I have now only to request, in case you consider the above data insufficient to grant my request regarding the change in the registration of this child's religion, you will at once hold a public investigation into the matter, and that you will give me notice of it.

(signed) J. L.

" New Barracks, Limerick, 7 February 1856.

" I, JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, do hereby express to you, Rev. Cornelius Conway, R. C. C., St. Mary's, my firm and fixed determination of having my brother Joseph O'Callaghan, now in the Hibernian School, educated and brought up in the Roman Catholic Church and faith, as I myself profess, as was also my father. Hoping, sir, that these my intentions will be put into effect,

" I am, &c.

" (signed) *John O'Callaghan*,  
" 2d battalion, 9th regiment of Foot, Limerick.

" Witnesses. *Rev. Cornelius Conway*.  
" *J. W. Carr*, Army Schoolmaster."

Sir,

Royal Hibernian Military School, 2 March 1865.

On cover.

I AM directed by the committee of Governors to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday (addressed to the Governors or committee of Governors), relative to the registration of the boy "Joseph O'Callaghan," as a Protestant, and to inform you that they have reconsidered the case, and cannot alter the registry, which they still approve, under all the circumstances.

I am to add, that the boy (a total orphan) was handed over to the school by a person who declared herself (before a magistrate), his guardian, and with whom he had lived ever since his mother's death, 10 months; but he may be withdrawn by her or by anyone establishing a superior right to the guardianship.

To the Rev. John Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard*,  
Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 3 March 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, relative to the registration of the child "Joseph O'Callaghan," as a Protestant, in which you state that the Governors "have reconsidered the case, and cannot alter the registry, of which they still approve, under all the circumstances." You also state that the boy (a total orphan) was handed over to the school by a person who declared herself (before a magistrate) his guardian, and with whom he had lived ever since his mother's death (10 months), "but he may be withdrawn by her or by anyone establishing a superior right to the guardianship."

Now, I have to request, in the first place, and in the name of John O'Callaghan, the brother and nearest male relative alive of the said "Joseph O'Callaghan," that the latter be exempted from the rule of attending Protestant service, and that he receive no religious instruction of any kind from this date, until the matter be finally settled; as from the tenor of the letter received from you this morning, there is at least reason to doubt of the correctness of the registration of the child's religion; 2dly. I request that I may be permitted to see the admission papers of his brother "Joseph," in order that I may be able to inform him upon whose authority his brother has been registered as a Protestant, and upon what ground this claim of guardianship rests, or that copies of these papers be furnished to me or to John O'Callaghan, as otherwise it will be difficult for him to make out his superior claims of guardianship, if he be kept in ignorance of whom his rival is, and upon what foundation his claims are made; and, 3dly, I have to ask you that the child "Joseph O'Callaghan" will not be handed over to the person who put the child into the Hibernian School, as guardian of the said child "Joseph O'Callaghan."

I will be engaged in the Hibernian School Chapel on to-morrow (Saturday), from nine to eleven o'clock, a.m., when I hope you will find it your convenience to send me an answer in writing to this letter, as it is of the utmost importance to have the matter settled at once.

To the Commandant  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard*, C. C.  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Sir,

Royal Hibernian Military School, 4 March 1865.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your letter of yesterday, and to remain,

To the Rev. John Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

Yours, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard*,  
Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.



Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 26 October 1865.

As I shall be obliged to bring some business of very great importance under the consideration of the Board of Governors, on the occasion of their usual annual meeting in November, I have the honour to request, 1st, that you will forward to me, at your earliest convenience, a list of the governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and their official or private addresses; and, 2d, that you will let me know the precise day and hour, and place of meeting, as soon as the day is fixed.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C. C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Commandant Royal Hibernian  
Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
27 October 1865.

THE Commandant begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Rev. John Leonard's letter of the 26th instant.

To the Rev. John Leonard, St. Brigid's,  
Blanchardstown.

No. 3, of Printed Appeal, 30 October 1865.

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 30 October 1865.

WITH this letter I have the honour to forward a memorial relative to the case of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan, which you will please bring under the notice of the Board of Governors at their next usual annual meeting. On the same occasion, and, after having read the memorial, you will please read for the Governors the printed "Appeal to the Governors," relative to the same case, a copy of which you will find enclosed. As the Commandant has not forwarded to me either the list of Governors, or their official or private addresses, as requested in my letter to him of the 26th instant, I shall have to trouble you to forward one copy of same "Appeal" to each of the Governors, on to-morrow, Tuesday, either by hand or by post.

Memorial of  
Michl. O'Callaghan.  
Page 4, Printed  
Appeal, 30 Oct.  
1865.  
Printed Appeal,  
30 Oct. 1865.

I will also trouble you to present one copy of same "Appeal" to the Commandant Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard, one to Sergeant Major Irving, and one also may be forwarded to the person who put the child, Joseph O'Callaghan, into the Institution in January last (1865). May I request that you will have a letter for me at the vestry of the Chapel of the Institution, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, informing me of the names and addresses of all the parties to whom you shall have forwarded any of the 25 copies of the appeal which I now send to you, and at the same time please to return any copies you may have left.

The only copy  
remaining is for-  
warded with the  
copy of Comman-  
dant's memorandum  
of report, 10 Nov.  
1865, marked A.  
herewith.

Hoping you will excuse all this trouble, but which I really cannot avoid, on account of the letter of the Commandant of the 27th instant, a copy of which you will see in the appeal,

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C. C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To Major Speedy, Secretary,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
31 October 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commandant to inform you, in reply to your letter to me of 30th instant (received this afternoon), that he will lay it, together with your printed Appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian School, and the memorial of Michael O'Callaghan, before the committee to-morrow.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy, Secretary and Adjutant.*

To the Rev. John Leonard, St. Brigid's,  
Blanchardstown.

*Memorandum.*—The Rev. J. Leonard's compliments to Major Speedy, to say that he has waited at the chapel of the Institution to 3 o'clock, p.m. (half an hour longer than he promised this morning), and that as he could not delay longer, he (J. L.) will expect to hear from him (Major Speedy) either by this evening's post, which leaves here at 4 or 4½ o'clock, p.m., or by messenger, before 9 o'clock, a.m., on to-morrow, Thursday, at the Parochial House, Blanchardstown.

Chapel, Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Wednesday, 3 o'clock p.m., 1 November 1865.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
1 November 1865.

Dear Sir,  
WITH reference to your memorandum of this day's date, I beg to inform you that the Committee (held at the Royal Hospital) did not break up until half-past 3 o'clock.

Yours, &c.  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy.*

(Copy follows).  
Declaration of  
Michl. O'Callaghan,  
31 October 1865.

The declaration you were good enough to let me see I herewith return as promised.

To Rev. J. Leonard, St. Brigid's,  
Blanchardstown.

(Stamp.)

(Stamp.)

Petty Sessions Ireland Act, October 1851, 14 & 15 Vict., c. 93.

(Form A. D.) SOLEMN DECLARATION.

Michael Callaghan, Complainant;—Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, Defendants.

Petty Sessions, District of Cork, County of City of Cork.

I, MICHAEL CALLAGHAN, of 29 Philip's-lane, off Main-street, Cork, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I believe myself to be the grand uncle by the father's side, of Joseph O'Callaghan, now or until lately, at least, a pupil of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix-park, Dublin.

And I hereby declare that I believe myself to be the nearest male relative alive, in this country, and of age to act as his legal guardian, his brother John being still a minor. And I hereby express my readiness to receive and care and support the said child, Joseph O'Callaghan, son of the late Colour-Sergeant John Joseph O'Callaghan, 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Infantry. And I hereby claim the said child, Joseph O'Callaghan, from the Governors of the said Hibernian School, who received charge of the said child in January of the present year 1865.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(signed) *Michael O'Callaghan.*

Made and subscribed before me, this 31st day of October, in the year 1865.

(signed) *William Lumley Perrier,*  
Justice of the said County of Cork.

A true Copy.

(signed) *T. B. Speedy, Major, Secretary.*

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix-park, Dublin, 2d November 1865.

MRS. ESTHER O'CALLAGHAN, Market-lane, Kinsale, is informed that the Committee of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School had before them yesterday a Memorial (copy of which is enclosed), signed "Michael Callaghan," and received on 31st ultimo, claiming the custody and guardianship of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan.

The Committee had also before them a Declaration, signed "Michael O'Callaghan" (of 29 Phillip's-lane, off Main-street, Cork), and made before Mr. William Lumley Perrier, J.P., City of Cork, on 31st October 1865, claiming, as guardian, the withdrawal of boy Joseph O'Callaghan from the school.

Copy of this Declaration is herewith transmitted, and Mrs. Esther O'Callaghan, who, as guardian, deposited the boy Joseph O'Callaghan here, is requested to show cause (if any), with as little delay as possible, why he should not be given up; and, if she intends to dispute said Michael Callaghan (or O'Callaghan) being the lawful guardian, to state the grounds.

By order,  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy, Major,*  
Secretary and Adjutant.

(Same as at page 4 of Printed Appeal, 30 October 1865.)

To the Board of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

The Memorial of Michael O'Callaghan, of 29 Phillip's-lane, in the City of Cork, Yeoman, Sheweth—

THAT Joseph O'Callaghan, son of Colour-Sergeant John O'Callaghan, deceased, is now an inmate of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

That

Copy annexed.  
(undated.)

Michael Callaghan's  
declaration.  
31 October 1865.

Copy of it precedes  
this.



That Memorialist was paternal uncle to said John O'Callaghan, deceased, and is grand-uncle of said Joseph O'Callaghan.

That said Joseph O'Callaghan has not any other relative or next of kin but Memorialist.

That the Memorialist is the only person entitled to the custody and guardianship of said Joseph O'Callaghan, and that he is prepared to support and educate said Joseph O'Callaghan according to the wishes of his deceased parents.

Memorialist therefore prays that the Board of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School will direct that said Joseph O'Callaghan be given up to the custody and guardianship of Memorialist, for the purposes aforesaid; and Memorialist will ever pray.

(signed) *Michael Callaghan.*

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix-park, Dublin, 2d November 1865.

MR. MICHAEL O'CALLAGHAN (*alias* Callaghan), 29, Phillip's-lane, Cork, is informed that his Memorial, received on the 31st ult., for the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, was submitted next day to the Committee of Governors, and, when the result of the necessary inquiries they have ordered shall have enabled the Governors to decide upon the claim he for the first time prefers to the school authorities for the custody and guardianship of the orphan boy Joseph O'Callaghan (entrusted to them by another person as guardian in January last), a further communication will be made to Memorialist.

By order,  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy*, Major,  
Secretary and Adjutant.

This LETTER was never rendered in Manuscript.)

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 2 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which you state that you are directed by the commandant to inform me, in reply to my letter of the 30th of the same month, that he would lay it, together with my printed "Appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School," and the memorial of Michael O'Callaghan, before the committee to-morrow—(Wednesday, November 1st, 1865.)

You may remember that, immediately after the post reached the Hibernian School on yesterday morning, I waited on you, and handed you the original of a "declaration" just received by that morning's post, made by Michael O'Callaghan, granduncle of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan, before a magistrate of the county of Cork, of which the following is a true copy.

"Petty Sessions Ireland Act, 1851, 14 & 15 Vict., c. 93.

(Form A. D.) SOLEMN DECLARATION.

Michael Callaghan, complainant; Governors Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix-park, Dublin, Defendants. Petty Sessions District of Cork, County of the City of Cork.

I, MICHAEL CALLAGHAN, of 29 Phillip's Lane, off Main-street, Cork, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I believe myself to be the granduncle, by the father's side, of Joseph O'Callaghan, now, or until lately at least, a pupil of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix-park, Dublin; and I hereby declare that I believe myself to be the nearest male relative alive in this country, and of age to act as his legal guardian, his brother John being still a minor; and I hereby express my readiness to receive and care and support the said child Joseph O'Callaghan, son of the late Colour-Sergeant John Joseph O'Callaghan, 2d Battalion of 9th Regiment of Infantry. And I hereby claim the said child Joseph O'Callaghan from the Governors of the said Hibernian School, who received charge of the said child in January of the present year 1865.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(signed) *Michael Callaghan.*

"Made and subscribed before me, this 31st day of October, in the year 1865."

(signed) *Wm. Lumley Perrier,*  
"Justice of said County of Cork."

You may remember also, that I asked you to read that declaration, after having read the memorial of Michael O'Callaghan, and before reading the "Appeal to the Governors." You will probably also recollect, that you promised you "would do so with pleasure."

I confess, therefore, that I was somewhat surprised this morning at receiving your letter, dated yesterday (Nov. 1st, 1865), which runs as follows:

308.

D 3

Sir,

"Sir,  
 "Your letter of the 26th ultimo to the Commandant, requesting him to forward to you at his earliest convenience a list of the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and their official or private addresses, and that he will let you know the precise day, and hour, and place of annual meeting of the board of Governors, as soon as the day is fixed, having been submitted to the Committee, they have directed me to inform you that, when you have any representation to make respecting the management of the institution, you should prefer it to the Commandant, and should his decision thereon not be considered satisfactory, you can appeal to the Governors; but your letter, if addressed to them, must be sent (unsealed) through the Commandant.

"I have, &c,  
 "(signed) *Thomas Speedy*, Major, Sec.,  
 "Royal Hibernian Military School."

I HAVE just said above that I was rather surprised this morning at receiving the letter of which the above is a true copy; and for the following reasons: 1st, You do not state whether the Commandant fulfilled his promise (as contained in your letter of the 31st ultimo, of bringing my letter of the 30th ultimo, as well as the memorial of Michael Callaghan) and my printed "Appeal to the Governors," under the notice of the Committee on yesterday. 2dly, You are silent, whether there was any informality in my sending the appeal, etc., to you for presentation to the Board of Governors. 3dly, If so, whether I should go through the form of sending unsealed the "Memorial" and "Appeal" to the Commandant, as the Committee of Governors have directed in your letter of the 1st instant. If so, I have to request that you will return to me the "Memorial" and "Appeal," and I will wait on the Commandant, and put them unsealed into his own hand, or without a cover at all, if he so pleases, as I think from my letter to you of the 30th ultimo, it is pretty plain that I have not kept anything secret from him in this matter. Now, I have to request that you will inform me by return of post, and in the order in which these questions are put, 1st, Whether you received with my letter of the 30th ultimo, a small parcel containing 25 copies of a printed appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, in addition to one copy of same appeal, enclosed in same cover as my letter to you of the 30th ultimo, which letter was addressed to you in your official capacity as secretary of the institution. If so, you will please inform me, 2dly, whether you have complied with my request of sending, on Tuesday last, by hand or post, one copy of said appeal to each of the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, one to the Commandant, one to Sergeant-Major Irving, and one to the person who put the child Joseph O'Callaghan into the Royal Hibernian Military School; and you will also be good enough to furnish me with the names, at least, of the persons who were thus supplied at my request. Of course I don't wish to press for their addresses, if these parties have any objection to my knowing even their official residences. I will also trouble you to have left for me at the vestry of the chapel of the institution, on Saturday next, the 4th instant, at half-past ten o'clock, A.M., any copies now in your possession which have not been distributed, as I have requested in my letter of the 30th ultimo. I have to request also that you will inform me, 3dly, whether my letter of the 30th ultimo, my printed appeal to the Governors, and the memorial and declaration of Michael O'Callaghan, or any of them, were brought under the notice of the Committee of Governors, or whether they have been kept back for the usual annual meeting of the Board of Governors, held each year in November, according to the charter of the institution granted by her present most gracious Majesty. (See Rules and Regulations of the Royal Hibernian Military School, pages 11, 12.)

Hoping you will pardon the length of this letter, which I address to you as secretary of the institution, that you may submit it to the Commandant,

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *John Leonard*, C. C.,  
 Royal Hibernian Military School.

To Major Speedy, Secretary,  
 Royal Hibernian Military School.

P.S.—I have also to request that you will inform the Commandant, that I, as representative of Michael Callaghan, whose declaration you received on yesterday, have now to request of him for the last time, 1st, that the boy Joseph O'Callaghan be at once sent to hospital; 2dly, that he be there kept from reading all books of a religious nature; 3dly, that he be exempt from attendance at Protestant service and Protestant catechism; and 4thly, that no person whatsoever, connected or unconnected with the institution, shall be permitted to speak to him on the subject of religion, unless in my presence, as there are now at least, very strong grounds for doubting whether he was correctly registered as to religion on his admission into the Hibernian School.

J. L.

(11,922.)

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 3d November 1865.

I TRANSMIT herewith, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, a letter and enclosure which have been received from the Rev. John Leonard, and I am desired by his Excellency to request that you will lay the same before the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and furnish me with their report thereon, for his Excellency's information, at the same time returning the enclosures.

30 October  
Rev. J. Leonard to  
the Lord Lieutenant  
and the printed  
Appeal of same  
date.

To Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard,  
Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Thos. Larcom.*

To His Excellency John, Baron Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
County Dublin, 30th October 1865.

May it please your Excellency,  
I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of an appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix-park, Dublin; and in doing so I respectfully request that your Excellency, as President of the Hibernian School, will see that the case of this poor, destitute, total orphan child will get a full, a fair, and an impartial investigation. I ask for no favour; all I seek is fair play.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard,*  
Catholic Chaplain, Royal Hibernian Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
4 November 1865.

Sir,

In reply to your inquiries of this morning, I am desired by the Commandant to inform you that your printed Appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, was submitted on 1st instant to the Committee, who directed it to be circulated to the other governors, and laid before the annual general meeting.

Michael Callaghan's (or O'Callaghan's) memorial was also submitted, and a communication, by the committee's instructions, has been made by him in reply.

The declaration you handed me was also submitted.

I am, &c.,  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy,*  
Major, Adjutant, and Secretary.

To the Rev. J. Leonard, St. Brigid's,  
Blanchardstown.

Royal Hibernian Military School, Saturday, 11.30 a.m.  
4 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the hospital sergeant refused to allow me to see the hospital register this morning. He, also, in reply to a question put by me, told me that the hospital register was "in the office."

May I trouble you, therefore, to ask the commandant, whether I have permission to see the hospital register, and if so, where it may be found, when I think it necessary to look over it?

I now enclose to you a memorial to the Governors from John O'Callaghan, brother of Joseph O'Callaghan, which you will please to put, unsealed, into the Commandant's hands, for presentation to the Board of Governors, as soon as possible, and I respectfully request that copies of it be at once forwarded to all the Members of the Board, to whom copies of my appeal were sent.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C. C.*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To Major Speedy, Secretary,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

P.S.—Since I commenced this letter, yours of this day (4 November 1865) has just come to hand by messenger. It is not a full reply to my letter of the 2d instant, as it omits all mention of the postscript of that letter, as well as of my inquiry concerning my letter to you of the 30th of October 1865.

(signed) *J. L.*

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military Schools, Phoenix-park, Dublin.

Gentlemen,

Mullingar, 2 or 3 November 1865.

I, JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, respectfully memorialise your Honourable Board to allow my brother Joseph O'Callaghan to be taken in charge by my grand uncle Michael Callaghan, of 39, Phillip's-lane, Cork, as I believe him to be the nearest male relative alive (living in this country) of my deceased father, as I myself am a minor. I take this opportunity also, of informing your Honourable Board, 1st, that my father was always a Roman Catholic; 2d, that my mother practised her duties as a Catholic as long as I remember; 3d, that I myself, as well as all my brothers, were baptized and educated in the Roman Catholic Church; 4th, that my mother told me that she wished my brother Joseph to be entered in the Hibernian School as a Roman Catholic; 5th, that I was surprised to hear that he was entered in the Hibernian School as a Protestant; and, 6th, I believe that my grand uncle will be kind to my brother, and will educate him in the religion of my father, as my poor mother wished.

(signed) *J. O'Callaghan*,  
2d Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot.

(Witnesses)  
(signed) *Michael Waters*, C. C., Mullingar.  
*Patrick McMahon*, S. C.

The Memorial of Esther O'Callaghan prayeth:—

THAT the Board of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, will retain and keep the said child Joseph O'Callaghan, in said school, and will in no wise suffer such child to be given up to Michael O'Callaghan, for the reasons given in the enclosed declaration made by said Esther O'Callaghan.

And memorialist will ever pray.

Kinsale, 4 November 1865.

(signed) *Esther O'Callaghan*.

(Stamp.)

Petty Sessions Ireland Act, 1851, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

(Stamp.)

(Form A. D.) SOLEMN DECLARATION.

"Petty Sessions District of Kinsale, County of Cork.

I, ESTHER O'CALLAGHAN, of Kinsale, in said county, married woman, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the grand aunt, by the mother's side, of Joseph O'Callaghan, now at the Hibernian Military School, Dublin, and that his late mother, Anne O'Callaghan, who died in the house in which I live at Mark-lane, Kinsale, on her dying bed, sent for the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the Protestant clergyman of Kinsale, and in my presence expressed her strongest wishes to him that her two children, said Joseph O'Callaghan and another who now resides with me, should be brought up in the Protestant religion, and I further solemnly declare that the maternal aunt of the said Joseph O'Callaghan, who is of the Protestant religion, is about to come to this country from America very shortly, to see after said Joseph O'Callaghan and his brother, as she has informed by letter.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the IVth., chap. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(signed) *Esther O'Callaghan*.

Made and subscribed before me, this 4th day of November in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

(signed) *John S. Bird*, Justice of said County.

Sir,

Royal Hibernian Military School, 6 November 1865.

I GAVE the Commandant your letter of the 4th instant, and am directed to acquaint you that he cannot allow you to examine the registers of this institution.

The memorial of John O'Callaghan (to which your letter gave cover) will be submitted to the Governors, but Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard cannot undertake to have copies made of it and sent to individual Governors as you ask.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy*, Major, Secretary, and  
Adjutant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Rev. J. Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.



Royal Hibernian Military School, 8 November 1865.

*Memorandum.*—The Reverend J. Leonard's printed proof of a letter not rendered to me, to whom it is addressed (for the Commandant), and the declaration, are herewith returned.

The Commandant cannot receive documents intended for the Governors in this irregular shape, nor can Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard undertake for a certainty to return any paper that he has to lay before them.

By order,  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy*, Major, Secretary, and  
Adjutant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Rev. Jno. Leonard,  
&c. &c. &c.

*Printed Proof;  
7 Nov. 1865.  
Rev. J. Leonard to  
Major Speedy.  
Michael Callaghan's  
Declaration.  
31 Oct. 1865.*

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, County Dublin,  
7 November 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you state that you are directed by the Commandant to acquaint me that he cannot allow me to examine the registers of the institution.

I have now, therefore, to request that you will ask the Commandant if I have permission to see the daily hospital report furnished to the public office by the hospital serjeant for the information of the officers of the institution.

In the same letter you mention that the Commandant cannot undertake to have copies of John O'Callaghan's memorial to the Governors relative to the guardianship of his brother Joseph, made and sent to individual Governors, as I have requested.

You will be good enough, therefore, to inform the Commandant that I will be most happy to have copies of the same memorial made and sent to individual members of the Board of Governors if he will be so kind as to furnish me with either the private or official addresses of the Governors, as I consider it a matter of the utmost importance that the individual members of the Board should be provided with all the important evidence relative to the case, in order that they may have the materials before them (even previous to the meeting of the Board), which will enable them to come to an honest, a fair, and an impartial decision in a matter in which the eternal interests of a poor, destitute, helpless, total orphan child are so closely wound up.

I have, lastly, to call your attention to the fact that your letter of yesterday's date is silent regarding the postscript of my letter of the 4th instant. In order, therefore, to prevent further mistakes, I have now to request, first, that you will ask the Commandant for his instructions relative to the hospital report; secondly, relative to the addresses of the Governors; thirdly, relative to my letter of the 30th ultimo, viz., whether it was submitted to the Committee of Governors on Wednesday, 1st instant; and, fourthly, regarding my request to have Joseph O'Callaghan exempted from attendance at Protestant service, and religious instruction, &c.

I have, &c.,  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.*,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To Major Speedy, Secretary,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

*P.S.* I forward herewith, as you requested (on yesterday evening near the Magazine, Phoenix Park), the original of Michael Callaghan's "declaration," which, however, you will please return, according to promise, at your earliest convenience.

8 November 1865, 1.30 p.m. (signed) *J. L.*,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

NOTE.

On this morning at 11.35 o'clock, a.m., I called at the public office of the institution, and having seen Major Speedy, I put a proof sheet of the above letter into his hand, and called his attention to the "Memorandum," written and signed by me, in the interior of the envelope, which ran as follows:

(Copy.) "Memorandum.

"Please excuse the enclosed as it is only a proof sheet. Not knowing the day the Governors will meet, I am afraid to delay it. I will send you a clean copy in a few days. However, it is a matter of importance; you will please to submit the enclosed as it is to the Commandant.

(signed) "*J. Leonard, C. C.*

"Royal Hibernian Military School,  
"7 November, 1865."

Major Speedy at first refused to take the letter, because it was not written, but printed. I replied at once, "If you wish to put the trouble of writing it upon me, I will, of course, do so." At the same time I told him that I had a letter from the Castle, in which it was stated that it was not necessary to send forward a document in writing, when it was



authorised by a short note signed by myself. And I can now add that he (Major Speedy) himself received a letter from me, dated 2d November, although printed, and merely authorised as follows, "With Rev. J. Leonard's compliments," written on the interior of the envelope. Why, therefore, he refused to do to-day what he actually did on Saturday last, I cannot, of course, explain.

However, that he has refused to receive the letter is pretty evident from the following memorandum received at about 12.15 p.m. this day (8 November 1865), as explained by the Commandant.

(Copy.) "Mem."

"The Rev. J. Leonard's printed proof of a letter, not rendered to me to whom it is addressed (for the Commandant), and the declaration are herewith returned. The Commandant cannot receive documents intended for the Governor in this irregular shape, nor can Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard undertake for a certainty to return any paper that he has to lay before them.

"Noon, 8 November 1865.

"By order. *Thomas Speedy,*  
Secretary and Adjutant."

At first sight this memorandum seemed quite unintelligible to me; for, having put the printed letter into Major Speedy's own hand, I could not well imagine how the same person could, 25 minutes afterwards, write as follows: "The Rev. J. Leonard's printed proof of a letter, not rendered to me to whom it is addressed," &c., &c., and I, therefore, at once sent for Serjeant-major Irving, who brought the letter and memorandums, &c., to me, and who was so particular about them that he actually walked up to the very altar of the chapel to hand them to me, where I was engaged giving instructions to the children, instead of giving them to the person who opened the door for him. He came in a few minutes, accompanied by the Commandant himself, who explained the word not "rendered" not "given"; but who would give no further information respecting it.

I confess I was even still more surprised; and as I could only explain the matter by suspecting that the words "not rendered" must mean not correctly rendered or given, because printed, I sat down and copied the printed letter, added this "note," and forwarded all in writing to Major Speedy, secretary of the institution, with the following notice to the Governors relative to the declaration: The printed (original) declaration of Michael O'Callaghan, the Governors can have at any time, but only on condition, that it be returned to me within a reasonable time, which time the Governors will please to specify, when they are applying for the document itself.

3.30 p.m., 8 November 1865.

(signed) *J. Leonard, C. C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
9 November 1865.

Sir,

IN reply to your's received last evening, the "Daily Hospital Report" is made by the surgeon to the Commandant, who declines to let you see it.

There is no daily hospital report made to the office by the hospital serjeant.

Your letter of 30th was submitted to the committee by the lieutenant colonel, as he promised you.

The Commandant desires me to say he can only lay before the Governors such documents as he conceives are properly submitted to him by you, and I am to take this occasion to suggest that it will save time and correspondence, &c., if you address yourself to him directly instead of through me.

Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard begs you will take for granted, that any of your numerous questions that he does not answer, he considers improper for you to put to him, or are improperly put; mixed up with subjects his duty does not admit of his discussing with you.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy,*  
Major, Secretary and Adjutant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Rev. J. Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, &c.

Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park,  
Dublin, 15 November 1865.

Sir,

IN reference to your communications of 3d instant, I am directed by the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School to transmit to you copy (annexed) of two letters they have this day caused to be addressed to the Rev J. Leonard, which will place the Lord Lieutenant in possession of the action they have thought right to take on the proceedings of the General Board, held on the 10th instant, when that gentleman's appeal (of 30th ultimo) was before them.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieut. Colonel, Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Major General Sir Thomas Larcom,  
K.C.B., &c. &c.

2.  
Royal Hibernian  
Military School,  
15 November 1865.

Sir,  
THE Governors at their general meeting, held on the 10th instant, having had your appeal before them, I am directed to inform you that the merits of the case depend mainly upon the question of rightful guardianship, which is therefore to be referred for legal opinion.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
15 November 1865.

To the Rev. J. Leonard,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy*,  
Major, Secretary, and Adjutant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Sir,  
WITH reference to your complaint made before the Board on the 10th instant, that in many cases soldiers' children, candidates for admission into the Hibernian School, were accepted, because Protestant, whilst other were rejected, because Roman Catholic, I am directed to request you to substantiate, by written proof, a statement which is as detrimental to the credit as opposed to the spirit and object of the institution.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
15 November 1865.

To the Rev. J. Leonard,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy*,  
Major, Secretary, and Adjutant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Sir,  
As this day is so very severe, and as my servant boy is an invalid, I fear I shall not be able to attend at the school to-day, I will therefore feel obliged by your informing me, at your earliest convenience, first, when the Board, or Committee of Governors, will meet to consider my reply to the two letters addressed to me by Major Speedy, both of which are dated the 15th instant.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
22 November 1865, 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

I would also feel obliged by your letting me know, secondly, the names and addresses of the Governors who were present at the meeting on the 10th instant, that I may have the honour of forwarding to each of them, some days, if possible, before the meeting, a copy of my reply to the letter just referred to, as it is of the utmost importance that they should have leisure to look over the reply, which is rather lengthy, beforehand, lest they should be too hurried, on account of other business, on the day of meeting, to consider the matter with all that care which the subject, in my opinion at least, requires.

To the Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C. C.*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

P.S.—The reply was put into the printer's hands on yesterday, and it may be necessary to hurry him, in case the Governors are to meet specially before the first of next month. On this account an early reply will oblige, your's, &c.

(signed) *J. L.*

Sir,  
IN reply to yours of yesterday, received by post to-day, I beg to state, that unless there should be any business, which in the opinion of the vice-president or the committee, requires a special meeting of Governors, there will be none until next month. As I have informed you on former occasions, I can submit matters of importance at any time to the vice-president or chairman of committee, either of whom can convene a meeting if he thinks fit, as laid down in page 12 of the Royal Charter (of which you have copy). You will please excuse my furnishing you with the names and addresses of the Governors who have attended any particular meeting; though I will, in this instance, take care that any documents, bearing on the business transacted at the meeting on the 16th instant, and which I can properly submit, shall, according to the number you supply, be sent to the Governors at least three days before any meeting.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
23 November 1865.

To the Rev. John Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, &c.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard*,  
Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant.

P.S.—Be good enough to direct any letters for me "To the Commandant," and not "To Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard," or they may be neglected in my absence.

(signed) *H. W.*

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
28 November 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, in reply to my letter of the 22d, and although I must candidly admit that your favour of the 23d is a decided improvement on no reply at all, as has happened with regard to a letter of mine addressed to you even on a matter of importance, and, although I will even acknowledge, that it is much more satisfactory than the replies received from you during the past year, dated February 10th, March 1st, and October 27th respectively, on almost the very same business as that of mine on the 22d instant, still I must add, that it does not give me the information sought for, and which I consider I had fair grounds to expect and hope for. Indeed, I had almost made up my mind to take no notice of your offer to forward "any documents bearing on the business" to the Governors, "in the present instance," as you declined very lately "to make and forward copies" of a most important document to the same Governors, or to furnish me with their names that I might do so myself. However, as all I seek for is a thorough investigation of the case of the poor destitute total orphan child, Joseph O'Callaghan, I will forward to you, the moment I receive them from the printer, 12 copies of my reply to Major Speedy's two letters of the 15th instant, which you will please to dispose of as follows. viz., one copy for His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the President of the Institution, one for the Vice-president, Sir Hugh Rose, one for yourself, and the remaining nine you will please to circulate amongst the Governors who were present at the meeting on the 10th instant.

I will expect that you will furnish me with the names of the Governors so supplied, and the date at which you shall forward the copies intended for the Governors, and which shall reach you probably on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, if not this day. You will also be kind enough to bring to the board-room, on the day of the next meeting, all the application papers of the boys admitted and registered, either as Catholics or Protestants, during the year 1864, as otherwise you will probably put the Governors to the inconvenience of being obliged to adjourn to another day, in order to test the accuracy of some statistics introduced into my reply.

To the Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C. C.*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

*P.S.*—In order to save a post, I am just forwarding a copy of my reply to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and to Sir Hugh Rose.

You have therefore herewith forwarded only 10 copies instead of 12.

(signed) *J. L.*

Sir,

I HAVE forwarded to the Governors who were present at the general meeting on the 10th, your printed communication of the 16th, received to-day with your letter of 28th instant; and am, &c.

To the Rev. John Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
29 November 1865.

(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieut. Colonel Commandant.

Sir,

THE legal opinion in the matter of boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, having been received, I am directed by the General, the vice president of the institution, to inform you that a general meeting of the Governors will be held at noon, on Tuesday, 2d proximo, at the Royal Hospital, in case you may wish to be present.

To the Rev. John Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieut. Colonel, Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and I desire, in the first place, that you will tender my grateful thanks to Sir Hugh Rose for his kindness in giving me such timely notice of the day appointed for the general meeting of the Board of Governors; and, in the second place, you will be kind enough to inform him that I will be at the Royal Hospital at the appointed time; lastly, I will have to trouble you to ask the General, the vice president of the institution, that I, as the representative of Michael O'Callaghan, may be permitted to be accompanied by a professional adviser on the day of meeting.

I feel

I feel confident that Sir Hugh Rose will at once admit the propriety of this request, when he reflects, that as "the legal opinion in the matter of boy, Joseph O'Callaghan," received by the Governors will be made known at the general meeting on the 2d proximo, it will be absolutely necessary for me to have some professional gentleman with me to assist me to take care of the interests and rights of Michael O'Callaghan, the grand-uncle of the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan.

Hoping that you will see Sir Hugh Rose at your earliest convenience, or communicate with him on this matter,

To the Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C. C.*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Sir,  
HAVING submitted your letter of the 26th instant, I am desired to acquaint you that Sir Hugh Rose has directed that it shall be laid before the general meeting of Governors, ordered to be held on the 2d proximo.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
26 December 1865.

To the Rev. J. Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieut. Colonel Commandant.

Gentlemen,  
As the letter of the Commandant of the 26th ultimo prevented me from having a professional adviser, at the meeting of the Governors to-day, I respectfully request that you will furnish to me, within eight days, as the representative of Michael O'Callaghan, who claims to be the grand-uncle of Joseph O'Callaghan, copies of all documents relative to the case of Joseph O'Callaghan, submitted for "legal opinion," and also a copy of the "legal opinion" given upon said documents.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
2 January 1866.

To the Right Honourable  
and Honourable the Governors of the  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C. C.*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

P.S.\*

\* Sic

Sir,  
I AM directed by the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School to inform you, in reply to your letter to them of 2d instant (submitted that day, by the Commandant, to the general meeting at the Royal Hospital), that they must decline to comply with your request.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
4 January 1866.

To the Rev. J. Leonard, &c. &c.  
Blanchardstown.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *T. B. Speedy, Major,*  
Secretary and Adjutant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

MRS. ESTHER O'CALLAGHAN, Kinsale, is informed, with reference to her memorial of the 4th November last, that the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, having been entrusted to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, in pursuance of the application made to them by his mother and natural guardian, they feel bound to retain him until their custody is displaced by some lawful authority; and they have been advised that neither his brother nor grand-uncle have any such.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
4 January 1866.

By Order,

(signed) *T. B. Speedy, Major,*  
Secretary and Adjutant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

MR. MICHAEL O'CALLAGHAN, 29, Phillip's-lane, Cork, is informed, with reference to his memorial received on 31st October last, that the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, having  
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Royal Hibernian Military School,  
4 January 1866.



been entrusted to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, in pursuance of the application made to them by his mother and natural guardian, they feel bound to retain him until their custody is displaced by some lawful authority; and they have been advised that neither his brother nor grand-uncle have any such.

By Order,

(signed) *T. B. Speedy*, Major,  
Secretary and Adjutant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
4 January 1866.

\* Illegible.

JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, 2d Battalion, 9th Foot, Mullingar, is informed, with reference to his memorial of the 2d (or 3d\*) November last, that the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, having been entrusted to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, in pursuance of the application made to them by his mother and natural guardian, they feel bound to retain him until their custody is displaced by some lawful authority; and they have been advised that neither his brother nor grand-uncle have any such.

By Order,

(signed) *T. B. Speedy*, Major,  
Secretary and Adjutant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
7 January 1866.

Sir,

As I am about preparing a document for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in reference to the case of Joseph O'Callaghan, and as I really cannot remember precisely all that was read for me at the last meeting of the Governors, I have to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, communicate with or wait upon the Chairman of the meeting, and ask his permission that I may be allowed to peruse in your office, or in that of the secretary of the institution, or in any other portion of the Hibernian School deemed more convenient, the documents read for me at the meeting referred to, viz. :

- 1st. The queries submitted to Mr. Brewster for his opinion, as well as his replies.
- 2d. The original application paper of the mother of Joseph O'Callaghan.
- 3d. The "declaration" forwarded by Mrs. Esther O'Callaghan, maternal grand-aunt of Joseph O'Callaghan; and,
- 4th. Your report in reference to my printed appeal.

Although those documents were actually read for me on the day of meeting, I presume I will not be considered unreasonable in asking permission to peruse them at my leisure in some portion of the institution and under any supervision the chairman may think necessary, as it was quite impossible for me to remember the details of so much matter read but once for me, and some portions of which were read very rapidly.

I would be able to attend at the school on Thursday or Friday next at half-past 10 o'clock, a.m., by getting notice by the previous evening's post.

To the Commandant  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard*, C. C.,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
9 January 1866.

Sir,

AGREEABLY to your request, I have communicated with the chairman of the general meeting of Governors held on 2d instant, and he requests I will inform you that his authority as chairman ceased with the proceedings of the day, and he is unable to authorise what you require in your letter of the 7th instant.

I avail myself of this occasion to acquaint you that, by desire of the Governors, the several memorialists in the matter of Joseph O'Callaghan have been informed that the boy having been entrusted to the Governors in pursuance of the application made to them by the mother and natural guardian, they feel bound to retain him until their custody is displaced by some lawful authority; and they have been advised that neither his brother nor grand-uncle have any such.

The Rev. John Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. Wynyard*,  
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
9 January 1866.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to lay before the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, your letter of the 3d November last, with its enclosures (herewith returned) from the Reverend John Leonard, the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman to this institution.

A copy of one of those enclosures, the printed "Appeal," had already, on 1st November, been before the Committee of Governors, who had referred it to me for report, and to be laid therewith before the annual general meeting.

At that general meeting (which was held on the 10th of November) the Governors present considered, as you will have gathered from my letter of the 15th of that month, that the merits of the case depended mainly upon the question of rightful guardianship of the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, and ordered it to be referred for legal opinion.

The case was accordingly submitted to counsel, and the Right honourable Abraham Brewster, Q.C., gave an opinion as follows:

"I see no reason why the querists should give up the child; neither the brother (even were he adult) nor the paternal grand-uncle have any right to the custody of him, as neither of them is, or can claim to be, his guardian of any sort known to the law.

"The 'querists' received the boy on the application of his mother, who was his guardian for nurture, and who had full power to entrust him to their care. It is true that she had died before the 'querists' were able to receive him, but his grand-aunt, in fulfilment of the wish of his mother, handed over the boy to 'querists': and I apprehend that no one but a guardian, duly appointed by the Court of Chancery, can now reclaim him, or disturb the right of 'querists' to retain him.

(signed) "A. Brewster."

John O'Callaghan, the brother, and Michael Callaghan, the grand-uncle (who memorialised the Governors on the subject), and also the Reverend John Leonard, have consequently been informed that the boy, having been entrusted to the Governors in pursuance of the application made to them by his mother and natural guardian, they feel bound to retain him until their custody is displaced by some lawful authority, and they have been advised that neither his brother nor grand-uncle have any such.

In requesting you will have the goodness to acquaint the Lord Lieutenant with the above proceedings, I am desired by the governors to beg you will at the same time submit to his Excellency the accompanying copies of the reports which I rendered to them, and which the Governors approved and adopted at a general meeting held at the Royal Hospital on the 2d instant.

(A.)—Printed Appeal of Rev. J. Leonard, 30 October 1865, with copy of Commandant's Report thereon, 10 November 1865 (see p. 40).

(B.)—Printed pages 19 to 26 inclusive, addenda to the above Appeal, with copy of Commandant's Report thereon, 2 January 1866 (see p. 52).

For the convenience of reference I have interleaved copies of the above-mentioned printed documents, with the copies of my reports thereon, as per margin.

(C.)—Rev. J. Leonard's printed letter, 16 November 1865, with copy of Commandant's Report thereon, 2 January 1866 (see p. 57).

I have, &c.

(signed) H. Wynyard, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To Major General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.,  
Dublin Castle.

(1951.)

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 3 February 1866.

REFERRING to your letter of the 9th ultimo, relative to the correspondence which has taken place with the Reverend Mr. Leonard, as to the religious registration of Joseph O'Callaghan, in the Royal Hibernian Military School, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the information of the Governors of the institution, copy of a letter which has been this day addressed to Mr. Leonard on the subject.

I am, &c.

(signed) Thomas Larcom.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard,  
Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park.

(1951.)

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 3 February 1866.

REFERRING to the correspondence relative to the religious registration of Joseph O'Callaghan as a Protestant in the Royal Hibernian Military School, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that the case having been fully investigated, his Excellency concurs in the conclusion come to by the Governors of that institution which has already been communicated to you.

I am, &c.

(signed) Thomas Larcom.

To the Rev. J. Leonard, R.C.C.,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown.

2.  
Rev. J. Leonard's  
Appeal, 30 October  
1865, and his Letter  
of same date to the  
Lord Lieutenant  
(No. 1 on the Appeal).

(A.)

COPY of MEMORANDUM of REPORT of 10th November 1865, by Commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School, on Rev. *J. Leonard's* printed Appeal of the 30th October 1865 (rendered to General Meeting of Governors, 10th November 1865. (Consideration deferred till General Meeting, 1st January 1866).

[This is also Copy of Enclosure to the Commandant's Letter, 9th January 1866, to the Under Secretary, Ireland.]

APPEAL of the Rev. *John Leonard*, c.c., Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, to the Governors of the same Institution, relative to the Religious Registration of *Joseph O'Callaghan* as a Protestant, immediately on his admission to the Hibernian School, although the son of Roman Catholic parents, and provided with a baptismal certificate that he himself was baptised a Roman Catholic.

## LETTER, No. 1.

To His Excellency *John*, Baron *Wodehouse*, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of *Ireland*.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, County Dublin,

May it please your Excellency,

October 30 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of an Appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, and in doing so I respectfully request that your Excellency, as president of the Hibernian School, will see that the case of this poor destitute total orphan child will get a full, a fair, and an impartial investigation. I ask for no favour; all I seek is fair play.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Leonard*,

Catholic Chaplain, Royal Hibernian Military School.

## LETTER, No. 2.

To Sir *H. H. Rose*, G.C.B., K.S.I.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,

30 October 1865.

Sir,  
PERMIT me to direct your attention to the enclosed copy of an Appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and to ask as a particular favour that I may be permitted to be present at any investigation into the case brought before the Governors in this Appeal, or at least, that I shall be furnished with any evidence that may be given by any party who may be opposed to the prayer of the memorial forwarded with this appeal.

I feel confident that an officer of your exalted position will see that justice shall be done in this case of a poor helpless orphan child of a well-conducted Catholic soldier, the late Colour-serjeant *John Joseph O'Callaghan*, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment of Infantry.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Leonard*, C.C.,

Royal Hibernian Military School.

## LETTER, No. 3.

To Major *Speedy*, Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,

30 October 1865.

Sir,  
WITH this letter I have the honour to forward a memorial relative to the case of the boy, *Joseph O'Callaghan*, which you will please to bring under the notice of the Board of Governors at their next usual annual meeting. On the same occasion, and after having read the memorial, you will please read for the Governors the printed "Appeal to the Governors," relative to the same case, a copy of which you will find enclosed.

As the Commandant has not forwarded to me either the list of Governors, or their official or private addresses, as requested in my letter to him of the 26th instant, I shall have

have to trouble you to forward one copy of same "Appeal" to each of the Governors, on to-morrow, Tuesday, either by hand or by post.

I will also trouble you to present one copy of same "Appeal" to the Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard, one to Serjeant-Major Irving, and one also may be forwarded to the person who put the child, Joseph O'Callaghan, into the institution in January last (1865).

May I request that you will have a letter for me at the vestry of the chapel of the institution on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, informing me of the names and addresses of all the parties to whom you shall have forwarded any of the 25 copies of the "Appeal" now which I send to you, and, at the same time, please return any copies you may have left.

Hoping you will excuse all this trouble, but which I really cannot avoid on account of the letter of the Commandant of the 27th instant, a copy of which you will see in the Appeal.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Board of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

The Memorial of Michael O'Callaghan, of 29 Phillip's Lane, in the City of Cork, Yeoman—

Showeth—That Joseph O'Callaghan, son of Colour Serjeant John O'Callaghan, deceased, is now an inmate of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

That memorialist was paternal uncle to said John O'Callaghan, deceased, and is grand-uncle to said Joseph O'Callaghan.

That said Joseph O'Callaghan has not any other relative or next of kin but memorialist.

That memorialist is the only person entitled to the custody and guardianship of said Joseph O'Callaghan, and that he is prepared to support and educate said Joseph O'Callaghan according to the wishes of his deceased parents.

Memorialist therefore prays that the Board of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School will direct that said Joseph O'Callaghan be given up to the custody and guardianship of memorialist, for the purpose aforesaid, and memorialist will ever pray.

(signed) *Michael Callaghan.*

#### LETTER No. 4.

APPEAL of the Rev. *John Leonard, C.C.,* Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, to the Governors of the same Institution relative to the Religious Registration of Joseph O'Callaghan, as a Protestant, immediately on his admission to the Hibernian School, although the son of Roman Catholic parents, and provided with a Baptismal Certificate that he himself was baptized a Roman Catholic.

To Sir *H. H. Rose, G.C.B., K.S.I.,* and Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

Gentlemen,

As the present Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, the *ex officio* Vice President of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, was not in office when I last addressed the Governors relative to the case of the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, now an inmate of the above-mentioned institution, I deem it advisable to give in detail an account of this poor child's case, in order that he, as Vice President, may take counsel with the full Board of Governors, at their usual annual meeting, held in November in each year, and may thus finally decide the question

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MEMORANDUM of REPORT by the COMMANDANT on Printed Appeal, dated 30th October 1865, of the Rev. *John Leonard* to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School (rendered by Order of Committee of 1st November 1865).

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
10 November 1865.

ON 14th December 1863, a petition, dated "Limerick, 11th December 1863," and signed "Anne O'Callaghan," for the admission of boy "Joseph O'Callaghan" (and his brother "John," over age) was received at the school.

In that petition (now produced) boy Joseph O'Callaghan is described as "aged eight years and nine-twelfths," and son of the late colour-serjeant John Joseph O'Callaghan, who died 1st May 1863, whilst serving in 2d Battalion 9th Foot, at Corfu, and of "Anne his wife" (petitioner)—

Religion - { Father - - "Catholic;"  
                  { Mother - - "Protestant;"

their children having "been always brought up in the Catholic faith."

A certified extract from the baptismal "registry of the parish of St. Patrick, Cork," signed "Thomas Scannell, R.C.C.," and setting forth that  
F  
Joseph



*Appeal of the Rev. J. Leonard.**Report of the Commandant.*

question of the religious registration of the said child, as far as the Governors are concerned. I shall be as brief as the circumstances of the case will permit.

Joseph O'Callaghan, now an inmate of the Royal Hibernian Military School, is the son of John Joseph O'Callaghan, deceased, who was a colour-serjeant in Her Majesty's second battalion of 9th regiment of infantry, and Anne Sloane, also deceased. The father died at Corfu, some three years ago, of diseases brought on, I believe, by the hardships of the Crimean campaign. The mother died in March 1864. The father was always a Roman Catholic; he was baptized as a Roman Catholic, he lived as a Roman Catholic, he died an edifying death as a Roman Catholic. The mother was a Roman Catholic from the time of her marriage, and lived as a Roman Catholic for at least 15 or 16 years previous to her death. All their children were baptized in the Roman Catholic Church, and were brought up as Roman Catholics by their mother, even after her husband's death, and they regularly received the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church in the same manner as other Catholic children of the same age, both in Malta and in Limerick. The mother felt that her health was declining in the year 1863, and she either applied herself, or got some other person to apply for her, to have her son Joseph O'Callaghan admitted into the institution, of which you, gentlemen, are Governors. That application was not acceded to, although the child was in a rather destitute state, the father being dead and the mother an invalid. At this time she lived, if I mistake not, in Limerick, where she remained till December same year (1863). From the latter end of that month until the time of her death, 27th March 1864, she became, on account of her delicate health, either wholly, or at least in a great measure, dependent for support for herself and her child Joseph on a Protestant relative in Kinsale, county Cork; and during that period her child Joseph was sent, I believe, to a Protestant school in Kinsale, where he and his mother then resided, and she herself may have allowed a Protestant clergyman to visit her during her illness, although she practised her duties as a Catholic from the time of her marriage up to the month of December 1863, a period extending over 15 or 16 years. It is well known that she received the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church during her husband's lifetime; and, even after his death, professed and practised the Catholic faith, until, driven by poverty and sickness, she was forced to reside with her Protestant female relative in Kinsale, about three months previous to her death.

The boy now in the Hibernian School was baptized in the Catholic church of St. Patrick's, Cork, as the Commandant can testify. He was always brought up as a Roman Catholic until his mother's death, or at least till the commencement of her last illness. He regularly attended the Franciscan church in Corfu, and the Dominican church in Limerick, as a Catholic bishop and a Catholic clergyman can prove. At the time (that is during the year 1863) the mother applied for the admission of her son, Joseph, into the Hibernian School, she herself as well as the boy were Catholics. Her first application therefore must have been an application

Joseph O'Callaghan was baptized by the Rev. W. O'Sullivan, on 17th February 1855, is with the petition.

On the day the petition was received the usual acknowledgment was sent to the petitioner (under cover to Captain Grantham, commanding dépôt 2-9th Foot, Limerick, who had forwarded and supported the petition), informing her that her application for the child "Joseph" had been entered on the "list, with others, to be brought under the consideration of the Governors for admission to this asylum as vacancies occur, and the claims merit."

On 1st December 1864, the governors ordered the boy's admission (on the usual conditions) to fill a vacancy shortly expected.

On 27th December 1864, the vacancy occurred, and an "admission ticket" was sent for him, to the officer commanding dépôt 2-9th Foot, Limerick, who informed me, by return of post, that he had "forwarded it to the guardian of the child at Kinsale."

On 29th December 1864, in reference to the ticket (which requires a memorandum of the religious faith in which the boy is to be brought up, to be furnished, the Vicar of Kinsale, at the request, he said, of Mrs. Esther O'Callaghan, the boy's guardian, acknowledged the receipt of the instructions, which she would carry out; adding, "Mrs. Anne O'Callaghan died in this parish on 27th March, in the present year, and was attended during her illness by me, at her own request, and she earnestly solicited her aunt, Mrs. Esther O'Callaghan, and me, to bring her children up Protestants."

In reply to which representation the vicar (the Rev. John Hopkins) was informed, at my desire, that any such facts must be declared by the guardian before a magistrate, or I could not act upon them. The declaration (now produced), dated 7th January 1865, was thereupon sent to me; and,

On 23d January 1865, the boy was received at the school, and I considered him entered as "a Protestant," and I had him registered accordingly.

The mother, as surviving parent, and a Protestant, having 3½ months before her death petitioned for the boy's admission; the boy, who had lived ever since his mother's death (10 months) with Esther O'Callaghan, having been deposited here by her, as his guardian, with this declaration; and he himself also declaring himself Protestant, as he did: I respectfully submit that I could not have properly registered him otherwise.

I acted according to the rules\* and practice of the institution, as far as they were applicable to the case (unprecedented here, I believe); and the committee subsequently, it will be seen, approved what I did.

So much, therefore, is all I have to submit "relative to the religious registration of Joseph O'Callaghan as a Protestant immediately on his admission to the Hibernian School, although the son of Roman Catholic parents, and provided with a baptismal certificate that he himself was baptized

\* See minute of General Board of Governors, 8th May 1858 (now produced), ordering "the will of the surviving parent, with the consent of the child or children," to be the rule for future guidance, as to religious registration, in the admission of children.

*Appeal of the Rev. J. Leonard.*

*Report of the Commandant.*

plication to have her child admitted as a Roman Catholic, she being a Catholic, the child being a Catholic, and the deceased father having been at all times a Catholic.

(1.) If the child had been admitted then, he should have been registered as a Roman Catholic.

(2.) Why that application was refused, I cannot of course say; but this much I do know, that there were vacancies, or at least there ought to be vacancies, at that very time for Catholic children, as we sometimes had as many as 137 Roman Catholic children during the lifetime of the late Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Mylius; whereas I can never recollect more than 132 Roman Catholic children in the school since the appointment of the present Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard; and at one time during the term of office of the latter, I think the number of Roman Catholic children was as low as 122, if I remember rightly.

That the mother intended her child to be registered as a Roman Catholic is pretty clear from the fact that she told her son, John O'Callaghan, now enlisted in the same battalion and regiment to which the father belonged at the time of his death, that she had applied to the Hibernian School authorities to have her son Joseph admitted as a Catholic, and she afterwards made a similar statement to a woman named Catherine Harris, living in Kinsale. This child Joseph was never brought to Protestant service of any kind until after his mother's death, although as I stated before, he was sent for a short time, a few weeks or months at most, to a Protestant school, during his mother's last illness, and when she was living in the house of a Protestant relative, upon whom she was altogether dependent for support for herself and child. Whether the poor mother consented to his being sent to the Protestant school is of very little consequence, or has very little bearing on the case, considering the very peculiar and trying circumstances in which she was placed.

sion into this school, and that she received in reply a letter (which she forwarded to me), wherein you state as follows, viz:—

“The Royal Hibernian Military School is a proselytizing school, where Catholic children are perverted from the faith; I cannot therefore concur in any way in the sending children to it.”

“Assuming the letter to be genuine, I deem it right, having charge of the school, to assure you that all boys are brought up here in the religion they enter with, and no person whatever is allowed to tamper with them in this respect, on penalty of dismissal. Should the rule be infringed, I shall be grateful to any one who will bring the case to my notice, as I consider that to attempt to proselytize in an institution of this description would be an act of treachery to the country and to the Christian religion.

“I have, &c.

(signed) “H. Wynyard,

“Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,  
“Royal Hibernian Military School.”

The mother died on the 27th March 1864. Her child Joseph was admitted into the Hibernian School some time in January, 1865, and, immediately on his admission, was registered as a Protestant, upon whose authority I cannot say,  
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tised a Roman Catholic.” (The title of the Rev. John Leonard's printed Appeal of 30th October 1865.)

But in order to answer some other points introduced into that Appeal, I will place opposite the clauses, numbered to correspond, my observations thereon.

(1.) Certainly he should, unless his surviving parent when entering him at the school notified her wish, and the boy consented, to the contrary.

(2.) The application never was refused; on the contrary, the very day the petition was received notification was made to the petitioner, that it had been entered on the list with others, “for admission to this asylum as vacancies occur and the claims merit.”

There were 124 Roman Catholic boys in the school when I was appointed Commandant; there are 133 at present (30th October 1865), and at one time during my term of office there were but 113.

The committee of governors ordered the admission of boys to fill vacancies, in such order as they consider the claims merit, and without ever referring to the religion of parents or children.

At page 13 of Mr. Leonard's Appeal (*see* p. 49) occurs the following sentence:—

“5th. He (Michael Callaghan) asks my advice how he is to succeed in withdrawing the boy from the ‘Protestant Hibernian School,’ as the poor man but too truly calls it.”

I submit that such an expression as is here conveyed by the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman of the institution, assists to explain why Roman Catholic parents do not oftener deposit their children here.

Moreover, it is notorious that some Roman Catholic clergymen refused to aid, by certificates or otherwise, the admission of boys of that persuasion.

The following extract from a letter I addressed to a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, on the 4th September 1863, details, as case in point:—

“Reverend Sir,

“A Mrs. —, the widow of the late Thomas —, 27th regiment, informs me that she applied to you for the baptismal certificate of her child ‘James Henry’ (now about 11 years of age), with a view to support her petition for his admission into this school, and that she received in reply a letter (which she forwarded to me), wherein you state as follows, viz:—

“The Royal Hibernian Military School is a proselytizing school, where Catholic children are perverted from the faith; I cannot therefore concur in any way in the sending children to it.”

“Assuming the letter to be genuine, I deem it right, having charge of the school, to assure you that all boys are brought up here in the religion they enter with, and no person whatever is allowed to tamper with them in this respect, on penalty of dismissal. Should the rule be infringed, I shall be grateful to any one who will bring the case to my notice, as I consider that to attempt to proselytize in an institution of this description would be an act of treachery to the country and to the Christian religion.

“I have, &c.

(signed) “H. Wynyard,

“Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,  
“Royal Hibernian Military School.”

I have omitted names in the above, as in this instance (though never in any other) the reverend gentleman to whom I addressed myself made a most handsome retraction, and forthwith furnished the certificates required.

F 2

(3.) With

*Appeal of the Rev. J. Leonard.**Report of the Commandant.*

as the Commandant, in reply to my note of the 29th January, 1865, merely stated the fact of the boy's admission, and that he was registered as a Protestant. I wrote to the Commandant on the 1st of February 1865, asking for permission to see the application papers of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan. Instead of receiving a written reply to this letter of the 1st of February, 1865, the Commandant wrote a "memorandum," and sent it to Serjeant Gordon on February 4th, 1865, to tell me that he wished to see me in his office. (3.) I waited on him. He refused to show me the application papers, as his orders were to show these papers to no one. "My instructions are," said he, "to show these papers to no one." But at the same time he expressed "his willingness to give me any information I required concerning them." In the conversation that ensued he admitted, "that the boy Joseph O'Callaghan was baptized a Roman Catholic, and that the father was a Roman Catholic." I then asked him, "How comes it that a boy baptized in the Catholic Church, and the son of a Catholic soldier, was registered as a Protestant on his entry into the Hibernian School?" The Commandant replied very concisely: "Because the governors wished it." I then asked him: "By what rule are the governors guided in registering the religion of a child?" He replied: "You have been made aware of that already;" alluding, I suppose, to a communication received from Major Speedy, Secretary of the Institution, in which it is stated, "That the wish of the surviving parent, with the consent of the child, determines the religion of the child." I then asked him, "Who was the surviving parent in this case?" He replied, "The mother." I then asked him: "Is the mother alive?" He replied, "No." I then asked him: "When was the registration of this child's religion settled?" He replied, "On the 1st of February." You will please to remember, gentlemen, that in a letter from the Commandant, dated January 31st, he wrote as follows:—

"R.H.M. School, 31 January 1865.

"Sir,

"In reply to your inquiry of the 29th instant, posted yesterday and received to-day, I beg to acquaint you that a boy named Joseph O'Callaghan has been admitted, and registered as a Protestant.

"I remain, &c.

(signed) "H. Wynyard, Lieut.-Col.  
Commandant."

The statement in that letter therefore does not coincide with the statement immediately preceding it, unless the boy was twice registered as a Protestant, in order to secure him the better; first, by the Commandant, or some other official, on or before the 31st January; and, secondly, by the committee of governors, on 1st of February. But to continue the account of my interview with the Commandant in his office, 4th February, 1865. After the reply concerning the registration of the child's religion on 1st February, I asked him when did the mother die. He replied, "March last" (1864). I then asked him, "How was it possible that the wish of the mother, who died in March 1864, could be obtained to settle the religion of the child in 1865?" He replied, "That he did not say that, but that it determined the religion in which the child was brought up."

This

(3.) With reference to the interview described in pages 7, 8 and 9 of the Appeal (*see* opposite), I beg to state that on 3d February 1865, having some days before informed Mr. Leonard, in reply to an inquiry from him, that the boy was registered "a Protestant," I received a note from the rev. gentleman (dated 1st February 1865), asking permission to see the application papers.

I gave him an interview next day (4th February) at my office on the subject, which I opened *verbatim*, as follows:—

"Mr. Leonard,—I received yesterday your note of the 1st, posted on the 2d instant; I am sorry I cannot comply with your request, as it would be contrary to the instructions I have received to allow the documents in the office to be examined. However, any information I can afford you within the scope of my duty, I shall be most happy to give, especially in this case, which I am as anxious as anyone can be, should be conducted rightly—justly."

(When I declined to let him examine boy O'Callaghan's papers, I declined in the way specified above, and not in the particular sense conveyed in the paragraph at foot of page 7 of the Appeal (*see* opposite), about showing "these papers to anyone.")

The Rev. Mr. Leonard then questioned and cross-questioned me a good deal, much in the same tone and manner, and with the same effect he describes in pages 8 and 9 of the Appeal (*see* opposite).

I have here to state that the case of Joseph O'Callaghan being peculiar, I deemed it my duty to bring it to the notice of the committee of governors at their first meeting (which was within nine days) after the boy's admission, and I accordingly did so; the following being copy of their minute thereon:—

"Royal Hospital, 1st February 1865.

"The committee having had before them the petition of the mother, Anne O'Callaghan (dated 11th December 1863), with the vouchers in support of it; the Commandant's memorandum, dated 1st February instant, and the guardian's declaration, also the boy Joseph O'Callaghan, who answered without hesitation as follows, to the questions specified, viz.:—

"Q. Are you a Protestant or a Roman Catholic?—A. Protestant.

"Q. Have you been put up by any one to say that you are Protestant?—A. No."

direct, that boy Joseph O'Callaghan be brought up in the Protestant religion."

I next received a note as follows:—

"To the Commandant Royal Hibernian Military School.

"St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
4 February 1865.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to request that you will inform (in writing) what are your directions from the Governors in reference to verbal replies to my written communications on matters of business connected



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This is the answer he made, which does not appear very intelligible; but such are the words he used. To my question, "Did the application paper for the child contain any statement whether the child was to be registered a Catholic or Protestant?" the Commandant admitted "that it contained no statement one way or the other."

From this it would appear that the express wish of the mother had scarcely anything at all to do with the settling of the religion of this child; and as the child was not 10 years of age at the time of his admission, he was not of age to decide for himself, and consequently that it was not "the wish of the surviving parent, with the consent of the child," that determined the religion of this poor orphan child, as the rule of the institution requires, and as the Commandant intimated, if he did not expressly state, was the fact in this child's case. Indeed, the Commandant himself seemed now to begin to feel that his replies did not harmonize, and that the oral system of replying to written documents had its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and that it was not as safe a method as he had imagined; and he at once refused "to answer any more questions which took him beyond the sphere of his duty," as he himself expressed it, but at the same time "professed his readiness to give me any information that I required." He complained, too, that he was subjected to a cross-examination, and that I was twisting his answers. On hearing this last statement, and in order that he could give me his views in writing if he pleased, and thus prevent me from twisting his answers, I then told the Commandant that I intended writing down his answers when I went home, and if he feared that I would not take them down correctly; that he could not blame me, as he declined to answer my letter in writing, and I called the attention of the serjeant-major to what I stated. It may be as well here to remark that the serjeant-major was present during the entire interview. I also added, that it was scarcely fair to call me in after this manner to receive verbal replies to my written communications, and that I had protested against the system last year, and that I did so now again. I called the serjeant-major's attention to the fact, that the colonel refused to reply in writing to my letter of the 1st instant (1st February 1865). This concluded our interview, as the Commandant directed the serjeant-major to open the door for me, which was of course a pretty fair way of intimating to me that I had his permission to leave.

Now to return to the facts of the case of Joseph O'Callaghan. I wrote on February the 4th, that is, on the evening of the day of our interview alluded to above, requesting that, as I had certain documents now before me, which raised at least a doubt as to the correct religious registration of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan, that he (the colonel) would prevent the boy from receiving any religious instruction, or attending any public prayers or Divine service in either chapels (as was done in the case of Baily and Elliman), until the question of this boy's registration is again brought under the notice of the governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School; and I will be prepared to attend the meeting of the governors, and produce the documents which have been forwarded to me relative to this case, provided they will allow me to see

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connected with the institution of which you are Commandant.

"I have to trouble you in this matter in consequence of your refusal to-day to answer in writing my letter of the 1st instant, relative to the boy 'Joseph O'Callaghan.'

"As I have certain documents now before me, which cause me to be of opinion that there is some doubt at least of the proper registration of the said 'Joseph O'Callaghan' as a Protestant, I have in the second place to request that you will prevent this boy from receiving any religious instruction, or attending any public prayers or Divine service in either chapels, as was done in the case of Baily and Elliman, until the question of this boy's registration is again brought under the notice of the governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and I will be prepared to attend the meeting of the governors and produce the documents which have been forwarded to me relative to this case, provided they will allow me to see the documents now in your possession, but which you declined to allow me to read this day.

"I have, &c.

(signed) "John Leonard, C.C.

"Royal Hibernian Military School."

To which I replied as follows:—

"Royal Hibernian Military School,

"Sir, 6 February 1865.

"In reference to your note of Saturday, I beg to inform you that the registry of boy 'J. O'Callaghan' as a Protestant was approved by the committee of governors, and if you desire to prefer any representation or document calculated to show that the boy should be brought up a Roman Catholic, the proper course will be to furnish me with it, and I will submit the case for the reconsideration of the committee.

"I am, &c.

(signed) "H. Wynyard,

"Lieut. Col. Commandant.

"To the Rev. J. Leonard,

"St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown."

(With regard to my having simply acknowledged the several communications Mr. Leonard made to me about this period, inquiring the day, hour, and place of the governors' meetings, I beg to state that I had on a former occasion told him that, though under ordinary circumstances the committee only met monthly, I could at any time submit matters of importance to the governors.)

No such course as that suggested in my letter of 6th February was adopted by Mr. Leonard during that month, but on the very morning the committee next met, viz., on the 2d March 1865, a letter, of which the following is a copy (original now produced), was received from the Rev. J. Leonard, laid the same day before the committee, and disposed of as noticed beneath:—

"To the Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School.

"St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,

"Gentlemen, 1 March 1865.

"I have the honour to direct your attention to a mistake which has recently occurred in the registration of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan as a Protestant, on the occasion of his admission into

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the documents now in your possession, and which you declined to allow me to read to-day. This letter was replied to in writing by the Commandant on February 6th, evading my proposal altogether of being allowed to see the application papers of this boy, and just giving a general answer, "that the registry of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan was approved of by the committee of governors; and if you desire to prefer any representations or documents calculated to show that the boy should be brought up a Roman Catholic, the proper course will be to furnish me with them, and I will submit the case for the reconsideration of the committee." On 8th February (1865), I again wrote to the Commandant to the following effect, viz., that the boy Joseph O'Callaghan should not be permitted to attend Protestant service until his registration as to religion shall have been again brought under the notice of the committee of governors, as I have in my possession at present a letter from his nearest male relative expressing a wish that the boy Joseph O'Callaghan should be reared in the Roman Catholic Church, which is the church in which the said child was baptized, and also that in which his father lived and died. In a post-script I requested that the Commandant would please let me know the day on which the next meeting of the committee of governors would be held. The only reply vouchsafed by the Commandant was a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter as follows:

"Royal Hibernian Military School,

"Sir, 10 February 1865.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your letter of the 8th, posted on the 9th, and am

"Yours, &c.

(signed) "H. Wynyard,

"Lieutenant Colonel Commandant."

On 28th February 1865, I again wrote to the Commandant relative to this case, asking him a second time, amongst other matters, to inform me of the day and hour and place of next meeting of the committee of governors, or board of governors, and by return of post, dated 1st March 1865, I had merely an acknowledgment of the receipt of my letter. It is well to remark here, that the Commandant could give me the information I asked for, as the meeting of the committee of governors was actually held on the following day, 2d March, as I can prove from a letter in my possession; and it will be for you, gentlemen, to say whether he ought to have given that information, when you consider that he had reason to believe from the several communications and interviews during the month, that I was probably preparing for your information a document relative to the important matter of the religious registration of a child concerning whose correct registration there was at least some doubt. And I must now add, that it was of the utmost importance to the proper investigation of the case by you, that I should know the precise day of the meeting, as the usual monthly meeting of the committee of governors may be held on any day between the 1st and 8th of each month, and I had to collect the evidence regarding it from the cities of Cork and Limerick, and the town of Kinsale.

However, on mere chance, I forwarded a document

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the Hibernian School. I feel confident that it is only necessary to state the circumstances of this poor child's case in order to have the error at once rectified, and I will now do so as briefly as possible, and upon the authority of persons upon whom I can rely.

"Joseph O'Callaghan, a boy of nine years and 11 months old, was admitted into the Hibernian School in the month of January of the present year. He is the son of the late colour-serjeant John Joseph O'Callaghan, of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Foot, who died at Corfu (if I am correctly informed), of a disease brought on by the hardships of the Crimean campaign.

"This man was baptized as a Catholic, he lived as a Catholic, and died a most exemplary death as a Catholic.

"His wife, whose maiden name was Anne Sloane, whatever religion she may have professed before her marriage, always practised the duties of a Catholic from the time of her marriage until the month of December 1863. From the latter end of that month until the time of her death, 27th March 1864, she became, either wholly or in a great measure at least, dependent for support for herself and child on a Protestant female relative in Kinsale, and during this period her child, Joseph O'Callaghan, was sent to a Protestant school, and she herself (perhaps on account of her poverty) allowed a Protestant clergyman to visit her during her illness, although she practised the duties of a Catholic for the 15 or 16 years previously, and received the sacraments of the Catholic Church during her husband's lifetime, and even after his death. In fact, she was at least a professing Catholic up to the 28th or 29th December 1863, just three months before her death, and had all her children baptized in the Catholic Church. The boy now in the Hibernian School was baptized in the Catholic Church of St. Patrick, Cork, as the Commandant of the Hibernian School can testify, and of which baptism I have a certificate in my possession at present. He always was brought up as a Catholic until the time of his mother's death.

"He regularly attended the Franciscan Church at Corfu, and the Dominican Church at Limerick, as a Catholic bishop and a Catholic clergyman can prove. At the time the mother applied for the admission of her son Joseph O'Callaghan into the Hibernian School, she herself as well as the boy were Catholics. Her first application therefore must have been an application to have her child admitted as a Catholic. If the child had been admitted, then he should have been registered as a Catholic.

"Why that application was refused I cannot of course explain; but this much I do know, that there were vacancies at that time for Catholic children, as we never had our full complement of Catholic children for some time back.

"That the mother intended her child to be registered as a Catholic is pretty clear from the fact, that in December 1863 she told her son John O'Callaghan, now enlisted in the same battalion and regiment to which his father belonged at the time of his death, that she had applied to the Hibernian School authorities to have her son Joseph admitted as a Catholic, and she afterwards made a similar statement to a woman named Catherine Harris, living in Kinsale, I think.

"This child, Joseph O'Callaghan, was never brought

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ment (dated 1st March 1865) to the governors, giving them the particulars of the case, in much the same way as that in which I have stated it for you, gentlemen, in the commencement of this communication, and enclosed a copy of a document which was forwarded to me from Limerick, and signed by John O'Callaghan, brother of Joseph O'Callaghan, as follows:

"New Barracks, Limerick,  
7 February 1865.

"I, John O'Callaghan, do hereby express to you, the Rev. Cornelius Conway, Roman Catholic Curate, St. Mary's, my firm and fixed determination of having my brother, Joseph O'Callaghan, now in the Hibernian School, educated and brought up in the Roman Catholic Church and Faith, as I myself profess, as was also my father. Hoping, sir, that these my intentions will be put into effect,

"I am, &c.  
(signed) "John O'Callaghan,  
29th Regiment of Foot, Limerick.

Witnesses, "Rev. Cornelius Conway.  
J. W. Carr, Army Schoolmaster."

To my communication addressed to the governors, I added a "P.S." as follows:

"I am prepared to submit to your inspection the original of John O'Callaghan's communication, as also the baptismal certificate of Joseph O'Callaghan, and I am quite willing to appear before you, and give you any further information in my power."

I also requested of the Commandant to forward to the governors all the letters which I addressed to him on the subject; and in the end, I requested the governors to hold a public investigation into the case if they were not satisfied with the data I had forwarded to them, to change the religious registration of the child. This communication was answered, as follows:

"Royal Hibernian Military School,

"Sir, 2 March 1865.

"I am directed by the Committee of Governors to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday (addressed to the Governors or Committee of Governors) relative to the registration of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan as a Protestant, and to inform you that they have reconsidered the case, and cannot alter the registry, which they still approve under all the circumstances. I am to add, that the boy (a total orphan) was handed over to the school by a person who declared herself (before a magistrate) his guardian, and with whom he had lived ever since his mother's death (10 months); but he may be withdrawn by her or by any one establishing a superior right to the guardianship.

"I am, &c.  
(signed) "H. Wynyard,  
"Lieutenant Colonel Commandant."

"To the Rev. John Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown."

On the following day, 3d March 1865, I wrote to the Commandant, as follows:

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brought to Protestant service of any kind until after his mother's death, although, as I stated before, he was sent (whether with or without the knowledge of the mother I cannot say) for some short time, a few weeks or months at most, to a Protestant school. At least, if he were brought to Protestant service, it was unknown to his brother John.

"Now I really cannot understand how it happened that, in an institution like the Hibernian School, which is not a charitable institution in the strict sense, but one supported out of the taxes of the country, to provide for the support of the orphan children of soldiers, a child baptized in the Catholic Church, brought up in the Catholic Church, a regular attendant, considering his tender years, at the Franciscan church at Corfu, and Dominican church, Limerick, the son of a Catholic soldier, who, by his good conduct, raised himself to one of the highest positions to which a non-commissioned officer can attain, and who died an edifying death as a Catholic, whilst away on a foreign station in the service of his country, and whose mother was a professing Catholic at the time of her application for the admission of her child into the Hibernian School, should be registered as a Protestant on his entrance into the same Hibernian School some 10 months after his mother's death.

"But supposing for a moment that the authorities of the Hibernian School were deceived in this matter by the representations of some surviving Protestant relative, I trust that you, gentleman, as governors of the institution, will rectify this mistake, by ordering this poor child to be registered as a Catholic, particularly as I forward herewith a copy of a communication from John O'Callaghan, the brother of Joseph O'Callaghan, and consequently his nearest male relative alive, in which he expresses, not only his wish, but also his "determination of having his brother Joseph O'Callaghan, now in the Hibernian School, educated and brought up in the Roman Catholic Church," the faith in which Joseph was baptized and educated, the faith which John himself has ever professed, and at present professes, and also the faith in which their father lived and died.

"I have, &c.  
(signed) "John Leonard, C. C.,  
"Royal Hibernian Military School.  
"Phoenix Park, Dublin."

"P.S.—I am prepared to submit for your inspection the original of John O'Callaghan's communication, as also the baptismal certificate of Joseph O'Callaghan, and I am quite willing to appear before you and to give you any further information in my power. I have requested the Commandant to forward herewith the letters I have addressed to him on the subject. I have now only to request, in case you consider the above data insufficient to grant my request regarding the change in the registration of this child's religion, you will at once hold a public investigation into the matter, and that you will give me notice of it.

(signed) "J. L."

Copy of enclosure to above.

"New Barracks, Limerick,  
7 February 1865.

"I, John O'Callaghan, do hereby express to you, Rev. Cornelius Conway, Roman Catholic curate,

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"To the Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

"St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
3 March 1865.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, relative to the registration of the child Joseph O'Callaghan as a Protestant, in which you state 'that the governors have reconsidered the case, and cannot alter the registry, which they still approve under all the circumstances. You also state that 'the boy (a total orphan) was handed over to the school by a person who declared herself (before a magistrate) his guardian, and with whom he had lived ever since his mother's death (10 months); but he may be withdrawn by her or by any one establishing a superior right to the guardianship.'

"Now I have to request, in the first place, and in the name of John O'Callaghan, the brother and nearest male relative alive of the said Joseph O'Callaghan, that the latter be exempted from the rule of attending Protestant service, and that he receive no religious instruction of any kind from this date, until the matter be finally settled, as from the tenor of the letter received from you this morning there is at least reason to doubt of the correctness of the registration of the child's religion. Secondly, I request that I may be permitted to see the admission-papers of his brother Joseph, in order that I may be able to inform him upon whose authority his brother has been registered as a Protestant, and upon what grounds this claim of guardianship rests, or that copies of these papers be furnished to me, or to John O'Callaghan; as otherwise it will be difficult for him to make out his superior claim of guardianship, if he be kept in ignorance who his rival is, and upon what foundation her claims are made; and, thirdly, I have to ask you, that the child 'Joseph O'Callaghan' will not be handed over to the person who put the child into the Hibernian School as guardian of said child Joseph O'Callaghan. I shall be engaged in the Hibernian School chapel to-morrow (Saturday) from 9 to 11 o'clock, when I hope you will find it your convenience to send me an answer (in writing) to this letter, as it is of the utmost importance to have the matter settled at once.

"I have, &c.  
(signed) "John Leonard, C.C.  
"Royal Hibernian Military School."

The receipt of this letter was merely acknowledged as follows:—

"Sir,

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your letter of yesterday, and remain,

"Yours, &c.

(signed) "H. Wynyard,  
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

"Rev. J. Leonard,  
St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown."

On 5 September 1865, I received a letter, dated Cork, 4 September 1865, and signed by a person named "Michael Callaghan." This person stated, 1st, That he is the grand-uncle of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan, now in the Hibernian School:

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curate, St. Mary's, my firm and fixed determination of having my brother Joseph O'Callaghan, now in the Hibernian School, educated and brought up in the Roman Catholic Church and faith, as I myself profess, as was also my father's.

"Hoping, sir, that these my intentions will be put into effect,

"I am, &c.

(signed) "John O'Callaghan,  
"29th Foot, Limerick.

Witnesses,

"Rev. Cornelius Conway.

"J. W. Carr, Army Schoolmaster."

The following is Extract from the Minute Book of the Committee, 2d March 1865—(now produced).

"The Commandant will acknowledge the receipt of the Rev. J. Leonard's communication of the 1st instant, relative to the registration of boy Joseph O'Callaghan as a Protestant, and inform him that they have reconsidered the case, and cannot alter the registry, which they still approve, under all the circumstances.

"The boy (a total orphan) was handed over to the school by a person who declared herself (before a magistrate) his guardian, and with whom he had lived (10 months) ever since his mother's death; but he may be withdrawn by her, or by any person establishing a superior right to the guardianship."

To which effect I wrote to Mr. Leonard on 2d March (as given in page 12 of the Appeal) [see p. 47], and on the 4th I received the rejoinder of the 3d March (as given at pages 12 and 13 of the Appeal) [see opposite], from which date until 31st October on application for the withdrawal of boy Joseph O'Callaghan, nor any claim to the guardianship of him, had been preferred here; but on the latter date a memorial, signed "Michael Callaghan," and Mr. Leonard's printed Appeal (now under report) reached me for the governors, and I submitted them to the committee next day, together with a declaration signed "Michael Callaghan" (received that morning, 1st November); and the following orders were entered on the minutes (now produced).

"Royal Hospital, 1st November 1865. Copy of the declaration to be sent to the person who, as guardian, entered the boy at the school, requiring her to show cause (if any), with as little delay as possible, why he should not be given up to the person now claiming him, and if she intends to dispute said Michael Callaghan being the lawful guardian, to state the grounds. If disputed, the opinion of the solicitor to the institution to be obtained, and the case submitted to the annual Board.

"The printed Appeal is referred to the Commandant for report, with which it will be laid before the next general meeting of governors."

Copy of Michael Callaghan's memorial is at page 4 of the "Appeal." (See p. 41.)

Copy of Declaration above referred to is annexed, p. 49.

"Petty



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School: 2dly, That the father was a Catholic; 3dly, That every one of the father's relations were Catholics; 4thly, That he did not wish the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, to be reared as a Protestant; 5thly, He asks my advice how he is to succeed in withdrawing the boy from the Protestant Hibernian School, as the poor man but too truly calls it; 6thly, He states, that if I can reclaim him from there that I may keep him in one of the orphan asylums in Dublin, or send him home to Cork to me" (him) "where I shall do for him, for I really cannot see or understand what claim the Government of England can have upon the orphans of deceased soldiers." The above is an extract, faithfully copied from the letter itself; and I now express my willingness to appear before you, gentlemen, on the occasion of your annual meeting, or upon any other occasion, and submit the original letter for your inspection. This letter was received from a person whom I never saw before he wrote to me, nor have I ever yet seen him. But lest I should not attend to the matter, he referred me to Mr. Maguire, member of Parliament for Cork, and to a Catholic clergyman in Cork, and sent by the same post a copy of the "Cork Examiner," Wednesday, March 29, 1865, which contains a letter dated London, March 27, 1865, and signed with the initials J. C., but the writer of which enclosed his name and address to the editor of the "Cork Examiner," relative to this very case of the child, Joseph O'Callaghan.

In this letter the writer states that he was surprised to learn by "the speech of Mr. Maguire on the Hibernian School that one of the children of the late Colour Serjeant O'Callaghan, 9th Regiment, who died at Corfu, was entered in that Government Soldier Orphan School, as a Protestant." 2dly, That he knew Colour Serjeant O'Callaghan. 3dly, That he not only knew him to be a Catholic, but that he was, moreover, a very intelligent and zealous Roman Catholic. 4thly, That he was a most active member of a committee for keeping the chapel of St. Francis in good repair. 5thly, That the father was so anxious about the proper and thoroughly Catholic education of his children, that he wished, whilst at Corfu, to remove his eldest boy from the Regimental School. 6thly, That the mother was a regular attendant at mass at Corfu, even after her husband's death. 7thly, That he saw with the mother at mass, and afterwards at catechism, the child, the very boy, I believe, who is now kept from mass and Catholic catechism, and obliged to attend at the Protestant service and learn the Protestant catechism in the Hibernian School. 8thly, "I write this," he adds, "as it places the family of O'Callaghan as Roman Catholic beyond all doubt. Anything else respecting them I know not."

Here now is a letter written in London, and addressed to a public journalist in Cork, and from a person unconnected with the family, and altogether unknown to me, and who at least ought to be considered an impartial witness in the case. I have preserved the paper in which the letter appeared, and will attend your meeting, gentlemen, and produce it if required, by giving me a day's, or even a few hours' notice of your wishes on this matter, as I wrote on the 26th instant to the Commandant, asking him to inform me of the day of your meeting, in order that I

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"Petty Sessions, Ireland, Act 1851, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93 (Form A a), Solemn Declaration.

"Michael Callaghan, Complainant,  
Governors Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, Defendants.

"Petty Sessions, District of Cork, County of City of Cork.

"I, Michael Callaghan, of 29 Phillips-lane, off Main-street, Cork, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I believe myself to be the grand-uncle, by the father's side, of Joseph O'Callaghan, now, or until lately at least, a pupil of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin; and I hereby declare that I believe myself to be the nearest male relative alive in this country, and of age to act as his legal guardian, his brother John being still a minor; and I hereby express my readiness to receive, and care and support the said child, Joseph O'Callaghan, son of the late Colour Serjeant John Joseph O'Callaghan, 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Infantry; and I hereby claim the said child, Joseph O'Callaghan, from the Governors of the said Hibernian Military School, who received charge of the said child in January of the present year 1865.

"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true; and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

"Made and subscribed before me, this 31st day of October, in the year 1865.

(signed) "Wm. Lumley Perrier,  
Justice of the said County of Cork.

(signed) "Michael O'Callaghan."

Copy of Michael O'Callaghan's declaration was accordingly sent to Esther O'Callaghan, and a memorial and a declaration, of which the following are copies, were received in reply (originals now produced.)

"The memorial of Esther O'Callaghan prayeth that the Board of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, will retain and keep said child Joseph O'Callaghan in same school, and will in nowise suffer such child to be given up to Michael O'Callaghan, for the reasons given in the enclosed declaration made by said Esther O'Callaghan.

"And memorialist will ever pray.

(signed) "Esther O'Callaghan.

"Kinsale, 4 November 1865."

"Petty Sessions, Ireland, Act 1851, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93 (Form A. d.) Solemn Declaration.

"Petty Sessions, District of Kinsale, County of Cork.

"I, Esther O'Callaghan, of Kinsale, in said county



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may have all these documents at hand, and ready to produce at a few hours' notice, should you, gentlemen, require them.

I have the honour, moreover, to forward herewith a memorial, placed in my hands for presentation to the Board of Governors from the person alluded to above as having written to me in September last, who claims to be the granduncle of the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, in which memorial he states that he is willing to undertake the guardianship of the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, as being the nearest male relative alive, and of age to act as guardian, John O'Callaghan, the brother of Joseph, being still a minor. That John O'Callaghan would readily consent to this arrangement, if such were necessary, is pretty clear from the document which John O'Callaghan addressed to the Rev. Cornelius Conway, a copy of which has already been given in this communication. As, therefore, the Committee of Governors have expressed their willingness that the child may be withdrawn from the school by any person having a superior claim to the guardianship over the person who put the child into the school, I think this person, who claims to be the nearest male relative, and who asserts that he is a granduncle of the child by the father's side, has a right to the child at once, or at least has established a claim that he should be informed who the person is who claims a nearer relationship, and upon what grounds these claims rest, and that a proper place and time be appointed for a full investigation into the respective claims of each, and that I, as his representative, should be furnished beforehand with copies of the application papers, and of all other documents, now in your possession relative to this case, as I have freely furnished you, gentlemen, with copies of all the portions of the documents in my possession, which I considered of service to you in coming to a fair and impartial decision with regard to the correct religious registration of this child, Joseph O'Callaghan; and I am prepared to furnish the originals should you require them.

I have now trespassed too long on your patience, but I thought it only right to put before the Board of Governors all the circumstances of this rather extraordinary case, for this reason:—that I do not think that the members of the Committee of Governors are wholly to blame in this matter, as the child entered in January, about the middle of it, I believe, and the child was registered a Protestant before the 31st of the same month, and probably—indeed, I might almost say, certainly—attended Protestant service, and Protestant religious instruction, before the Committee of Governors expressed a wish as to the religious registration of the child at all, the Committee having settled that point only on the 1st of February, whilst the child was registered on or before the 31st of January, if the written statements made by the Commandant in his letter of the 31st of January, and his verbal statement made in his office on February the 4th, be both correct.

I have just called this case a most extraordinary one; and I think that you, gentlemen, will admit that I have not done so without good reason when I recall to your memories the simple facts of the case. It is quite certain—1st, That the father of Joseph O'Callaghan was a Catholic. 2ndly, That his mother was a Catholic from the time

county, married woman, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the grandaunt, by the mother's side, of Joseph O'Callaghan, now at the Hibernian Military School, Dublin; and that his late mother, Anne O'Callaghan, who died in the house in which I live, at Market-lane, Kinsale, on her dying bed, sent for the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the Protestant clergyman of Kinsale, and in my presence expressed her strongest wishes to him that her two children, said Joseph O'Callaghan, and another son, who now resides with me, should be brought up in the Protestant religion; and I further solemnly declare that the maternal aunt of the said Joseph O'Callaghan, who is of the Protestant religion, is about to come to this country from America very shortly to see after said Joseph O'Callaghan and his brother, as she has informed by letter.

"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true; and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(signed) "*Esther O'Callaghan.*"

"Made and subscribed before me, this 4th day of November, in the year 1865.

(signed) "*John S. Bird,*  
Justice of said county."

I have also to state that I received on 4th November instant, a memorial, of which the following is a copy, from John O'Callaghan, 2/9th Foot, on the same subject.

(Original produced.)

"To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

"Gentlemen,

"I, John O'Callaghan, of the 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment of Infantry, respectfully memorial your Honourable Board, to allow my brother, Joseph O'Callaghan, to be taken in charge by my granduncle Michael O'Callaghan, of 39, Phillips-lane, Cork, as I believe him to be the nearest male relative alive, living in this country, of my deceased father, as I myself am a minor.

"I take this opportunity of informing your Honourable Board, firstly, that my father was always a Roman Catholic. Secondly, that my mother practised her duties as a Catholic as long as I remember. Thirdly, that I myself, as well as all my brothers, were baptized and educated in the Roman Catholic Church. Fourthly, that my mother told me that she wished my brother Joseph to be entered in the Hibernian School as a Protestant. And sixthly, I believe that my granduncle will be kind to my brother, and will educate him in the religion of my father, as my poor mother wished.

(signed) "*J. O'Callaghan,*  
2/9th Regiment of Foot,  
Mullingar.

"2 or 3 November 1865.

"Witnesses.  
(signed) "*Michael Waters, C. C.,*  
Mullingar.  
"*Patrick M'Mahon, C. J.*"  
In

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time of her marriage up to the time, and even after the time, of her application to have her son admitted to the Hibernian School. 3rdly, That the boy Joseph was baptized as a Catholic. 4thly, That all the children of this marriage were baptized as Catholics. 5thly, That the father was even a remarkably zealous and practical Catholic. 6thly, That so anxious was he to have his children reared as good Catholics, that he consulted a friend about having his eldest boy removed from the Regimental School at Corfu. 7thly, That the mother practised her duties as a Catholic during her husband's lifetime, and even after his death, as she was seen receiving the Holy Communion in a Catholic church on the very last Sunday she spent in Corfu. 8thly, That she was seen also, after her husband's death, attending mass with her children by her side, even with the very boy now in the Hibernian School, and she was known to have been punctual in sending her children to learn their catechism in the public churches, according to the custom of children of their age. In a word, it is quite certain that she herself practised the duties of a Catholic, and caused her children to do the same, both during her husband's lifetime and even after his death, as long as she had her health to go out to a church, and to have a home of her own to shelter her children. 9thly, I have reason to believe that the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, was never at Protestant service during his mother's lifetime. If you, gentlemen, have evidence to the contrary, it is easy for you to produce it. 10thly, It is evident that this poor woman, at the time she applied, in 1863, for the admission of her son into the Hibernian School, wished him to be registered as a Catholic, and that, if admitted then, he should, as a matter of course, be registered as a Roman Catholic.

With these facts before me, I repeat, that it seems a most unaccountable thing that such a boy should, immediately on his entrance into the Hibernian School, and even before the Committee of Governors were consulted, be registered as a Protestant.

I think, therefore, that this is a case where a mistake was made in the first instance, and for which the Committee of Governors are scarcely accountable. I feel confident, however, that the gallant officer, now in the position of Commander of the Forces in Ireland, who is the Vice-President of the Institution, and who, as Vice-President, becomes to a great extent, at least, responsible for the well-being of the Institution, will have this matter thoroughly investigated, and thus by a fair and impartial inquiry into all the circumstances of this poor destitute orphan child's case (this total orphan as the Commandant styles him), will restore some degree of confidence to those Catholic soldiers who are at present serving their country, that, after death, their children shall not be deprived of the only legacy they can leave them, viz., the possession of the true Catholic faith, and thus remove the stigma which hangs over the management of the public charities of the country, as the author of the letter to the "Cork Examiner" expresses it. "There must," says he, "be something radically wrong about the ministration of the funds and public charities of the country in Ireland, if it be the case that the child of a man like O'Callaghan, who died abroad and in the harness and service of his country, is really educated as a Protestant. Who more helpless and dependent upon the Government than the soldier's orphan?"

What would be said if the Turkish Government caused the children of Greeks, so circumstanced, to be educated as Turks? Believing it only requires inquiry to be remedied, and recommending this poor orphan child's case to your most serious consideration,

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Leonard, C. C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin.

*P. S.*—As the annual meeting of the Governors may be held on any day between the 1st and 30th day of November, I wrote to the Commandant on the 26th instant, asking him to inform me of the day and hour, and place, of annual meeting of the governors in November next, and also requesting, at the same time, to be furnished with a list of the Governors, as I had business of the utmost importance to bring under the notice of the Board of Governors. Now, as the Commandant in his reply neither gave me the information asked for, nor did he hold out any hope that he would do so, as you yourselves may perceive from the copy of his note, or rather memorandum, which I herewith append—

"Royal Hibernian Military School,  
"Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
"27 October 1865.

"The Commandant begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Rev. John Leonard's letter of the 26th instant," there was no other  
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In regard to the *P. S.* at page 17 of the Appeal (*see* opposite), I conceived that the Reverend John Leonard had no right to require such a list of Governors, and their official or private addresses, and the precise day, and hour, and place of meeting, as he asked on the 26th October.

I have always declined to announce such matters to anyone (unless ordered, and except in courtesy when asked verbally), and I have in reference to similar requests on former occasions, informed Mr. Leonard, that although there are certain specified periods for the meetings as enjoined by the Charter (of which he has copy), I can submit matters of importance to the Governors at any moment; and I am the prescribed medium of communication between the Governors and all persons belonging to, or attached to, this institution.

In conclusion, allow me to recapitulate the circumstances, which, I submit, warrant the bringing up of Joseph O'Callaghan, as a Protestant, in the Royal Hibernian Military School, until a right to withdraw him therefrom be legally established by the party claiming it.

G 2

On

## RETURN RELATING TO THE

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course left to me but to close the above appeal at once and forward it, lest the annual meeting of the full board of Governors should be held before I had received further evidence, expected by every post, concerning the above case; and I have now only to add, that on this account the subject has not, as yet, been exhausted.

30 October 1865.

*J. L.*

On the printed admission ticket sent for a boy who has lost father or mother, it is stated, as one of the conditions of his being received, "that a memorandum" of the religious faith in which the surviving parent wishes the boy brought up in the school should be furnished."

When the boy has neither father nor mother alive the guardian is required to furnish such memorandum.

The reported guardian with whom Joseph O'Callaghan had lived since his mother's death (10 months) furnished for him a declaration, in which she the said guardian not only notified her own wishes on the subject, but, at the same time, afforded the strongest assurance that could be given, under the circumstances, of the wishes of the surviving parent to the moment of death; the boy himself freely consenting then, and now, to those wishes.

(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School,  
10 November 1865.

Submitted to General Board of Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School, at the Royal Hospital, this day, but not received; consideration deferred till 2d January 1866.

(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

(B.)

COPY of MEMORANDUM of REPORT by Commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School, on pages 19 to 26 inclusive of Addenda to Mr. Leonard's Appeal of 30th October 1865; (rendered to General Meeting of Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School, on the 2d January 1866.)

[This is also Copy of the Enclosure to the Commandant's Letter, 9th January 1866, to the Under Secretary, Ireland.]

ADDENDA to APPEAL of the Rev. *J. Leonard.*

## LETTER No. 5.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
2 November 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which you state that you are directed by the Commandant to inform me, in reply to my letter of the 30th of the same month, that he would lay it, together with my printed "Appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School," and the memorial of Michael O'Callaghan, before the committee to-morrow—(Wednesday, 1 November 1865).

You may remember that, immediately after the post reached the Hibernian School on yesterday morning, I waited on you, and handed you the original of a "declaration," just received by that morning's post, made by Michael O'Callaghan, granduncle of the boy Joseph O'Callaghan, before a magistrate of the county of Cork, of which the following is a true copy:—

Petty Sessions Ireland Act, 1851, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

(Form Ad.)

## SOLEMN DECLARATION.

Michael Callaghan, Complainant.

Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin, Defendants.

} Petty Sessions, District of Cork.  
} County of the City of Cork.

I, Michael Callaghan, of 29 Phillip's-lane, off Main-street, Cork, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I believe myself to be the granduncle, by the father's side, of Joseph O'Callaghan, now, or until lately at least, a pupil of the Royal Hibernian Military School,



School, Phoenix Park, Dublin; and I hereby declare that I believe myself to be the nearest male relative alive in this country, and of age, to act as his legal guardian, his brother John being still a minor; and I hereby express my willingness to receive and care and support the said child Joseph O'Callaghan, son of the late Color Serjeant John Joseph O'Callaghan, 2d Battalion of 9th Regiment of Infantry. And I hereby claim the said child Joseph O'Callaghan from the governors of the said Hibernian School, who received charge of the said child in January of the present year, 1865.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, chapter 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(signed) *Michael Callaghan.*

Made and subscribed before me, this 31st day of October, in the year 1865.

(signed) *Wm. Lumly Perrier,*  
Justice of said County of Cork.

You may remember, also, that I asked you to read that declaration, after having read the memorial of Michael O'Callaghan, and before reading the "Appeal to the Governors." You will probably also recollect that you promised "you would do so with pleasure."

I confess, therefore, that I was somewhat surprised this morning at receiving your letter, dated yesterday (November 1st, 1865), which runs as follows:—

" Sir,

" Royal Hibernian Military School,  
1 November 1865.

" Your letter of the 26th ultimo to the commandant, requesting him to forward to you at his earliest convenience a list of the governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and their official or private addresses, and that he will let you know the precise day and hour, and place of annual meeting of the board of governors, as soon as the day is fixed, having been submitted to the committee, they have directed me to inform you that, when you have any representation to make respecting the management of the institution, you should prefer it to the commandant, and should his decision thereon not be considered satisfactory, you can appeal to the governors; but your letter, if addressed to them, must be sent (unsealed) through the commandant.

" I have, &c.  
(signed) " *Thomas Speedy*, Major, Secretary,  
Royal Hibernian Military School."

I have just said above that I was rather surprised this morning at receiving the letter of which the above is a true copy; and for the following reasons: 1st, You do not state whether the commandant fulfilled his promise (as contained in your letter of the 31st ultimo) of bringing my letter of the 30th ultimo, as well as the memorial of Michael Callaghan, and my printed "Appeal to the Governors," under the notice of the committee on yesterday. 2dly, You are silent whether there was any informality in my sending the Appeal, &c. to you for presentation to the board of governors. 3dly, If so, whether I should go through the form of sending, unsealed, the "Memorial" and "Appeal" to the commandant, as the committee of governors have directed in your letter of the 1st instant. If so, I have to request that you will return to me the "Memorial" and "Appeal," and I will wait on the commandant, and put them unsealed into his own hand, or without a cover at all, if he so pleases, as I think from my letter to you of the 30th ultimo it is pretty plain that I have not kept anything secret from him in this matter. Now, I have to request that you will inform me by return of post, and in the order in which these questions are put, 1st, Whether you received, with my letter of the 30th ultimo, a small parcel containing 25 copies of a printed appeal to the governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, in addition to one copy of same appeal, enclosed in same cover as my letter to you of the 30th ultimo, which letter was addressed to you in your official capacity as secretary of the institution. If so, you will please inform me, 2dly, whether you have complied with my request of sending, on Tuesday last, by hand or post, one copy of said appeal to each of the governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, one to the commandant, one to Serjeant Major Irving, and one to the person who put the child Joseph O'Callaghan into the Royal Hibernian Military School; and you will also be good enough to furnish me with the names, at least, of the persons who were thus supplied at my request. Of course I don't wish to press for their addresses if these parties have any objection to my knowing even their official residences. I will also trouble you to have left for me at the vestry of the chapel of the institution, on Saturday next, the 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M., any copies now in your possession which have not been distributed, as I have requested in my letter of the 30th ultimo. I have to request, also, that you will inform me, 3dly, Whether my letter of the 30th ultimo, my printed appeal to the governors, and the memorial and declaration of Michael O'Callaghan, or any of them, were brought under the notice of the committee of governors, or whether they have been kept back for the usual annual meeting of the board of governors, held each year in November, according to the charter of the institution granted by Her present Most



Gracious Majesty. (*See Rules and Regulations of the Royal Hibernian Military School, pages 11, 12.*)

Hoping you will pardon the length of this letter, which I address to you as secretary of the institution, that you may submit it to the commandant,

To Major Speedy, Secretary,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

*P.S.*—I have also to request that you will inform the Commandant, that I, as representative of Michael Callaghan, whose declaration you received on yesterday, have now to request of him for the last time, 1st., that the boy, Joseph O'Callaghan, be at once sent to hospital; 2dly, that he be there kept from reading all books of a religious nature; 3rdly, that he be exempt from attendance at Protestant service and Protestant catechism; and, 4thly, that no person whatsoever, connected or unconnected with the institution, shall be permitted to speak to him on the subject of religion, unless in my presence, as there are now, at least, very strong grounds for doubting whether he was correctly registered as to religion on his admission into the Hibernian School.

*J. L.*

LETTER No. 6.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Saturday, 11. 30 A.M.,  
4 November 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the hospital serjeant refused to allow me to see the hospital register this morning. He also, in reply to a question put by me, told me that the hospital register was in the office.

May I trouble you, therefore, to ask the commandant, whether I have permission to see the hospital register, and, if so, where it may be found, when I may think it necessary to look over it?

I now enclose to you a memorial to the Governors from John O'Callaghan, brother of Joseph O'Callaghan, which you will please to put unsealed into the commandant's hands for presentation to the board of governors as soon as possible; and I respectfully request that copies of it be at once forwarded to all the members of the board to whom copies of my "Appeal" were sent.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C., R.H.M.S.*

To Major Speedy, Secretary,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

(1.) *P.S.*—Since I commenced this letter, yours of this day (4th November 1865) has come to hand by messenger. It is not a full reply to my letter of the 2d inst., as it omits all mention of the "postscript" of that letter, as well as to my inquiry concerning my letter to you of the 30th of October 1865.

*J. L.*

MEMORIAL of *John O'Callaghan*, Brother of  
*Joseph O'Callaghan*.

"To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

"Mullingar, 3 November 1865.

"Gentlemen,

"I, JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, of the 2d battalion of 9th Regiment of Infantry, respectfully memorial

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
2 January 1866.

MEMORANDUM of REPORT \* by the Commandant on sundry printed pages (numbered 19 to 26 inclusive), personally handed by the Reverend John Leonard to the Governors in General Meeting at the Royal Hospital, on 10th November 1865.

(\* Rendered to the Governors in General Meeting 2d January 1866, pursuant to Order of Committee, held 1st December 1865.)

(1.) In these pages the first sentence I can take observation is that at the foot of page 22 (*see opposite*); the preceeding matter will be found explained in what follows, as far as I can contrive, and as far, perhaps, as the meeting will require.

In this letter of Major Speedy's (4th November 1865, copy below), no reference was made to Mr. Leonard's letter of 2d November; Major Speedy wrote in reply to enquiries which Mr. Leonard made of him, in person, at 10 A.M., on 4th November, in the office.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
4 November 1865.

Sir,

IN reply to your inquiries of this morning, I am desired by the Commandant to inform you that your printed appeal to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School was submitted on 1st instant to the committee, who directed it

*Appeal of the Rev. J. Leonard.*

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memorial your Honourable Board to allow my brother, Joseph O'Callaghan, to be taken in charge by my granduncle, Michael Callaghan, of 39, Phillip's-lane, Cork, as I believe him to be the nearest male relative alive (living in this country) of my deceased father, as I myself am a minor. I take this opportunity also of informing your Honourable Board, firstly, that my father was always a Roman Catholic; secondly, that my mother practised her duties as a Catholic as long as I remember; thirdly, that I myself, as well as all my brothers, were baptised and educated in the Roman Catholic Church; fourthly, that my mother told me that she wished my brother Joseph to be entered in the Hibernian School as a Roman Catholic; fifthly, that I was surprised to hear that he was entered in the Hibernian School as a Protestant; and, sixthly, I believe that my granduncle will be kind to my brother, and will educate him in the religion of my father, as my poor mother wished.

"Second Batt. 9th Regt. of Foot.  
(signed) "J. O'Callaghan,

"Witnesses, Michael Waters, c.c., Mullingar,  
Patrick M'Mahon, t.c."

it to be circulated to the other Governors, and laid before the annual general meeting.

Michael Callaghan's (or O'Callaghan's) memorial was also submitted, and a communication, by the committee's instructions, has been made to him in reply.

The declaration you handed me was also submitted.

I am, &c.  
(signed) Thomas Speedy, Major,  
Adjutant and Secretary

To the Rev. John Leonard,  
&c. &c. &c.

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REPLY of the Lord Lieutenant to letter of the 31st ultimo.

"Sir,

Dublin Castle, 3 November 1865.

"I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and enclosure, and I am to acquaint you, that the same have been transmitted to the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School for their report.

"I am, &c.  
(signed) "Thomas Larcom.

"The Rev. John Leonard, St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown."

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LETTER No. 7.

Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 7 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you state, that you are directed by the commandant to acquaint me, that he cannot allow me to examine the registers of the institution.

I have now, therefore, to request that you will ask the commandant if I have permission to see the daily hospital report furnished to the public office by the hospital serjeant for the information of the officers of the institution.

In the same letter you mention, that the commandant cannot undertake to have copies of John O'Callaghan's memorial to the Governors, relative to the guardianship of his brother Joseph, made and sent to individual Governors, as I have requested.

You will be good enough, therefore, to inform the commandant, that I will be most happy to have copies of the same memorial made and sent to individual members of the board of governors, if he will be so kind as to furnish me with either the private or official addresses of the governors, as I consider it a matter of the utmost importance that the individual members of the board should be provided with all the important evidence relative to the case, in order that they may have the materials before them (even previous to the meeting of the board), which will enable them to come to an honest, a fair, and an impartial decision in a matter, in which the eternal interests of a poor, destitute, helpless, total orphan child are so closely wound up.

I have (in the last place), to call your attention to the fact, that your letter of yesterday's date is silent regarding the postscript of my letter of the 4th instant. In order, therefore, to prevent further mistakes, I have now to repeat, first, that you will ask the commandant for his instructions relative to the hospital report; secondly, relative to the

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addresses of the governors; thirdly, relative to my letter of the 30th ultimo, viz., whether it was submitted to the Committee of Governors on Wednesday, 1st instant; and, fourthly, regarding my request to have Joseph O'Callaghan exempted from attendance at Protestant service and religious instruction, &c.

I have, &amp;c.

*John Leonard, C.C., R.H.M.S.*

To Major Speedy, Secretary, Royal Hibernian Military School.

*P.S.*—I forward herewith, as you requested (on yesterday evening, near the Magazine, Phoenix Park), the original of Michael Callaghan's "declaration," which, however you will please return, according to promise, at your earliest convenience.

*J. L.*

8 November 1865.

1.30 p.m., Royal Hibernian Military School.

(2.) NOTE.—On this morning, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., I called at the public office of the institution, and having seen Major Speedy, I put a proof sheet of the above letter into his hand, and called his attention to the memorandum, written and signed by me in the interior of the envelope, which ran as follows:—

## MEMORANDUM.

"Please excuse the enclosed, as it is only a proof sheet. Not knowing the day the Governors will meet, I am afraid to delay it. I will send you a clean copy in a few days. However, as it is a matter of importance, you will please submit the enclosed as it is to the commandant.

(signed) "*J. Leonard, C.C.*"

"Royal Hibernian Military School."

"7 November 1865."

Major Speedy at first refused to take the letter, because it was not written, but printed. I replied at once, "If you wish to put the trouble of writing it upon me, I will, of course, do so." At the same time I told him that I had a letter from the Castle, in which it was stated that it was not necessary to send forward a document in writing when it was authorised by a short note signed by myself. And I can now add, that he (Major Speedy) himself received a letter from me, dated Nov. 2d., although printed, and merely authorised as follows: "With Rev. J. Leonard's compliments," written on the interior of the envelope. Why, therefore, he refused to do to-day what he actually did on Saturday last, I cannot, of course, explain. However, that he has refused to receive the letter is pretty evident from the following memorandum, received at about 12.15 p.m. this day (8th Nov. 1865), as explained by the commandant:

## MEMORANDUM.

"The Rev. J. Leonard's printed proof of a letter, not rendered to me, to whom it is addressed (for the commandant), and the declaration, are herewith returned.

"The commandant cannot receive documents intended for the governors in this irregular shape, nor can Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard undertake for a certainty to return any paper that he has to lay before them.

"By order,

"8 November 1865."

"*Thos. Speedy, Major, Sec., and Adj.*"

(3.) At first sight, this memorandum seemed quite unintelligible to me; for, having put the printed letter into Major Speedy's own hand, I could not well imagine how the same person could, 25 minutes afterwards, write as follows: "The Rev. J. Leonard's printed proof of a letter, not rendered to me, to whom it is addressed," &c., &c., and I therefore, at once, sent for Serjeant Major Irving, who brought the letter and memorandum, &c., &c., to me, and who was so particular about them, that he actually walked up to the very altar of the chapel to hand them to me, where I was engaged giving instructions to

(2.) I beg to lay before the general meeting the original envelope and memorandum where-with Mr. Leonard endeavoured on the morning of 8th November to have submitted to me, by the Secretary to the Institution, a printed proof of what purported to be copy of a letter dated 7th November, which letter had not been rendered in original (and in point of fact, was not written until the afternoon of the 8th, as may be seen by the date of the "P.S.").

I trust that the general meeting, in weighing my proceedings in these matters, will bear in mind that all this complicated series of letters, memoranda, proofs, and printed communications, embracing various subjects, was poured in upon me when a case of the first importance was under consideration, and at a time of year when other urgent duties were pressing, so that interruption could not fail to embarrass me extremely.

(3.) I am sure there is no person who would be more careful than the serjeant-major to avoid giving cause of offence in any place of worship; but the fact is, that, seeing Mr. Leonard, sitting reading a book to the boys at religious instruction on the Wednesday in question, he never for a moment conceived there could be any harm in his walking up there, any more than if he had been an orderly serjeant on duty with the boys.

He accordingly delivered his dispatch; and Serjeant Gordon brought him word about half-an-hour after that Mr. Leonard wanted to see him at the back door of his chapel.

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the children, instead of giving them to the person who opened the chapel door for him. He came in a few minutes, accompanied by the commandant himself, who explained the word "rendered" to mean "given," but who would give no further information respecting it.

I confess I was then even still more surprised, and as I could only explain the matter by suspecting that the words "not rendered," must mean not correctly given, because printed, I sat down and copied the printed letter, and added this "note," and forwarded all in writing to Major Speedy, secretary of the institution, with the following notice relative to the declaration:

"The printed (original) declaration of Michael Callaghan, the governors can have at any time, but only on condition that it be returned to me within a reasonable time, which time the governors will please to specify when they are applying for the document itself.

"J. Leonard, C.C.,  
"Royal Hibernian Military School."

"8 November 1865, 2.30 p.m."

The serjeant-major asked my leave to go, and I thinking there was something in the matter, accompanied him.

Mr. Leonard came out to us at the back door, and, to my astonishment told me that he had sent for the serjeant-major to enquire the meaning of a word in Major Speedy's Memorandum, the word "rendered."

Mr. Leonard then asked me what it meant, and I replied, "Oh! Mr. Leonard, rendered, means given — or —"; and I was really so little prepared, that I could not find a better word at the moment; but Mr. Leonard forthwith began one of his cross-examinations of me, which, the serjeant-major being present, I thought it right civilly to evade; and I came away with the serjeant-major.

(signed) H. Wynyard,  
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

2 January 1866.

REPLY of Sir Hugh Rose to Letter of 30 October 1865.

"Reverend Sir,

"Royal Hospital, 8 November 1865.

"WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ult., Sir Hugh Rose begs me to say that he has no objection to your being present at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Royal Hibernian School, to be assembled here at noon on the 10th instant.

"I am, &c.

(signed) "O. T. Burne, Major,  
Officiating Military Secretary.

"The Rev. J. Leonard, C.C."

(C.)

COPY of MEMORANDUM of REPORT by Commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School, on Mr. Leonard's printed Letter of 16 November 1865 (rendered to General Meeting of Governors on 2 January 1866).

[This is also copy of enclosure to the Commandant's letter, 9 January 1866, to the Under Secretary, Ireland.]

\* LETTER from the Rev. John Leonard.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
2 January 1866.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., K.S.I., and other Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
16 November 1865.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge that I have just received from the Secretary of the Royal Hibernian Military School, two distinct communications of same date, 15 November 1865, under separate covers. The first is one which conveys to me in writing the decision which you, gentlemen, came to at your general meeting, on Friday, the 10th instant, relative to the case of the religious registration of the child, Joseph 308.

MEMORANDUM of Report by the Commandant on the Rev. John Leonard's printed reply of 16 November 1865 (received on 29th), to the Secretary's two letters of the 15th of that month.

[This report is rendered pursuant to order of Committee held on 1 December 1865.]

H



*Letter from the Rev. J. Leonard.**Report of Commandant.*

O'Callaghan, now an inmate of the Royal Hibernian Military School, of which institution you are Governors. The communication alluded to is couched in the following terms: "The Governors at their general meeting, held on the 10th instant, having had your appeal before them, I am directed to inform you that the merits of the case depend mainly upon the question of rightful guardianship, which is therefore to be referred for legal opinion. (signed) Thos. Speedy, Major, Secretary and Adjutant Royal Hibernian Military School." (1.) In reply, I have merely to remark, first, that it is now admitted that my appeal was actually considered by the governors on the 10th of November. Secondly, that the document was actually read, and discussed, at some time of that day before I was admitted to the board-room. Thirdly, that the governors not only considered my appeal, but that they had moreover come to their decision, before I was admitted to their meeting. Since, about five minutes after I was admitted, and, before the secretary read one line of the appeal in my presence, Sir Hugh Rose announced that we (the governors, I suppose he meant) "consider that this is a case for lawyers, rather than for us." Fourthly, it is now quite evident that the case brought under the notice of the governors in my printed appeal was considered either during the entire time, or, at least, during some portion of the hour and upwards that I was kept outside the board-room in the cold open corridor that surrounds the interior of the Royal Hospital; since the case was not discussed whilst I was in the board-room, nor could it have been discussed afterwards, as Sir Hugh Rose announced the decision to me verbally, as your chairman, before I was five minutes in the room. and most of the Governors left the room; before myself on the occasion referred to. Now it appears to me most unaccountable, that I should have been kept waiting outside the board-room for fully an hour after the time announced for the opening of the meeting; (2.) that I should, moreover, not be allowed to be present at the investigation held into the case, although I had asked for that favour in my letter to Sir Hugh Rose, 30 October 1865, and certainly attended there on that day, fully convinced that my request had been acceded to by Sir Hugh Rose in the letter of Major Burne, dated 8 November 1865; but in this it appears I was mistaken. Fifthly, it appears, to say the least of it, a matter that requires some explanation, that immediately after I was admitted to the board-room, Sir Hugh Rose directed Major Speedy to read "Mr. Leonard's Appeal," and that Major Speedy actually stood up to commence to read it, and would have gone through the form of reading it, and could it be that the governors would have gone through the form of considering it, although their verdict had been previously decided upon, only I happened to interrupt the solemn proceeding by asking permission to make a slight correction of one word in page 6, line 10, of the appeal, and to hand into the governors some eight pages of additional printed matter relative to the same case, in order that each governor might have all the evidence actually before him during the investigation of the case. My reason for saying that the circumstance of Major Speedy being desired to read the appeal requires some explanation is simply this, that it now appears from the communication received to-day, as well as from what occurred at the meeting of the Board, that the case was discussed, and considered, and the decision actually arrived at, during the time that I was excluded from the board-room, on Friday, the 10th instant. However, I feel confident that you, gentlemen, will give a full and reasonable explanation why this course was adopted, and thus remove any erroneous impressions which may have been left on my mind by what certainly appeared to me then, and still appears to me, a rather strange proceeding. Sixthly, now that it is quite certain that the case of the poor desolate orphan child, Joseph O'Callaghan, was actually under consideration on the day in question, it certainly does appear to me rather extraordinary that you would not take into consideration the additional evidence which I tendered to you immediately after my admission into the board-room, as possibly that additional evidence might have supplied matter for changing the opinion come to previous to my admission. However, I have no doubt but that you, gentlemen, governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, and officers holding

(1.) MAJOR SPEEDY'S letter quoted p. 1 (*see* opposite), cannot surely be construed as admitting that the "appeal was actually considered by the governors on the 10th of November."

At all events, the appeal was not then considered, in the sense Mr. Leonard implies.

A copy of his appeal had been given to each of the Committee of the Governors present on the 1st of November, and a copy had been sent to every other Governor on or before the 6th, and they had all, it may be supposed, read it; but it was actually not read before the Board on the 10th of that month.

(2.) The question of admitting Mr. Leonard to the board-room was entertained, and there was a very short discussion upon the chief subject of the appeal, when it was decided that the merits of the case depended mainly on the question of rightful guardianship pending a legal opinion, upon which the consideration of the appeal was, as it were, deferred.

Other business was transacted before the subject of Mr. Leonard's appeal was introduced.

There was no "investigation held into the case," properly speaking, during the meeting.

*Letter from the Rev. J. Leonard.*

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exalted rank in Her Majesty's service, will give satisfactory reasons for such a resolution regarding the non-consideration of such additional evidence then and there brought under your notice.

(3.) Now, with reference to the second letter of Major Speedy of yesterday's date, I have, in the first place to remark, that he does not at all correctly represent my statement, although, to a certain extent it may be said that he conveys the meaning of the statement I made on the occasion of the meeting of the Board relative to the admission of children into the Hibernian School, and on that account, I might simply reply to his letter, that I refuse to give a written proof of the statement which he attributes to me, and which he incorrectly alleges I made use of on the occasion referred to.

However, to show you, gentlemen, that I do not shrink from any statement made by me in the presence of the governors at the general meeting on the 10th instant, I will now furnish you with the statement I did make use of, and I will then proceed to give you the reasons why I made that statement on that occasion.

I will first describe the circumstances that elicited the statement alluded to, but not correctly expressed in Major Speedy's letter of the 15th instant. Sir Hugh Rose, in speaking of the admission of children into the Hibernian School, remarked, that in considering the question of the admission of children into the institution, the only points taken into consideration by the governors are, "the services of the father and the claims of the children, according to the order laid down for our guidance in the charter." To which I replied, "Such has not been the case in the admission of children up to this." This remark of mine was noticed by a governor, who sat immediately on my left, but whose name I do not know, all the governors being strangers to me, and he at once said, "These words should be noted down," in which all present seemed to join, and some other governor added, "That he should be called upon to prove that statement," or words to that effect, to which I replied, "I have made no statement here to-day that I am not prepared to stand by." I now appeal to you, gentlemen, if the foregoing be not a fair account of the whole occurrence. And now to the proof of my assertion.

In my idea, what I have to "substantiate in writing" is simply this, that there is something more taken into consideration in the admission of children into the Hibernian School than "the services of the father and the claims of the children," and I state, that it appears to me, that the religion of the applicant, or rather the religion in which the applicant shall probably be registered after his admission, has something to do with the admission of the children; and now I will state my reasons for forming that opinion.

(4.) The Royal Hibernian Military School, judging from its name, seems to me to be an institution intended for the reception of the children of Irish soldiers serving in the British army. If such be the case, I suppose all will admit, that considering the relative proportion of Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, there are at least three or probably four Roman Catholic Irishmen in the army for every one Protestant Irishman. But, supposing for a moment, that there are only two Roman Catholic Irish soldiers to every one Protestant Irish soldier, does it not appear strange, to say the least of it, that there are about two, and sometimes even more, Protestant children admitted into the Hibernian school for every one Roman Catholic child admitted; that is, the ratio of the admission of Protestant and Roman Catholic children into the Hibernian School, is precisely the very reverse of the number of Protestant and Roman Catholic Irishmen serving as soldiers in the

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(3.) The following is a copy of Major Speedy's letter here alluded to:—

"Royal Hibernian Military School,  
"Sir, 15 November 1865.

"With reference to your complaint made before the Board on the 10th instant, that in many cases soldiers' children, candidates for admission into the Hibernian School, were accepted because Protestant, whilst others were rejected because Roman Catholic, I am directed to request you will substantiate by written proof a statement which is as detrimental to the credit as opposed to the spirit and object of the institution.

"I have, &c.  
(signed) "T. B. Speedy,  
"Secretary and Adjutant, Royal  
"Hibernian Military School."

"To the Rev. John Leonard,  
&c. &c."

It is *verbatim* what the governors approved. The governors therefore considered that it correctly represented the meaning of Mr. Leonard's statement before them on the 10th November, and the remainder of this printed letter tends to confirm the correctness of that interpretation, for its statements and statistics are all urged to prove that "candidates for admission into the Hibernian School were accepted because Protestant, whilst others were rejected because Roman Catholic."

(4.) The object of the institution should not, surely, be judged of merely by the name (though even Mr. Leonard's inference from the name is questioned), but by the terms of the Royal Charter, which, at page 10 it will be seen, constitutes certain governors, "anything in the said former letters patent to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, to be one body, politic or corporate, in deed and in name, for the care of soldiers' children, by the name of the Royal Hibernian Military School," without any distinction being specified (in the said charter, 1846) as to the particular part of the British dominions wherein the soldiers may have been born or may be serving.

Since the Royal Hibernian Military School has been borne on the British Parliamentary Votes, or, at all events, since the receipt of the last Royal Charter (just quoted) the sons of British soldiers generally have been admitted without local distinction.

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British army. That this statement is correct, can be easily verified from the fact, that during the time of my chaplaincy, viz., from 1st of October 1859, to the present time, a period extending over six years, the greatest number of Catholic children in the institution at the same time was 137, or about one-third of the entire number on the roll of the school, viz., 410. Now how can it be possible that the Irish Protestant soldiers, being in a minority of one-third in the army, can regularly supply a majority of one-third of applicants with precisely the proper claims for admission into the Hibernian School over the Irish Catholic soldiers, if nothing be taken into account in considering the applications for admission but the "services of the father and the claims of the children," as Sir Hugh Rose expressed it on the day in question?

But, supposing for a moment that the Hibernian School is intended not merely for the children of Irish soldiers, but for the admission of children of all soldiers serving in Ireland, as some assert, still I say, it is a most extraordinary coincidence, that the balance of power, in the admission of children, is so regularly and evenly maintained, that there are two Protestant children provided with just the exact qualifications for admission for every one Catholic claimant. In point of fact, the very constitution of the school, as it is at present, and as it has been for years back, viz., that there have been always two Protestant children for every one Catholic child admitted, clearly proves, to my mind at least, that something more than the mere "services of the father and the claims of the children" have been considered in the admission of children, viz., the religion of the applicant. For, is it possible that Sir Hugh Rose, or any body of reasonable men like you, gentlemen, could expect me to believe that it is by the merest accident, or by the strong nature of their claims alone, that it has always happened, during the last six years, that the number of Catholic claimants entitled to admission were always about one-half of the number of Protestant claimants entitled to admission? Although such a coincidence may be possible, still it seems rather an extraordinary state of things; and, while that state of things exists, I do not imagine that you, gentlemen, will consider that I was guilty of any impropriety in making use of the expression referred to above. I might stop here, only I have a rather remarkable case in point, and one which was furnished to me in writing by a Catholic clergyman, not since I made the statement before the Board, but before I made it, viz., at about half-past 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the 10th instant, just as I was on my way to the Royal Hospital, to be present at the investigation of O'Callaghan's case, as, it appears, I foolishly imagined.

This clergyman was my predecessor in the chaplaincy of the Hibernian school. I quote his own words:—"John Doran had been entered as a Protestant (5.) during the lifetime of Major Speedy's predecessor, by his father, who was himself a Catholic, and died one. The boy, a day or two before leaving, came to the (Catholic) chapel, by the permission of the commandant, Colonel Colomb, granted in his office, in presence of Major Speedy and myself. The boy left in January 1859, and entered the 11th regiment of foot. —(signed) *P. Kelch, C.M.*" The same clergyman informed me, that Doran's father told him that his reason for putting his boy into the

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Mr. Leonard's premises here are therefore utterly fallacious.

In a return (copy produced) obtained by my predecessor, Colonel Mylins, from the Adjutant General's office on 9 July 1861, showing the religious denominations of the army—cavalry, artillery, engineers, and infantry (exclusive of men on passages and in colonial corps)—the numbers are—

Protestants - - - 153,587

Roman Catholics - - 58,394

so that as of my 410 boys at the date of Mr. Leonard's appeal there were—

Protestants - - 269

Roman Catholics - 133

Uncertain, not joined 8

in the school.

the proportion of these faiths was pretty much the same here as in the army.

Moreover, the fact that the number of Roman Catholic boys in the school when I became commandant in August 1861, was 124, and that the number of such boys was on one occasion during my period of office 113, and is now 133 (at date of appeal), tends to prove also, I submit, that Mr. Leonard has not grounds for stating that there is any extraordinary coincidence, &c.

All the above circumstances afford, in point of fact, proof that impartiality has been exercised.

It is not at all unlikely, however, that the proportion of Roman Catholic to Protestant boys here may be much changed, and even quite inverted; for there has been a gradual improvement in the status of the former.

When the institution was first established, 100 years ago, under the name of the "Hibernian Society," it was exclusively Protestant. Even until 1841 the children were educated as Protestants; and, not until 1846, when the last charter came in force, were such of the old rules as (in the opinion of the Roman Catholic clergy) practically excluded faithful Roman Catholics from the institution, formally abrogated.

Further liberal measures have been since then in progressive operation, and it can hardly be doubted that when the apprehensions and prejudices naturally consequent on former conditions shall have disappeared, the unfettered advantages of the institution will be better appreciated, and more extensively had recourse to, even than at present, by Roman Catholics; and the fact of the institution being in Ireland will then affect the number of their applications more than it does now.

(5.) By the father's petition (now produced) dated 3d June 1853, under which the boy John Doran was admitted, the governors can see that the father and mother were Protestant. The boy is therein certified, by a Roman Catholic clergyman, as having been baptized a Roman Catholic, and by a Protestant clergyman, as having always been brought up as a Protestant.

There is no record or remembrance here of John Doran having attended the Roman Catholic chapel at the school. He was confirmed as a



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school as a Protestant was, because he was told by Major Speedy's predecessor, that "there was no vacancy for him as a Catholic"; and, consequently, it follows, that I had reason to believe that more than "the services of the father and the claims of the children" have been taken into consideration in the admission of children previous to the 10th of November 1865, which is the substance of my statement in reply to Sir Hugh Rose's assertion concerning the admission of children into the Hibernian school, viz., that the only thing taken into consideration by the governors are "the services of the father and the claims of the children"; to which I replied: "Such has not been the case in the admission of children up to this."

But now with regard to the boy O'Callaghan, the case actually under investigation when I made the statement referred to, but not correctly expressed in Major Speedy's second letter of the 15th instant, I shall be as concise as the importance of the subject will permit; but I trust that the few remarks that I shall make shall be found to contain satisfactory and conclusive evidence that the statement made by me before the governors was not a rash one, but one which appeared to me, at least, a truthful one, and one capable of proof. Before proceeding further, I think it well to remind you, gentlemen, once more of the question at issue, and which I am called upon by your secretary "to substantiate by written proof." My statement simply amounted to this, that, in weighing the claims of applicants for admission into the Hibernian school previous to the 10th instant, something more was, occasionally at least, considered than the services of the father and the claims of the children, taken in the order laid down in the charter for the guidance of the governors. Now, what is the order laid down in the charter for the guidance of the governors in the selection of children for admission into the Hibernian school? I find it laid down as follows in the copy of the charter now in my possession, page 23 of the "Rules and Regulations," printed in 1854: "And our further will is, and we do hereby direct, that, in the selection of children for admission, preference in general shall be given—

"First, to orphans.

"Secondly, to those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign or home service.

"Thirdly, to those that have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad.

"Fourthly, to those whose fathers are ordered abroad on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain."

(6.) I certainly was of opinion before the day of meeting of the governors, that there was something very peculiar in the case of Joseph O'Callaghan, that he was not admitted before the 20th January 1865, about 13 months after the first application in his behalf was formally made, and his claim acknowledged by the authorities of the Hibernian School, and I need scarcely say that that opinion was confirmed on the day of the meeting of the governors, when I heard the gentleman who sat on the right of Sir Hugh Rose read aloud the extract from the charter which I have just given above. And I must now tell you, gentlemen, that that opinion has not been weakened, but on the contrary has been vastly strengthened since I consulted the "roll" of the

Protestant and always attended church whilst he belonged to the school.

Thus it appears that Mr. Leonard on 10th November last was told by the Rev. P. Kelch that John Doran's father (who is dead) told him, Mr. Kelch, that Captain Foss (who is also dead) told him (John Doran's father) "there was no vacancy for him (the boy) as a Catholic."

The petition being dated 3d June 1853, twelve and a-half years at least have elapsed since the statement said to have been made by Captain Foss, Major Speedy's predecessor, can have been uttered, and both Captain Foss and the elder Doran are dead.

However, I find it recorded, a few years after, in the books of the institution that no limitation to the admission of Roman Catholic children ever did exist.

For instance, the following is an extract from minutes of committee, confirmed by general meeting of governors, 8th March 1858, in reference to a pamphlet letter from the most Rev. Dr. Cullen to Lord St. Leonards', dated 21st November 1857, remarking on the Royal Hibernian Military School:

EXTRACT from pamphlet (now produced) page 23.

"The Catholic children in this school are not allowed to exceed one-third of the entire number of pupils."

EXTRACT from Minute Book (now produced).

"No such regulation does or ever did exist; there is no limitation to the admission of Roman Catholic children."

Again, the following is extract from report made by Colonel Colomb, the commandant, in April 1858, to Lord Naas, on a pamphlet letter addressed by the most Rev. Dr. Cullen "to the Catholics of the diocese of Dublin," on the dangers to which the children of Catholic soldiers are exposed in the Hibernian and other military schools:

EXTRACT from pamphlet (now produced), page 4.

"Why then are there so few Catholic boys in the school? Why is a regulation enforced that they are not to exceed one-third of the entire number of pupils?"

EXTRACT from Commandant's Remarks.

"No such rule exists; there is no limit to either Protestant or Roman Catholic, the number of either is the result of fortuitous circumstances.

"The minority in the number of Roman Catholics is caused by the occasional withholding of baptismal certificates by the Roman Catholic priest, and the constant attacks made on the establishment and its management, as repeated in the present instance," &c. &c.

(6.) The commandant is the person (solely) responsible for bringing the cases of claimants for admission under the notice of the committee of governors, who always narrowly examine and determine the respective claims.

The committees can bear witness to the pains I have invariably taken in discharging my duty in this matter, and assisting them with every information, except as regards religion, which I never heard referred to on any one occasion that I can recollect.

This is the first complaint of neglected claims that has been made, I believe, in my time, during which there must have been at least 500 applications for admission.

If the petition of Anne O'Callaghan (now pro-



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Catholic children admitted to the Hibernian School during the year 1864. Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying, that there is something most mysterious in this entire case, and that it is certainly one which apparently calls for a full explanation from whatever party or parties are concerned in bringing the cases of claimants for admission into the Hibernian School under the notice of the committee of governors, who are, I presume, charged with the duty of examining into those claims by the governors of the institution; for I really cannot persuade myself to believe that the committee of governors could have been made fully aware of this poor child's claims to admission for the 13 months he was kept waiting for a vacancy, viz., from the time of his first application, in 1863, to the time of his actual admission in 1865. To prove this, I have merely to refer to the "roll" of the Catholic children admitted from January 1st, 1864 to 31st December, same year.

It is admitted, I presume, first, that the widow O'Callaghan applied by letter for the admission of her child Joseph into the institution of which you are governors, some time towards the end of the year 1863. It is admitted, I presume, secondly, that the application papers were duly filled up, and forwarded before the end of the same year. It is admitted, thirdly, that the child was a claimant of the second class, according to the order laid down in the charter, his father having died on foreign service, and, as I am informed, of diseases brought on by the hardships of the Crimean campaign. It will be admitted, fourthly, I presume, that not only was he a claimant of the second class, but that he was entitled to be placed high on the list of second-class applicants, owing to the destitute state of his mother, who was an invalid, and unable to labour for her own support, much less for that of her children, and particularly as it was known to the authorities of the school, from the application papers, or at least it ought to have been known to them, that there was no grown member of the family able to earn a support for the sickly, I might say the dying, mother and her two children, the eldest boy John being then (1863) not 15 years of age. And yet, notwithstanding all these many and pressing and urgent claims for admission, I find that this poor destitute child is not admitted, whilst many, even amongst the Catholic children, were admitted, who had claims far inferior to his, if I have been correctly informed. And now to give my reasons for this last assertion. On looking over the "roll" of children admitted into the Hibernian School, and registered as Catholics, during the year 1864, I find that there were 30 children in all so admitted. Of these 30 children there was no one child a total orphan, and, therefore, there was no child admitted and registered as a Catholic who was a first-class applicant. Twelve were children of the second class of applicants—that is, the class to which Joseph O'Callaghan himself belonged. Six were of the third class, or one class below that of Joseph O'Callaghan—all these six children having their fathers alive, but mothers dead; and eight were applicants of the fourth class, whose fathers and mothers were both alive, and some of whom were enjoying very fair pensions, and filling right good situations beside—one of them being able to earn constantly 3s. per diem, and another being a pensioner, and at the same time foreman in a responsible and probably a lucrative position, in a public department, if their children have informed me correctly on this subject; and the remaining four children I have not been able to classify as yet, although I have reason to believe that they were not first-class applicants. This now accounts for the 30 children admitted as Catholics during 1864, from which it would appear that Joseph O'Callaghan's case was a prior one and a stronger one than the six third class and the eight fourth class cases admitted, making in all 14 cases of clearly inferior claims received into the school, whilst he was kept waiting for a vacancy. Of these 14 cases, three were admitted before the 4th of March 1864, and, therefore, before the mother's death, which occurred on Easter Sunday, 27th March, same year.

Now, I respectfully ask, how it happened that the many claims of Joseph O'Callaghan were forgotten or ignored, if at the meetings of the committee held in the months of January, February, and March 1864, to consider the claims of children to admission into the institution, nothing was considered but "the services of the father and the claims of the children," as regulated by the charter, and as I have given above. For, gentlemen, I have just already stated the many urgent claims of Joseph O'Callaghan, considering his destitute

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duced) be examined, it will be seen that, though Captain Grantham had satisfied me that the vouchers in support of it would shortly be forthcoming, and I therefore took upon myself to enter the boy's name on the list, the baptismal certificate of Joseph O'Callaghan was not furnished for some time after (I regret to say the exact day is not recorded), and the others were never received. No doubt the case suffered some delay on this account; but besides and above all, the boy, it may be seen, was not intended by his mother, the petitioner, to be brought up for the army, a circumstance that militates against a boy's claims, and retards his admission.

In fact, it scarcely accords with the spirit of the War Office Instructions to admit at all a boy avowedly not for the army.

In page 38 of the rules, the surgeon is charged to exclude "all boys disqualified by disease or deformity from future military service," and the War Minister has, upon various occasions, directed that the rule be strictly observed.

Also, when parents or guardians announce that the boys are not intended for the army, it may be inferred that they are in circumstances to provide for them otherwise.

It should be borne in mind that this boy was never rated above the "2d class," the death of his mother not having been reported until after his admission had been ordered.

Under all the circumstances, a twelvemonth was not an extraordinary time for this child to wait admission.

There is no allusion made in the boy's papers to the destitute and dying state of the mother, nor was I aware of it.

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*Report of Commandant.*

destitute state, and I think that "the services of his father" were not wanting to him, when the authorities of the school must have been aware that the father of the applicant was undoubtedly a brave soldier and a well-conducted man, from the very fact of his having arrived at almost the highest position in the service to which a non-commissioned officer, in the ordinary course of things, can aspire, and they, at the same time, knew that he died on foreign service, and, probably, it was known to them also, that his death was hastened by the severities of the Crimean campaign.

Indeed, I feel satisfied that if this case had been ever properly put before the governors, or committee of governors, it would at once have been recognised as one of a most destitute class, and as one which appealed most powerfully to the kind consideration of those entrusted with the admission of children into the Hibernian school.

(7.) But now to proceed a step further with this case. This boy became a total orphan on Easter Sunday, 27th March 1864, and, therefore, a claimant of the first class. Now, you will please to bear in mind, gentlemen, that this poor total orphan was not admitted for 10 months after his mother's death, as the commandant himself admitted in his letter to me, dated 2d March 1865. On referring to my "roll" of Catholic boys, or rather of boys registered as Catholics, I find again that from the 27th March 1864 to 31st December same year, that is, for nine of the 10 months mentioned above, there were 10 second-class, four third-class cases, and seven fourth-class cases admitted; and therefore 21 cases altogether admitted, all inferior to that of Joseph O'Callaghan, who was a total orphan, and, therefore, a first-class applicant during those nine months; that is, supposing that the authorities of the school were informed of his mother's death.

Here, then, even amongst the boys admitted and registered as Catholics, from the 1st January 1864 to 31st December same year, I find that there were 14 boys of the third and fourth class of applicants admitted, whilst Joseph O'Callaghan had his mother, or was supposed to have his mother alive, and was therefore a second-class applicant himself; and this, gentlemen, is true, even supposing for a moment that the authorities of the school were not aware of Mrs. O'Callaghan's death, to which, we if add the 10 second-class applicants admitted from the time he became a total orphan, and therefore a first-class applicant, we will have a total of 24 applicants admitted of the second, third, and fourth classes, and all therefore inferior to him, if the rule laid down in the charter for the selection of children for admission into the Hibernian School were strictly adhered to, and if the authorities of the school were aware of his mother's death. And now, gentlemen, to advance a step still further in this case, and to consider the number of children admitted into the school and registered as Protestants during the same year, 1864, and to add that number to this number of children admitted and registered as Catholics, the case of this poor child becomes still more extraordinary, and seems to cry out still more forcibly for explanation.

First, I believe it will be admitted that the number of Protestants for the last six years never was less than two-thirds of the entire number on the "roll" of the institute, viz. 410. Secondly, it will be admitted that for the year 1864, the number of Protestant children, or rather the number of children registered as Protestants, was always more than the two-thirds of the entire number on the school-roll. Thirdly, I think it will be admitted that the number of vacancies filled up by children registered as Protestants during that year, was therefore at least two-thirds of the entire number admitted or thereabouts. Now, supposing for a moment that the number of children admitted and registered as Protestants were of the same average as to classification as those admitted and registered as Catholics, it would follow that as the entire number of vacancies which

(7.) A notification from any quarter that the mother had died would have secured the boy's transfer to the first class of applicants and his immediate admission; but none was made.

There are circumstances that must and do sometimes occur, as the committee are well aware, to render the claims of second and third class applicants superior even to first class, and the claims of a fourth-class applicant are often superior to those of a second or third class case; but agreeably to the terms of the Royal Charter "preference in general" is given to claims according to the classification.

The anxious and difficult duty of deciding on the claims is very carefully looked to, and the result cannot fairly be judged by persons unacquainted with the many circumstances that give weight directly and indirectly to the respective claims generally, and who have not known what were the exact grounds of decision in particular instances at particular periods.

I have no desire to deny that, holding the views Mr. Leonard did,

1st. Of the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants there should be in the school; (2d), of the case of Doran as it had reached him; and (3d), of the classification and claims of Joseph O'Callaghan, and the boy's consequent right to speedier admission;

—he, Mr. Leonard, had fair grounds for suspecting that the religion of the children was considered in admission (how far he was justified in stating it was proved to his mind is another point); but I think I have fully shown that those views were founded in error.

The above considerations seem to render it unnecessary that I should go into the statistics adduced by Mr. Leonard in relation to the admissions in 1864.

I trust I have satisfactorily explained every material point in Mr. Leonard's letter.

I only desire to add, in conclusion, my distinct assurance that the religion of the parties concerned was not in the slightest degree considered in weighing the claims of boy Joseph O'Callaghan for admission into the Royal Hibernian Military School.

(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

2 January 1866.

*Letter from the Rev. J. Leonard.*

occurred during the year 1864 was probably about 90 in all; of these, therefore, 60 were registered as Protestants, and 30 as Catholics. Of the 30 Catholics, eight were fourth class, six were third class, 12 were second class, and four have not been classified as yet; but, as far as I can learn, they did not belong to the first class, viz., of total orphans, as I said before.

Now, following the same proportion relative to the classification of the applicants admitted, and registered, as Protestants (of course I can only do this by approximation, the registers of the institution being sealed books as far as I am concerned, nor am I even allowed to see the list of boys in hospital), it would follow that there were admitted into the institution, and registered as Protestants 16, of the fourth class, 12 of the third class, 24 of the second class, and eight doubtful, which, for the present, we will give to the first class, making in all a total of 60, admitted and registered as Protestants. According to this calculation, it would follow that, even supposing that Joseph O'Callaghan was known to the authorities of the school during the entire year 1864 only as a second-class applicant, I say it would follow, that whilst he was kept 12 months waiting for a vacancy in the Hibernian School, whether he be considered as a Protestant or Catholic applicant, or as neither one or the other, but simply as a destitute child, whose father was dead, and whose mother was alive, or supposed to be alive, 18 third class, and as many as 24 fourth class cases were admitted, each of which 42 cases was therefore inferior to Joseph O'Callaghan's claims, as he was at least a second-class applicant from the date of his application in 1863 to the date of his admission in 1865. And not only was he an ordinary second-class claimant for admission, but he was rather an extraordinary one, being one of a most destitute kind, as I think I have clearly shown in a foregoing part of this communication, and which it is, therefore, unnecessary here to repeat.

But if you admit that the authorities of the school were aware of his being a total orphan from the date of his mother's death in March 1864, then to the foregoing 42 cases you should add the 30 cases of second-class applicants admitted for the nine months he was a total orphan before his admission, which would make a grand total of 72 cases admitted belonging either to the second or third or fourth classes of applicants, whilst Joseph O'Callaghan belonged to a superior class, viz., to the second class, to March 27th, 1864, and to the first class from March 27th, 1864, to 31st December same year. Now, gentlemen, with this data before my eyes, will you ask me to believe that in considering the question of the admission of children into the Hibernian School nothing is considered but the "services of the father and the claims of the children"? If so, how will you account for the fact, first, that three Catholic children certainly, and probably six Protestant children, were admitted into the Hibernian School between the 1st of January and 27th March 1864, each of which nine children had claims inferior to Joseph O'Callaghan, if nothing but "the services of the father and the claims of the child" were taken into consideration in his case. Secondly, how will you account for the fact that from the time of the mother's death (27th March 1864) to the 31st December same year, even supposing that her death was not made known to the authorities of the school, how will you account, I repeat, that (in addition to the preceding) 11 children, certainly registered as Catholics, and probably 22 children registered as Protestants, were admitted, each of which 33 children had claims inferior to Joseph O'Callaghan, if his "father's services and his own claims" as a destitute child were alone considered in weighing his case for admission? And, supposing for a moment that some person, as is most probably the fact, informed the authorities of the school of the mother's death, how will you account, thirdly, that 24 Catholic children certainly, and probably 48 children registered as Protestants, were admitted in preference to Joseph O'Callaghan, each of which 72 children, undoubtedly had claims inferior to Joseph O'Callaghan, provided that Sir Hugh Rose's statement is founded on fact, viz., that in the consideration of the question of the admission of children into the Hibernian School, the governors have taken nothing into consideration but "the services of the father, and the claims of the children, in the order laid down for their guidance in the charter," and which order I have quoted above, page 6 (*see* p. 61).

Hoping that you, gentlemen, will now admit frankly that the statement made by me was one which, to my mind, at least seemed truthful and capable of proof, and awaiting your reply,

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.,*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.



## — No. 11. —

COPY of a LETTER recently addressed to the Lord Lieutenant by the most Reverend Dr. *Cullen*, relative to the Management of the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, and of all CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

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Sir,

Dublin Castle, 9 January 1866.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith for the information of the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School copy of a memorial which has been received from Archbishop Cullen, relative to the religious position of the Roman Catholic children in that school; and I am to request that the Governors will be so good as to favour me, for his Excellency's information, with their observations thereon.

55, Eccles-street,  
Dublin.  
18 December 1865.

I am at the same time to state that his Excellency is desirous of obtaining the following returns:

I. Return showing the number of meetings held, and names of the Governors, and the attendance of each during 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

II. Return showing the number of pupils, classified according to their respective religious denominations.

III. Return showing number of officers on staff of establishment, according to following form:—



# RETURNS RELATING TO THE

## MALE OFFICERS.

### I.—PROTESTANT.

	Name.	Employment.	Annual Salary.	Annual Value of Allowances.	Whether Resident or Non-Resident.
Commandant - -					
Secretary - - -					
Chaplain - - -					
Medical Staff - -					
Hospital Staff - -					
Teaching Staff - -					
Military and Discipline Staff - - -					
Trade Staff - - -					
Miscellaneous - -					

### II.—ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(Similar Return.)

## FEMALE OFFICERS.

### I.—PROTESTANT.

(Same particulars as in Male Officers' Return.)

Hospital Staff.	Kitchen.
Laundry.	Miscellaneous.

### II.—ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(Similar Return.)

### IV.—LIST of all Officers, &c. appointed since 22 February 1861, up to present Date.

Name.	Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Employment.	Names of Governors present at Meeting at which Nominated.*

\* It is presumed that officers are appointed after probation. If so, the appointment is merely a confirmation of a nomination, and the governors nominating a candidate appoint in point of fact.

### V.—RETURN of Amount of Local Funds and Revenue derived.

His Excellency wishes further to be informed of the mode of proceeding in filling up vacancies on the staff; whether any public intimation is given of such vacancies, and of the mode of application and selection; and also similar information with reference to admission of pupils.

To Major Speedy,  
Secretary Royal Hibernian Military School.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Thomas A. Larcom.*

To His Excellency *John Baron Wodehouse*, Lord Lieutenant, General, and General Governor of *Ireland*.

May it please your Excellency,

55 Eccles-street, Dublin,  
18 December 1865.

ALLOW me to direct your Lordship's attention to the religious position of the Roman Catholic children in the Royal Hibernian Military School, of which institution your Excellency is *ex-officio* President.

The total number of children on the roll of the institution at the date of the last Parliamentary Return, 19th May 1864, was 410, of whom 125 were registered as Catholics, and the number of Catholic children similarly registered in the school at present is 129, or nearly one-third of the entire number.

According to the same return, the number of officials of every grade attached to the same institution was 68, of whom eight only were registered as Catholics, and not one of those eight Catholic officials had anything to do with the instruction of the Catholic children, with the exception of the Catholic chaplain. The other seven were employed in the following manner:—The 1st, a serjeant in charge of the boys during recreation hours, and at other times; the 2nd, a gardener; the 3rd, an assistant tailor; the 4th, a ploughman; the 5th, a farm labourer; the 6th, a female, who was engaged in attending a sewing machine; and the 7th was employed in cleaning of the school rooms, as the same Parliamentary Return informs us.

On Friday, 28th June 1861, Mr. T. G. Baring, the Under Secretary for War, in his place in Parliament, is reported to have used the following expressions during the debate on the item, 13,415 £, proposed as the annual grant to the Hibernian School for the ensuing year:—"In a school," said he, "where there were so many Roman Catholic boys, the Commissioners would exercise a wise discretion in appointing a proportion of masters belonging to that religion. He thought it was a pity that more Roman Catholics were not employed in the management of the school, but with that exception he was persuaded there was no just grounds of complaint."

During the same debate, Mr. Cardwell, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, endorsed the opinion of Mr. Baring in the following terms, as reported in the public journals of the day. "He," Mr. Cardwell, "must express his cordial concurrence in the wish expressed by his honourable friend, the Under Secretary for War, that as vacancies occurred among the officers, they should be filled up solely with a view to the objects for which the school was supported, and that no selections should be made with the intention of favouring any one class in the community."

Three years were allowed to pass over in silence, in order to give the Governors time to carry out the suggestions of Mr. Baring and Mr. Cardwell, and during that period the number and variety of the offices which became vacant was so great and so diversified that the Governors had ample opportunity of selecting some Catholics to look after the spiritual interests of the poor destitute soldier's children entrusted to their care, as may be seen by referring to the same Parliamentary Return, dated 19th May 1864.

During these three years, that is, from 22nd February 1861 to 29th April 1864, it appears from the Parliamentary Return just referred to that no less than 64 appointments were made, varying in position from the office of commandant to that of infant school-mistress; but, of this large number, no Catholic was appointed, with the exception of a girl to take charge of the sewing machine. Of these 64 appointments, as many as 14 persons were appointed to different positions on the teaching staff, not one of whom was a Catholic at the time of his appointment. Although no Catholic was appointed, still one of the persons so appointed, Mr. James Wells, was once a Catholic, but abandoned the Catholic faith whilst a pupil of the school, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed a monitor; and, when a vacancy occurred, was brought from Athlone, and promoted to the position of a fourth-class enlisted schoolmaster in the institution.

On Monday, the 9th May 1864, Mr. Maguire, then M.P. for Dungarvan, considered it his duty, after three years' silence regarding the Hibernian School, to again call attention to the very unfair manner in which the school was managed as far as regarded the spiritual rights and interests of the Catholic children placed in that institution, and directed the attention of the Government to the promises held out to him and to the country on the occasion of the debate in 1861, and which he maintained were not fulfilled, and quoted Mr. Baring's and Mr. Cardwell's words, as given above.

The Marquis of Hartington is reported to have replied to Mr. Maguire as follows:—"That he felt sure that the Committee would agree with him in bearing testimony to the temperate and dignified manner in which the Honourable Member for Dungarvan had introduced the question, which was an important one, to the House. The Secretary of State had no power to interfere directly with the management of the institution in question. He was prepared at the same time to admit that, as a sum of 12,000 £ appeared in the Estimates for its support, it was but right that the representative of

the War Department should be called upon to account for the expenditure of that money. \* \* \* With many of the other remarks of the Honourable Member he agreed, and he fully concurred in all that was said three years ago by the then Under Secretary for War and his Right Honourable friend now Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The explanation given by Sir G. Brown of the absence of Roman Catholic teachers was, that the Governors never inquired into the religion of the candidates, but had in all cases appointed the man whom they thought best fitted for the appointment.

"He had no doubt that that explanation was perfectly true, but, to him, it was not satisfactory. He thought that the principle upon which the Governors had acted was an erroneous one.

"Where so many pupils were Roman Catholics, the Governors ought to inquire into the religion of the candidates, and to take care that a certain proportion of the teachers should be Roman Catholics. Earl de Grey held the same opinions as were expressed three years ago by Mr. Baring and his Right Honourable friend the Secretary for the Colonies; and he had caused Sir G. Brown to be informed that, unless the course which he considered fair and just to the Roman Catholic children was pursued, it would be impossible either for himself to defend, or to ask him (Lord Hartington) to defend, the conduct of the institution.

"Further than that it was impossible for the Secretary of State to go. It was possible that the Governors might refuse to take the advice which had been given to them, and in that case, it would be competent for the Honourable Member, or any of his friends, to move for an inquiry into the system. He trusted and hoped, however, that, after it had been pointed out to Sir George Brown, who, he was sure, had in this instance, as in others, no desire except to do his duty, that the principle upon which the Governors were acting was not a right one, and that they ought in fairness to consider the religion of Roman Catholics as a qualification for appointment as teachers, both he and the other Governors would act upon the suggestion, and that in future Roman Catholic parents would have no reason to fear for the faith of their children who belonged to this school."

Your Excellency will please to bear in mind that this debate took place on the 9th of May 1864, as reported in the journals of the following Monday, May the 11th.

About the latter end of June (the very month after the debate), or early in July, a vacancy occurred in the teaching staff, numbering, at that time, 16 in all; not one of whom was a Catholic. This vacancy was kept open until the latter end of January or the commencement of February of the present year (1865), at which time, just as Parliament was about to meet, a Catholic was appointed to fill the vacancy. The Hibernian School was then nearly 100 years in existence; and let me now direct your Excellency's attention to the qualifications of the first Catholic teacher appointed in the institution.

Some of the authorities of the school applied to the National Board of Education for a Catholic teacher for the Hibernian School, and offered the annual salary of 4 l. 4 s., with support and clothing, to any person who would accept the appointment.

On account of the smallness of the salary, not one of the teachers or pupil teachers, or monitors, of whom there were 32 at the time in the so-called central model schools, would offer himself for the position; and, consequently, the Governors, or, rather, the official deputed by them, was obliged to select a young lad, aged 14 years and some months, who was neither a teacher, nor a pupil teacher, nor a monitor, but merely a pupil attending the school. How could it be otherwise, as long as the Governors only offered 4 l. 4 s. as the annual salary of the first Catholic teacher, with clothing and support, whilst they give 150 l. per annum, with allowances valued at 53 l. 10 s. 10 d., together with a comfortable cottage, built, and partly furnished, at a considerable expense, to the first Protestant master, if Parliamentary Returns be correct on such matters.

It may be well here to remark that this young lad was taken, as far as I can learn, without any form of testimonial as to his religious training from any Catholic clergyman, and it is now quite evident, as I have been informed, that either his early instruction in the Catholic religion was sadly neglected, or, at least, that his mind, at his age, was not sufficiently matured to be exposed to the danger of reading those books which, as a teacher of the Hibernian School, he was obliged to study since he entered on his duties in that institution. I have been informed by the chaplain that he frequently absents himself from mass on Sundays, and that he has been reported to him (the chaplain) for having made use of expressions regarding the Blessed Virgin not at all becoming in a person professing to be a member of the Catholic Church.

On Saturday, March 25th, in the present year, Mr. Maguire, in his place in Parliament, again called the attention of the House of Commons to the Hibernian School, and the Marquis of Hartington was reported in the public journals to have again repeated his opinion regarding the management of the Hibernian School in terms somewhat similar to those given above in alluding to the debate in 1864, and promised to give some returns asked for by Mr. Maguire.

On



On Saturday, April 1st, the subject of these returns was again discussed, and the granting of them was opposed by Mr. Vance, then M.P. for Dublin, when the Marquis of Hartington spoke as follows, as reported in the Dublin journals of the following Monday. The Marquis of Hartington thought that the return moved for ought to be granted. The speech of the Honourable Member for Dublin convinced him still more that the return ought not to be refused. All the information now asked for had been in fact given on former occasions, and the present motion was only to bring the information down to the present date. He must remind the House that similar returns have been granted since 1844, and, therefore, he could not see any reason why this should now be refused, and more especially when it was recollected that some circumstances had been brought to the knowledge of the House by the honourable gentleman the Member for Dungarvan, to which it was impossible at the time that he on the part of Government could give a complete denial. \* \* \* \* He could not deny that the whole staff of teachers was still Protestants. In a school numbering amongst its pupils members of the Roman Catholic religion, that was not a state of things that ought to be allowed to continue. That opinion had been communicated to the trustees of the school, and they had engaged to act on the recommendation conveyed to them, and he believed they were only waiting for the opportunity to do so."

At the time that the Marquis of Hartington was reported to have expressed his sentiments so candidly, there was one vacancy in the teaching staff, and that was filled up soon after by the appointment of a Catholic, with an annual salary of some few pounds sterling in advance of the 4*l.* 4*s.* allowed to the first Catholic teacher alluded to above. The young man, only appointed in May last, at 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, is now about being removed to Chelsea, just as he is beginning to be of service to the Catholic children of the institution, if the chaplain has been correctly informed on the subject.

One other vacancy in the teaching staff occurred since the debate in Parliament, and that was at once filled by the appointment of a Protestant.

I have gone into the above minute details that your Excellency may be able to form an opinion of the intentions of the Governors to carry out the promises made in 1861, 1864, and 1865, of granting a fair proportion of Catholic officials in the Hibernian School by the representatives of Her Majesty's Government in the Imperial Parliament. So far as the intentions of the Governors can be judged by the appointment made so late as July last, there were at that time only two Catholic teachers in the Hibernian School, one an assistant master at nine pounds two shillings and sixpence per annum, the other a monitor, at 4*l.* 4*s.* There were at the same time 14 Protestant teachers on the staff of the institution. The first of them had an annual salary of 150*l.*, with allowances valued at 53*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and a comfortable cottage for his quarters; the 2nd master had 100*l.* per annum, with 51*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* allowances; the 3rd had 80*l.* per annum, the same allowances; and the 4th had 70*l.* per annum, with the same allowances; and all these had quarters in the institution.

The 10 remaining teachers had salaries and allowances on a smaller scale; yet, when one of these minor positions became vacant in July last, that vacancy was at once filled by a Protestant; the proportion of the Catholic and Protestant children being as one to two, the proportion of the Catholic and Protestant teaching being as one to seven. This is merely considering the numerical proportion of the teachers and their salaries.

If this be the fair proportion which the Governors promised to the Marquis of Hartington to carry out, I fear very much for the faith of the poor destitute Catholic children confided to their care.

With these facts before me, I feel it my duty to direct your Excellency's attention to the very inadequate provision made in the Hibernian School for protecting the rights and advancing the spiritual interests of the children registered as Catholics in that institution; and, in their behalf, I appeal to your Excellency, as the *ex-officio* President of that institution.

As this letter has been somewhat longer than I at first intended, I have merely time to add that there are many other causes of complaint in reference to the same establishment. 1st, relative to the books in use in the schools, some of which are altogether unfit to be read by Catholic children; 2ndly, the want of Catholic books among Catholic children; 3rdly, the dietary of the Catholic children on fasting days; 4thly, the refusal of the authorities to provide "quarters" for the Catholic chaplain; particularly as there is not one Catholic official in the Hospital to look after the Catholic children in the time of sickness, and especially at the awful moment of death, upon which their lot for eternity depends.

Hoping that your Excellency will take this matter into your most serious consideration,

I have, &c.  
(signed) ✠ Paul Cullen, Archbishop.

P.S.—I am at liberty to mention to your Excellency that the Catholic assistant-master, Mr. Reilly, is willing to remain in the institution if he be allowed the same pay and be entitled to the same privileges as if he had gone to Chelsea.

(signed) ✠ P. Cullen.



Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park,  
Dublin, 31 January 1866.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to submit to Sir Hugh Rose your letter of the 9th instant, addressed to the Secretary, with the copy (to which it gave cover) of Archbishop Cullen's memorial of the 18th ultimo, relative to the religious position of the Roman Catholic children in the Royal Hibernian Military School; and a general meeting of the Governors of the School was held at the Royal Hospital on the 23d instant, and, pursuant to adjournment, again to-day, to consider the same.

In reply to your communication, I am directed by the general meeting in question to transmit to you the enclosed copy of their Minute of this date, together with my Reports of the 23d and 31st instant (which they approved and adopted); and, also the accompanying copy of the Governor's Minute of 14th May 1864 referred to.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Wynyard*, Lt. Colonel,  
Commandant, R. H. M. S.

To Major General  
Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B., &c.

Minute, general  
meeting, Royal Hos-  
pital.  
31 December 1866.  
2.  
Commandant's Reports,  
23 and 31 January  
1866.  
Minute, general meet-  
ing, Royal Hospital.  
14 May 1864.

COPY of MINUTE of PROCEEDINGS of the Governor, Royal Hibernian Military School, in  
General Meeting, at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, 31 January 1866.

THE letter from the Under Secretary for Ireland, dated 9th January 1866, together with the memorial of Archbishop Cullen and the Reports, dated 23d and 31st January 1866, of the Commandant Royal Hibernian Military School thereon, having been read, and carefully considered by the Governors,

*Resolved*,—

1. That they approve and adopt the Commandant's reports.
2. That on 14th May 1864 a letter from Earl de Grey, Minister for War, to Sir George Brown, dated 9th May 1864, was laid before the Governors, and it was then resolved by them that in future full effect should be given to Earl de Grey's wishes and recommendations in filling up all vacancies that might occur among the masters, the monitors, and the servants of the institution.
3. That it appears from the reports of the Commandant that their instructions have been acted upon, and, that in conformity with them, two out of three vacancies which have occurred since 14th May 1864 among the monitors, have been filled up by Roman Catholics. Moreover, so anxious were the Governors to act up to the intentions and wishes of Government in this matter, that there being at the time no qualified candidates among the Roman Catholic pupils, these two monitors were procured from without the school, and from the National Board of Education.
4. That no vacancies have occurred among the masters since the 14th May 1864, consequently there has been as yet no opportunity of extending the principle to that branch of the institution.
5. That as regards the servants, it appears that six out of eight of the appointments since 14th May 1864 have been filled by Roman Catholics.
6. The Commandant will communicate to the Under Secretary for Ireland the above minute, together with his reports, and copy of minute of meeting of 14th May 1864.

COPY of COMMANDANT'S MEMORANDUM of REPORT on Archbishop *Cullen's* Memorial of 18th December 1865 to the Lord Lieutenant, relative to the Religious position of Roman Catholic Children in the Royal Hibernian Military School. (Submitted to General Meeting of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, at the Royal Hospital, 23d January and 31st January 1866.)

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phœnix Park,  
Dublin, 23 January 1866.

MEMORANDUM of REPORT by the Commandant on copy of a Memorial, dated 18th December 1865, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant from Archbishop *Cullen*, relative to the Religious position of the Roman Catholic Children in this School, received with Sir *Thomas Larcom's* Letter of the 9th instant for the Governor's observations thereon.

(This Report is rendered to the special General Meeting of Governors, held at the Royal Hospital this day.)

For the convenience of reference the memorial is transcribed in the margin, with the paragraphs numbered to correspond with the following observations thereon:—

(1.) In this institution religious instruction is authorised to be given to the boys, Protestant and Roman Catholic, by their respective pastors only.

(2.) Until May 1864 the Governors exercised the privilege, accorded to them by Royal Charter, of appointing to office as teachers, or otherwise, such persons as they considered most eligible, and they exercised that privilege without inquiring into the religion of the candidates.

When, however, Lord de Grey as Secretary of State for War, signified in his letter of the 9th May 1864, to Sir George Brown, the Vice-President of the Institution, that it appeared to him desirable that a due proportion of the officers and teachers of an institution, in which a considerable number of Roman Catholic boys were educated, should belong to the Roman Catholic Church, the Governors, "out of regard," they said, "to the opinion of Lord de Grey, as expressed in his letter, and from an anxious desire to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government," resolved as follows, viz.:

"1st. That it be an instruction to the committee of seven, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State for War, as expressed in his letter of the 9th May 1864, that henceforth in selecting persons to fill the offices of teachers or servants, as vacancies occur in the institution, care

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MEMORIAL from Archbishop *Cullen*.

To His Excellency *John Baron Wodehouse*, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

55, Eccles-street, Dublin.  
18 December 1865.

May it please your Excellency,

ALLOW me to direct your Lordship's attention to the religious position of the Roman Catholic children in the Royal Hibernian Military School, of which institution your Excellency is the *ex-officio* President.

The total number of children on the roll of the institution at the date of the last Parliamentary Return, 19th May 1864, was 410, of whom 125 were registered as Catholics, and the number of Catholic children similarly registered in the school at present is 129, or nearly one-third of the entire number.

(1.) According to the same Return the number of officials of every grade attached to the same institution was 68, of whom eight only were registered as Catholics, and not one of these eight Catholic officials had anything to do with the instruction of the Catholic children, with the exception of the Catholic chaplain.

The other seven were employed in the following manner: the first a sergeant in charge of the boys during recreation hours, and at other times; the second a gardener; the third an assistant tailor; the fourth a ploughman; the fifth a farm labourer; the sixth a female who was engaged in attending a sewing machine; and the seventh was employed in the cleaning of the school-rooms, as the same Parliamentary Return informs us.

(2.) On Friday, 28th June 1861, Mr. T. G. Baring, then Under Secretary for War, in his place in Parliament is reported to have used the following expressions during the debate on the item 13,415*l.*, proposed as the annual grant to the Hibernian School for the ensuing year:—

"In a school," said he, "where there were so many Roman Catholic boys, the Commissioners would exercise a wise discretion in appointing a proportion of masters belonging to that religion. He thought it was a pity that more Roman Catholics were not employed in the management of the school, but with that exception he was persuaded there was no just grounds of complaint."

During the same debate Mr. Cardwell, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, endorsed the opinion of Mr. Baring in the following terms, as reported in the public journals of the day: "He," Mr. Cardwell, "must express his cordial concurrence in the wish expressed by his honourable friend the Under Secretary for War, that as vacancies occurred amongst the officers they should be filled up solely with a view to the objects for which the school was supported, and that no selections should

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should

*Report of the Commandant.**Memorial from Archbishop Cullen.*

care be taken to appoint candidates of the Roman Catholic persuasion as nearly as may be in proportion to the number of boys of that persuasion in the school, always provided that they be found duly qualified for the offices to which they aspire.

"The Commandant will be pleased to understand that the same rule is to apply and to hold good in the appointment of monitors among the boys.

"2ndly. In order to ensure the appointment of proper and suitable persons as teachers, on a vacancy occurring that is to be filled by a Roman Catholic, and that none of the monitors are deemed eligible, the Commandant acting, under the directions of the committee, will make application to the Board of National Education to recommend such person or persons of that religious persuasion as they may consider qualified for the vacant appointment.

"And, as regards the appointment of servants, the selection is to be made by the committee without the interference either of the chaplain or of the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman, who are to have no voice in the matter."

These resolutions have been acted on.

The establishment of the teaching staff is—

4 masters, and 12 monitors (under 21 years of age).

The masters are appointed by the Governors. No mastership has been vacant.

The monitors are appointed by the Commandant from among such of the boys as, having elected to remain in the school instead of joining the army at 14 years of age, are reported by the head master qualified after about two years of training.

Since the Resolutions were adopted (14 May 1864), but three monitors have been appointed—two of them were Roman Catholics and one was a Protestant, and they were appointed under the following circumstances:

In June 1864 the first vacancy took place, but no boy, Protestant or Roman Catholic, had qualified; and when, at Christmas following, serious inconvenience threatened for lack of monitors (as another vacancy was about to occur), I determined, although the General Board in May had not sanctioned the obtaining monitors from without the institution, to request the committee at its first sitting after the holidays (1 February 1865), to allow me to apply to the Board of National Education for two Roman Catholic monitors.

The committee authorised my making application accordingly, and it resulted in the appointment of Thomas Wright and John C. Reilly, both recommended by the professors, &c.; the former as "a most eligible candidate for the situation," and the latter as "a very eligible candidate."—(Certificates produced.)

In April 1865 another vacancy took place, and I appointed to it the first boy that qualified, a Protestant, on the 1st August following.

There was no Roman Catholic boy nearly fit.

Every encouragement has been given from time to time (especially since 27 May 1863, the date of the last Monitor Regulations approved by the War Office) to Roman Catholic boys to qualify; but the very few that could be induced to come forward have almost invariably, from some unexplained cause, abandoned the prospect.

Besides personally endeavouring to persuade boys to remain for monitors, I caused, in May 1864, a memorandum, of which the following is a copy, to be posted in the school.

"Royal Hibernian Military School,  
"18 May 1864.

"Memorandum.

"The Commandant believes that the boys of this school are aware of the advantages attached to the post of monitor, both as regards present opportunities and future prospects. At all events, any boy at all inclined for the work can have these advantages explained on application to the master, or at the office. The Commandant is also satisfied that ever since monitorships were established here, every boy in the school has been perfectly aware that, whatever his form of Christian religion, his claim to the appointment of monitor would in no degree be invalidated by his religious tenets.

"To prevent misunderstanding, however, on these points, this memorandum will be read in the first division on the first Monday in every month."

"By order,  
(signed) "T. B. Speedy, Major,  
"Adjutant and Secretary."

I have the best possible reasons for knowing that this order has been duly attended to.



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*Memorial from Archbishop Cullen.*

(3.) James Wells, instead of joining the army at 14, elected to remain for monitor. He was 14 years 8 months old when he openly changed his religion (in 1857), and being over 14 he was at liberty to do so, but the occurrence being particular called for report, and it was reported accordingly to the Committee.—(See Minute Book, 6th March 1857.)

He had been what was called a “boy monitor” before he became a Protestant.

He was subsequently (in May 1858), in due course, appointed “paid pupil teacher,” as it was then called, and upon attaining his 18th year, the usual application was made for his enlistment as an army schoolmaster, and he was enlisted as such (in 4th class) on 22d May 1860, and transferred to Athlone in the usual way.

He remained at Athlone till July 1862, when, pursuant to instructions from the Council of Military Education, he rejoined this school (to replace 4th class army schoolmaster Brown, transferred to the 45th regiment), and he finally left the institution on 16th August 1863, for Chelsea. So that James Wells was not “brought from Athlone and promoted to the position of a 4th class enlisted schoolmaster in the institution,” as stated by Archbishop Cullen.

(3.) Although no Catholic was appointed, still one of the persons so appointed, Mr. James Wells, was once a Catholic, but abandoned the Catholic faith whilst a pupil of the school, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed a monitor, and when a vacancy occurred was brought from Athlone and promoted to the position of a 4th class enlisted schoolmaster in the institution.

On Monday, the 9th of May 1864, Mr. Maguire, the Member of Parliament for Dungarvan, considered it his duty, after three years silence regarding the Hibernian School, to again call attention to the very unfair manner in which the school was managed, as far as regarded the spiritual rights and interests of the Catholic children placed in that institution, and directed the attention of the Government to the promises held out to him, and to the country, on the occasion of the debate in 1861, and which he maintained were not fulfilled, and quoted Mr. Baring's and Mr. Cardwell's words, as given above.

The Marquis of Hartington is reported to have replied to Mr. Maguire as follows:

“That he felt sure that the Committee would agree with him in bearing testimony to the temperate and dignified manner in which the

Honourable Member for Dungarvan had introduced the question, which was an important one, to the House. The Secretary of State had no power to interfere directly with the management of the institution in question. He was prepared, at the same time, to admit that as a sum of 12,000*l.* appeared in the estimates for its support, it was but right that the representative of the War Department should be called upon to account for the expenditure of that money. \* \* \*

“With many of the other remarks of the Honourable Member he agreed, and he fully concurred in all that was said three years ago by the then Under Secretary for War, and his Right Honourable friend now Secretary of State for the Colonies.

“The explanation given by Sir George Brown of the absence of Roman Catholic teachers was, that the governors never inquired into the religion of the candidates, but had in all cases appointed the man whom they thought best fitted for the appointment.

“He had no doubt that that explanation was perfectly true, but to him it was not satisfactory. He thought that the principle upon which the governors had acted was an erroneous one.

“Where so many pupils were Roman Catholics, the governors ought to inquire into the religion of the candidates, and to take care that a certain proportion of the teachers should be Roman Catholics. Earl de Grey held the same opinions as were expressed three years ago by Mr. Baring and his Right Honourable friend the Secretary for the Colonies, and he had caused Sir George Brown to be informed, that unless the course which he considered fair and just to the Roman Catholic children was pursued, it would be impossible, either for himself to defend, or to ask him (Lord Hartington) to defend the conduct of the institution. Further than that it was impossible for the Secretary of State to go.

“It was possible that the governors might refuse to take the advice which had been given to them, and in that case it would be competent for the Honourable Member, or any of his friends, to move for an inquiry into the system. He trusted and hoped, however, that after it had been pointed out to Sir George Brown, who he was sure had in this instance, as in others, no desire except to do his duty, that the principle upon which the governors were acting was not a right one, and that they ought in fairness to consider the religion of Roman Catholics as a qualification for appointment as teachers, both he and the other governors would act upon the suggestion, and that in future Roman Catholic parents would have no reason to fear for the faith of their children who belonged to this school.”

Your Excellency will please to bear in mind that this debate took place on the 9th May 1864, as reported in the journals of the following Monday, May the 11th.

About the latter end of June (the very month after the debate), or early in July, a vacancy occurred in the teaching staff, numbering in that time 16 in all, not one of whom was a Catholic. This vacancy was kept open until the latter end of January, or the commencement of February of the present year (1865), at which time, just as Parliament was about to meet, a Catholic was appointed to fill this vacancy.

The Hibernian School was then nearly 100 years in existence; and let me now direct



*Report of the Commandant.**Memorial from Archbishop Cullen.*

your Excellency's attention to the qualifications of the first Catholic teacher appointed to that institution.

Some of the authorities of the school applied to the National Board of Education for a Catholic teacher for the Hibernian School, and offered the annual salary of 4*l.* 4*s.*, with support and clothing, to any person who would accept the appointment. On account of the smallness of the salary, not one of the teachers or pupil teachers, or monitors, of whom there were 32 at the time in the

(4.) When he joined the school the lad was 15 years 7 months old, and he had been recommended by the professors as a most eligible candidate for the situation of monitor at this school.

(5.) £. 4. 4*s.* a year, clothing, and maintenance, is the prescribed remuneration for monitors here till 18 years of age, when there is an advance. They have besides rare opportunities of pursuing their studies, and of qualifying for becoming "army schoolmasters" at 20 or 21, at which latter age they must quit the school.

Thomas Wright is a monitor, it must be remembered, and although the first Roman Catholic appointed, he was not appointed "first Roman Catholic teacher," as implied to contrast his position with that of the head master of the school.

No testimonial of religious training has ever been required for a monitor.

(6.) These improprieties were not reported to the commandant, as they should have been, by the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman, or they would have been taken due notice of.

On Saturday, March 25th, in the present year, Mr. Maguire, in his place in Parliament, again called the attention of the House of Commons to the Hibernian School, and the Marquis of Hartington was reported in the public journals to have again repeated his opinion regarding the management of the Hibernian School, in terms somewhat similar to those given above in alluding to the debate in 1864, and promised to give some returns asked for by Mr. Maguire.

On Saturday, April 1st, the subject of these returns was again discussed, and the granting of them was opposed by Mr. Vance, then the Member of Parliament for Dublin, when the Marquis of Hartington spoke as follows, as reported in the Dublin journals of the following Monday:—"The Marquis of Hartington thought that the return moved for ought to be granted. The speech of the Hon. Member for Dublin convinced him still more that the return ought not to be refused. All the information now asked for had been in fact given on former occasions, and the present motion was only to bring the information down to the present date. He must remind the House that similar returns have been granted since 1844, and therefore he could not see any reason why this should now be refused, and more especially when it was recollected that some circumstances had been brought to the knowledge of the House by the honourable gentleman the Member for Dungarvan, to which it was impossible at the time that he, on the part of the Government, could give a complete denial. \* \* \* \* He could not deny that the whole staff of teachers was still Protestant. In a school numbering amongst its pupils members of the Roman Catholic religion, that was not a state of things that ought to be allowed to continue."

That opinion had been communicated to the trustees of the school, and they had engaged to act on the recommendations conveyed to them, and he believed they were only waiting for the opportunity to do so.

At the time that the Marquis of Hartington was reported to have expressed his sentiments so candidly there was one vacancy in the teaching staff, and that was filled up soon after by the appointment (7) of a Catholic, with an annual salary of some few pounds sterling in advance

(7.) This is the appointment of "Monitor Reilly," alluded to in Observation 2.

(8.) Archbishop

*Report of the Commandant.*

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(8.) Archbishop Cullen has been in some degree misinformed about this. The young man, Monitor Reilly, is not "now about being removed to Chelsea" in the sense conveyed. He is of age to be examined for army schoolmaster if he wishes to go in for it, but it is optional with himself whether he quit the school now or at 21, as he is quite aware.

(9.) This was one of the only three appointments that have been made, as explained in Observation 2.

He was the only boy that had qualified, and, having qualified, he had a right to the vacancy. No boy, Protestant or Roman Catholic, would remain here to qualify were it otherwise.

(10.) No appointment was made in July last; August, no doubt is meant, in which case it is the one referred to above.

(11.) "Assistant master" here is only a school term for an advanced monitor. It is not officially recognised except by ourselves for intern discipline.

(12.) These are the four masters of the school. The only "teachers" proper.

(13.) These are monitors.

(14.) As explained in Observations 10 and 2, no such vacancy occurred in July last. There was an appointment made on 1st August last, to fill a vacancy that occurred the previous April, and a Protestant, the only boy qualified, got it; but scarcely "at once."

*P.S.—31 January 1866.*

Agreeably to the desire of the governors in general meeting on 23d instant, further information is supplied as follows:

(15.) The only other appointments to office of any sort in the institution since 14 May 1864 (besides the three monitors above mentioned) were the following:—

Laundry female servant.	Anne Archer -	1 July 1864	R. Catholic
Assistant tailor	William Dowling	1 " "	R. Catholic.
Pioneer -	Patrick Doherty	1 Oct. "	R. Catholic.
Laundry female servant.	Anne Worrall -	1 Dec. "	R. Catholic.
Kitchen female servant.	Mary Anne Grange.	1 Apr. 1865	Protestant.
Laundry female servant.	Mary McDonnell.	1 May "	R. Catholic.
Assistant tailor	Peter Smyth -	3 " "	R. Catholic.
Kitchen female servant.	Martha Dublin -	1 Oct. "	Protestant.

Two Protestants, six Catholics.

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(16.) Appended

advance of the 4*l.* 4*s.* allowed to the first Catholic teacher alluded to above.

The young man (8), only appointed in May last, at 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, is now about being removed to Chelsea just as he is beginning to be of service to the Catholic children of the institution, if the chaplain has been correctly informed on the subject.

One other vacancy in the teaching staff occurred since the debate in Parliament, (9) and that was at once filled by the appointment of a Protestant.

I have gone into the above minute details that your Excellency may be able to form an opinion of the intentions of the governors to carry out the promises made in 1861, 1864, and 1865, of granting a fair proportion of Catholic officials in the Hibernian School, by the representatives of Her Majesty's Government in the Imperial Parliament. So far as the intentions of the governors can be judged by the appointment made so late as July last (10).

There were at that time only two Catholic teachers in the Hibernian School, one an assistant master, (11) at 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum; the other a monitor at 4*l.* 4*s.* There were at the same time 14 Protestant teachers on the staff of the institution.

The first of them (12) had an annual salary of 150*l.*, with allowances, valued at 53*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and a comfortable cottage for his quarters; the second master had 100*l.* per annum, with 51*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* allowances; the third had 80*l.* per annum, the same allowances, and the fourth had 70*l.* per annum, with the same allowances; and all these had quarters in the institution.

(13.) The 10 remaining teachers had salaries and allowances on a smaller scale. Yet when one of these minor positions became vacant (14) in July last, that vacancy was at once filled by a Protestant. The proportion of the Catholic and Protestant children being as one to two, the proportion of the Catholic and Protestant teaching being as one to seven. This is merely considering the numerical proportion, and altogether independent of the vast difference in the position of the teachers and their salaries.

(15.) If this be the fair proportion which the governors promised to the Marquis of Hartington to carry out, I fear very much for the faith of the poor destitute Catholic children confided to their care.

With these facts before me, I feel it my duty to direct your Excellency's attention to the very inadequate provision made in the Hibernian School for protecting the rights and advancing the spiritual interests of the children registered as Catholics in that institution; and in their behalf I appeal to your Excellency as the *ex-officio* president of that institution.

As this letter has been somewhat longer than I at first intended, I have merely time to add that there are many other causes of complaint in reference to the same establishment.

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(16.) "1. Relative

*Report of the Commandant.**Memorial from Archbishop Cullen.*

(16.) Appended is a list of the books in use in the schools.

Since a similar list was furnished to the House of Commons on 26 February 1861, pursuant to the House's Order of the 22d of that month, no change has been made in any of the books in general use, with the following exceptions, viz:

Pott's "Euclid's Elements" has been substituted for Elrington's, as the former is the text book at Chelsea.

Tate's "Exercises in Mechanics," Young's "Short Road to Right Spelling," and Lund's "Easy Algebra," have been introduced; and the following, which have been worn out, have not been replaced, viz.:

- "Geography, British Empire" (Gleig's).
- "Geography of Elementary Schools" (Hughes).
- "Spelling Book Superseded," (Sullivan).
- "Etymology of Words."
- "Analysis of Scripture History" (Pinnock).

(17.) If such books are wanted for use in the schools, more specific requisition will be necessary. If books of a religious nature are meant, the following rules will have to be modified, should such books be allowed among the children.

*Rules and Regulations, page 35.*—"That every Protestant child, as soon as he is able to read, should be supplied with the Church of England Prayer Book, and with a cheap copy of the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, without illumination, pictures, notes, or comment. A similar boon is granted to the Roman Catholic children, should their priest or minister wish to supply them with the Douay translation of the Scriptures, under the same restrictions."

*Institution, 22 February 1864.*—"1. No book is to be in possession of any boy, Protestant or Roman Catholic, containing reflections on, or teaching subversive of, either faith.

"2. Prayer Books are only to be in possession of the boys for attending 'Church' or 'Chapel,' or religious instruction under their respective pastors.

"3. Boys are not to take Prayer Books or Bibles to hospital; a supply of Bibles (both versions, if the Douay should be required by the Roman Catholic clergyman) will be kept in the surgery by the hospital serjeant for the use of the boys, and every Protestant boy (and every Roman Catholic boy should the Roman Catholic clergyman require it) in hospital will have a Bible from that store, at his bed head, which Bible he is responsible for the proper care of."

(18.) The officiating Roman Catholic clergyman appealed to the committee of governors, in May last, respecting the dietary on fasting days, and he was informed in reply, agreeably to their minute of the 3d of that month, and by desire of the vice-president of the institution, that, being of opinion that the provision of fasting diet would be incompatible with the discipline of this military school (and inconsistent with the practice in the army), the committee could not accede to the proposal, and that the boys' dietary had, since 1857, been necessarily adjusted to sanitary considerations; but, as regarded the young men employed as monitors, who were but few, and messed at a separate table, no difficulty existed, and the committee approved of the arrangement which the commandant had made for providing suitable fasting diet for them whenever they wished it.

(19.) The governors have hitherto (and more particularly as recorded in the committee's minute 1st December 1864) declined to recommend that any additional expense should be gone into for the purpose of providing quarters for the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman. There are no quarters available for his accommodation at present. Such might be built, but the probable necessity in that case for a similar provision being required for a Presbyterian clergyman would have to be held in view.

Having regard to the discipline and harmony so indispensable to the management of this military school, I deem it my duty to represent that, rather than have three chaplains quartered here, it


(16.) 1st. Relative to the books in use in the schools, some of which are altogether unfit to be read by Catholic children.

(17.) "2ndly. The want of Catholic books among Catholic children.

3dly. The dietary of Catholic children (18) on fasting days.

4thly. The refusal of the authorities to provide "quarters" (19) for the Catholic chaplain, particularly as there is not one Catholic official in the hospital to look after the Catholic children in the time of sickness, and especially at the awful moment of death, upon which their lot for eternity depends.

Hoping that your Excellency will take this matter into your most serious consideration,

I have, &c.  
(signed)  Paul Cullen,  
Archbishop.

P.S.—I am at liberty to mention to your Excellency, that the Catholic assistant master, Mr. Reilly, is willing to remain in the institution

*Report from the Commandant.*

*Memorial from Archbishop Cullen.*

it would be preferable to have no resident clergyman of any denomination. Such a measure would, however, require arrangement with the Government and careful consideration.

There is only one "chaplain" proper on the establishment; a Protestant clergyman, who has held the office for about 13 years. He has always been resident.

There is no resident chaplain at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

(signed) *J. D. Wynyard,*  
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,  
R.H.M.S.

tion, if he be allowed the same pay, and be entitled to the same privileges as if he had gone to Chelsea.

(signed) *✠ Paul Cullen.*

LIST of the BOOKS at present used in the General Instruction of the Boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

Reading	-	-	-	First Book of Lessons for National Schools. Second ditto - ditto. Sequels No. 1 and 2 to Second Book. Third Book of Lessons for ditto. Fourth ditto - ditto. Supplement to Fourth Book. Fifth Book.
Arithmetic	-	-	-	Large Treatise by National Board. Small ditto. Thomson's ditto. Colenso's ditto. Hunter's ditto. M'Leod's Mental Arithmetic.
Algebra	-	-	-	Reynold's Elements (Gleig's Series). Lund's "Easy Algebra." Tate's Elements - Colenso's Algebra - Young's ditto - Thomson's ditto - Bonnycastle's ditto -
				} Exercises from these occasionally.
Elementary Mechanics	-			Tate's Exercises.
Mensuration	-	-	-	Treatise by National Board.
Euclid	-	-	-	Pott's (used only by Monitors).
Geography	-	-	-	Cornwell's.
English History	-	-	-	History of England (Gleig' Series). "Outlines of English History," by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Sacred History	-	-	-	Sacred History (Gleig's Series). Scripture Extracts by National Board.
English Grammar and Derivation.				M'Leod's English Grammar (Gleig's Series). Morell's Analysis of Sentences. M'Leod's edition of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Butler's Spelling Book. Young's "Short Road to Right Spelling."

27 January 1860.

*John H. Gibbons, Head Master.*



MEMORANDUM of REPORT by Commandant, 31st January 1866, in submitting Returns and Information required by Sir *Thomas Larcom's* Letter (393), 9th January 1866, for His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. (Submitted to General Meeting of Governors, Royal Hibernian Military School, held at the Royal Hospital, 31st January 1866.)

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
31 January 1866.

MEMORANDUM of REPORT by the Commandant in submitting to the Special General Meeting of Governors, reassembled at the Royal Hospital this day from adjournment on 23d instant, the returns and information required by Sir *Thomas Larcom's* letter, 393 of the 9th instant, for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

(These returns and information are rendered pursuant to order of the general meeting on the 23d instant.)

For the convenience of reference, the paragraphs of Sir *Thomas Larcom's* letter, which are here reported on, are transcribed in the margin, and lettered to correspond with the following observations thereon.

(a) Return annexed, marked (A).

(b) Return annexed, marked (B).

(c) Return annexed, marked (C).

(d) Return annexed, marked (D).

(e) Return annexed, marked (E).

(f) Return annexed, marked (F).

EXTRACTS from a LETTER (dated Dublin Castle, 9th January 1866) from Sir *Thomas Larcom* to the Secretary Royal Hibernian Military School.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am at the same time to state that his Excellency is desirous of obtaining the following returns:

(a) I. Return showing the number of meetings held, and names of the governors, and the attendance of each during 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

(b) II. Return showing the number of pupils, classified according to their respective religious denominations.

III. Return showing number of officers on staff of establishment according to following form:

(c) MALE OFFICERS.

I.—PROTESTANT.

	Name.	Employment.	Annual Salary.	Annual Value of Allowances.	Whether Resident or Non-Resident.
Commandant	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary	-	-	-	-	-
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Staff	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Staff	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Staff	-	-	-	-	-
Military and Discipline Staff	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Staff	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-

(d) II.—ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(Similar Return.)

(e) FEMALE OFFICERS.

I.—PROTESTANT.

(Same Particulars as in Male Officers' Return.)

Hospital Staff.	Kitchen.
Laundry.	Miscellaneous.

(f) II.—ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(Similar Return.)



(A.)

RETURN showing the Number of MEETINGS held by the GOVERNORS of the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Names and Attendance of Governors at each, during 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

No.	Date of Meeting.	Governors Present at each Meeting.	No.	Date of Meeting.	Governors Present at each Meeting.
1	2 January 1861	Colonel Frome, R.E.	15	8 Nov. - 1861	Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
2	2 February 1861	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Ormsby, R.A. Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	16	2 Dec. - 1861	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Symons, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.
3	16 February 1861	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Major General Bloomfield. Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Ormsby, R.A. Colonel Dickson, C.B., A.A.G., R.A. Colonel Blane, C.B., A.A.G. Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard, Town Major. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.	17	1862: 2 January 1862	Colonel Symons, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.
4	2 March 1861	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.	18	1 Feb. - 1862	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Symons, R.A.
5	19 March 1861	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Ormsby, R.A. Colonel Frome, R.E. Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	19	1 March 1862	Colonel Symons, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
6	1 April - 1861	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Ormsby, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	20	1 April - 1862	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Symons, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
7	1 May - 1861	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Ormsby, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.	21	1 May - 1862	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
8	1 June - 1861	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Ormsby, R.A.	22	2 June - 1862	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Frome, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
9	1 July - 1861	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.	23	1 July - 1862	Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
10	9 July - 1861	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Blane, C.B., A.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Lieut. Colonel Wynyard, Town Major. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.	24	1 August 1862	His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant. General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Mayen, D.Q.M.G. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Sparks, I.F.O. Colonel Preston, 45th Regiment. Colonel Blenkinsopp, 45th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Orme, Town Major. Lieut.-Colonel Norman, 1st, 10th Regiment. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
11	1 August 1861	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Robert Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.	25	1 August 1862	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
12	2 Sept. - 1861	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Frome, R.E.	26	2 Sept. - 1862	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A.
13	1 October 1861	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Frome, R.E. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. P. Fielding, A.Q.M.G.	27	1 Oct. - 1862	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
14	8 Nov. - 1861	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Major General Hemphill. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Bent, C.B., R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A.	28	1 Nov. - 1862	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.

No.	Date of Meeting.	Governors present at each Meeting.	No.	Date of Meeting.	Governors present at each Meeting.
29	8 Nov. - 1862	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Sparks, I.F.O. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Lieut. Colonel Boileau, R.E.	44	2 Nov. - 1863	Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Phillpotts, R.H.A.
30	1 Dec. - 1862	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	45	10 Nov. - 1863	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Brigadier Ellice, C.B. Colonel Sparks, I.F.O. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Greathead, A.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Lieut. Colonel Cureton, A.Q.M.G.
31	1863 : 2 January 1863	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	46	10 Nov. - 1863	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.
32	2 Feb. - 1863	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A.	47	1 Dec. - 1863	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
33	2 March 1863	Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	48	1864 : 2 Jan. - 1864.	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Colonel Sparks, I.F.O. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Lieut. Colonel Stapylton, 32d Light Infantry. Lieut. Colonel Tupper, R.H.A.
34	1 April - 1863	Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	49	2 Jan. - 1864	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.
35	1 May - 1863	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	50	1 Feb. - 1864	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A.
36	1 June - 1863	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E.	51	2 March 1864	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
37	11 June - 1863	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E.	52	1 April - 1864	Major General Ridley, C.B. Brigadier General Haines. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
38	1 July - 1863	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E.	53	2 May - 1864	Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
39	1 August 1863	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	54	14 May - 1864	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Brigadier General Haines. Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Sparks, I.F.O. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Greathead, A.A.G. Colonel Lake, C.B. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Bent, C.B., R.E. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Lieut. Colonel Tupper, R.H.A. Lieut. Colonel Frazer, 11th Hussars. Lieut. Col. Strange, C.B., A.A.G., R.A. Lieut. Colonel Farrington, 29th Regt. Lieut. Colonel Cureton, A.Q., M.G. Lieut. Colonel Stapylton, 32d Light Infantry.
40	17 August 1863	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Sparks, I.F.O. Lieut. Colonel Strange, R.H.A. Lieut. Colonel D'Oyly, 1st, 11th Regiment. Colonel Warden, 2d, 19th Regiment. Lieut. Colonel Brookes, Town Major.			
41	1 Sept. - 1863	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Lieut. Colonel Hood, 58th Regiment. Lieut. Colonel Brookes, Town Major.			
42	1 Sept. - 1863	Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.			
43	1 October 1863	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.			



## RETURNS RELATING TO THE

No.	Date of Meeting.	Governors present at each Meeting.	No.	Date of Meeting.	Governors present at each Meeting.
55	4 June - 1864	Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.	66	2 March 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Seager, A.Q.M.G. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, Town Major.
56	1 July - 1864	Colonel Sparks, I.F.O. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.	67	1 April - 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Town Major. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
57	1 July - 1864	Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.	68	3 May - 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
58	1 August 1864	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	69	1 June - 1865	Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Town Major.
59	1 Sept. - 1864	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Durnford, R.E.	70	1 July - 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Dr. Hadaway, R.E. Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Town Major.
60	1 October 1864	Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A.	71	1 August 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
61	1 Nov. - 1864	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.	72	1 Sept. - 1865	Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Town Major. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
62	16 Nov. - 1864	Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Goodwyn, C.B., 41st Regiment. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Colonel Strange, C.B., R.A. Colonel Seager, A.Q.M.G. Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Town Major. Colonel Bingham, 60th Rifles.	73	3 October 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Town Major.
63	1 Dec. - 1864	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Seager, A.Q.M.G. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.	74	1 Nov. - 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Seager, A.Q.M.G. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
64	1865: 2 January 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Seager, A.Q.M.G. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.	75	10 Nov. - 1865	General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., K.S.I. Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Nugent, D.I.A. Colonel Strange, C.B., A.A.G., R.A. Colonel Seager, A.Q.M.G. Colonel Wodehouse, 1st, 24th Regiment.
65	1 Feb. - 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Lieut. Colonel Gordon, Town Major. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.	76	15 Nov. - 1865	Major General Cunynghame, C.B. Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Nugent, D.I.A. Colonel Wodehouse, 1st, 24th Regiment. Lieut. Colonel the Hon. W. H. A. Fielding, A.A.G.
			77	1 Dec. - 1865	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel the Hon. L. Curzon, M.S.

9th January 1866.

(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant, R. H. M. School.

RETURN showing the number of PUPILS classified according to their respective Religious Denominations.

Protestants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
Boys admitted, but not yet joined the school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Establishment, Total									410

9th January 1866.

(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieut. Col.,  
Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

RETURN showing number of OFFICERS on Staff of Establishment.

### MALE OFFICERS.

#### I.—PROTESTANT.

	N A M E.	Employment.	Annual Salary.	Annual Value of Allowances.	Whether Resident or Non-Resident.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Commandant	H. B. Wynyard	Commandant	276 18 8	43 19 2	Resident.
Secretary	T. B. Speedy	Secretary, Adjutant, and Treasurer.	192 9 4	43 3 4	"
Chaplain	Rev. W. A. Neville	Chaplain	230 15 8	24 9 4	"
Medical Staff	R. Templeton	Surgeon	136 17 6	9 9 -	"
"	J. Maguire	Dispenser of Medicines	136 17 6	- - -	Non-Resident.
Hospital Staff	W. Watson	Hospital Serjeant	36 10 -	25 12 9½	Resident.
Teaching Staff	J. H. Gibbons	Head Master	200 - -	53 10 10	"
"	W. T. Young	Second "	130 - -	51 3 4	"
"	Alfred Harmsworth	Third "	80 - -	51 3 4	"
"	P. Hoskins	Fourth "	70 - -	51 3 4	"
Military Staff	J. Lewis	Quartermaster	191 12 6	9 9 -	"
"	H. Irving	Serjeant Major	54 15 -	28 12 2½	"
"	J. Hepburn	Instructor in Music	55 - -	28 12 2½	"
"	G. Fillingham	Serjeant's Assistant	36 10 -	26 2 9½	"
"	A. Murray	"	27 14 -	26 2 9½	"
"	S. Brown	"	27 14 -	26 2 9½	"
"	E. Williams	"	27 14 -	26 2 9½	"
"	W. Truswell	"	27 14 -	26 2 9½	"
"	T. Cowley	"	33 9 2	27 12 9½	"
Discipline Staff	T. Hyder	Quartermaster Serjeant	36 10 -	28 12 2½	"
Trade Staff	W. Keating	Serjeant Tailor	57 15 -	7 7 9½	"
"	R. French	Instructor in Handicrafts.	45 12 6	13 17 9½	"
Miscellaneous	J. Hill	Singing Master	60 - -	- - -	Non-Resident.
"	E. Shelock	Institution Clerk	36 16 6	26 2 9½	Resident.
"	T. Brown	Gate Porter	36 10 -	26 2 9½	"
"	A. Miller	Pioneer	27 6 -	25 12 9½	"
"	J. Bartlett	"	27 6 -	25 12 9½	"
"	A. Villiers	"	27 6 -	25 12 9½	"
"	J. Lacey	"	18 5 -	25 12 9½	"

(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School.

9th January 1866.

(D.)

RETURN showing Number of OFFICERS on Staff of Establishment.

## MALE OFFICERS.

## II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

	NAME.	Employment.	Annual Salary.	Annual Value of Allowances.	Whether Resident or Non-Resident.
Officiating Roman Catholic clergyman.	Rev. J. Leonard - -	Officiating Roman Catholic clergyman.	£. s. d. 80 - -	£. s. d. - - -	Non-Resident.
Military Staff - -	Patrick Gordon - -	Serjeant assistant -	27 14 -	26 2 9½	Resident.
Trade Staff - -	Peter Smyth - -	Assistant tailor -	25 - -	26 2 9½	Ditto.
Miscellaneous - -	Anthony Gaughern - -	Serjeant gardener -	27 14 -	26 2 9½	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Patrick Doherty - -	Pioneer - -	27 6 -	25 12 9½	Ditto.

9 January 1866.

(signed) H. Wynyard, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant, R. H. M. School.

(E.)

RETURN showing Number of OFFICERS on Staff of Establishment.

## FEMALE OFFICERS.

## I.—PROTESTANT.

	NAME.	Employment.	Annual Salary.	Annual Value of Allowances.	Whether Resident or Non-Resident.
Miscellaneous - -	Miss E. A. Hemphill - -	Matron - -	£. s. d. 46 3 4	£. s. d. 36 7 6	Resident.
Ditto - -	Miss M. E. Lewis - -	Workmistress and organist.	27 14 -	21 9 10	Ditto.
Laundry - -	Mary A. Hirst - -	Laundress - -	27 14 -	21 9 10	Ditto.

9 January 1866.

(signed) H. Wynyard, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant R. H. M. School.

(F.)

RETURN showing Number of OFFICERS on Staff of Establishment.

## FEMALE OFFICERS.

## II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

— Nil. —

9 January 1866.

(signed) H. Wynyard, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant, R. H. M. School.

(G.)

LIST of all OFFICERS, &amp;c., appointed since 22 February 1861, up to present Date.

N A M E.	Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Employment.	Name of Governors present at Meeting at which Nominated.
Henry B. Wynard	- Protestant -	9 August 1861	Commandant -	The Commandant is appointed by the Commander of the Forces for the time being, with the approbation of the Commander in Chief.
Robert King	- ditto -	1 May 1861	Serjeant Assistant -	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Ormsby, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
John M'Carthy	- ditto -	1 August 1861	Hospital Orderly -	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
Hugh O'Neill	- ditto -	1 August 1861	Assistant Shoemaker	
William Valentine	- ditto -	8 Nov. 1861	Hospital Orderly -	Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
Joseph Firth	- ditto -	2 Dec. 1861	Laundry Engineer -	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A.
James Bartlett	- ditto -	2 Dec. 1861	Pioneer Corporal -	Colonel Symons, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.
Samuel Brown	- ditto -	1 Feb. 1862	Serjeant Assistant -	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Symons, R.A.
Mary A. Hirst	- ditto -	2 Jan. 1862	Laundress -	Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Frome, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
John Gee	- ditto -	1 July 1862	Serjeant Assistant -	Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Williams, I.G.M.H.
Edwin Shelock	- ditto -	2 Feb. 1863	Institution Clerk -	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.H.A.
Edward Williams	- ditto -	1 May 1863	Serjeant Assistant -	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.
Pierce Hoskins	- ditto -	1 Sept. 1863	Fourth Master -	General Sir. Geo. Brown, G.C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., D.Q.M.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Lieut. Colonel Hood, 58th Regiment. Lieut. Colonel Brookes, Town Major.
William Truswell	- ditto -	1 October 1863	Serjeant Assistant -	Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.



## RETURNS RELATING TO THE

N A M E.	Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Employment.	Name of Governors present at Meeting at which Nominated.
Miss. E. A. Hemphill -	Protestant -	1 January 1863	Matron - - -	General Sir Geo. Brown, G.C.B. Colonel Haines, D.A.G. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Colonel Sparks, I.F.O. Colonel Fitzmayer, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Phillpotts, R.H.A. Colonel Whitmore, M.S.
Miss E. M. Lewis - - -	ditto -	1 January 1863	Workmistress and Organist.	Lieut. Colonel Stapylton, 32d Light Infantry. Lieut. Colonel Tupper, R.H.A.
Arthur Villiers - - -	ditto -	2 March 1864	Pioneer Corporal -	Major General Ridley, C.B. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
Patrick Doherty - - -	Roman Catholic.	1 October 1864	Pioneer Corporal -	Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H. Colonel Phillpotts, R.H.A.
William Dowling - - -	ditto -	1 July 1864	Assistant Tailor -	Colonel Buchanan, R.A. Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Colonel Whitmore, M.S. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.
Peter Smyth - - -	ditto -	3 May 1865	Assistant Tailor -	Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., D.A.G. Colonel Durnford, R.E. Dr. Hadaway, I.G.M.H.

9 January 1866.

(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Commandant R. H. M. School.

(H.)

## RETURN of AMOUNT of LOCAL FUNDS, and Revenue derived.

	£.	s.	d.
Yearly dividend on 5,753 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> at 3 per cent., now - - - - -	166	2	6
Mrs. Ray's bequest, per annum - - - - -	12	10	-
Moiety of Carlow rent, ditto - - - - -	11	10	-
Dr. Down's bequest - - - - -	36	-	-
TOTAL - - - - - £.	226	2	6

9 January 1866.

(signed) *H. Wynyard*, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Commandant R. H. M. School.

COPY of MINUTE of PROCEEDINGS of the Governors Royal Hibernian Military School, in General Meeting at the Royal Hospital Dublin.

14 May 1864.

The Special General Meeting having assembled, the following letter, addressed to General Sir George Brown, was submitted to it and read.

“War Office, Pall Mall, S. W.,  
9 May 1864.

“My dear Sir George,  
“LORD HARTINGTON has shown me the letter which he had received from you, relative to the Royal Hibernian School in Dublin.

“I am aware that the Governors of that institution derive their authority from Royal Charter, and are not placed under the control of the Secretary of State for War; but, as the expenses of the school are defrayed from the Army Estimates, and as it is consequently the duty of the representative of the War Department in the House of Commons to afford such explanations, in regard to its management, as that House may ask for, I think it due to you and to myself to make you acquainted with the views which I entertain on the most important of the points referred to in your letter.

“I allude to the fact which has already formed the subject of comment in Parliament, that all persons engaged in the instruction of the boys are Protestants, although a considerable portion of the pupils belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

“I find that, in 1861, Mr. J. G. Baring, then Under Secretary of State for War, and speaking with the authority of the late Lord Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, both expressed in the House of Commons their decided opinion that, in a school where there were so many Roman Catholic boys, the Governors would ‘exercise a wise discretion in appointing a proportion of masters belonging to that religion.’

“It appears also, from the papers which you have forwarded to Lord Hartington, that Lord Carlisle, in a Minute dated 23d March last, recorded his entire concurrence in the views expressed by Mr. Baring, and stated, that he had already more than once made his opinion known to the Governors, ‘though hitherto without any effect.’

“In the opinions thus expressed, I entirely concur, and I have learned, with much regret, that no measures have been taken by the Governors since 1861 to give effect to them.

“It appears to me desirable, on general grounds, and entirely apart from particular controversies which may have arisen in this case, that a due proportion of the officers and teachers of an institution in which a considerable number of Roman Catholic boys are educated should belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

“The parents of the boys may fairly ask, for the security for the faith of their children, which such a system would afford, and it is natural that, when the attention of Roman Catholics in general is drawn to the subject, they should complain of the absence of any person of their own religion from the teaching staff of the school.

“I would, therefore, strongly press upon you the propriety of altering this state of things, and of giving reasonable satisfaction to the wishes of the Roman Catholics in this respect. The institution will always be subject to criticism, while the instruction is exclusively in the hands of persons of one class of religious opinions, and I entertain a strong hope that the Governors, if they give the matter their full consideration, will take such measures as will render easy to the Government the task of defending the institution by putting an end to a state of things which, I am bound to say, appears to me open to fair objection, and which I cannot therefore request Lord Hartington to justify in Parliament.

“When the question is discussed in the House of Commons, Lord Hartington will state my opinion in regard to it, in accordance with the views expressed in this letter.

“I remain, &c.  
(signed) “De Grey.”

“To General the Right Honourable  
Sir George Brown, G. C. B.”

With reference to the opinions expressed in the above communication, the Governors cannot refrain from observing that it has been their invariable practice to select, and to appoint candidates for situations of teachers and servants in the institution, solely on consideration of their merits, or qualifications, and without reference to their religious persuasions, which have never in any instance been allowed to influence their decision.

They therefore feel that they have not rendered themselves liable to the reproach of illiberality in this respect; but, out of regard to the opinion of Lord de Grey as expressed in his letter, and from an anxious desire to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, they have come to the following resolutions, which are intended as guides to the decisions of their committees in all future appointments.

*Resolved—*

1st. That it be an instruction to the committee of seven, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State for War, as expressed in his letter of 9th May 1864, that henceforth, in selecting persons to fill the offices of teachers or servants, as vacancies occur in the institution, care be taken to appoint candidates of the Roman Catholic persuasion as nearly as may be in proportion to the numbers of boys of that persuasion in the school, always provided that they are found to be duly qualified for the offices to which they aspire.

The Commandant will be pleased to understand that the same rule is to apply and to hold good in the appointment of monitor amongst the boys.

2d. In order to ensure the appointments of proper and suitable persons as teachers, on a vacancy occurring, that is to be filled by a Roman Catholic, and that none of the monitors are deemed eligible, the Commandant, acting under the directions of the committee, will make application to the Board of National Education to recommend such person or persons of that religious persuasion as they may consider qualified for the vacant appointment.

And as regards the appointment of servants, the selection is to be made by the committee, without the interference, either of the chaplain or of the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman, who are to have no voice in the matter.

Communications  
and Observations  
from Archbishop  
Cullen, dated 9th  
March 1866.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 15 March 1866.

REFERRING to the recent correspondence on the subject of the religious position of the Roman Catholic children in the Royal Hibernian Military School, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for any further observations which the Governors of the institution may wish to offer for His Excellency's information, copies of a further communication, and of its inclosure, which have been received from Archbishop Cullen, in reference to the children in question.

To the Secretary,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Thomas A. Larcom.*

May it please your Excellency,

55 Eccles Street, 9 March 1866.

HAVING examined the notes of the Commandant of the Royal Hibernian School on my letter to your Excellency of the 18 December last, regarding that school, I beg to submit to you the accompanying observations in reply to that officer's notes.

It is satisfactory that, after ten weeks' consideration, the Commandant finds nothing substantial, or of any moment, to contradict in my statements; but it is to be regretted that no hope is held out that admitted grievances will be redressed.

As the question of military education will soon be brought before Parliament, I have considered it desirable to draw the attention of the leading Irish and some English Members of Parliament to the manner in which mixed education is conducted in the Hibernian School; and, to render the matter more intelligible to them, I have sent them copies of my letter to your Excellency. To put all the intelligence I can command at their disposal, I also intend to furnish some of them with copies of the Commandant's notes, and my reply to them.

The only object I have in doing all this is to obtain protection for the faith of the orphans of soldiers, many of whom shed their blood in defence of the empire, and who would have been most afflicted in their last moments had they had any reason to imagine that their children would be registered in a religion different from their own, or that they would not be put on a footing of religious equality with the children of their companions-in-arms of other religious denominations.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Paul Cullen.*

OBSERVATIONS of Most Reverend Dr. *Cullen*, on the Explanation of the Governors, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, of his Letter to His Excellency, dated 18 December 1865, relative to the religious position of the Catholic Children in the Royal Hibernian Military School.

My letter, as well as the Commandant's report to the Governors, appear to have been divided by the Commandant into 19 parts, and I purpose to accept of his division for the present, and to point out to your Excellency what I consider unsatisfactory or deficient in

in that report, which has been adopted by the Governors as their explanation of the facts brought under your notice in my letter of the 18th December 1865.

No. 1. To commence with that portion of my letter, marked by the Commandant as No. 1, in which I informed your Excellency that, according to a Parliamentary return of 1864, there were no Catholics employed in the instruction of the Catholic children, the Commandant reports, that "in this institution religious instruction is authorised to be given to the boys, Protestant and Catholic, by their respective pastors only." Now I most candidly say that I consider this explanation both unsatisfactory and defective.

First, it is unsatisfactory, as it does not account for the absence of Catholic teachers during the time of secular instruction; and, secondly, it is defective, as it does not inform your Excellency for whom the report was really intended, how long the above-mentioned rule has been in force, or why it was adopted. This much is certain, that until August 1863, every Protestant child was taught his Protestant catechism by the 12 Protestant monitors every day, according to the "Rules and Regulations of the Royal Hibernian Military School," pages 34 and 35. I think therefore that the Commandant's report is somewhat deficient in not explaining to your Excellency why the above rule was "erased" just three months after he himself, according to his own report, No. 2, commenced to encourage the Catholic boys to look forward to their appointment as monitors; could it be that this change was made in order to deprive the Catholic children of the advantage of being taught their own catechism, when Catholic monitors would, in course of time, be appointed?

No. 2. It would take up too much of your Excellency's time to go through the entire of the division marked as No. 2 in the Commandant's report. Suffice it to say, that he is silent on the remarks of Mr. Baring and Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons; and as he does not call their statements into question, I suppose he may conclude that he admits the truth of them. However, he endeavours to explain the 63 Protestant appointments during the years 1861-62-63 and part of 1864, to one solitary Catholic appointment of a young girl, during the same period, to take charge of the sewing machine, by stating that "until May 1864, the Governors exercised the privilege, accorded to them by Royal Charter, of appointing to office, as teachers or otherwise, such persons as they considered most eligible, and they exercised that privilege without inquiring into the religion of the candidates."

I might dismiss this explanation with the concise but expressive statement which the Marquis of Hartington is reported to have made in the House of Commons, 9th May 1864, when speaking of a similar explanation on the very same subject by Sir George Brown, the late vice-president of the institution: "He had no doubt that that explanation was perfectly true, but to him (the Marquis of Hartington) it was not satisfactory."

However, I cannot refrain from directing your Excellency's attention to one fact that seems somewhat extraordinary if the Governors, on every occasion previous to May 1864 always selected the most eligible of the candidates (for any vacant office) "without inquiring into their religion."

The fact I allude to is simply this: for a number of years, say 20, or perhaps more, there has been at all times one Catholic serjeant of the seven serjeants attached to the institution. Occasionally, from one cause or another, the Catholic serjeant left the school, and, as far as I can learn, the place thus left vacant, say about seven times during the last 20 years, was always filled up by the appointment of another Catholic serjeant. Perhaps the Commandant will be able to explain this fact to your Excellency's satisfaction, as he seems to have undertaken in his report to explain the system adopted by the Governors in all their appointments previous to May 1864.

Sic.

Now with regard to the Commandant's report as to what the Governors, in May 1864, resolved upon doing in future, "out of regard to the opinion of Earl de Grey, as expressed in his letter" to Sir George Brown, I think the whole substance of the report may be expressed in a few words:—

1st. There is no promise of any Catholic being appointed to any of the superior positions in the institution, as the resolution passed in May 1864 only alludes to "teachers and servants," as may be seen by reference to the Commandant's report. Now I think it would be but fair, that if the Commandant were a Protestant, the Adjutant should be a Catholic, or *vice versa*.

2d. Although the Governors resolved, "that henceforth, in selecting persons to fill the office of teachers or servants, as vacancies occur in the institution, care be taken to appoint candidates of the Roman Catholic persuasion, as nearly as may be in proportion to the number of boys of that persuasion in the school," still I cannot say that the present or perhaps the next three or four generations of Catholic children will derive much benefit from this arrangement, for the following reasons:—The four masters are now, comparatively speaking, young men, and as their salaries in the Hibernian School render them very comfortable, it may be a very long time before there will be a vacancy, either by death or resignation, among them.

Now, with regard to what has been done in the way of Catholic appointments since May 1864, it is sufficient to say that the statements in my letter remain unanswered, at least as far as the monitors are concerned, there being but two at the annual salary of 4*l.* 4*s.* each, both of whom, the Commandant states, were recommended by the professors, &c.; the former as a most eligible candidate for the situation, and the latter a very eligible candidate; but he has omitted to state the names of the professors or the number of candidates from which the selection was made.



It is also true, as I asserted, that the third vacancy which occurred amongst the monitors was filled up by the appointment of a Protestant, and the vacancy was kept open for three or four months, in order to give him time to qualify himself for it.

Now I respectfully submit that this vacancy ought to have been filled up "from without" by a Catholic, as was done in the case of monitors Wright and Reilly, there being at that time nine Protestant to two Catholic monitors, although the Roman Catholic children formed about one-third of the entire number on the school rolls.

I say that this vacancy should have been filled up "from without," because it could scarcely have been expected that the Catholic boys in the institution would be prepared to take monitorships, when your Excellency considers they had not much encouragement to study for the like, as for the 95 years that this school was in existence previous to 1864, no Catholic boy was ever appointed to a monitorship as long as he professed the Catholic faith.

This fact must have been known to the Commandant, when he caused the notice, dated "R. H. M. School, 18th May 1864, to be posted in the school," a copy of which he furnishes in his report, and in which I find the following paragraph:—

"The Commandant is also satisfied that ever since monitorships were established here, every boy in the school has been perfectly aware that, whatever his form of Christian religion, his claim to the appointment of monitor would in no degree be invalidated by his religious tenets."

No. 3. Although the Commandant goes into a rather lengthened explanation of all the details concerning James Wells, his abandonment of the Catholic faith, and his appointment, after his change of religion, to a monitorship, yet he has forgotten one circumstance which may have exercised some influence on this young lad's mind in causing him to abandon the faith in which he was baptized and reared previous to his entrance into the Hibernian School—I allude to the fact that he was a servant, for some time previous to his change of religion, to one of the Protestant masters of the institution.

I think it quite unnecessary to take any notice of the Commandant's remarks relative to the promotion of James Wells as assistant master after his return from Athlone, as my statement is still substantially correct, since he was only a monitor in the Hibernian School from 1858 to 1860, and that he was a master of some sort in the same Hibernian School after his return from Athlone in 1862. This rapid promotion of a boy who abandoned the Catholic faith, in the school, was certainly a great temptation to others to do likewise, no matter who promoted him.

No. 4. In paragraph No. 4 of the Commandant's report, he seems to call in question my statement as to the age of Thomas Wright at the time of his appointment to a monitorship in the Hibernian School; however, on this point I have only to remark that, although it is of very little consequence whether the first and only Catholic teacher at the time was 14 years and some months, or 15 years and some months, still, as the Commandant has given no proof of the inaccuracy of my statement, until he does so I have no reason to change the opinion which I have already formed upon that subject. Moreover, I consider that I have got sufficient evidence for what I have stated, having in my possession the young lad's baptismal certificate, from which it appears he was baptized on the 3rd day of September 1850, and as he was appointed to the Hibernian School in April 1855,\* he was then only "14 years and some months," as I stated, and not 15 years and seven months, as the Commandant asserts in his report.

\* Sic.

No. 5. In paragraph No. 5 the Commandant admits all my statements, with one solitary exception; he finds fault with me for contrasting the position of "the first Catholic teacher," at 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, with support and clothing, with that of the first Protestant teacher, at 150*l.* per annum, with allowances valued at 53*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, as well as having a comfortable cottage built, and partly furnished at a considerable expense. However, I think this requires no comment from me, for it is still true that there was no Catholic teacher among the head masters of the institution, and it is also apparently admitted by the Commandant himself that the first Catholic monitor or teacher was only a mere pupil of a National school at the time of his appointment. It appears, also, that the mere profession of Catholicity will be quite sufficient for the appointment of Catholic monitors. If this system be adopted with regard to other Catholic appointments, serious injury may be inflicted on the Catholic children. I consider it absolutely necessary that no Catholic should be appointed to any position in the Hibernian School unless furnished with the highest testimonials as to his moral and religious character.

No. 6. In the next portion of the Commandant's report he seems to find fault with the Catholic chaplain for not having reported to him the improprieties of this first Catholic teacher, who had been selected by the Commandant himself for that position. To this I have merely to say that I am not at all surprised at the chaplain's silence on this matter, when I consider the treatment he seems to have received from the same Commandant on the occasion of his reporting the circulation of tracts in the school, February 1864. Again, the Commandant was the first himself to cause the said minister to violate the Second Commandment of the Church by eating meat on Fridays, and it could scarcely be expected that the Catholic chaplain could feel much confidence in appealing to the same Commandant to oblige the same monitor to observe the first precept of the Church by hearing mass on Sunday.

No. 7.

No 7. This paragraph is fully admitted by the Commandant.

No. 8. In this paragraph the main fact stated by me is not contradicted; for although monitor, or assistant master, Reilly may not have been actually removed by the authorities of the school to Chelsea, still it is quite true that he would not be allowed to remain in the school with the same advantages as if he had gone to Chelsea, as he had offered to do, as may be seen by referring to the postscript of my letter.

No. 9. This paragraph I have answered by anticipation in paragraph No. 2 of this communication.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, require no remarks from me, as my statements are substantially admitted.

No. 15. In this paragraph the Commandant informs us that a Catholic laundrymaid was appointed in July (1864); that a Catholic assistant tailor was appointed, same month, same year; that a Catholic pioneer was appointed in October 1864; that another Catholic laundrymaid was appointed December 1864; that a third Catholic laundrymaid was appointed May 1865; that, on the resignation of the above-mentioned Catholic assistant tailor, another Catholic assistant tailor was appointed, the 3d May 1865; and he seems to consider that these six Catholic appointments to these inferior positions should satisfy the Catholics of Ireland, because there were only two Protestant servants appointed during the same period. However, he forgot to inform your Excellency of the value of these appointments, particularly when compared with the value of the appointments already held by Protestants in the institution, and to inform you that the same appointments have no connection whatever with the religion of the Catholic boys, and no influence on it.

No. 16. With reference to the books in use in the Hibernian School, I cannot give your Excellency the information I would wish, as I have not copies of the books at hand, nor can the Catholic chaplain supply me with them, as he thinks it useless to apply to the Commandant for copies of them at present, having been refused a similar favour in February 1864, as your Excellency will perceive from a copy of "Correspondence" herewith forwarded (see Letters E. and F., pages 20, 21). By referring to pages 23 and 24 of same pamphlet, your Excellency will also perceive that I had some reason for the statement made relative to the books in use in the Hibernian School.

No. 17. With reference to this portion of the Commandant's report, I have to remark, that the Catholic books used in hospital by the Catholic children, for years before the present Commandant's appointment, and for nearly three years after his appointment, were removed from the hospital apparently because the Catholic chaplain objected to the public exposure there of books and tracts hostile to the Catholic faith, some of which were actually found in the hands of Catholic children.

For further particulars on this point, I must refer your Excellency to pages 15-24 of the pamphlet herewith forwarded. For the circulation of such books as the "Church Missionary Record," &c., no modification of the "Rules and Regulations," page 35, seems to have been required; but before Catholic boys can have the use of a Catholic Prayer Book in hospital in time of sickness, the Commandant thinks that the "Rules and Regulations," page 35, must be "modified."

No. 18. With regard to the fasting dietary of the Catholic children, the Commandant forgot to inform your Excellency that he left the Catholic chaplain's letters, addressed to himself on that subject, unanswered last year, from March 2d to April 11th; in his report to the Governors, however, the Commandant mentions that the Catholic chaplain's application in May last, on the same subject, was considered "incompatible with the discipline of this Military School;" and that, consequently, no fasting dietary was since provided for the boys. To this I have only to reply, that the Governors of the same school found it quite compatible with the discipline of this Military School, to provide fasting dietary from the year 1841 to the year 1857, and, what is more remarkable, they kindly provided it on a greater number of days than the Catholic chaplain asked for, by my directions, in 1865.

It may be well here to inform your Excellency, that meat dietary was supplied to all the poor Catholic female servants, from the time of their appointment, in 1864, to Ash Wednesday of the present Lent, inclusive; since that day, I understand that any Catholic servant who can manage to write a requisition for fasting dietary will get it by applying two days beforehand. What any poor Catholic servant who cannot write will do, I cannot of course say.

The first Catholic monitor appointed was also supplied with meat dietary, even on Good Friday 1865, a day on which no flesh meat, or even white meats, are usually allowed to Catholics. This is the monitor whose absence from mass on Sundays the Commandant would expect to have reported to him for correction and advice (see No. 6 of Commandant's report).

No. 19. I come now to the last of the divisions of the Commandant, relative to the "quarters" of the Catholic chaplain. From this portion of his report, he seems determined rather to let the Protestant chaplain be excluded from the institution, than allow the Catholic chaplain to be provided with quarters in it.

He states that "there are no quarters available for his accommodation at present; such might be built," but he seems to fear that, should this be done, a Presbyterian clergyman

then would be looking for the same advantages; but this objection seems to have very little weight, as there is no Presbyterian clergyman whatever attached to the institution. His only remaining objection appears to be, that the admission of the Roman Catholic chaplain as a resident officer would interfere with the harmony and discipline of the institution. I confess I cannot see the force of this reasoning; on the contrary, I think it would rather tend to the harmony and discipline of the institution, that the Catholic boys should see their clergyman placed on an equal footing with the clergyman of their Protestant companions.

The Commandant seems to have forgotten altogether the urgent reasons why the Catholic chaplain should be provided with quarters in the institution: 1st. on account of the advantages of this arrangement to the Roman Catholic children themselves in having a priest on the spot to look after them and to attend to them, particularly in time of sickness and at the hour of death.

This reason is greatly strengthened from the fact that there is not one Catholic official connected with the hospital; the six officers of that portion of the establishment being all Protestants. 2dly. The fact that the Catholic chaplain has only 80*l.* a year, without any allowances whatsoever, whilst the Protestant chaplain has, according to "Thom's Directory" for the present year, an annual income of 322*l.*, is certainly a reason for either giving the former "quarters," or an increase of salary, to enable him to pay for a residence near the institution, particularly as the Commandant is aware that the Catholic chaplain is obliged to live nearly four miles from the school, and consequently has to travel nearly eight miles every time his duty requires him to visit the institution.

In these circumstances, I am somewhat surprised at the opposition the Commandant is giving to the providing of quarters for the Catholic chaplain.

Allow me, in conclusion, to inform your Excellency that it was not for want of funds that the authorities of the Hibernian School declined to build the small cottage, or provide the few apartments asked for by the Catholic chaplain; or that they refused to raise his salary to enable him to pay for a house convenient to the institution, or that they resolved in May 1864 to appoint no Catholic teacher until a vacancy should be created, by death or otherwise, amongst the four Protestant teachers at present in the school; if Parliamentary returns are good authorities on this subject. For by the last return issued (May 19, 1864), it appears that the Annual Parliamentary Grants for the maintenance of the officers and boys during the three preceding years exceeded the average expenditure by something more than 2,000*l.* a year, as the total excess for these three years amounted to upwards of 6,000*l.* This sum was somewhat lessened by an excess of expenditure over receipts for buildings and repairs; leaving, however, a net balance to the credit of the Governors of upwards of 3,000*l.*, on the 9th May 1864, just five days before the meeting was held at which the above resolution was adopted.

I hope your Excellency will give the above statement of facts your serious consideration.

Your Excellency's obedient servant,  
(signed) + *Paul Cullen.*

55, Eccles-street,  
9 March 1866.

Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
12 April 1866.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to receive, on the 18th ultimo, your letter of the 15th, with its enclosure of the 9th ultimo, from Archbishop Cullen, in reference to recent correspondence on the subject of the religious position of the Roman Catholic children in the Royal Hibernian Military School; and the same having, by direction of Sir Hugh Rose, been submitted to a general meeting of Governors of this institution, held on 10th inst., at the Royal Hospital, I am instructed by them to acquaint you in reply as follows, for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's information:

1. That Archbishop Cullen's letter has been referred to the Commandant for a full report hereon.
2. With reference to that paragraph of Archbishop Cullen's letter relative to the appointments of the Commandant and Adjutant, those appointments are made agreeably to charter, by the Commander of the Forces, with the approbation of the Commander in Chief.
3. Adverting to the appointments on the teaching staff, which consists of four masters and 12 monitors, there are only vacancies for two monitors at present.

There are two Protestant boys of the school reported as qualified, but there is no Roman Catholic boy even in training, none being fit at present. Under these circumstances, the vacancies will not be filled up until Roman Catholic boys qualify; but in order to establish as soon as possible a proportion of Roman Catholic teachers, and to keep up the necessary teaching staff, the Governors propose to move the Secretary of State for War to sanction the moderate temporary expense involved, in whichever of the two following plans his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant may prefer.

To



To obtain, if possible, from the Board of National Education, Ireland, two assistant masters, over 18 years of age, single, and Roman Catholics, at a stipend of about 20 £. a year, with board and lodging, but to clothe themselves (unless they be young men under 20 years of age, who propose going in for Chelsea after 20, in which case they should receive the clothing granted those similarly situated here); or to obtain, if possible, from head quarters two Roman Catholic army schoolmasters to be attached to the school.

Either of these arrangements to be merely temporary, and until a vacancy among the masters shall enable the Governors to fill it by appointing a Roman Catholic.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Frederick Speedy*, Major,  
Secretary, R.H.M.S.

To Sir Thomas Larcom, K. C. B.,  
Under Secretary for Ireland.

(7262.)

Dublin Castle, 2 May 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, that his Excellency prefers the first plan for the appointment of assistant masters, mentioned in your letter; namely, that the Governors should apply to the Secretary of State for War to sanction the expense of two temporary Roman Catholic assistant masters to be obtained from the Commissioners of National Education.

I am further directed by his Excellency to convey to the Governors his opinion that care should henceforth be taken to maintain a fair proportion of Roman Catholics amongst the masters, and that as soon as it may be possible to make the change, with justice to others, the master second in authority in the school should be of the Roman Catholic religion.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Thomas A. Larcom*.

To Lieutenant Colonel Wynyard,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
16 May 1866.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, assembled in special general meeting at the Royal Hospital yesterday, to transmit to you the accompanying memorandum of report, which, pursuant to their order of the 10th ultimo, I laid before them; and which report (having been approved and adopted by them) the Governors desire to offer, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as observations upon Archbishop Cullen's communication of the 9th March last (received here with your letter of 15th March), in further reference to the religious position of the Roman Catholic children in this institution.

Commandant's  
Report 15 May  
1866.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Wynyard*, Lieut. Colonel Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To Major General Sir Thomas Larcom, K. C. B.,  
&c. &c. &c.



Royal Hibernian Military School,  
Phoenix Park, Dublin,  
15 May 1866.

To the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School in Special General Meeting this day, at the Royal Hospital, Dublin.

MEMORANDUM of REPORT by the Commandant on copy of a Letter and its Enclosure, dated 9th March 1866, from Archbishop Cullen, submitting to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, observations in reply to the Commandant's Notes (of the 23d and 31st January last) relative to the religious position of the Roman Catholic children in the Royal Hibernian Military School. (This Report is rendered pursuant to the instructions of their Special General Meeting of 10th April 1866).

WITH reference to Archbishop Cullen's statement at the commencement of his letter, as follows, viz.:

"It is satisfactory that after ten weeks' consideration the Commandant finds nothing substantial or of any moment to contradict in my statements, but it is to be regretted that no hope is held out that admitted grievances will be redressed," I beg to submit that my reports distinctly showed that they were submitted to the Governors on the 23d and 31st January, and that the Archbishop's letter of 18th December 1865, upon which they were made, was only received here with Sir Thomas Larcom's letter of 9th January 1866.

That I took ten weeks to consider the Archbishop's statements is incorrect therefore, and that I found nothing of any moment to contradict, or that there were admitted grievances, I do not concede.

With reference to Archbishop Cullen's "Observations" on the Reports in question, I beg to offer the following notes, numbered to correspond with their nineteen divisions.

No. 1. My "notes" and the Governor's minutes that accompanied them from hence, showed that there had been no vacancy among the masters, and that out of the only three monitors appointed, two were Roman Catholics (who of course were present during the time of secular instruction), and that no further opportunities had occurred for carrying out the Governors' Resolutions of 14th May 1864 in this respect.

In regard to religious instruction being given by the "pastors only," the Rev. Mr. Dangan, the first Roman Catholic clergyman that officiated here, was informed, by letter on 6th August 1841, of the regulation made at that time by the Board of Governors, "that the religious instruction is to be imparted by the Roman Catholic clergy only." That rule has never been altered, and a similar rule

"55, Eccles-street, 9 March 1866.

"May it please your Excellency,

"HAVING examined the notes of the Commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School, on my letter to your Excellency of the 18th December last, regarding that school, I beg to submit to you the accompanying observations in reply to that officer's notes.

"It is satisfactory that after ten weeks' consideration the Commandant finds nothing substantial or of any moment to contradict in my statements, but it is to be regretted that no hope is held out that admitted grievances will be redressed.

"As the question of military education will soon be brought before Parliament, I have considered it desirable to draw the attention of the leading Irish and some English Members of Parliament to the manner in which mixed education is conducted in the Hibernian School, and to render the matter more intelligible to them, I have sent them copies of my letter to your Excellency. To put all the intelligence I can command at their disposal, I also intend to furnish some of them with copies of the Commandant's notes and my reply to them. The only object I have in doing all this is to obtain protection for the faith of the orphans of soldiers, many of whom shed their blood in the defence of the Empire, and who would have been most afflicted in their last moments had they had any reason to imagine that their children would be registered in a religion different from their own, or that they would not be put on a footing of religious equality with the children of their companions-in-arms of other religious denominations.

"I have, &c.

(signed) + "Paul Cullen.

"To His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant General, and Governor General of Ireland."

OBSERVATIONS of most Reverend Dr. Cullen on the explanation of the Governors to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, of his Letter to his Excellency, dated the 18th December 1865, relative to the religious position of the Catholic children in the Royal Hibernian Military School.

My letter, as well as the Commandant's report, appear to have been divided by the Commandant into nineteen parts, and I purpose to accept of his division for the present, and to point out to your Excellency what I consider unsatisfactory or deficient in that report, which has been adopted by the Governors as their explanation of the facts brought under your notice in my letter of the 18th December 1865.

No. 1. To commence with that portion of my letter marked by the Commandant as No. 1, in which I informed your Excellency, that according to a Parliamentary Return of 1864, there were no Catholics employed in the instruction of the Catholic children, the Commandant reports that, "in this institution religious instruction is authorised to be given to the boys, Protestant and Catholic, by their respective pastors only." Now I must candidly say that I consider this explanation both unsatisfactory and defective.

First, it is unsatisfactory, as it does not account for the absence of Catholic teachers during the time of secular instruction; and secondly, it is defective, as it does not inform your Excellency, for whom the report was really intended, how long the above-mentioned rule has been in force, or

*Report of Commandant.*

rule has for many years existed in respect to Protestant religious instruction being imparted by the chaplain only.

The daily teaching of the Church of England Catechism by the monitors ceased for many years prior to 1863, successive Commandants having found it impracticable.

For the last 20 years at least the Protestant children have never been taught their catechism by any one, except on those days set apart for the separate religious instruction of the children under their respective pastors.

Until 1863 the head boys of the school were styled "monitors," but when in the spring of that year the teaching staff was remodelled, and (with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War and the Council of Military Education) established at four masters and 12 monitors (young men under 21 years of age), it seemed desirable, in order to prevent any misapprehension, to submit to the Governors, that the clause in the old rules should be formally rescinded, and it was rescinded accordingly, on 17th August 1863, in general meeting (minutes produced).

It could not be (as the Archbishop charitably suggests) "that this change was made in order to deprive the Catholic children of the advantage of being taught their own catechism," for the class of boys who, under the name of "monitors," were previously authorised, are still available, and are used by both the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy, for hearing the respective catechisms in the classes, at the hours set apart (but not "daily,") for religious instruction by the pastors as aforesaid.

It is no part of the duties of the young men now borne on the establishment under the title of "monitors," any more than it is of the duties of the "masters," to give religious instruction to the boys. Clergy are employed for that purpose, and the monitors are, or should be, otherwise occupied.

No. 2. With respect to my statement that the Governors, prior to 1864, appointed to office as teachers or otherwise, without inquiring into the religion of the candidates, I should have been more accurate, perhaps, if I had excepted the Roman Catholic serjeant.

There has been, for about 20 years, a Roman Catholic serjeant appointed partly for special duties connected with the Roman Catholic boys, taking them to Chapelizod (when they used to go to chapel there), attending their morning and evening prayers, &c.; but I no more thought it necessary to except his appointment than I did to except the appointment of "the chaplain," or that of "the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman." Neither did the Governors think it necessary to except those appointments when recording, from time to time, the principle upon which they had made appointments in general.

I should state, with reference to the fact that only one out of the six company serjeants is a Roman Catholic, that a disproportion in those appointments is unavoidable, because a Roman Catholic serjeant cannot be required to attend the Protestant boys in church, or at religious instruction, or at morning and evening prayers, whereas the Protestant serjeants can and do take their turn of duty in charge of the Roman Catholic boys attending chapel, and their religious instruction and prayers.

In regard to Archbishop Cullen's remark that there is no promise of any Roman Catholic being appointed to any of the superior positions in the institution, and his opinion that "it would be but fair that if the Commandant were a Protestant the Adjutant should be a Catholic, or *vice versa*," I beg to observe that the commandantship and the Adjutantcy are military appointments. Officers are appointed to them by the Commander of the Forces, with the approbation of the Commander in Chief, as prescribed by the Royal Charter; I

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or why it was adopted. This much is certain, that until 1863, every Protestant child was taught his Protestant catechism by the 12 Protestant monitors, every day, according to the "Rules and Regulations of the Royal Hibernian Military School," pages 34 and 35. I think therefore that the Commandant's report is somewhat deficient in not explaining to your Excellency why the above rule was "erased" just three months after he himself, according to his own report, No. 2, commenced to encourage the Catholic boys to look forward to their appointment as monitors; could it be that this change was made in order to deprive the Catholic children of the advantage of being taught their own catechism, when Catholic monitors would, in course of time, be appointed?

No. 2. It would take up too much of your Excellency's time to go through the entire of the division marked as No. 2 in the Commandant's report. Suffice it to say that he is silent on the remarks of Mr. Baring and Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons, and as he does not call their statements into question, I suppose I may conclude that he admits the truth of them. However, he endeavours to explain the 63 Protestant appointments during the years 1861-62-63 and part of 1864, to one solitary Catholic appointment of a young girl, during the same period, to take charge of the sewing machine, by stating, that "until May 1864 the Governors exercised the privilege, accorded to them by Royal Charter, of appointing to office, as teachers or otherwise, such persons as they considered most eligible, and they exercised that privilege without inquiring into the religion of the candidates."

I might dismiss this explanation with the concise but expressive statement which the Marquis of Hartington is reported to have used in the House of Commons, 9th May 1864, when speaking of a similar explanation on the very same subject by Sir George Brown, the late vice president of the institution, "he had no doubt that that explanation was perfectly true, but to him (the Marquis of Hartington) it was not satisfactory."

However, I cannot refrain from directing your attention to one fact, that seems somewhat extraordinary, if the Governors, on every occasion previous to May 1864, always selected the most eligible of the candidates (for any vacant office) "without inquiring into their religion."

The fact I allude to is simply this: for a number of years, say 20, or perhaps more, there has been at all times one Catholic serjeant of the seven serjeants attached to the institution. Occasionally from one cause or another, the Catholic serjeant left the school, and, as far as I can learn, the place thus left vacant, say about seven times during the last



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am unable to say if any promises have been held out in the matter, or not.

With respect to Archbishop Cullen's observation on the unlikelihood of the appointment of Roman Catholic teachers for generations to come, I beg to state, that a scheme I proposed to the Governors (and which they and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant approved), for expediting the introduction of Roman Catholic teachers, has been propounded to the Secretary of State for War, and its adoption rests with Her Majesty's Government.

With regard to the two monitors obtained last year from the National Board, the Archbishop remarks that I omitted to state the names of the professors, or the number of candidates from which the selection was made, but he does not show cause why I should have recorded such particulars. The National Board certificates, from which I quoted, were before the general Board of Governors, as noted in my report, "(certificates produced.)"

In reference to the appointment of one Protestant monitor, Archbishop Cullen states, "the vacancy was kept open for three or four months, in order to give him time to qualify himself for it."

This is not just.

When the vacancy occurred there was no boy in the school qualified for the appointment, and the National Board (the only resource sanctioned by the Governors) had expressed its inability to "furnish duly qualified lads, as none were willing to engage for the remuneration and prospects of the office" of monitor here. The first boy that qualified in the school was therefore appointed: he was a Protestant; there was no Roman Catholic candidate.

Archbishop Cullen states, that "for 95 years, during which the school had been in existence, previous to 1864 no Catholic boy was ever appointed to a monitorship as long as he professed the Catholic faith"; in reference to which I would remark, that for 75 years a Roman Catholic could not possibly have been appointed a monitor as long as he professed that faith, inasmuch as from 1786, when the "Hibernian Society" (as the school was then called) was first established, until 1841, one of the avowed objects of the institution, as expressed in the several Royal Charters and letters patent, in force to the latter date, was, to teach the children "to read, especially the Holy Scriptures, and to instruct them in the principles of the Protestant religion."

Moreover, Mr. Gibbons, the able and impartial head master (who came from the National Board to this institution), has not failed for the last 20 years to encourage all boys, of any pretension, to qualify for the teaching staff.

Mr. Gibbons reports (as submitted), "Catholic boys have frequently been appointed to act as monitors, and received pay for so doing on the same scale as their Protestant comrades, but they would never consent to remain in the institution for the higher rank of 'Chelsea monitor.'"

As regards my own period of office as Commandant, *i. e.* from August 1861, I did not permit myself to know a Protestant from a Roman Catholic boy in such matters until driven to it by such attacks as the present. Then I posted the notice referred to respecting monitors, and thus, in a measure, it may be said, recognised the possibility of bias having occurred in previous appointments, in taking steps to provide against it. To every boy

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last 20 years, was always filled up by the appointment of another Catholic serjeant. Perhaps the Commandant will be able to explain this fact to your Excellency's satisfaction, as he seems to have undertaken in his report to explain the system adopted by the Governors in all their appointments previous to May 1864.

Now with regard to the Commandant's report as to what the Governors, in May 1864, resolved upon doing in future, "out of regard to the opinion of Earl de Grey, as expressed in his letter" to Sir George Brown, I think the whole substance of the report may be expressed in a few words—

1st. There is no promise of any Catholic being appointed to any of the superior positions in the institution, as the resolution passed in May 1864 only alludes to "teachers and servants," as may be seen by reference to the Commandant's report. Now I think it would be but fair, that, if the Commandant were a Protestant, the Adjutant should be a Catholic, or *vice versa*.

2d. Although the Governors resolved, "that henceforth in selecting persons to fill the office of teachers or servants, as vacancies occur in the institution, care be taken to appoint candidates of the Roman Catholic persuasion, as nearly as may be in proportion to the number of boys of that persuasion in the school," still I cannot say that the present, perhaps the next three or four generations of Catholic children, will derive much benefit from this arrangement for the following reasons: the four masters are now, comparatively speaking, young men, and as their salaries in the Hibernian School render them very comfortable, it may be a very long time before there will be a vacancy, either by death or resignation, amongst them.

Now with regard to what has been done in the way of Catholic appointments since May 1864, it is sufficient to say, that the statements in my letter remain unanswered, at least as far as the monitors are concerned, there being but two at the annual salary of 4*l.* 4*s.* each, "both of whom, the Commandant states, were recommended by the professors, &c.; the former as a most eligible candidate for the situation, and the latter a very eligible candidate," but he has omitted to state the names of the professors, or the number of candidates from which the selection was made.

It is also true, as I asserted, that the third vacancy which occurred amongst the monitors was filled up by the appointment of a Protestant, and the vacancy was kept open for three or four months, in order to give him time to qualify himself for it.

Now I respectfully submit that this vacancy ought to have been filled up "from without" by a Catholic, as was done in the case of monitors Wright and Reilly, there being at that time nine Protestant and two Catholic monitors, although the Roman Catholic children formed about one-third of the entire number on the school rolls.

I say that this vacancy should have been "filled from without" because it could scarcely have been expected that the Catholic boys in the institution would be prepared to take monitorships, when your Excellency considers they had not much encouragement to study for the like, as for the 95 years that the school was in existence previous to 1864, no Catholic boy was ever appointed to a monitorship, as long as he professed the Catholic faith.

This fact must have been known to the Commandant, when he caused the notice, dated "Royal Hibernian Military School, 18th May 1864, to be posted

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boy, without distinction, has been held out the advantages, present and prospective, of remaining here to qualify for Chelsea, under the regulations prior to 1863, or, for monitorships in this school, under the rules in force subsequently. The cause of there being fewer boys for monitors amongst the Roman Catholic than among the Protestant boys of the school is explained in annexed memorandum marked "A."

No. 3. Mr. Wells changed his religion at an age he was at liberty to do so. Archbishop Cullen intimated in the letter my "notes" were made upon, that he, Mr. Wells, was promoted in consequence of such change. The Archbishop, notwithstanding my remarks in explanation (which he considers it "quite unnecessary to take any notice of," he deigns to observe), now states that his "statement is still substantially correct"; and further down, comments on "this rapid promotion of a boy who abandoned the Catholic faith, &c.;" whereas, I distinctly assert there was no rapid promotion in the case, in the school or out of it, here, or at Athlone, or elsewhere. In this matter Mr. Gibbons reports as follows: "James Wells' promotion took place in the usual course, on his attaining the prescribed age, and was neither more nor less rapid than that of any of the other monitors."

(Mr. Gibbons' Report submitted.)

No. 4. I have laid before the Governors the papers and the copy of the baptismal certificate received with Thomas Wright. The certificate, and the copy of it, purport to be signed "H. J. Thrower, M.A.," and to show that the young man was baptised 10th September 1849, so coinciding with the papers, above-mentioned, received from the National Board.

No. 5. The "solitary exception," alluded to in No. 5, is, I beg to submit, the pith of the statement, and, indeed, the only part of it I could notice, except perhaps the suggestion that there are books in this school which a monitor is obliged to study, and which it is not right he should. If silence on that point was construed into an admission, I will take this opportunity of stating that I know of no such books: but that if any such be instanced with their objectionable passages, I shall be too glad to lay them before the Governors, who, should they not concur with Archbishop Cullen, will no doubt submit them for the decision of the Secretary of State for War.

With respect to Archbishop Cullen's remarks as to the moral and religious characters of the monitors, I beg to observe, that the school duties of the

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posted in the school," a copy of which he furnishes in his report, and in which I find the following paragraph: "The Commandant is also satisfied, that ever since monitorships were established here, every boy in the school has been perfectly aware, that whatever his form of Christian religion, his claim to the appointment of monitor would in no degree be invalidated by his religious tenets."

No. 3. Although the Commandant goes into a rather lengthened explanation of all the details concerning James Wells, his abandonment of the Catholic faith, and his appointment after his change of religion to a monitorship, yet he has forgotten one circumstance, which may have exercised some influence on this young lad's mind, in causing him to abandon the faith in which he was baptised and reared, previous to his entrance into the Hibernian School.

I allude to the fact, that he was a servant for some time, previous to his change of religion, to one of the Protestant masters of the institution.

I think it quite unnecessary to take any notice of the Commandant's remarks relative to the promotion of James Wells as assistant master after his return from Athlone, as my statement is still substantially correct, since he was only a monitor in the Hibernian School from 58 to 60, and that he was a master of some sort in the same Hibernian School after his return from Athlone in 1862. This rapid promotion of a boy who abandoned the Catholic faith in the school was certainly a great temptation to others to do likewise, no matter who promoted him.

No. 4. In paragraph No. 4 of the Commandant's Report, he seems to call in question my statement as to the age of Thomas Wright at the time of his appointment to a monitorship in the Hibernian School; however, upon this point I have only to remark that, although it is of very little consequence whether the first and only Catholic teacher at the time was 14 years and some months, or 15 years and some months, still, as the Commandant has given no proof of the inaccuracy of my statement; until he does so I have no reason to change the opinion which I have already formed upon the subject. Moreover, I consider that I have got sufficient evidence for what I have stated, having in my possession the young lad's baptismal certificate, from which it appears he was baptised on the 3d day of September 1850; and, as he was appointed to the Hibernian School in April 1855, he was then only "14 years and some months," as I stated, and not "15 years and seven months," as the Commandant asserts in his report.

No. 5. In paragraph No. 5, the Commandant admits all my statements, with one solitary exception. He finds fault with me for contrasting the position of the "first Catholic teacher" at 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, with support and clothing, with that of the first Protestant teacher at 150*l.* per annum, with allowances valued at 53*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, as well as having a comfortable cottage built, and partly furnished, at a considerable expense. However, I think this requires no comment from me, for it is still true, that there was no Catholic teacher amongst the head masters of the institution; and it is also apparently admitted by the Commandant himself, that the first Catholic monitor or teacher was only a mere pupil of a national school at the time of his appointment. It appears also, the mere profession of Catholicity will be quite sufficient



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monitors here are purely secular under the present quasi-national system; but as moral and religious example is fully recognised to be of the highest consequence, no boy of the school has ever been appointed, and none can ever be appointed, unless his character has been at least "very good," as shown by the latest of the periodical reports from his respective officers and from his pastor.

The Governors considered that they had every reason to be satisfied with the unqualified recommendations of the National Board in the cases of the only two monitors that have been obtained from without the school.

No. 6. The officiating Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. J. Leonard, on the occasion here referred to in No. 6, addressed a printed "appeal" to the Governors. The appeal was dated 25th February 1864, and purported to be "Relative to certain orders, verbal and written (concerning 'tracts' and such publications), of Lieut. Colonel Wynward, Commandant; but it embraced many other subjects.

The appeal in question, and my observations thereon (as rendered to the president and the vice president), were submitted, together with Lord Carlisle's Memorandum and Sir George Brown's Minute upon them, to a Committee of Governors, who, on 1st April 1864 (as their minute book, produced, shows), ordered a memorandum, of which the following is a copy, to be furnished Mr. Leonard in reply, which was done.

"Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,  
"1 April 1864.

"MEMORANDUM with reference to the Appeal of the Rev. Mr. Leonard, dated 25 February 1864.

"A Committee of Governors having had the circumstances under their consideration, are of opinion that none of the authorities of the school are in any way to blame in the matter. The rules which have hitherto existed will be those under which the government of the institution will be carried on, and all verbal orders of the Commandant must be implicitly obeyed.

(signed) "C. W. Ridley,  
"Major General, Chairman."

The Archbishop has been misinformed as to my having caused Monitor Wright to eat meat on Fridays. Monitor Wright joined, on Friday 7th April 1865, just before dinner. He partook of dinner at the monitors' table, when, although it is true there had been no special "fasting-diet" prepared (for the other monitors were Protestant then), there was plenty of food other than meat. Monitor Wright assures me that he did not eat meat on any Friday, the 7th April excepted, the day on which he joined.

(For further explanation on this point, see No. 18 beneath.)

Nos. 7, 8, and 9 seem to call for no remarks.

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cient for the appointment of Catholic monitors. If this system be adopted with regard to other Catholic appointments, serious injury may be inflicted on the Catholic children; I consider it absolutely necessary that no Catholic should be appointed to any position in the Hibernian School, unless furnished with the highest testimonials as to his moral and religious character.

No. 6. In the next portion of the Commandant's Report, he seems to find fault with the Catholic chaplain for not having reported to him the "improprieties" of this first Catholic teacher, who had been selected by the Commandant himself for that position. To this I have merely to say, that I am not at all surprised at the chaplain's silence on this matter, when I consider the treatment he seems to have received from the same Commandant on the occasion of his reporting the circulation of tracts in the school, February 1864. Again, the Commandant himself was the first to cause the said monitor to violate the second commandment of the Church, by eating meat on Fridays; and, it could scarcely be expected that the Catholic chaplain could feel much confidence in appealing to the same commandant to oblige the same monitor to observe the first precept of the Church, by hearing mass on Sunday.

No. 7. This paragraph is fully admitted by the commandant.

No. 8. In this paragraph, the main fact stated by me is not contradicted, for although Monitor, or Assistant Master Reilly may not have been actually removed by the authorities of the school to Chelsea, still it is quite true that he would not be allowed to remain in the school with the same advantages as if he had gone to Chelsea, as he had offered to do, as may be seen by referring to the postscript of my letter.

No. 9. This paragraph I have answered by anticipation in paragraph No. 2 of this communication.

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Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. The statements of Archbishop Cullen were substantially correct, as he here observes, but they were so put together and so used as to convey very suggestive but utterly erroneous impressions, more particularly as regards the contrast drawn 'twixt the emoluments of the first Roman Catholic teacher appointed (a monitor) and the first Protestant teacher (the head master).

No. 15. The Archbishop is mistaken in stating that I forgot to inform his Excellency of the value of the appointments. I supplied the information I was required to supply, viz., as to the proportion of Roman Catholic to Protestant servants appointed since 14th May 1864.

Lord de Grey had urged the appointment of a proportion of Roman Catholic servants; the Governors had ordered it to be done as opportunities should offer, and I had to show, and did show, what progress had been made; viz., that altogether there had been eight appointments made amongst the servants, and six of those appointments were given to Roman Catholics. The relative value of those appointments was, in truth, in still greater proportion; but, I submit, that the value had nothing to do with the question.

No. 16. This pamphlet (which, however, did not accompany Sir Thomas Larcom's letter) is, no doubt, the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Leonard, alluded to in No. 6 above, and which was disposed of by the Governors on 1st April 1864.

With regard to the books at present in use, I would observe that Archbishop Cullen has been put in possession of their titles; but I submit, that, however anxious the Governors must be to remove any books which are shown to be objectionable (and where there is a difference of opinion, to submit the question to the Secretary of State for War), it would be highly inexpedient in a Government military institution to submit the books in use to any other than Government censorship.

No. 17. That tracts, or books of that sort, were ever exposed (in the sense implied), much more circulated, as now repeated, was fully disproved when the pamphlet in question was disposed of by the Governors, to whom it was an appeal, on 1st April 1864, as explained in No. 6 and No. 16.

With respect to books removed from the hospital: in February 1864, a complaint reached me that in the hospital a boy had been found with a religious book he should not have had. On inquiry I found that books, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, were in the hospital surgery; some that had been taken by the hospital authorities at different times from boys (Roman Catholic and Protestant) who should not have had them; others that had been deposited there for use, under what authority I could not trace.

I therefore had all of them removed to my office (none of them were Mr. Leonard's, I should explain), and, with a view of avoiding all further complaint on the subject, I prepared to make a fresh and properly regulated deposit. Before I could arrange matters, however, the Rev. J. Leonard applied to me on the subject, and I told him (on 16th March 1864), that all religious

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Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 require no remarks from me, as my statements are substantially admitted.

No. 15. In this paragraph the Commandant informs us, that a Catholic laundry maid was appointed in July [1864]; that a Catholic assistant tailor was appointed same month, same year; that a Catholic pioneer was appointed in October, 1864; that another Catholic laundry maid was appointed in December 1864; that a third Catholic laundry maid was appointed in May, 1865; that on the resignation of the above-mentioned Catholic assistant tailor, another Catholic assistant tailor was appointed the 3d May 1865; and he seems to consider that these six Catholic appointments to these inferior positions should satisfy the Catholics of Ireland, because there were only two Protestant servants appointed during the same period. However, he forgot to inform your Excellency of the value of these appointments, particularly when compared with the value of the appointments already held by Protestants in the institution, and to inform you that the same appointments have no connection whatever with the religion of the Catholic boys, and no influence on it.

No. 16. With reference to the books in use in the Hibernian School, I cannot give your Excellency the information I would wish, as I have not copies of the books at hand, nor can the Catholic chaplain supply me with them, as he thinks it useless to apply to the Commandant for copies of them at present, having been refused a similar favour in February 1864, as your Excellency will perceive from a copy of "Correspondence" herewith forwarded (*see* letters E and F, pages 20, 21). By referring to pages 23 and 24 of same pamphlet, your Excellency will also perceive that I had some reason for the statement made relative to the books in use in the Hibernian School.

No. 17. With reference to this portion of the Commandant's report, I have to remark that the Catholic books used in hospital by Catholic children for years before the present Commandant's appointment, and for nearly three years after his appointment, were removed from the hospital, apparently because the Catholic chaplain objected to the public exposure there of books and tracts hostile to the Catholic faith, some of which were actually found in the hands of Catholic children.

For further particulars on this point, I must refer your Excellency to pages 15-24 of the pamphlet herewith forwarded, for the circulation of such books as "The Church Missionary Record," &c., no modifications of the "Rules and Regulations, page 35," seems to have been required; but before Catholic boys can have the use of a Catholic Prayer Book in hospital in time of sickness, the Commandant thinks that the "Rules and Regulations, page 35," must be "modified."

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gious books, except the Bibles, had for the present been removed from the hospital by my directions, and that I would thank him to let me have a list of the books he wanted to be at the hospital for the use of the Roman Catholic boys, with a memorandum as to when and under what restrictions, if any, he wished the boys to have them, and I would endeavour to meet his wishes. He distinctly declined to furnish any such list, and no fresh deposit was, consequently, made.

In May following I wrote to him requesting him, again, to supply me with such a list, and I received the reply now submitted. The following is copy of it, and my rejoinder :

" Sir,

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown, 3 May 1864.

" I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and before complying with your request of supplying a list of books required in the hospital for the use of the Catholic boys, I must first respectfully ask of you to state to me (in writing) the reason why the Catholic books in use for many years among the Catholic boys in hospital were objected to and removed from the hospital some short time after the 12th February last, although they had been previously approved of by the late Commandant and certainly not objected to, if not actually approved of by yourself, from the time of your appointment in 1861 to the above-mentioned date (February 1864).

" When supplied with the above information, I shall then be in a position to prepare the list as requested, in your letter of the 2d instant.

" To the Commandant,

" Royal Hibernian Military School."

" I have, &c.

(signed) " John Leonard, C. C.,  
" Royal Hibernian Military School."

" Sir,

Royal Hibernian Military School, 5 May 1864.

" IN reference to your note of the 3d instant, left here to-day, I wish to state that my aim is, and has been in all I have done, to deposit in the hospital, if possible, such religious books, and such only, as you may wish to have there for the use of the Roman Catholic boys.

" To the Rev. J. Leonard,

" St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown."

" I am, &c.

(signed) " H. Wynyard,  
" Lieut. Col., Commandant."

To this day no list has been furnished. My observation, or "note," No. 17, it must be recollected was made on the Archbishop's complaint, "2dly, the want of Catholic books among the Catholic children," and I must here repeat that if books of a religious nature are meant, the rules must be modified on such books being allowed among the children.

I will now add, that if the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman complies with my instructions, and furnishes a list of such books as he wishes should be deposited in hospital for the use of the Roman Catholic children, together with a memorandum of when and under what restrictions he desires that the boys should have them, I will endeavour to meet his wishes.

It is proper, I submit, for the protection of all in a mixed school like this, that such matters should be arranged carefully and advisedly, and solely through the authority in command.

No. 18. My note, No. 18, was, on Archbishop Cullen's complaint, "3dly, the dietary of the Catholic children on fasting days"; and I showed what the Governor's decision on the subject had been in May 1865, and what their reasons were for that decision.

In reference to the Archbishop's remark thereon, I have now to add as follows:

The books now produced show that, on the 6th August 1841, the secretary wrote to the Rev. M. Dangan, parish priest of Blanchardstown, in reply to his application on the subject. "The children are" (by direction of the Governors) "to be provided with suitable diet on those days when they are required by the Roman Catholic religion to abstain from the use of meat."

As out of 286 children in the school at that time but about a dozen were on the chapel-roll, no inconvenience, it may be supposed, was anticipated.

The dietary books show that from 19th August 1841, until 7th October 1843, there were from five to 10 lbs. less meat used on Fridays than on other meat days (when the average weight of meat was 145 lbs.);

No. 18. With regard to the fasting dietary of the Catholic children, the Commandant forgot to inform your Excellency that he left the Catholic chaplain's letters, addressed to himself on that subject, unanswered from March 2d to April 11th. In his report to the Governors, however, the Commandant mentions that the Catholic chaplain's application in May last on the same subject was considered "incompatible with the discipline of this military school," and that, consequently, no fasting dietary was since provided for the boys. To this I have only to reply, that the Governors of the same school found it quite compatible with the discipline of this military school to provide fasting dietary from the year 1841 to the year 1857; and, what is more remarkable, they kindly provided it on a greater number of days than the Catholic chaplain asked for by my directions in 1865.

It may be well here to inform your Excellency that meat dietary was supplied to all the poor Catholic female servants from the time of their appointment in 1864 to Ash Wednesday of the present Lent, inclusive. Since that day I understand



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145 lbs.); and, though it does not appear what other food was substituted, it seems pretty certain that the diminution of meat during that period was caused by the arrangement ordered for the Roman Catholic children. But from 7th October 1843 no such diminution of meat is observable. What caused the change I cannot explain. I have searched and inquired, but cannot learn. It can be no matter for surprise to practical persons, however, if the change arose from the discovery that the continuance of the fasting system was incompatible with discipline and harmony in a mixed school like this. I am assured by the officials that have been longest in the institution (and whose certificates I submit), viz. the matron who came here in 1843 as workmistress, the quartermaster who came here in 1848, and the adjutant who was appointed in 1854, that they never heard of fasting diet being prepared for any of the children here.

Since 1857 the boys' dietary has been necessarily adjusted to sanitary considerations, and there has been meat for dinner generally six days in the week, and suet dumplings on Fridays; any little occasional alterations (such as substituting rice puddings for the suet dumplings, as was done in September and October 1859, but they did not agree with the boys) having been merely for a change, and instituted at the suggestion or with the concurrence of the medical officer.

With respect to the boys' dietary, I would beg further to submit, that fasting-diet could not be used here now without segregating the Protestants from the Roman Catholics, a measure quite subversive of discipline and harmony in any school, and specially objectionable on that account in an institution where the boys are being trained principally for the army.

With respect to Archbishop Cullen's remarks upon the servants' dietary, I beg to state that it consisted of rations, the same all the year round, agreeably to the practice in the army.

No servant ever preferred any objection to the meat portion of them until three Roman Catholic female servants did so for Lent this year, too late, however, for Ash Wednesday's provision; though from that time other articles of food have been issued instead of the meat ration to everyone who made requisition for the change.

Situated as this institution is, timely requisition is necessary, and, for the sake of all concerned, I desired it should be in writing, but not for every fast-day, only when alteration is wanted. All this is quite understood by the servants themselves, and is done without the slightest difficulty.

With regard to the first Catholic monitor appointed having been supplied with meat-dietary on Good Friday 1865, I beg to explain that though there was meat on the monitors' table, as usual, there was plenty of other food there, and the monitor informs me he had plenty to eat, and did not eat meat.

This monitor, the only Roman Catholic monitor at that time, had only joined the school the previous week. From the time he objected to meat, special fasting diet has always been supplied to any Roman Catholic monitor whenever he required it. No difficulty exists in such arrangement for the monitors, as they are young men, but few in number, who mess at one and a separate table.

No. 19. With reference to my note, No. 19, on "quarters" for the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman, Archbishop Cullen states that one of my objections "seems to have very little weight, as there is no Presbyterian clergyman whatever attached to the institution;" to which I beg to rejoin, that the charter provides as distinctly for an officiating Presbyterian clergyman as it does for an officiating Roman Catholic Clergyman, and that the appointment of the former, which has been several times applied for, may be again urged and be made at any moment.

In regard to the reasons urged by Archbishop Cullen why the Roman Catholic clergyman should be provided with quarters; "1st., on account of the advantages of this arrangement to the Catholic children themselves in having a priest on the spot to look after them, particularly in time of sickness, and at the hour of death," it is my duty to submit, and I only desire to do so to prevent misapprehension, that the parish priest of Chapelizod is close at hand, and, that in cases of pressing necessity, which have been very few, I am thankful to say, that gentleman's kind offices have always been

*Observations of Rev. Dr. Cullen.*

stand that any Catholic servant who can manage to write a requisition for fasting dietary will get it by applying two days beforehand. What any poor Catholic servant who cannot write will do, I cannot of course say. The first Catholic monitor appointed was also supplied with meat dietary even on Good Friday, 1865, a day on which no flesh meat, or even white meats, are usually allowed to Catholics. This is the monitor, whose absence from Mass on Sundays, the Commandant would expect to have reported to him for correction and advice. (See No. 6 of Commandant's Report.)

No. 19. I come now to the last of the divisions of the Commandant, relative to the "quarters" of the Catholic chaplain. From this portion of his report, he seems determined rather to let the Protestant chaplain be excluded from the institution, than allow the Catholic chaplain to be provided with quarters in it.

He states that there are no quarters available for his accommodation at present; such might be built, but he seems to fear that, should this be done, a Presbyterian clergyman then would be looking for the same advantages; but this objection seems to have very little weight, as there is no Presbyterian clergyman whatever attached to the institution. His only remaining objection appears to be, that the admission of the Roman Catholic chaplain as a resident officer, would interfere with the harmony and discipline of the institution. I confess I cannot see the force of this reasoning; on the contrary, I think it should rather tend to the harmony and discipline of the institution, that the Catholic boys should see their clergyman placed on an equal footing with the clergyman of their Protestant companions.



*Report of Commandant.*

been readily accorded to these, as to any other children, his parishioners.

I should also remind the Governors that it was at Archbishop Cullen's own recommendation that the Rev. John Leonard, who lives four miles away, where he is curate, was appointed by them to officiate here.

With reference to the reason urged (2ndly) by Archbishop Cullen, for either giving the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman quarters, or an increase of salary, &c., viz., the difference between that clergyman's salary and the income of the (Protestant) chaplain, I deem it, also, my duty to submit, as follows:

1st. When the office of "chaplain" was first established here, one of his duties, amongst others, was (see page 34 of the Standing Rules), "to have a watchful eye over the moral and religious conduct of the institution."

This duty is somewhat contracted now, it is true, but the rule still stands, and the present incumbent has, yet, no less than 400 Protestant persons of different degrees and ages claiming such attention and supervision from him within the institution.

2ndly. In the Protestant place of worship in the institution, the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Governors, have pews, some of which are frequently, and others, regularly occupied. There are "occasional duties," also, sometimes required in reference to the families and households residing in the Park.

3rdly. The rule (page 33 of the Standing Regulations), that "The chaplain is to be resident in the house," was still a condition of the office when the present incumbent was appointed, 14½ years ago; and, in accepting this chaplaincy, he resigned a cure, and gave up all prospect of advancement in the diocese.

4thly. The chaplain is married and has a family.

These considerations should be held in view when comparing the relative offices, salaries, and positions of "the chaplain," and "the officiating Roman Catholic clergyman."

They influenced the Governors in refusing the Rev. J. Leonard's application in 1864, when he urged the comparison with a like object. The Governors then, I may add, seemed to be quite of opinion that the change of circumstances which has occurred since the office of "chaplain" was first instituted here, should weigh in any future appointment of a Protestant clergyman to it; but that the comparison of the two offices did not furnish a reason for raising the salary of the Roman Catholic clergyman, which was sufficient for the duties of his office.

If an increase of salary, to meet house rent, would insure the services of a Roman Catholic clergyman residing near the school, I should, under present circumstances and prospects, strongly recommend it; but only on condition that the fixed hour for "breakfast," on the punctual observance of which the duties, discipline, and convenience of the school, generally, so much depend, never be interfered with, as of late years it has so continually been.

With regard to the Archbishop's concluding remarks in respect to the funds supposed to be at the Governors' disposal, I should explain that the Governors have no such credit at their command as is implied. Estimates are compiled to meet specific expenditure, and both are controlled by Government.

(signed) *Henry Wynyard,*  
Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant,  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

*Observations of Rev. Dr. Cullen.*

The Commandant seems to have forgotten altogether the urgent reasons why the Catholic chaplain should be provided with quarters in the institution.

1st. On account of the advantages of this arrangement to the Catholic children themselves in having a priest on the spot to look after them, and to attend to them, particularly in time of sickness and at the hour of death.

This reason is greatly strengthened from the fact, that there is not one Catholic official connected with the hospital, the six officers of that portion of the establishment being all Protestants.

2dly. The fact that the Catholic chaplain has only 80*l.* a year, without any allowances whatsoever, whilst the Protestant chaplain has, according to Thom's Directory for the present year, an annual income of 322*l.*, is certainly a reason for either giving the former "quarters," or an increase of salary, to enable him to pay for a residence near the institution, particularly as the Commandant is aware that the Catholic chaplain is obliged to live nearly four miles from the school, and consequently has to travel nearly eight miles every time his duty requires him to visit the institution.

In these circumstances I am somewhat surprised at the opposition the Commandant is giving to the providing of quarters for the Catholic chaplain.

Allow me, in conclusion, to inform your Excellency that it was not for want of funds that the authorities of the Hibernian School declined to build the small cottage, or provide the few apartments asked for by the Catholic chaplain, or that they refused to raise his salary to enable him to pay for a house convenient to the institution, or that they resolved in May 1864 to appoint no Catholic teacher, until a vacancy should be created by death, or otherwise, amongst the four Protestant teachers at present in the school, if Parliamentary returns are good authorities on this subject. For by the last return issued (19th May 1864), it appears that the annual Parliamentary grants for the maintenance of the officers and boys during the three preceding years, exceeded the average expenditure by something more than 2,000*l.* a year, as the total excess for these three years amounted to upwards of 6,000*l.* This sum was somewhat lessened by an excess of expenditure over receipts for buildings and repairs, leaving, however, a net balance to the credit of the Governors of upwards of 3,000*l.*, on the 9th of May 1864, just five days before the meeting was held at which the above resolution was adopted.

I hope your Excellency will give the above statement of facts your serious consideration.

Your Excellency's obedient servant,  
(signed) *✠ Paul Cullen.*

(A.)

MEMORANDUM as to why there are Fewer Boys for Monitors amongst the Roman Catholic than the Protestant Boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

1. The proportion of Roman Catholic to Protestant boys in this school is generally as one to two.

2. The Roman Catholic boys entered here are very ignorant, comparatively, having received scarcely any education.

This is distinctly maintained by myself and my officers, and can be tested at any moment.

If required to prove it, I should propose to do so by subjecting to examination any given number of boys admitted about the same time, and by showing that in the 1st division of the school (into which it is the interest as well as the ambition of the masters of the lower divisions to advance boys as soon as possible) not one-fifth of the pupils are Roman Catholics.

3. Only the very poorest class of Roman Catholic children, who have received little, if any, education, enter here, generally speaking.

It has been distinctly and frequently stated, and published by dignitaries and clergymen, and others of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, that this school is a proselytizing establishment, and that the faith of the Roman Catholic children is in danger here.

Witness the several pamphlets of Archbishop Cullen on the subject, and the original letters submitted, and of which the following are extracts (names being omitted):—

Extract of a Letter from the Parish Priest of \_\_\_\_\_, to Mr. Thomas \_\_\_\_\_, 47th Foot.  
\* \* \*

Dear Sir,

You said in your note that you were obtaining admission for your children to schools, you did not say to what schools. I now request that you will consult your parish priest before you give over your children to any school where faith would be in danger. Call on Archbishop Cullen, 55, Eccles-street, Dublin, or Dr. Quin, his secretary, and say that I sent you to take advice on the subject. If any duty, or even death removed you from your children, their faith might be lost, and all your posterity would live and perhaps die in error, and sink into eternal death.

Excuse this liberty.

I remain yours faithfully,

16 March 1866.

(signed) \_\_\_\_\_,  
Parish Priest of \_\_\_\_\_.

(This letter accompanied the petition of a soldier for the admission of his son, to explain, he said, why he could not produce the priest's certificate of the child's religion.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Archdeacon \_\_\_\_\_ to Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ (soldier's widow).

Dear Madam,

\_\_\_\_\_ , 31 August 1863.

THE Royal Hibernian Military School is a proselytizing school, where Catholic children are perverted from the faith.

I cannot therefore concur in any way in sending children to it.

Truly yours,  
(signed) \_\_\_\_\_.

This of course affects both the numbers and the class of the Roman Catholic children received here, for not until pressed by extreme poverty will the parents or guardians bring their children here in opposition to, or with the reluctant consent of their clergy.

4. The utmost possible encouragement is given to Roman Catholic boys to qualify for monitorships. No Roman Catholic boy has ever been rejected. Nevertheless since 1st January 1861 to the present date, out of 12 boys, the number that elected to remain for monitors, instead of joining the army, as they have the option when of age to quit the school, but one was a Roman Catholic.

Royal Hibernian Military School,  
23 April 1866.

(signed) H. Wynyard,  
Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY  
SCHOOL.

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R E T U R N S

RELATING TO THE

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY  
SCHOOL.

(*Mr. Maguire.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
30 May 1866.*

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[*Price 1 s.*]

308.

*Under 12 oz.*

## ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

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SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 13 March 1866;—as calls for,

“ COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE since the Date of the last Parliamentary Return  
relative to the ‘ QUARTERS ’ and SALARY of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY-  
MAN of the Institution.”

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COPY of LETTER, dated 22nd September 1865, from the Rev. *J. Leonard* to the  
Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

St. Brigid's, Blanchardstown,  
22 September 1865.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a memorandum of requisites for the Roman Catholic chapel for the year 1866-67. In doing so, permit me to direct your attention, gentlemen, to the very wretched accommodation provided for the Roman Catholic clergyman attached to the institution. I am obliged to attend on every first and third Sunday of each month for about six hours, viz., from seven o'clock to one o'clock, p.m. The room in which I have to remain during the greater portion of that time, is one which, besides being my breakfast and sitting room during these days, has also to serve the purposes of a kitchen, in which my breakfast is prepared, as well as of a lumber-room, in which all the matters not in actual use in the chapel must be kept, together with a week's supply of coals for three fire-places, including the large stove in the chapel. In addition to the foregoing purposes, this same room has to be used as a lecture-room by me, when giving special instructions to certain classes of the boys, and although used for such a variety of purposes, viz., a breakfast and sitting room, a kitchen, a lumber-room, a coal store on a small scale, as well as a lecture-room, in which I have to give instructions sometimes to 10, 15, or perhaps 20 boys, there is no way of ventilating it, unless by opening the door, as the one small window in it is immovable. It may also be well to remark here that, owing to the small salary allowed me, I am obliged to live nearly four miles from the institution, and yet I have no apartment at all in which I can keep a change of clothing, in case I should get a wetting going to the institution, in order to attend to my duties there, as must necessarily happen occasionally, in the winter months particularly, considering the distance that I live from the institution, and having to attend at stated hours, no matter how severe the weather may be. Hoping that you, gentlemen, will kindly depute some of the members of the board of governors to visit and inspect this room, in case the annual visit of inspection, previous to proposing the Estimates for the coming year, be already made, and expressing my readiness to attend, and give you any further information you may require, should you give me notice of your intended visit; and feeling confident that such a visit will convince you of the necessity of providing further accommodation for the Roman Catholic clergyman attached to the institution.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Leonard*, c.c.  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

To the Governors, Royal Hibernian  
Military School.

*P.S.*—I beg leave also to direct your attention to the last item in my memorandum of requisites for the coming year, viz., 14 open seats which were provided for in Parliamentary Estimates of 1861-62, or 1862-63, and yet have never been supplied, although repeated again in memorandum of requisites for 1864-65, and also in that of 1865-66.

(signed) *J. L.*



MEMORANDUM of REQUISITES for Roman Catholic Chapel of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1866-67.

*Repairs.*—Ordinary repairs and maintenance should include the painting (externally at least) of all the chapel doors.

*Buildings.*—Some additional accommodation for the Roman Catholic clergyman attached to the institution.

*Furniture.*—1st. Two gas fittings of one light each near the altar.

2nd. One moderate sized brass lamp to be suspended before the altar, Gothic pattern; say, about five pounds in value.

3rd. One soutane and biretta, or cap of black cloth; say, about three pounds in value.

4th. Twelve yards of fine linen for altar purposes; say, at about 1 s. 10 d. or 2 s. per yard.

5th. A moderate sized harmonium, for chapel; say, at about 20 l.

6th. Fourteen open seats for chapel, same as those already supplied near the altar. Means were provided in the Parliamentary Estimates for the supplying this last item, so far back as 1861-62, or 1862-63, and yet they have not been supplied.

(signed) *John Leonard, C.C.*  
Royal Hibernian Military School.

22 September 1865.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. Wynyard,*  
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

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ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY  
SCHOOL.

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SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

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COPY of LETTER, dated 22 September 1865,  
from the Rev. *J. Leonard* to the Governors of  
the Royal Hibernian Military School.

(*Mr. Maguire.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*30 May 1866.*

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