

General Lacy, who was residing at Naples under the pretence of ill-health, but prepared by his sovereign's order to take the chief command when the time should come to put the troops in movement." He adds:—"He had been a brave and meritorious officer but showed no traces of ever having been a man of talent or information. . . he spoke English with the strongest brogue I ever heard, and with peculiarities I have never met with, except in the Teagues of our old comedies. He used to bring his nightcap in his pocket when he attended a council of war, and put it on and go to sleep while others discussed the business. But the old gentleman was simple and kind-hearted, and, in his own words, 'always for fighting.'"

It may be remarked that Bunbury's narrative of the war with France was not always reliable.

MAURICE LENIHAN

Although Maurice Lenihan was born in Waterford on 8th of February, 1811, his monumental History of Limerick entitles him to a place in any list of famous Limerick men. He was one of a family of fifteen, his father being a woollen merchant and his mother a native of Carric-on-Suir.

Lenihan was educated at Waterford and at Carlow College from the age of twelve to twenty, where he was under the famous Doctor Cahill. At school he was famous for his violin-playing. He was probably intended for the priesthood, but when he left school he became a journalist on the "Tipperary Free Press," which his cousin owned.

From this paper he went to the "Waterford Chronicle," and was known for his well-written articles against the tithe-system. In 1841, on the foundation of the "Limerick Reporter," he became its first editor, but he left it in 1843 to join John Francis Maguire's paper, "The Cork Examiner." When in Cork he met Father Mathew, took the temperance pledge, and became the apostle's life-long friend.

At the request of Daniel O'Connell and the Bishop of Killaloe, he started in Nenagh "The Tipperary Vindicator." The policy of the paper was the support of O'Connell's Repeal Movement, and Lenihan exposed the famous "Shinrone" conspiracy, and obtained the dismissal of Parker, the detective, and eleven other policemen.

In 1850 Lenihan bought his old paper, "The Limerick Reporter," incorporated it in "The Tipperary Vindicator," and published it henceforth in Patrick Street, Limerick, as "The Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator." He began writing articles on the history of Limerick for his columns and this developed into his 800-page history of Limerick, which appeared in 1866 and in a second edition in 1868.

In addition to his history, Lenihan wrote many articles for the learned magazines, edited Doctor Arthur's *Fee-Book*, and collected manuscripts for the histories of Tipperary and Clare. He never completed these, and most of the manuscripts are now in the British Museum.

He was very prominent in public and in civil life, and, like most of the Limerick Corporation of the time, suffered severely from "The Bard of Thomond's" vicious satire—being always addressed by the latter as Saint Maurice or Maurice Birch. He was Mayor of Limerick in 1884, and was made a Justice of the Peace by Lord O'Hagan, who was his friend.

Lenihan, after all the time and money he had spent on his history, was neglected in his old age by the citizens. He was very poor when he died at No. 17 Catherine Street on 25th December, 1895. His son James continued to publish the paper for a short period and his daughter, who pre-deceased him, was a nun in Bruff Convent.

CHARLES LUCAS

Charles Lucas, M.D., Irish patriot and politician, was born in Corofin, County Clare, on 16th September, 1713. Having served for a time as an apprentice to a country apothecary, he went to Dublin, where, for many years, he kept a shop at Charles Street. Afterwards he obtained an M.D. degree, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and soon established himself in a large and lucrative practice in Dublin.

Lucas was a staunch advocate of the liberty of the subject, in this instance the Protestant Irish, and, even in early life, he had to flee to the Continent to escape punishment for his rash outbursts. On return to Dublin he was elected to the Common Council of the City, and, having made research into the old Dublin charters and records, published in 1748 a series of sixteen addresses against the corrupt rule and repressive statutes, including Poyning's Law, and told them they could not "consistently with their duty to their God, their king, their country, themselves and posterity, relinquish the claim to their birthright, Liberty."

When he was asked to stand for a vacant Parliamentary seat for the city in the following year, the Corporation, fearing the result, disfranchised him and the Attorney-General was ordered to prosecute him for his "libellous" writings. Knowing the likely result of such a charge, Lucas again fled the country and, while in England, occupied himself in writing a highly esteemed treatise on the quality of the waters of Bath.

Samuel Johnson, who met him at that time, wrote:—"The Irish Ministers drove him from his country by a Proclamation in which they charged him with crimes which they never intended to be called to prove and oppressed him by methods equally