

challenge had been sent by Alvanley to O'Connell's father, who, in accordance with a vow he made after shooting D'Esterre, declined the meeting. Morgan then took up the challenge. Two shots were exchanged but no one was hurt. He afterwards, in Dec. 1835, received a challenge from Benjamin Disraeli, in consequence of an attack made on Disraeli by Morgan's father. Morgan declined to meet Disraeli. Morgan *d.* at 12 St. Stephen's Green, on 20 Jan. 1885, and was buried at Glasnevin Cemetery, on 23 Jan. He *m.* on 23 July, 1840, Kate Mary, youngest dau. of Michael Balfe, of South Park, co. Roscommon.

"[Hitchman's *Public Life of the Earl of Beconsfield*, 1881, pp. 47-55; Greville's *Memoirs*, 1874, iii. 256-7, *Times*, 5 May, 1835, p. 4, 31 Dec. 1835, p. 5, 22, 23 Jan. 1885; *Frceman's Journal*, 21 Jan. 1885, p. 5; 24 Jan. p. 6; *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1894, D.N.B. article, 'O'Connell, Daniel—the Liberator'.]"

Morgan served in the 6th Leger Cavalry in the Austrian Army. His helmet is at Maulagh, and his portrait at Darrynane. He was known, somewhat irreverently, in the family as 'Morgan Wig.'

According to the *Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade* Morgan served as A.D.C. to General Bolivar, the liberator of South America.

There was no issue to the marriage.

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## JOHN O'CONNELL

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"O'Connell, John (1810-1857), Irish politician, third son of Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator [*q.v.*], by his wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. O'Connell, of Tralee, was born in Dublin, on 28 April, 1810, and was destined by his father, whose favorite son he was, for Politics and Law. He was called to the Irish Bar, at King's Inn, Dublin, and was returned to Parliament for Youghal, on 15 Dec. 1832, as a member of 'his Household Brigade.' In 1835 an unsuccessful petition was presented against his return by his opponent, T. B. Smythe (afterwards Irish Master of the Rolls). Till 1837 he sat for the same constituency, he was then returned unopposed for Athlone on 4 Aug. 1837. On 3 July, 1841, he succeeded Joseph Hume in the representation of Kilkenny without a contest, and in Aug. 1847, was returned both for Kilkenny and Limerick and elected to sit for the latter place. During this period he had taken a very active part as his father's lieutenant in the Repeal agitation. He prepared various reports for the Repeal Association: on 'Poor Law Remedies' in 1843, on 'Commercial Injustices to Ireland,' on the 'Fiscal Relations of the United Kingdom and Ireland' in 1844, and also in the same year his 'Argument for Ireland,' which was separately published and reached a second edition in 1847. He also wrote for the *Nation* his 'Repeal Dictionary' separately published in 1845. He shared his father's trial in 1844, and his imprisonment in Richmond Gaol, where he organised private theatricals and conducted a weekly paper for his fellow-prisoners; rode in his father's triumphal car when the prisoners were released on the success of their appeal to the House of Lords, and became, during his father's frequent absences, the practical head of the repeal organisation in Ireland. In this capacity he strenuously opposed the 'Young Ireland' party, and incurred its bitter enmity. Allied, as he always was, with the Roman Catholic priesthood, and trained, too, in his father's school of constitutional agitation, he was prone to detect and vehement in denouncing irreligious and lawless tendencies in the new party. To the succession to his father's 'uncrowned kingship' he asserted almost dynastic claims. The 'Young Ireland' party, willing to defer to the age and genius of the father, revolted against such pretensions on the part of his youthful and mediocre son. A bitter struggle ensued on his father's final departure from Ireland, he succeeded to the control, and, on his death, to the titular leadership, of the Association, which, in his hands, declined so rapidly that, for want of funds, it was dissolved on 6 June, 1848. He then appears to have made overtures to the Confederates through William Smith O'Brien but speedily withdrew from them. 'He was charged at the moment,' says Duffy, whose antagonism to him seems to have been extreme, 'with being the tool of Lord Clarendon, to keep separate the priests and the "Confederates," but it is possible that he was merely influenced by doubt and trepidation, for his mind was as unsteady as a quagmire.' At any rate when the Confederates attempted a rebellion he thought it well to retire for a time to France.

"When he returned he openly took the side of the Whig party. He became a Captain in the Militia, he reopened Conciliation Hall, and, until he sold it, held meetings there in the Whig interest. His name was still influential with the masses, though over the Repeal members of Parliament he had ceased to exercise any control despite their election pledges of fidelity to him; and, aided by the support of several Roman Catholic Bishops, he carried on for some time a miniature agitation under the popular nickname of 'The Young Liberator.' When the Tenant League was projected in 1850 to start a new Land Agitation, he used his influence against it; and he gave great offence during the excitement produced by the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill by voting against the motion with regard to Colonial Policy, which led to the fall of Russell's ministry in Feb. 1851. The Corporation of Limerick passed a vote of censure against their member, and, in Aug. 1851, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds to create a vacancy for the Earl of Arundel, who, in consequence of the secession of his father, the Duke of Norfolk, from the Roman faith had resigned the family borough of Arundel on 16 July. On 21 Dec. 1853, he re-entered the House of Commons