

CLONMEL, JUNE 30 - On Friday morning last, two sons of Mr. Fogarty, of Borrisoleigh, went with a party to make a distress on lands in the neighbourhood of Templemore, when they were resisted by Jas. Gorman, the owner of the cattle, who, it seems, was served with a notice not to pay the rents to Mr. Fogarty. In the affray that ensued, we regret to state that one man was shot dead by Phillip Fogarty, who, on seeing him run with a pitchfork at his brother, fired the fatal shot. William Fogarty lies dangerously ill from a wound he received, and in the opinion of the Surgeon who is attending him, cannot be removed to the county gaol, where his brother had been sent. Several on both sides are severely wounded. It is reported that the mother of the unhappy man that lost his life, has become insane. The deceased has left a young wife, en famille, and two children. Two assistants of the Fogartys are also committed to the county gaol.

Nov. 17 1838 Templemore

On Sun. and Mon. last, there was a rumor afloat through this town, of a threatening letter being sent to Mr. Langan of Templemore, which was detected by that person's father. It was said to contain a threat of treatment similar to Mr. O'Keefe, if Mr. Langan (son-in-law of that lamented gentleman) interfered with some land on the estate of R. O. Cave, M.P., at Castle Otway. - Nenagh Guardian.

Nov 3, 1838

The latest murder in the county of Tipperary is that of Mr. Charles O'Keefe. The Nenagh Guardian received this morning bring intelligence of violent assault.... The peasantry about Mr. Ashton Yates's New Atlantis, the blessed district of Borrisokane, are preparing by drilling of their forces. The list of murders in Tipperary between 21st of July, 1838 and the 27th of Oct., 1838.

1. John Kennedy, Curraghneddy
2. A woman, name unknown, near Templemore.
3. Edward Hogan, White-wall, Nenagh
4. Shea, Toomevara
5. John Toohy, Egges
- 6 Michael Flynn, Cloughjordan
7. John Kenna, near Moneygall
8. Michael Ryan, Knocknavoola
9. William Brien, at Castle Otway.
10. Michael Quin, Cashel
11. Peggy Quinlisk, Borrisoleigh
12. John Maher, Borrisoleigh
13. Margaret Cahill, Cashel

14. Roger Moylan, Thornhill
15. Mr. Charles O'Keefe, Thurles

Nenagh Co. Tipperary - Last Sat., as Bryan Evans, a nailor, from Silver-street, was standing at the corner of Sprout-road, in this town he was accosted by Thomas Cantwell, of Rathnaleen. Cantwell stabbed Evans. He is in a most deplorable state. Head-constable Butler sent Keevy in search of Cantwell.

An outrage was perpetrated at Kilcommon, near Newport on the 19th. Judith, James and Winifred Kinnelly, were in a field to see some cattle when they were attacked by Patrick Leahy... Judith was hit on the head with a stone.

As Michael Birmingham, of Mountdudley, was on his way home from Roscrea on the 25th, he was assaulted by Patrick Comerford, who hit him with a stick. On the 19th, Quartermaster Willis, of the 88th Regiment was assaulted in the street of Templemore... There was rioting and drunkenness... Mr. Eyre Lynch, of Ballinasloe was arrested.

July 18, 1836

On Thursday last, Michael Quane was killed during an altercation in Kiltinan when a dispute arose between Quane and some fellow laborers. Coroners inquest was held by Mathew Hill. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of John Johnson. - TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION.

On Friday, the 8th, eight clamps of turf, property of Henry Birch, Esq. were set fire to on the Sheehy Bog.

On the 4th of May last, we gave details of the outrage perpetrated at Kilcoleman, near Nenagh on the Maloon family, consequence of which, the elder Maloon had died. Peter and Patrick Brien were arrested for the crime in the neighborhood of Borrisoleigh. The Briens were identified by the wife and sons of the deceased.. We understand these two Briens were on the "keeping" in the neighborhood of Ballywilliam for the beating of a butcher named Bourke in Borrisoleigh.

On the 7th, a thatched outhouse adjoining the dwelling of James Carroll of Ballinahinch, near Ballingarry was consumed by fire.

On the same day, the house of the widow Moylan of Coolruss, in the neighborhood of Ballingarry, five miles north of Borrisokane, was set fire to and consumed.

On the morning of the 11th, the house of Bridget Glynn alias Widow Grady at Killinafinch near Toomevara, was maliciously set on fire.

Aug. 29, 1836

A man named Thomas Hyland was fired at near Kilcash yesterday while standing at his own door. Constable Traynor arrested a man named Connelly who had a pistol in his possession. TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION

On Sunday an affray took place at Kilcorron, in the neighborhood of Clogheen, between several men assembled at a ball alley, most of whom met for the purpose of vengeance on a man named O'Brien and his friends, who had been witnesses against the man Tobin before the magistrates at Clogheen, in a trespass case. The scene was commenced by the father-in-law of Tobin following O'Brien and pelting him with stones. Sergeant Kennedy arrested several persons.

On the same evening Michael Kearney's house in Ballyporeen was broken into by a man named Denlay.

The Clogheen district is daily becoming more disturbed... Riots are very general.

Committals during the last week - Thomas Byrne, assault; Moses Parsons, breach of the articles of war; Edward Managan, having in possession three lambs he acknowledges to have stolen; William Kenna, trespass; Sally M'Grath and Mary Shendon, having several articles of stolen wearing apparel; Martin Kennedy, possession of unregistered firearms; Ellen Power vagrant. CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

July 25, 1836

Tithes - Writs of Rebellion.

Messrs. Hogan of Urra, who were committed to the Bridewell of Nenagh by P. Ryan, officer of rebellion, have obtained their liberty by paying the full amount of their tithes, plus costs.

On Thursday, Ryan arrested Mr. James O'Meagher, of Toomavara, under a writ of rebellion.

Thomas Daly was committed to our county gaol on Thursday, charged with felony and murder, committed some time since at Carrick-on-Suir. CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

July 29 1836

Tipperary. - On Saturday, Thomas Purcell was indicted for the murder of John Quinlan at Ardmayle. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to be transported for life.

Thomas Ryan and William Doran were indicted for the murder of Catherine Quirk. After a lengthy trial, they were acquitted.

April 3, 1839

On Friday last, a party of armed men broke into the house of Connors, residing a Garrymore adjoining the demense of Lord Lismore. Connors, on hearing the attack, escaped through the thatch of the house... They stole 5 pounds in cash, two pieces of flannel and some wearing apparel. Cashin, a farmer who resides nearby, aroused by the barking of his dogs, sallied out on them. Cashin was then robbed.

A few days back, Samuel Barton was served with a threatening notice. Yesterday, Constable James Brennan of Roscrea, proceeded to the lands of Mount Heaton, in King's County. He succeeded in capturing firearms concealed in the house of a man who is herd to Mr. John Lanigan of Templemore.

A young man named Dwyer was injured at the fair of Roscrea. It is not serious.

A man named Tynan was assaulted by Thomas Banim, at Newtown, near Thurles, who struck him with a stone.

On Patrick's-day last, a man named Meagher was beaten at a place called the Rag, near Borrisoleigh.

A man named Condon, of Ballycahill was waylaid and assaulted on his return home, a few evenings ago, from which he is in considerable danger.

On the 25th ult., as Mr. J. Armstrong, Methodist missionary, was leaving from Mr. J. H. Harden's to Roscrea, he was struck by a stone.

A few days since, the house of a man named Donohoe, in the Utopian neighborhood of Carney, near Borrisokane was visited by two men, with their faces blackened. Being foiled at their attempt at plunder, they immediately decamped.

A systematic plan of outrage and rapine is now fully developing itself at the wood of Kilreee(?) in the vicinity of Toomevara... Large quantities of oak and timber have been cut down. - NENAGH GUARDIAN.

April 13, 1841

State of the County of Tipperary, Dublin, April 10.

Accounts have reached town today which represent the northern parts of the county of Tipperary to be in state bordering on actual insurrection. The town

of Nenagh has the appearance of a place preparing for siege, the streets being crowded with troops dispatched thither from the garrison of Limerick...

Two more murders were committed in broad daylight yesterday on the lands of Curraghmore in the parish of Kilbarron. The unhappy victims of Ribandism were Tierney and Gleeson.

Major-General Sir Parker Carroll, the commanding officer of the district has been served with a Rockite notice in consequence of his ejecting a woman from some land.

Some particulars elicited at the inquest on the body of Hayes. Hayes was killed within six miles of Nenagh, on the borders of the Shannon. First witness examined was Bridget Hayes (widow of the deceased). Her husband was a carpenter. He was employed on Mon., the 5th inst., in repairing a boat for the Rev. Dean Holmes. Her husband was attacked by a stranger in their house. Witness assisted by Martin Darmody put the deceased on his bed. He said he wished to be taken to his brother. He died the following day.

May 25, 1841

Inquest on the murder of Robert Hall. - (See note below)

On Wednesday, James Carroll, coroner, held an inquest upon the body of the deceased. Captain Duff and Mr. Bracken were in attendance.

Captain Duff suggested to the coroner the propriety of not putting two of the men, Kennedy, upon the jury, as they are persons whom the deceased had recently dispossessed.

John Connell was the first witness examined. Connell was a coachman in service of the deceased, "...accompanied by my master, we came by Mr. Robinson's of Cloughkeating, and then by Mr. Pike's of Ballylina; after arriving at Uskane, when unyoking the horses, I heard a shot... I told a woman I met that Mr. Hall was shot. I think she is a servant to Mr. Kent, the tenant of the house.... Two men named Fitzgerald were at work in an adjoining field..."

Dr. Hobbs, of Borrisokane, deposed that he had examined the deceased.

Mr. Hall was about 56 years of age, and was married to Miss Litton, sister to Mr. Edward Litton, M.P. for Coleraine. Mr. Hall was a native of Dublin, and formerly a partner in the firm Hall and Macintyre, distillers. - NENAGH GUARDIAN

June 7, 1841

At a meeting of the 35 magistrates of North Riding attended at Nenagh, convened by the Earl of Donoughmore, on Tuesday 25th of May 1841, in consequence of the murder of Robert Hall of Merton Hall on the 19th ins, the following resolutions were agreed upon: -

Resolved - that we consider the increase of crime arises from the defective administration of laws, by the remission of punishment on persons tried, convicted and sentenced at recent assizes; and we particularly allude to the cases of Michael Kennedy and John Cleary, convicted at the last assizes of Nenagh of highway robbery....

Oct. 16, 1841

A vast deal of ink has been spilt by the Whig-Radical press in recording the peremptory dismissal of Mr. J. Cahill, the Crown solicitor for Tipperary... Mr. Blackburne has appointed another gentleman (Mr. Lee) in Cahill's place, with the express terms that such appointment only hold good as long as the

state of Mr. Cahill's health prevents him from resuming the duties of his office.

Note: A quote from the "History of Clonmel", regarding the trial of Patrick Burns for the murder of Robert Hall.

"The utter make-believe to which trial by jury was reduced, may be illustrated by the case of Patrick Burns charged with the murder of Robert Hall. Tried first at the Nenagh Spring Assizes, 1842, the jury (an exclusively Protestant one) disagreed, eleven according to one account for acquittal. Four months later on the 29th June, 1842, he was again put forward at the Clonmel Special Commission, and on precisely the same evidence, was convicted, and subsequently hanged. If the evidence obtainable against accused persons was scant and unsatisfactory, the jury of landlords was easily convinced, and as a consequence, there were not unfrequently, appalling miscarriages of justice. Four of the five men hanged at Ardfinnan for the Barry murder - James Byrne, Philip Lonergan, Thomas Bryan and John Green - were beyond question innocent... A fifth, John Lonergan, confessed the crime at the place of execution and exculpated the others; local tradition has always asserted their innocence".

Apr. 5, 1832

Mr. Wm. Bold, civil engineer, is now inspecting the line of the intended railway between Tipperary and Carrick-on-Suir.

Wednesday last, information was received that the Cummins had taken up a strong position in the old castle of Knock, near Templemore, and intended giving battle to their enemies the Derrigs. A strong party of the 74th proceeded to the spot, commanded by Captain Crawley, and accompanied by Sir H. Carden and Colonel Mein, magistrates. Mr. Tibeaud chief magistrate, and Mr. Grant, chief constable, with a party of police from Borrisoleigh were likewise there... The combatants met in the street.. almost every door and window in Church-street was broken. Duan Derrig was killed. A man named Flanning was also killed. O'Connell passed through here to-day, and addressed a great multitude - he made the chiefs of the Derrigs and Cummins shake hands and promise to cease their feuds. - LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

Oct. 4, 1832

A sale for the tithe composition due to the Rev. Pierce Goold took place at Borrisokane on Sat. last, when, for want of bidders, one of the sons of the Rev. gentleman was compelled to become the purchaser... At the time of the sale, the auctioneer refused to perform the office... A second son of the Rev. stepped forward to perform the auction...

Nov. 17, 1832

There are now under sentence of law in the Cork gaol for the tithe meetings, and conspiracy against the established church, Mr. James Hodnett, Mr.

William Godfey Twiss, Mr. Dominick P. Ronayne, Messrs. Dennehy and Lomasny. In Clonmel gaol, Mr. Lysaght Pennefeather, Mr. John Keatinge O'Dwyer, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, and Messrs. Laffan, Mulcahy and Doheny. DUBLIN EVENING POST

Dec. 16, 1833

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., three armed fellows went to the house of an inoffensive man named Patrick Ellard, on the lands of Ballycapple, within a few miles of Cloughjordan and demanded admittance, stating they were the police. Ellard was in bed with his brother.. They inquired if he was the owner, when answered in the affirmative, Ellard was shot.. A man named Hogan and three of his brothers were taken into custody ... Trial to take place at the next Clonmel assizes... Ellard died of his wounds on Monday. -

LIMERICK CHRONICLE

On the 26th, a farmer named Bradshaw, was met on the road from Tipperary to Cappaghwhite by a party of demonical miscreants armed with sithes (sic) firearms & c. Bradshaw was robbed and murdered. CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

On the 30th ult., an armed party entered the house of Mr. Pollard in the vicinity of Coalbrook, and took therefrom, 19 barrels of potatoes. - CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

May 16 1836

On Tuesday, the 3d, and armed party attacked the house of John Morkan of Clontaffe, near Templemore, they broke the windows, threw down the chimney and pulled off part of the thatch. The only reason assigned is that Morkan obtained a civil bill decree against a man named Maher, at the last Quarter Sessions at Birr - TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION.

A farmer named Malone and his two sons, who live near Nenagh were visited by armed men on Saturday, beaten and ordered to quit their farm.

Sunday, 12 carts of turf was maliciously burnt on the lands of Newpark, Tipperary, the property of Colonel Pennefeather.

Sept. 5, 1836

County of Tipperary - There are at present 345 prisoners in the county gaol. A man named Laurence, who lived on the Cahir road was assaulted by five men. He died on Monday last.

On the 17th, Michael Hogan of Ballincor, near the Silver Mines found a threatening notice on his threshold; it stated that if he did not give up the lands which he took last May from Colonel Maberly, he might balance his life on the scales against his farm...

On the 20th a gang succeeded in displacing a fence that surrounded a field of corn, the property of Mr. John Keirnan of Sedgmore. They then drove a number of cattle into it and kept them eating and trampling till sunrise.

On Sunday, at Dualla, near Cashel, a man named Brane was beaten while he was watching his orchard. - CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

An outrage was committed on Sunday last at Curraghanoddy, near Nenagh, on John Kennedy, care-taker to Mr. Denis Canny, county of Clare. Kennedy was shot in the arm and is now under the care of Dempster.- LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

Sept. 19, 1836

On Sunday last, the house of John Ryan, farmer at Marlfield, was maliciously set fire to. Ryan had let a house to a smith, contrary to the wish of the midnight legislators who had a partiality to another person who held the same occupation. TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION.

Captain Therry and Maguire the Schoolmaster -

A threatening notice was posted a few nights ago on the door of James Hogan of Ura, lately imprisoned under a writ of rebellion. The notice allude to was an order for him to turn off Mither (Mister?) Maguire the schoolmaster, who though a fourth-rate Radical, seems to be in no great odour with Captain Therry. On Saturday last, James Hickey of Galway was arrested and identified by a labouring man named Guilfoyle, as the person who posted the notice on Hogan's door. Guilfoyle who had been asleep in the barn, was roused by a noise and saw the prisoner. CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

Oct. 13, 1836

The Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, vicar of Clogheen, County of Tipperary, has offered his parishoners a bonus of 20 percent as an inducement to pay their tithes without resorting to legal proceedings.. The rev. gentleman has not received a shilling from the bulk of his parishoners who are Roman Catholic, since his appointment two years since.

On Saturday, Michael Connors was on his return home from Clogheen to Newcastle when he was waylaid and murdered. TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION
William Reed who was waylaid on the 27th while returning from the fair at Borrisokane has since died. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of 50 pounds. CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

The Donnellys - The Tipperary Connection

By: Richard McMullen

The story of Canada's so-called "Black Donnellys" has fascinated different people of all ages for four generations now. The reasons for such a broad range of interest are many and varied, but the one sentiment most everyone shares is in trying to comprehend how such a terrible ending could have taken place. How did it come about that a band of god-fearing farm folk -- 'the backbone of the community'-- would collect themselves together one night, drink themselves into a drunken stupor, march over to the Roman Line in sub-zero temperatures and then slaughter their neighbors. Afterwards, burning down the evidence and shutting the entire community up with a code of silence so as to evade justice?

The situation is even more perplexing when Biddulphs' proximity to 'civilization' is taken into account. It's not as if it were hundreds of miles out in the wild prairies, or up in the

Yukon Territory, or even out in the wild west of the American Frontier. It was right there in Southern Ontario, just up the road from London with its big mock-castle styled courthouse and, depending on timing and whether, only a one or two day ride from Toronto.

How did Lucan become the most lawless town in Canada? How could the Donnellys and their neighbors have behaved in such a manner for so long and gotten away with it? A close-up historical look at the land that gave birth to the Donnellys and most of their enemies should help to bring these questions into a clearer focus. If the feud was brought over from Tipperary, it cannot be competently understood without a study of what Tipperary was actually like in the 'rare auld times'.

North Tipperary was always one of Ireland's most wealthy agricultural and equestrian areas. The land was rich and productive and it provided many a landlord with an extremely lavish lifestyle. One thing, however, that made North Tipperary different from most of the other Irish counties was the sheer number of Protestants living there. Outside of the Ulster plantations in the North and the nicer parts of the empire's second city, Dublin, North Tipperary, had the highest number of Protestants per capita in Ireland. This meant more competition for land and position, more secular favoritism and more bigotry against the Catholics. In James Donnelly's hometown of Borrisokane, for example, Catholics weren't even allowed to build a church until 1832, shortly after the Catholic Emancipation Act.

When James and Johannah Donnelly (nee McGee) were growing up, Tipperary was, without question, the most violent and dangerous county in all of Ireland and probably the entire British Empire. The whole island was witness to many "outrages", and the Catholic Irish in particular, had much to be outraged about. Statistically though, Tipperary always lead the pack.

The main problem in Ireland was land and the fact that the Irish had lost it to the English. Many of the descendents of the great chieftain families ended up working on their ancestral lands as tenants completely at the mercy of an often absent landlord. In North Tipperary, (Lower Ormond) the O'Brians, the O'Carrolls and the O'Kennedys were the major stakeholders before the Cromwellian confiscations of the 1650s. Most of the few native families who had survived that land-grab would have succumbed to the final round of Imperial looting that occurred after the Battle of the Boyne during the Williamite Wars of the 1690s.

Interestingly, the Donnellys were ancient chieftains in Lower Ormond until shortly after the O'Kennedys expanded their interests. --Perhaps having had themselves been displaced, they may have cared little who was in charge, so long as their situation improved. After the confiscations however, the Kennedys had generally faired well having good relations and dealings for many years as administrators of their old lands under the Butlers. By the 1800s however, this hegemony over their neighbors would have been eroded due to land-ownership transfer.

It was open rebellion that lost the native Irish their lands in the first place, and by the early nineteenth century, their traditional methods of rebellion and retaliation had adapted a more underground character. Although in reality, they had little choice but to stay out of the open. During the 1700s, the hard years of the British Penal Laws following the land confiscations had left them dirt-poor, illiterate, out of any political influence, and without

legal access to barely anything other than their farming-tools. The laws of the land were designed to keep them subjugated and servile. Obviously, being unable to redress these wrongs openly they resorted to hidden and often sinister methods. 'Outrages' had to be committed under the cover of night and had to be accomplished in a manner that couldn't be confidently blamed on any one person.

'Outrage' could be translated into today's vernacular as violent (or intending) offences, and in Lower Ormond, one of Tipperary's twelve baronies, 509 outrages were reported between 1837-1841 out of a population of 50 000. That accounted to a disproportionate 15% of all the reported outrages in an already disproportionately violent county. At that time, Tipperary had a total population of 435 000. During the famine years, the number of reported outrages would nearly triple until 1851, by which time the population, due to starvation and emigration, had decreased by nearly 60%.

The emergence of Ireland's first professional police force, The Royal Irish Constabulary, was in good part due to the obvious need for it that Tipperary's problems presented to the nation's law-enforcers. By 1842, for example, the average number of police per county was 269. However, Tipperary needed 928, almost 10% of the 32 counties' entire police force. One of the problems in Tipperary that Biddalpers would have been all too familiar with was a very low rate of conviction. It seems most cases couldn't be brought to trial due to either a lack of evidence or uncooperative witnesses. Only the cases which followed a crystal clear path from motive to crime to suspect were ever tried.

The old customary 'code-of-silence' usually hampered conviction unless some member of the conspiracy talked. For obvious reasons, this rarely happened. Revenge attacks for anyone serving the interests of law were pretty much guaranteed. Even when their own safety was in jeopardy, many Catholic Irish had a great aversion to and distrust of Crown authority and its laws which had, after all, always discriminated against them. The tenant farmers had their own form of rural justice and a moral code of acceptable conduct and fairness which would have undoubtedly been influenced by popular public opinion and would also differ by various degrees among different social or family groupings.

It is widely accepted that the year James Donnelly left Tipperary was 1842. In the five years prior to his departure, the three baronies of North Tipperary, in which Donnelly would have done most of his travels in, had a reported 23 homicides, 162 assaults, 104 house attacks, 95 cases of arson, 50 cases of firing into a dwelling, 43 cases of injury to property, 255 threatening notices, 51 cases of maiming animals, 35 cases of animal theft along with 17 charges of administering unlawful oaths. Most of the crimes committed were either some form of outright robbery or were the result some kind of land dispute. As these statistics reveal, to the people "Big Jim" Hodgins (Land Agent for the Canada Company and Biddulph's first permanent white settler), populated the Biddulph and McGillivary townships with, these kinds of activities were perfectly normal.

If a landlord were bold enough to evict or make an otherwise respectable tenant suffer undue hardship, there was a good chance that the at some point in time, vengeance would be on the cards. The same held true for anyone else who might be bold enough to occupy the land of an evicted tenant. Even though they were technically only tenants, the occupiers who worked the land for generations viewed it as their own. It was a common practice that when a new tenant took up the lease of a former tenant, he often paid the outgoing tenant for the improvements based on the estimated income of the property.

Whether a former tenant was leaving voluntarily or due to financial problems, they would sometimes fight, and sometimes kill, in they didn't receive proper compensation or to protect their interests and keep newcomers off their land.

If James Donnelly and his family's behavior in Tipperary was anything like it was in Canada, then there is little doubt that they wouldn't have given too much thought to how other people might react to their actions. The Donnellys seem to have been more of a farm-first-ask-questions-never type of family. However, it was obvious that in Canada, the Donnellys did not anticipate that Patrick Farrell, or any man would challenge their claim to the land. Whether or not they were squatting, they had been clearing and working the land for ten hard years when they lost half of it to Farrell without receiving any compensation. It must have been a great humiliation.

James Donnelly and Patrick Farrell publicly fought over this problem for a few years until 1857, when James finally struck a fatal blow, killing Farrell. He was charged with murder and sentenced to hang, but Johannah's tireless efforts, assisted a great deal with help and guidance from Big Jim Hodgins, eventually resulted in a moderated seven year sentence in Kingston Penitentiary issued at the bequest of Sir John A. MacDonald, who would become Canada's first Prime Minister in 1867.

This particular land dispute in Canada didn't differ all that much from the situation back in Tipperary. The pattern generally went like this. If a person were deemed to have unfairly acquired land or position, they would first receive a threatening notice, then an act of vandalism might precede animal maiming or theft, probably followed by robbery and shivaree-type harassment where bullets might be fired into a house. If things got really out of hand, the outhouses or barns (shacks really) or stores of turf and hay would be set alight and then, if all else failed, the house itself. A third of all homes set-fire to had occupants in them at the time. The most ignominious act of incendiary occurred just south of Lower Ormond with 'The Burning of the Sheas' in 1821 in which 16 people died. This happened after the Sheas had evicted one-to-many a sub-tenant.

If someone took up employment on the farm of new tenant, he, too, would become a target. Nor could a newcomer assume that over time he would eventually become accepted either. In one case, a tenant who leased a property of an evicted tenant a few miles south of Borrisokane in 1825 had his son shot dead in 1842, at which point the farm was vacated. Another famous incident which occurred a few miles east of Borrisokane was the murder one of its wealthiest and most powerful landlords. To get an idea of his wealth, consider his annual earnings of £5000 compared to the average labourers' earnings of just £10.

Over the years, Robert Hall had done a number of things his tenants found very annoying, basically changing the way they farmed and telling them what they could do and with whom. The straw that broke the camel's back, however, was when he rounded up tenants, one at a time, and locked them in a room. He then forcefully administered an oath to promise not to cut turf (on what was formerly common land) and sell it as they had always done. The Irish farmers were used to breaking rules likes this, but the administration of an oath was seen in every respect as abhorrently sacrilegious.

It was a time of Catholics against Protestants, landlords against farmers against laborers against 'the British'.

Let's not forget the old faction fight either. A practice that British administrators at first

had no problem with. After all, it was just Catholic against Catholic, and what better way to keep power than the old tried and true divide and conquer formula. These fights began shortly after the Napoleonic Wars. During those years, Irish Catholics were trained with sticks to fight in France's armies. Afterwards, they fought each other. Why? Probably an explosive combination of economic frustration and sheer boredom. And besides, the 'Fighting Irish' had always had a competitive nature and had always fought each other. That's why it was so easy for Britain to take Ireland in the first place. Collective unity and prolonged effective organization were simply not a part of the Gaelic way of life. Sadly, the obvious paradox is that the fiercely independent nature of the Irish is exactly what lost them their freedom.

Perhaps if the British hadn't outlawed the native Irish sports (Hurling and Gaelic Football) the faction-fighting epidemic would not have caught on so strong. Could it be coincidence that the last recorded faction fight took place in County Tipperary, where the practice had begun, in the 1880s just around the same time that G.A.A. (Gaelic Athletic Association) was formed?

By the time James Donnelly was a young man though, faction fighting had become a national pastime. Men who worked side-by-side by day would join opposite sides in these planned fights which would have been the talk of the parish for many months before. These engagements usually took place at Sunday fairs and markets. They could attract thousands of participants and spectators. Usually, there were casualties, either immediately or as a result of wounds received during the fights. It didn't take long for the British authorities to quite rightly begin to view these gatherings as a very serious threat to the public peace. But trying to control these crowds gave rise to the possibility of them turning on whoever tried to stop them.

Big Jim and a few of his fellow constables tried to interfere with one on Friday, June 26, 1829. Apparently, one constable was knocked off his horse. After magistrate Captain Dobbyn read the Riot Act, which would not have been audible, the constables opened fire immediately killing one man named Denis Whelan. They then withdrew under a barrage of stone-throwing and came back once more and again opened fire. One woman throwing stones was shot through the head at a range of a few yards. Big Jim was another shooter who got lucky with his target that day and in his own words, "left one papist low".

On the following Sunday, when the casket of the man Hodgins shot was paraded through town during his wake, a rumor had apparently been circulating that the house of the brother of one of the other shooters was to be set alight. He and three of his Catholic-hating fellow Orangemen barricaded themselves in the house and as the funeral passed, they indiscriminately opened fire into the crowd. By the end of the weekend, the number of casualties amounted to seven dead Catholics, including one man named Carroll and another man named Farrell.

As usual, the British justice system in place did not convict any Protestant for any of these murders. And as usual, vigilance would have been the only method of redress open to the victims' friends and family. The men involved in these murders would have known they couldn't stay in the area much longer for fear of retribution. Big Jim left in 1832 and spent the next ten years helping fellow Protestants, and eventually some of the Catholics of the Roman Line, to do the same.

We could assume that the Carrolls, Farrells, and Whelans residing on the Roman Line

would have known about that riot and would not have forgiven the men who were involved in killing their kinfolk. The man who headed the group that killed the Donnellys was James Carroll, and his family had close relations with the Farrells. Carroll had hated the Donnellys long before he moved to Bidulph from the McGillivary area. It would have been bad enough that James Donnelly had killed a Farrell himself, and that no doubt fuelled Carroll's distaste for all things Donnelly. But it becomes obvious here that if James Donnelly had befriended Big Jim Hodgins, or any Orangeman either in Canada or Tipperary, many of his co-religionists would have taken a very dim view of his character. When exactly the relations between these families became at odds is not yet known for sure. What is known is that in Ireland, these were frustrated people living in very disturbed times. They were literally born into a 'notice to quit', meaning that they could be evicted off their land at any time. They could only hope to work their whole lives farming, without ever owning the land they worked. They lived their entire lives at the mercy of their landlord and a system designed to keep them down.

But all the cards were not always in the hands of the Crown, most especially after dark. The self-ruling Irish instinct had eventually manifested itself as the Whiteboy movement in late 1700s. It was a secret society that defended or avenged the people against anyone who might threaten their land or livelihood. While the secret societies may have begun with what could be considered worthy motives, over time they had deteriorated to a state not unlike today's street gangs. People who weren't in one would have been intimidated by them and felt pressured to join or create one. Much to the disappointment and embarrassment of Irish Nationalists who wished to unite the people against the British Crown, these gangs instead frequently squared off against each other during the faction fights and with tit-for-tat attacks on each other the rest of the time.

The Whiteboys were the first. They began in the 1760's in --you guessed it-- Tipperary, as a small group of midnight raiders who would tear down fences around what was formerly common land. These minor felonious actions were soon followed-up by a harsh and vigorous crackdown on suspected Whiteboys. Cabins were burned, people were flogged, and many were killed or transported on the flimsiest evidence.

Throughout the history of British rule in Ireland, the arrogant and hard-handed strategy employed to scare the Irish into submission pretty much always backfired, invariably making small problems much bigger. And after the British authorities decided it would be a good idea to hang a sympathetic Catholic priest, Father Sheehy in 1762, and leave him dangling around for a few months, Whiteboyism grew into a full-fledged secret society movement with similar like-minded gangs propping up all over the country. Sheehy had become the martyr of this movement, and March 15 became Sheehy's Day. Even a hundred years later in Bidulph there was always extra trouble focused around this day. As Whiteboyism spread throughout Ireland, many different names emerged: Ribbonmen, Defenders, Hearts of Oak or Oakboys, Hearts of Steel or Steelboys, Lady Clares, Peep O'Day Boys, Thrashers, Slashers and many others.

Emigration Schemes/Port of Departure/Cost 1847-1850

From Ballykilcline, Co. Roscommon to Dublin to Liverpool to N.Y. in 1847 - 4 pounds adult/2 pounds 15 shilling child under 14 yrs

From Irvilloughter & Boughill, Co. Galway to Galway to Quebec in 1848 - 5 pounds adult/2 pounds 15 shillings 6d child Again in 1849 Galway to Quebec - 5 pounds 7 shillings 6d adult/2 pound 17 shillings 6d child

From Kingswilliamstown, Co. Cork to Liverpool to N.Y. 1849 - 3 pounds adult/2 pound 5 shilling child

From Castlemaine, Co. Kerry to Liverpool to N.Y. 1848/1849 same rate as above

Johann Köhl's description of one of the last Hedge Schools in 1843

An Irish hedge school which I visited - one in the pure old national style - enabled me to observe the mode by which, in these remote parts of Ireland, the light of intellectual cultivation is transmitted. It was, in truth, a touching sight. The schoolhouse was a mud hovel, covered with green sods, without windows or any other comforts. The little pupils, wrapped up as well as their rags would cover them, sat beside the low open door, towards which they were all holding their books in order to obtain a portion of the scanty light it admitted.

Some of the younger ones were sitting or lying on the floor; behind these, others were seated on a couple of benches formed of loose boards; and behind these again stood taller children, also holding their books towards the light between the heads of the front rank. The master ... was seated in the midst of the crowd. In a sketch-book of Ireland this would be an essential picture, and I regret I had not a Daguerrotype with me to perpetuate the scene.

Outside, before the door, lay as many pieces of turf as there were scholars within, for each one had brought a piece with him as a fee or gratuity for the schoolmaster. The latter, as I entered the narrow door, rose from a barrel and saluted me in a friendly manner: "Indeed, I am very sorry, your honour," said he, "that I am not able to offer you a chair." He was teaching the children the English alphabet, and they all appeared very cheerful, smart and bright-eyed over their study.

When their poverty, their food, and clothing are considered, this may appear surprising; but it is the case with all Irish children, and especially those in the open country. The schoolhouse stood close by the roadside, but many of the children resided several miles off, and even the schoolmaster did not live near it.

Many hedge schoolmasters who became part of the National School system did not follow the rules laid down by the Board of Education. One hedge-schoolmaster who became part of the new system in 1835 was visited by an inspector who examined the pupils:

Amazed at the skill of the twelve year old boys in reading the new books, and considering the possibility that they were reciting from memory, I invited one of their number to read me a passage from the gospel of Saint Matthew. Evidently the child misunderstood me. He searched in his satchel until he found his tattered book, stood up, and proceeded to read me the account of Christ's passion - in Greek. (From the papers of the Archdeacon of Ferns.)

Feb. 5, 1842

Abduction - On Sunday last a party of about 12 men broke into the house of a comfortable farmer named Tierney, at Glenaguile, about six miles from Nenagh, broke open his desk and took therefrom the sum of 20 pounds, after which they forcibly carried off Tierney's daughter, a fine girl of about 20 years of age, who was to have been married on Tuesday (yesterday). Tierney was to have given his daughter a fortune of 100 pounds. No clue has yet been obtained... NENAGH GUARDIAN.

April 23, 1842

A one hundred pound reward has been offered for the apprehension of the miscreant who attempted the life of Mr. Scully. Details from the WATERFORD MIRROR:- On Sunday, James Scully, jun., Esq. of Kilfeacle, was wounded in the jaw. Two men named Patrick Gilfoy and James Mullany from that neighborhood were arrested but almost immediately discharged, as there was no evidence against them.... Scully had recently ejected about 30 tenants.

June 10, 1842

On Friday, Constable H. Brown and Constable Johnson went to the lands of Tenerann(?) in the parish of Kilmore, and arrested Tim Quilty otherwise Wood; for the murder of Michael Laffan. NENAGH GUARDIAN.

On Monday, the Rev. Mr. Nolan parish priest of Dunkerrin, brought into this town and delivered up to Major Priestly, R.M., 11 stand of arms, which were given up to him by the peasantry of his parish. - NENAGH GUARDIAN.

Aug. 1, 1842

Sub-inspector Comyns stationed at Thurles, having received information that the house of Richard Purcell of Kill, was to be attacked, proceeded thence on night of the 25th, with Head-constable Foot. A party of men made off upon seeing the police advancing on the house. It appears that a man named Hewit (whose wife and sister lived on bad terms) wishing for a quiet life, though it was best to separate them, and for that purpose employed Purcell to build a house for his sister. This enraged the wife, and this is reason to suppose she instigated the attack upon Purcell. NENAGH GUARDIAN

Nov. 8, 1842

A fatal accident - William Sullivan (under sentence of transportation for seven years) and Edmund Burke, charged with the robbery of Mr. Holmes's fire-arms in the Glen of Aherlow were found lifeless in the gaol. A third man Gallagher has since died. It seems the fatal occurrence was caused by an aperture in the flue of a stove, in which coal was burning, and the deaths were caused by suffocation. An inquest was held before Mr. W. Ryan, coroner. TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION of Friday.

Nov. 9, 1842

At Ballygraique, in the vicinity of Nenagh, on Monday, a number of men broke into the house of James and John Power. James, who was in the act of reading a religious book for his infirm mother, wrung the pistol from the hand of one of the attackers.

Henry Power, who was in bed came to the assistance of his brother, armed with a shovel.... Patrick Power, a young man, upon whose sight the Lord was pleased to set the seal of darkness, seized one of the fellow by the throat... So desperate was the resistance the Powers gave, that they cleared the kitchen of their assailants....

The Ballinaclough police and the Ballygraique boys scoured the country for the miscreants. - NENAGH GUARDIAN.

Dec. 3, 1842

Incendiarism - Cashel, Nov. 27 - From a correspondent of the TIPPERARY FREE PRESS. - An agrarian outrage was perpetrated at the mile-stone, Caher-road. A farm lately taken by the Rev. Conway, O.S.D., with the free will of the late proprietor was burned. Mr. John White is agent of the property (a part of Mr. Smith Barry's estate). There was no loss of life. The tenants wife and three young children were in bed when the outrage occurred.

March 13, 1837

An action of libel was tried in the Record Court, in which a man named Maher was plaintiff, and Joseph Going, proprietor of the TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION was defendant. The libel was to the effect that the plaintiff, a shopkeeper in Thurles, turned out of his house at night the wife of a soldier who had been seized with the pains of labour, because she was Protestant, and that the death of the child was a consequence. The defendant offered to pay damages of 100 pounds. A verdict for that sum was then recorded.

March 18, 1837

State of the County of Tipperary -
Barony of Middlethird.

The principal food of the labourers is white potatoes. James Walsh "They do not taste meat, except three or four times a year. While employed a labourer get three meals of potatoes a day, his wife and family only two. July the old potatoes are very bad."

The Rev. Malony says, a great many deaths ensue from the use of new potatoes.... During the season in the present year potatoes have risen 50 per cent. (Messrs. Heffernan, Dwyer and Murphy.)

James Mullaly states, I knew seven in a family subsisting for 18 days, when they had never more than a stone of potatoes for their food in a day.

Mr. John Laney (farmer, 60 acres) says, I knew last July a man who came to

my door with five children, my wife gave him some potatoes, which he divided among his children. He then fainted from want and starvation. The last season of great scarcity in this barony was 1826-27. A subscription was made amongst the farmers and landlords to buy oatmeal. The greater landlords, being absent, nothing was given by them.

March 24, 1837

State of the County of Tipperary -

The ordinary fuel is turf.... cow dung picked up from the field and dried is also used. The Rev. Mr. Ryan P.P. states in the village of Newin, he knew 30 or 40 families who possessed land from 20 to 30 acres, who for three or four months had nothing to burn but straw, the poorer people in the same place had no fuel but cow dung.

March 30, 1837

Assize Intelligence - County of Tipperary

William Flannery found guilty of the murder of Jeremiah Keogh, at Kilbrue near Borrisoleigh on the 17th of May last. Denis Sweeney, found guilty of the murder of Cornelius Murphy, at Granstown on the 17th of June last, and Patrick Keane, for shooting at Mr. Thomas Purvis with intent to murder him at Prospect, near Nenagh on the 20th of February. Keane stated "I am quite innocent, thanks be to God." After being sentence to death Dennis Sweeney requested "....give my body to my poor afflicted mother."

March 26, 1839

Assize Intelligence - Nenagh, Thursday.

John Hogan was indicted for the abduction of Judith Savage. with intent to marry or defile her - Guilty but recommended to mercy.

Murder of Mr. Byrne - An application was made on behalf of Feehily, charged with the murder to have counsel assigned. Application granted, trial postponed.

Manslaughter - Joseph M'Creedy a police constable, was indicted for the manslaughter of Timothy Leonard. Acquitted.

March 11, 1843

Michael Walsh, collector of poor rates in the union of Tipperary, distrained and impounded for poor rates two cows, the property of Molony at Roseboro. On the day of the sale, the cows were driven through the streets of Tipperary, placarded "To be canted for poor rates." but when put up by Mr. Lamphier, the auctioneer, no bidder could be had though there were 4,000 or 5,000 persons present. Molony drove home his cows in triumph.

TRACY

TRACY, Richard. In the spring of 1918, Richard Tracy was apprehended

for delivering the Sinn Féin proclamation from Brownes' Steps, following Mass in Knockavilla. He supported Sinn Féin from the onset and, in 1912, had a visit to his house from Seán MacDiarmada, National Organiser. Richard was married and had young children when he was sent to prison in Belfast. One of his fellow inmates was Francis Philips of Cashel. Richard was avidly involved in Conradh na Gaelige.

TRACEY, William. Reg: No. 6918. Rank: Private -- 2nd Leinster Regiment. Killed in action France, 20th October 1914. Born: Templemore, Co. Tipperary.

TREACY, E. No. 6354185. Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. He died on the 19th November 1947, aged 27. He was the son of James and Agnes Treacy of Conakenny, Co. Tipperary. He is buried in Grave. No. 33A/d/6 in Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, England.

TREACY, Seán. Republican soldier. Born: Soloheadbeg, Co. Tipperary, 14th February 1895. He was the son of Denis and Bridget Treacy. Seán's father died when he was three. His mother moved to Lackenacreena, Hollyford and he was brought up in his uncle Jim Allis' house. He attended Hollyford National School. At an early age, he became interested in guns and became quite adept at using a small calibre rifle. Aged 11, he returned to Soloheadbeg and continued his education in the C.B.S. in Tipperary town.

He entered the Gaelic League and became president of the Tipperary Town Branch. Aged 16, he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood. He was a close companion of Dan Breen and they joined the Irish Volunteers in 1913. By 1914, he had become leader of the 4th Battalion of the Third Tipperary Brigade. Following the Easter Rising of 1916, he had a leading part to play in the reconstruction of Sinn Féin and the Volunteers. He was jailed from August to November 1917 for his involvement in the Volunteer movement. He began his sentence in Cork Jail, but was later transferred to Mountjoy where he studied both the Irish language and the manufacture of explosives. He then went on hunger strike with other republican prisoners in an effort to obtain political prisoner status. The British conceded and soon after he was moved to Dundalk prison and released on 16th November 1917.

After his release, he set about organising the Volunteers once more but after a couple of months he was re-arrested and imprisoned from February to June 1918. He became Brigade vice-commandment of the Third Tipperary Brigade in October 1918 and was present at the ambush at Soloheadbeg on 21st January 1919.

A consignment of gelignite was seized from a small party of escorts, on their way to the quarry there and two R.I.C. men were shot dead in the process. this began the War of Independence. He was now considered to be a murderer in the eyes of the British and a £1,000 reward was put on his head and that of his good friend Dan Breen. The two stayed on the run with for most of the War of Independence. Seán Hogan and Séamus robinson were also on the run and collectively they were know as the 'Big Four'.

Seán Treacy was shot in the throat at the rescue of Seán Hogan at Knocklong on 13th May 1919 and as a result he remained under cover for a while. He worked with Michael Collins and the Squad in Dublin and was involved in the effort to kill Lord French the Viceroy, at Ashtown on 19th December 1919. In 1920, he returned to Tipperary to co-ordinate attacks on R.I.C. barracks in an effort to gather arms and ammunition. Seán was part of the raids on Hollyford Barracks from the 10th to 11th May, Drangan Barrack on 3rd June, and Rear cross Barrack on 11th July.

He moved back to Dublin in September 1920 and for a time stayed in the house of Professor Carolan in Drumcondra, along with Dan Breen and other Volunteers. During their stay the British Military raided the house and fierce gun battle ensued. Treacy and his men made their escape through an upstairs window, but were badly injured in the process.

The search was intensified for Seán and his comrades. The British finally caught up with him on 14th October. The shootout took place on Talbot St., Dublin and Treacy was alone. Seán had two revolvers and hit five of his attackers, killing two, Lieutenant Price and Sergeant Price, old enemies of his, and injuring another three. He came under heavy fire and was fatally wounded. He died on Talbot St. His body was returned to Tipperary, where requiem mass was said in Soloheadbeg. He is buried in Kilfeacle Cemetery. The Third Tipperary Brigade was out in full strength for the funeral and a guard of honour was made up from all the battalion officers. Seán Treacy died aged 25, and was one of the bravest and most daring patriots to come from Ireland. On 22nd January 1950, Seán T. ÓCeallaigh, Presiden of Ireland, unveiled a monument in memory of the men involved in the Sologheadbeg ambush, namely Robinson, Treacy, Breen, Hogan, Crowe, McCormack, O'Dwyer and Ryan. The latter two were cycle scouts. A Committee of the Tipperary Old I.R.A. erected this memorial on the roadside facing the Catholic Church at Sologhead Cross. This location was also the scene of the Battle of Sulcóid where Brian Ború defeated the Danes.

TREACY, Thomas. Reg: No. 11162. Rank: Private -- Royal Irish

Regiment, 3rd Batt. Died of wounds at home, 24th April 1916. Born: Mardike, Killenaule, Co. Tipperary.

New York Times
April 18, 1923

Tipperary, April 17 -

Dan Breen, famous irregular leader, was captured today in a dugout in the Glen of Aherlow by troops of the East Limerick command. With Breen were two others, Tim Donovan, commander of a local company of irregulars, and Maurice Walsh, who it is stated was the late Liam Lynch's secretary.

The troops came upon them by surprise. Breen was clad only in a shirt and the others only partly dressed. The surprise was so complete that no resistance was offered, and the three were captured without a shot being fired.

In the dugout were discovered six rifles, two bombs and a quantity of ammunition.

Breen, who was a Commandant General, was one of the leading figures in the IRA during the "war" against the English. The British government offered a 10,000 pound reward for his capture, but despite relentless pursuit by the Crown, he always succeeded in evading arrest. He had several narrow escapes and was wounded on several occasions.

The troops today discovered the dugout through a number of empty cigarette cases on the hillside, giving them a clue. Hearing voices inside, the troops called on the occupants to surrender. Breen came forward and said "It's all right, I'm Dan Breen," adding he would not have been captured alive only that he had wanted to spare the lives of his comrades.

May 15, 1837

A threatening notice was posted on the house of Mr. Ryan of Carney. It appears the 'Terry Alts' are again stirring.

On the 1st instant, the fair day of Silver Mines, a quiet and inoffensive man from this town named Ryan received a blow from a stone. - TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION

Saturday last, Captain Francis, agent to the Mining Company at Silver Mines, Nenagh, and his family were awakened by stones thrown through the front window of his home. In consequence of the attack, mining operations are suspended. LIMERICK CHRONICLE

June 19, 1837

On Wednesday, the annual fair at Gacetown(?) was held. Rumour being afloat for many days previous that the Hickies and the Mahers were making preparations to do pitched battle. A strong military force was in attendance. Accordingly we beheld "the old castle yard" occupied by a party of the 19th Regiment from Killenaule under Lieutenant Walsh... The air was darkened by flying stones... TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION.

Oct. 30, 1837

On the night of the 16th, the house of Ann Moylan of Ballinakill was maliciously thrown down. In this house, a man named Flannery was killed on the way home from the fair of this town on the 9th. There were no less than seven or eight people in the house at the time of the murder, yet no one will prosecute.

About ten days ago the quarrymen, in the neighborhood of Cappawhite and Dundrum (Donaskeigh being distant but two miles from the latter place) were plundered of a vast quantity of powder. TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION.

Dec. 8, 1836

Court of King's Bench - Tithes - Application to admit to bail. The King v. Thomas Maher, John Cantwell, W. Delaney, Malachy Flannery, James Lewis, and John Lewis.

The prisoners were confined in the gaol of Tullamore, and stood charge with homicide which arose out of a riot in Dunkerrin. The prisoners were not directly charged with homicide, but merely that they were amongst a large body of persons at the time it occurred. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to read the information of constable Deady taken before Messrs. Charles Minchin and Guy Atkinson magistrates of King's County at Shinrone, on 2nd of Nov. 1836. Deady proceeded by order of the Very Rev. Dean Hawkins, to escort Philip Ryan to the lands of Rathnabeg to meet the sheriff of the county of Tipperary for the purpose of executing writs of rebellion in that neighborhood. Upon arriving at the entrance gate of Mr. Westropp Smith, saw a large mob collecting, he proposed to Mr. Ryan that they retreat. The party moved on toward the Templemore road. Stones were repeatedly thrown at them whilst retreating. Ryan fired at one man who fell. Deady saw Hogan, one of Ryan's assistants struck with stones. He saw Thomas Maher amongst the mob, and heard him shouting "No tithes". Saw William Delany active in collecting the mob.. Saw Malachy Flannery in the crowd.... Met John Cantwell on the turnpike road and saw him join the mob. Saw John and James Lewis in the crowd with stones in their hands... The affidavit of Thomas Lalor Cooke was read stating that an application for bail had been made and refused.

Dec. 4, 1837

Early on Friday, a large party of ruffians came to the house of Widow Ryan of Ballahurst, near Tipperary and demanded admittance. A shot was fired

through the window and a servant girl was killed. Mrs. Ryan's son is a comfortable and respectable farmer, and this outrage was committed because he

had the temerity to bid on a farm, the property of James Scully, Esq. of Kilfeacle. CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

On Friday, Mr. Michael Reynolds of Callan, bailiff to Hatton Flood of Carrick, proceeded to the lands of Curraheen adjacent to the slate quarries to distraint for rent due to Mr. Flood. They seized some cattle belonging to farmers Delany and Walsh, which were soon after rescued by five men armed with sticks and stones. Upon Reynolds returning to Carrick he was knocked down with stones and received several cuts, none of them dangerous. He informed the Carrick police who then repaired to Curraheen and arrested James Delany, a brother-in-law of Walsh.

On Monday, armed men went to the lands of Ballylynch about a mile from Carrick, where the property of Michael Harney was under seizure for rent due to the Earl of Clonmel and took away every particle of property that had been seized. CLONMEL ADVERTISER

BREEN, Dan. Republican. Born: Grange, near Donohill, Co. Tipperary, 11th August 1894. He was the son of Daniel and Honora Breen, but lost his father when he was six. Dan Breen was raised in a very anti-British pro-republican atmosphere. After finishing school he laboured as a plasterer for a short time and following this, worked on the Great Southern Railway. He joined the "Irish Volunteers" in 1914 and was a good companion of Seán Treacy's. Both Breen and Treacy kept a fairly low profile during the 1916 Rising, but both were instrumental in reorganising the Volunteers in its aftermath. The Third Tipperary Brigade was formed in the Spring of 1918 and Dan was elected commandant. Soon after, the conscription crisis began and the ever increasing Volunteer Force stepped up its raids for arms.

Breen was on the run for most of the crisis and Seamus Robinson took charge for the brigade. Breen had many encounters with the R.I.C. over the years. On the 21st January 1919 he was involved in the ambush, at Soloheadbeg of a police convoy bringing explosives to a quarry on the first day of the Dáil. Two policemen were skilled in the incident. This was the first clash with the British since 1916 and the start of the War of Independence. Breen had a £1,000 reward on his head. He rapidly progressed to become leader of the I.R.A. In 1919 he rescued his companion Seán Hogan at gunpoint from a heavily guarded train at Knocklong station. The rescue party comprised eight men including Treacy and Robinson. Although the rescue was a success, Dan was badly injured in the arm and in one lung.

He was given last rites, but made an amazing recovery. He then moved to Dublin and became a member of Michael Collin's 'squad'. He was involved in the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Lord French in Ashtown. He was shot in the leg in the fierce gun battle. At Professor Carolan's, Seán Treacy and Breen were ambushed in a house in Drumcondra, Dublin. They shot their way out through a strong British defence, though Breen was badly injured. Following the signing of the Treaty he spent a short time in England and the USA, but returned to Ireland just before the start of the Civil War. Naturally enough he sided with the anti-Treaty faction and was given command of over 150 men. Later in the war while resting in a dugout he was captured by free state troops and arrested. He was tried and imprisoned for the first time in his life and remained incarcerated for the rest of the conflict. He was elected T.D. for Tipperary while in prison in 1923 and the first anti-Treaty representative to take a seat in January 1927. Dan was the first republican to take the Oath of Allegiance as a member of Clann Éireann. He introduced a motion to have the Oath done away with but it was out-voted 47-17. He was beaten in the General Election in June 1927 and travelled to the USA for a few years.

He returned to Ireland following a request by Liam Lynch and represented South Tipperary as a representative for Fianna Fáil in the Dáil from 1932-1965. He brought out a description of his guerilla days in Dublin and Munster from 1913-23 entitled "My fight for Irish Freedom" (1924). Dan married Brigid Malone of Dublin though a church ceremony was not possible in the then Martial Law conditions of South Tipperary. They married on the 12th June 1921 at Purcell's 'Glenagat House', New Inn, a few miles from Brigade headquarters. Brigid's sister Áine was bridesmaid and Seán Hogan was best man. Dan spent some time in the St. John of God Nursing Home, Kilcrouney, Co. Wicklow. He died on 27th December 1969 in Dublin and is buried in Donohill cemetery with his wife Brigid.

BREEN, Denis. Reg: No. 479. Rank: Sergeant -- Royal Garrison Artillery. Died of wounds France, 14th August 1917. Born: Co. Tipperary.

BREEN, Lar. member of the Donohill Volunteers. He was the brother of Dan Breen. Lar was sent to work in the quarry at Soloheadbeg to gather intelligence for the Republican forces in order for them to plan their ambush there.

BREEN, Martin "Sparky". O.C. No. 1 Flying Column I.R.A. Tipperary Town. On the day he died, Breen and his two comrades were spotted near his home by Free State soldiers. When commanded to halt, the three I.R.A. men attempted to escape and were fired upon. They took cover and

returned fire. It was a short gun battle. After two minutes, Breen's parabellum jammed. He was shot in the head and died instantly. Sparky Breen died on 10 January 1923 aged 26. He is buried in St. Michael's Cemetery, Tipperary, Republican Plot.

Oct. 6 1848

The Late Rebellion
Clonmel - Tuesday.

Since the commencement of the commission, the number of prisoners committed to gaol for trial has considerably increased by the capture of several of the fellows connected with the recent outbreak and the attack on the police barrack of Glen Bower, the Slate Quarries and Portlaw. Committed by the magistrates, H. W. Briscoe, and R. D. Coulson R. M. of Carrick-on-Suir. The following is a correct list of the committals since the 20th of September; among them is the editor of the Waterford Chronicle, and two ladies charged with having arms, powder, shot, and a quantity of bullets in their possession in a proclaimed district, and with aiding John O'Mahony the rebel leader, to effect his escape. One of the ladies had a quantity of shot and bullets in her bonnet when arrested. It is likely that some of these cases will be disposed of at the present commission: - James Neill, Patrick Walsh, John Moore, Edmond Landergan, John Hayes, William Rochford, James Landergan, Richard Daniel, Timothy Connell, William Crotty, Michael Comerford, James Sheedy, charged with burning the police barracks at the Slate Quarries and being in arms against the Queen's authority. Thomas Bourke and John Shea attacking the police barracks at Glen Bower, and shooting at the police. Edmond Egan and Patrick Cunningham, high treason. John Killilea, concerned in treasonable practices. Ellen Mary Power, having gunpowder & ., in a proclaimed district; and also for harboring John O'Mahony, charged with treason. Eugene M'Carthy, aiding Smith O'Brien in an insurrectionary movement. Thomas Hennessy, Pierce Power, and Denis M'Carthy, concerned in treasonable practices. Jane O'Ryan, bailed to appear at the Special Commission, ammunition & ., found in her house.

Bothán Scór: Cashel, Co. Tipperary

The Bothán Scór is a peasant cottage. Known locally as "Hanley's Cottage", it has a history traceable to 1623. Located on the Clonmel Road, on the outskirts of Cashel, it was one of 10 peasant cottages on the estate of the then landlord, Lawler. Four of the cottages were made of stone, and the rest of mud and wattles. The stone cottages were more expensive to rent. One cottage was windowless, as no Window Tax was collected for it. It is thought that at one time the Bothán Scór was used as a school, and was exempt from window tax after 1625. Among the families recorded as living in the Bothán Scór (records are incomplete) are:- O'Maoladh (O'Malley) 1623, O'Duibhir (O'Dwyer) 1647, O'Riain (Ryan) 1684, O'Duibhir (O'Dwyer) 1714, Hanleys and descendants 1717, Albert Carrie 1972, Chez Hans 1975, Michael Gleason 1976 and Christy Hewitt 1978. Two of the cottages were "pool-side" cottages, one of which was the Bothán Scór. The Ducking

Pool, which is across the road opposite the Bothán Scór, was used to publically "duck" ladies engaging in "unsociable behaviour" as a means of punishment. The Cottage and the Ducking Pool were restored in the 1980s by the Cashel Heritage Society

Dec 12, 1846

Barony of Slievardagh

The address of Colonel Douglas, inspector of the relief committee to the farmers:

"... I was in Cashel yesterday, and there the poorhouse built to contain 700 inmates, had in it 850, and to get to the door I had to force my way through 500 persons half famished, waiting for the miserable pittance doled out to them by the Poor Law union. Oh! It was a heartrending sight... To you farmers I now speak, 'tis in your power to amend this state of things; take the men off the public works, lend a hand to relieve the distress which now prevails..." TIPPERARY FREE PRESS

Dec. 26, 1846

On Saturday last, six sheep the property of Mr. Osborne were killed at Newtown. Mr. Osborne, next day, went to the chapel at Gammonsfield to acquaint the priest of what had occurred. The priest addressed the people from the altar and denounced the perpetrators... The very day before his sheep were stolen, Mr. Osborne had six of them culled and killed for the use of the poor in Kilsheelan.

A man named Thomas Hickey was committed to our gaol yesterday, charged with appearing in arms and firing at Thomas Lahy and Mary Lahy at Pallasdonohal, in this county on the 14th.

On Thursday, as John Sheppard was retuning from Fethard to his house near Cashel, he was waylaid and robbed.

On the 14th, a party of armed men entered the house of John Maher of Frehans near Caher, and robbed him of a gun and powder flask and took a half guinea from his wife.

On Friday last, two loads of Indian meal, the property of the relief committee of Dundrum were forcibly carried off.

On Saturday, a farmer named Doyle, who had just returned from America was robbed of 170 pounds. TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION

Dec. 28 1846

An attack was made on Paul Molloy of Rockvalley, one of the pay clerks under the Board of Works on Wed., as he was proceeding from Traverston, the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Caleb Going. He was robbed of 50 pounds in silver.

Jan. 7 1847

On Sunday last, Captain Battley's (paymaster of the 8th Hussars) house near Caher was attacked. Guns, pistols and money were taken. The fellows were pursued by Inspector Brew to the neighborhood of Clogheen, where they were

lost sight of. Houses are attacked everyday, provision-carts plundered, cattle and sheep taken, society in fact is totally disorganized. Every ruffian in the country has arms.

Jan 12, 1847

Thomas Mulcahy was murdered on Tuesday at Kilcoran near Cahir. Mulcahy had a reputation as a usurer and was on his way from the sessions of Cashel where he had obtained several decrees against parties indebted to him. Mr. W. Ryan, justice of the peace, assisted by Major Shaw, held an inquest on the body. Sub-inspector Drew was in attendance.

A letter from Tipperary states that the distress there has reached such a height that the measure of relief expected from Parliament will come too late. It is sometimes impossible to get bread for money. Food reserves are fast disappearing...

Jan. 18, 1847

William Dwyer, the process-server who was fired at and wounded a few days ago near the town of Templemore has died.

Jan 21, 1847

State of Tipperary -

"North Riding - Several hundreds of starving creatures have been refused admittance into the poor house, being completely filled..."

"South Riding - About 150 sheep have been carried off from Slievenamon; all provisions carts are plundered... no sheep or cattle can be left in the field... the poorhouses are filled to suffocation, the turnips are exhausted... the mass of destitution is overwhelming." EVENING MAIL

An outrage upon a helpless family residing at Jamestown near Mullinahone occurred on Sunday. Armed men demanded admittance to the house of Michael Mullally at Jamestown. There were in the house at that time, James Mullally, 80 years of age, and his nephew Michael, a cripple 60 years of age and two women named Mary and Ally Mullally. The inhabitant were beaten. All the ruffians came away with was 1s. 2d., a pitchfork, pipe, razor and two blackthorn sticks.

Feb. 8 1847

On Wednesday, a steward on the public works named William Kennedy whilst proceeding to Ballyannee, within two miles of Nenagh was attacked. He ran to the police station at Puckawn and gave the alarm. On Friday the following notice was circulated.

"... Notice is hereby given that the relief works in the parishes of Monsea, Dromineer, Killodiernan, Cloghprior and Knigh are suspended in consequence of the attack upon the overseer of the Ballyanne-road" - Charles Steuart Miller, Lieut., Royal Engineers. NENAGH GUARDIAN

Feb. 12, 1847

On Saturday, an attempt was made on the life of a man named M'Murragh, a miller in the employment of Malachi Ryan, at Islandbawn Mills, within a mile of Nenagh. M'Murragh was leaving his house with his son, a boy of very tender years when he was hit with duck shot. They were attended to by Dr. Kitson and are out of danger. TIPPERARY VINDICATOR

Feb 26, 1844

From the NENAGH VINDICATOR -

On Saturday last, seven men entered the house of Mullampy near this town, for the purpose of forcibly carrying away a young woman named Margaret Ryan, his sister-in-law... They extinguished the lights and attacked the family consisting of Mullampy, the girl's father, an old man of 70 years, a servant and the girl herself.... They seized the girl who clung to a bed post and dragged her away... It appears that a young man named John Ryan, living at the old turnpike in this town, got some intimation of what was going on.. Ryan and another attacked the ruffians and put them to flight. They then conveyed the girl back to her house...

March 25, 1844

Melancholy death - A letter dated Nenagh Wednesday says, "Intelligence arrived this morning that the lady of Mr. Tuthill of Rapla, and the sister of Judge Jackson, was found outside the house quite dead. She had fallen out of an upper window of her husband's residence, situated about two miles from Nenagh."

April 8, 1844

Tipperary (North Riding) Assizes.

Thursday, April 4.

Right Honorable Judge Ball entered the court at 1 o'clock.

Mr. James Carmichael, Clerk of the Crown then called the prisoners to the bar for sentencing as follows: -

Joseph Hayes for felonious assault on Elizabeth M'Langhlan (or M'Laughlan) at CloghJordan. 15 months imprisonment with hard labour. The prisoner thanked his lordship.

Philip Cunneen, a wretched looking poor man pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Mary Hogan, a little girl. Sentence of 12 months hard labour.

Andrew Phelan, for felonious assault on Nicholas Butler. Sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Andrew Tierney and Patrick Harte for having attempted to compel John Quin to leave his place of abode and quit his habitation. Sentenced to seven years' transportation.

David Holland, for attempting to compel Michael Herbert to quit his farm, and for appearing armed. This prisoner was a well looking young man and

seemed somewhat affected by his position. Sentenced to seven years' transportation. Prisoner cried, "Oh, merciful God".

Patrick Gleeson, a respectable looking farmer, for the abduction of Margaret Bryan in Nenagh, Feb. last. Gleeson: "My lord, I have a weak family, a wife a mother and a sister to support. I am not guilty, I gave my word to the Bryans of what was going on when I came to Nenagh. This prisoner appeared to be a person of some station in his rank of life, and of some property. Sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Martin Roughan and William M'Loghlan for felonious assault of Patrick Bryan, and attempting to compel his to give up his farm. As the judge was about to pronounce sentence, the prosecutor, from the gallery, said he forgave them from his heart and hoped his lordship would be lenient as he (the prosecutor) entertained no malice whatsoever. Sentence of seven years' transportation.

John Corkoran, who pleaded guilty of having broken into the house of Mr. Stephen Egan of Templemore, and stolen many articles. Sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and hard labour.

James Egan, Michael Meagher, and William Gleeson for a burglary and felony in the house of Daniel Hurley of Portrue. Sentenced to 10 years' transportation.

John Hickey for conspiring to murder Michael Hanley. He is what might be called an ill-favored man... The judge assumed the black cap and passed the awful sentence on the wretched man.

John Wade and Thomas Wade for the murder of Patrick Ryan Morgan. The prisoners appeared weak and ill-able to stand. John the smaller but elder, seemed to labour under great excitement. Thomas did not raise his eyes, but looked as if wholly absorbed in grief... Both were sentenced to death.

Nov. 5, 1845

Conditions of the People of Ireland

Roscrea, Tip., Oct. 30

Report of the Land Commission -

".... I saw a respectable-looking man walking about the town guarded by two armed policemen. I enquired the reason of this. I was informed by the authorities that he is a schoolmaster named James, whose house was attacked by men searching for arms. He made some resistance and killed one of the men... if he were not guarded by the police, he would be murdered.

A farmer named Sheedy of Ballinakill, near this town, some years ago became tenant of about 10 acres of land under the Court of Chancery, the former tenant Cummins having been ejected for non-payment of rent. Cummins took it into his head that he had a right to the land, and Sheedy was threatened with death unless he gave it up. Sheedy applied for protection and now ploughs and digs in his fields with two policemen paid by the county to protect him.

A man named Hooley, the tenant of half an acre of land at Ashmere near this town, wanted to emigrate to America and sold his "good will", as they call

it, or the right to peaceful possession of the land, for about 20 pounds, to a small farmer named Jackson. A younger brother of Hooley took it into his head that he was entitled to the land and his elder brother had no right to sell it... Jackson was threatened if he did not give up the land, and now goes about protected by two armed policemen. Hooley has since been sent to gaol for going about with an unregistered pistol in his pocket.

A farmer named Tracey, of Gertnaskea near this town, took a farm formerly held by his own brother, who was ejected for non-payment of rent. The ejected brother had him served with threats and so frightened him that he too goes about with two armed policemen.

In Feb. last, Mr. Henry Bridge, a landowner at Ashbury within a mile of this town, dismissed his ploughman, because he was an idle fellow.... Two shots were fired through the door of his steward.

A gentleman named Mason residing at Clonekenna four miles from this town, had some property left to him by a relative. The tenant on the property would not pay any rent for several years and was ejected. After being threatened Mason is now accompanied by the police.

Jeremiah Wall of Belnaglass, about four miles from this town, took four acres of land from a gentleman named Griffith. He was threatened... and is now accompanied by the police.

A gentleman named Downey, of this town, a surgeon and apothecary, is a manager of a local loan fund. He was beaten one night last week.

A miller named Fitzpatrick, residing two miles from this town, was waylaid and robbed of 33 pounds.

A gentleman named Hone, an English barrister, has recently had a property left to him in a neighborhood of this town. He received a threatening notice that he should quit Old Castle.

Mr. Edward Wall, an extensive grocer in this town and a Poor Law clerk of the Roscrea Union, received a threatening letter through the post: "This is to take notice that if you don't bring Johannah Hickey safe out of her trial on Board-day, you may expect your coffin..."

The same sort of intimidation is going on at Nenagh, a threatening notice was pasted to the door of Robert Minnitt.

Jan. 7, 1845

A daring attack was made on Tuesday by a gang of ruffians paid for disturbing the peace, on a house of a humble, industrious, well-conducted man of the name Flaherty, in the parish of Monsea, within two miles of Nenagh. Their intention was to steal a gun. They made an entrance, loudly demanding the prize for which they sought. Much to their astonishment, they were met with defiance. A young woman, Mary Flaherty, daughter of the owner of the lowly abode, declared she was determined to die before she would permit the robbery... She seized a milk pail and fought most bravely, calling on her brother to aid her. The miscreants were driven off. The

young woman was brought to Nenagh and is under the care of Dr. Kitson. An outrage was perpetrated on Thursday in the parish of Ballymackey. The house of an industrious man named Kennedy was fired into by some miscreants. Three balls were found lodged in the wall beside the bed in which Kennedy and his wife lay. TIPPERARY VINDICATOR

Jan. 10, 1845

A meeting was held on Sunday in Toomevara to address the suppression of crime, the respected pastor, Rev. John Meagher, in the chair. The substantial farmers of the parish were present as well as the clergy who have at heart the real interests of the people. The bad characters of the parish were not to be seen on the occasion... TIPPERARY VINDICATOR

Jan 22, 1845

>From a Correspondent of the EVENING MAIL -
Moneygall, Sunday, Jan. 19 - "I am just returning from witnessing a dreadful sight, on the murdered body of poor old Samuel Smith, upon which an inquest is being held. He rode from Busherstown yesterday to his land at Ballinverry, passing by Robert White's of Knockinroger... was found dead on the road between White's house and Borrisnafarny.... His murder was in consequence of his endeavors to take up some land from a defaulting tenant."

Feb. 14, 1845

Another victim of the Thug system of Tipperary has fallen. John Ryan, a cooper by trade, left his residence of Foliduve(?) in the mountains to proceed to the house of a gentleman near Newport to propose for lands that had been lately evicted. He was attacked within half a mile of Newport and has since died. An inquest was held on Tuesday by Mr. J. Carroll.

Feb. 20, 1845

Mr. Patrick Fogarty of Cabra Castle, in the county of Tipperary complains in a letter to the Repeal Association of the progress of extermination in North Tipperary. -

"Over 20 families have been dispossessed, 10 houses thrown down by the sheriff since the 1st of Nov. The condition of the poor people who were turned out is deplorable... Six of the poor people are now recovering from fever.. A clergyman who gave them the last rites of the Church told me they were all lying on straw, thrown on the damp floor (their bedsteads being broken by the bailiffs when taking possession). I have seen an unfortunate father with his child in his arms, after coming out of the Thurles Fever Hospital, looking for some place to put his head."

April 8, 1845

The Late Conflict at Newport

A detachment of Captain Steele's company (30th) left Newport this morning in

search of the remainder of the Rock party. Constable Shanahan was mortally wounded and is reported dead. The countryman whose body is at Cappamore police barrack is named Walsh, from near Nenagh. Another prisoner named Ginnane from Pollogh is severely wounded. Mr. Ryan though beaten, is not in danger. Three Rockites have been shot dead. To Mr. Carberry Scully, a magistrate and a Roman Catholic, is credited with having run them to a stand in a ploughed field. Duffy, the mounted policeman shot one of the Rockites.

LIMERICK CHRONICLE

June 21, 1845

"We learn the Mr. Edward Pennefather, of Marlow, in this county has been superceded in the commission of the peace on account of certain charges preferred against him to the Lord-Lieutenant by the Rev. Mr. Mackey parish priest of Clonaulty. The influence of these rev. gentlemen with the powers that be is really marvelous." TIPPERARY FREE PRESS

The Hang Woman:

From 1780 to about 1810, the executioner at Roscommon Jail was a cold-blooded, brutal woman. She came from Kerry originally and lived in abject poverty on the west side of Roscommon with her young son. She was a silent, brooding person but was literate, an unusual accomplishment for those days, and taught her son to read and write. She also taught him that only money brought happiness, so when he came of age he emigrated to America to seek his fortune.

Several years later, one dark, stormy night, a tall, well-dressed stranger with a dark beard knocked on Betty's door asking for food and shelter. She took him in, but while he slept she decided to kill him and take his money. Her dreadful deed done, she sifted through his papers and discovered, to her horror, that she had murdered her own son.

Hysterical, she ran out into the cold dawn, shrieking her guilt. She was arrested. tried and condemned to death. She and several other criminals were taken to Roscommon jail for execution. On arrival, they were told that the executioner was ill, and the sheriff refused to execute them himself. Betty called out from the cart 'Spare me, yer Honour. spare me and I'll hang them all.' The sheriff agreed. She performed the grisly task perfectly, and was appointed the jail's 'hangwoman'. with a yearly salary and a room of her own.

Lady Betty, as she became known, acquired a fearsome reputation Her method of hanging was to stand the victim on a wooden lapboard. a horizontal door hinged to the wall, outside her third-floor window. The

noose around the neck was attached to an iron beam above her window. She would then pull the bolt that held up the lapboard. the hinged platform would drop and the victim was left to swing until dead. She also drew charcoal portraits of her victims on her walls and lived with this appalling record of destruction around her until she died, in the early 19th century.

April 4, 1845

On Tuesday, James Ryan, under sentence of transportation for 15 years for highway robbery, made his escape from out gaol by the most ingenious means. The prisoner, together with two men named Sheedy and Maher, were locked up in their cell at the usual hour after having received spiritual admonitions of the Rev. Mr. Power, Roman Catholic Curate. The guard was doubled by the governor in consequence of information that the prisoners were planning a rising. Mr. Smith, the governor, and Mr. Rock the deputy-governor cautioned the sentries before retiring. Ryan's cell was situate over the privy, he succeeded in raising some of the flags with which his cell is floored, cut away some plaster and made an aperture sufficient to admit himself through.... Ryan had been found guilty at our late assizes, with Timothy Quilty, for the highway robbery of Hayes. It will be remembered that when sentenced by Baron Lefroy to 15 years' transportation, the prisoner said he had a house full of little children, and he would give the Government seven years more if they would send them out with him. He was a miner and a native of Doon, Limerick but lately lived at Carrawhale, near Newport with his wife and four children. Ryan was re-arrested at Carrigatoher Bog by Sub-inspector Lewis and the Capparoo police. NENAGH GUARDIAN

May 9, 1845

>From the VINDICATOR published Sunday last -

A few months ago, Mr. Henry Going of Riverlawn near Nenagh, brought a ploughman named Corrigan from the neighborhood of Birr. Corrigan, shortly thereafter was threatened if he did not quit his employment.

Notwithstanding this threat, Corrigan remained in Mr. Going's service. Some time since, Mr. Going told a man named Peters that he was dissatisfied with Corrigan and would discharge him. A few days ago he hired a second ploughman named John Waters (the deceased). From the NENAGH GUARDIAN: On Sunday, Corrigan and Waters, who appeared very friendly to each other, went to a dance-house of John Gleeson's of Lisnamoe near Ballymackey, afterward proceeding to the house of a man named Quilty, where they bought some tobacco and stayed smoking for some time. Whilst at the bridge of Ballinahemery near the stile of Going's grove they were attacked.... Dr. Langley of Nenagh rendered every assistance but Waters died.

On Saturday last, Henzie, steward to Mrs. Bennett of Monaquill was attacked. Henzie was a prosecutor at the last assizes.

On Sunday, Mr. Adam Scott, the clerk of Monsea church about two and one half

miles from Nenagh was attacked. He however was able to proceed to the church and perform the duties of his office.

On Thursday, some miscreants set fire to the dwelling house of Judy Cawley at Kilriffit, within four miles of Nenagh,. whilst the widow and her five orphans were asleep... Two of the children were scorched. This outrage occurred in the same locality where the form of a grave was cut on the lands of Lieutenant Kennedy.

On Sunday, a notice was found posted on Father John Meagher's chapel at Toomevara, threatening with death anyone who would take the farm from which the widow Kennedy had been lately evicted. This is the farm which formed the groundwork of action against our local contemporary, by Mr. Justice Chinnery, agent of Rev. John Massy Dawson.

Aug 8, 1845

Under the head of "Astounding Revelations" the TIPPERARY VINDICATOR gives the particulars of an attempted suicide of Cooney who was a Crown witness at the recent trial for the murder of Mr. Carden's steward: "On Sat., while the judge was passing sentence of death on Martin Meagher, Micheal Cooney at the house in which he lodged in Pound street, Nenagh procured a razor and cut his throat. He was discovered by a policeman who had been appointed to watch him... The Rev. Mr. Bowles, Catholic Clergyman was called... This declaration was taken by the Rev. Nicholas Power after many refusals by Cooney who feared prosecution for perjury if he recovered: -

"I, Michael Cooney, being now on my death-bed... declare that the evidence I gave at the trial of the Mahers and Shanahan, for the murder of Timothy Cleary, was false. I am sorry for it. I ask pardon of God and of them."

Signed, Michael Cooney, in the presence of Colin Macdonald and Frank Holland, Aug 2, 1845.

Sept. 29, 1845

Monster Demonstration at Thurles on Fri., Sept. 26.

Mr. O'Connell (the Liberator) addressed the crowd of between 90,000 and 100,000 people. "England has given us ignorance, bigotry, starvation, rags, wretchedness, cabins without beds or night clothing. There is no employment, no trade, no commerce - is this good government?.. Does this not call for Repeal?"

The men were all very well clad. The women were decked out in their Sunday best.... The eternal temperance bands (composed of performers, who, however temperate in other thing, spare neither breath nor muscle to brass and sheepskin) paraded the town, making the most horrible musical caricature of such airs as "Love Not", "The Days we went Gipsying", and "The Night Before Larry was Stretched"....

Among the attendees were Mr. Maher, M.P., Mr. W. M'Donnell, of Carrick-on-Suir, the very Rev. Dean M'Donnell, Mr. R. Keating of Garranlee, Rev. Mr. Morris, parish priest, Borrisoleigh, the Mayor of Clonmel, Mr. J.

Lanigan, Mr. Doheny, Rev. Dr. Bourke, Patrick Fogarty of Cabra Castle, and Mr. Joseph Rivers.

Nov. 3, 1845 -

Mr. Patrick Clarke, a gentleman of extensive property and late of the firm of Clarke and Vincent, solicitors and land agents of Merrion-square was assassinated. Mr. Clarke was shot on his own demense. He was about 55 years of age, highly esteemed by all, affable and courteous, giving extensive employment and making improvements. He was brother of Mr. Charles Clarke, Justice of the Peace, Holycross, and Mr. Robert Clarke, and was the partner and father-in-law of Mr. John Vincent of Leeson street Dublin.

Sub-Inspector O'Dell and head-constable Hayes dispatched detachments of men.

Nov. 14, 1845

On Monday a meeting of the magistrates was held at the Court-house in Nenagh to consider the particulars connected with the murder of Mr. Clarke. In attendance were, Lord Dunally, R. U. Bayly, J.W. Walsh, Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart., Messrs. Trench, J. Minnett, R. Phillips, J. Garvey, R.W. Gason, John Carden, Barnane, R. Stoney, Kylepark, (?) Going, Traverston, (?)Going, Birdhill. A. Walker, J. Tabiteau, R.M., Captain Pollock, R.M., Thomas Brereton, R.M., Portumna and (?) Roe, Rockwell. Three brothers and the son-in-law of the deceased were also present... It is said that a man named Quirke, from the Glen of Aherlow, was arrested in the city of Limerick on suspicion. Mr. William Roe of Rockwell, son-in-law of the deceased made a statement rebutting reports that his father-in-law was an unkind and cruel landlord... John Hill was a tenant and land steward to Mr. Clarke on his lands a Rapla... Hill subdivided his land between himself and two sons. When the corn was gathered in the father and sons fought about the crops... Mr. Clarke seized the crops to protect his own right and prevent the father from being defrauded...

Several of Mr. Clarke's tenants at Curraheen, near Littleton, when they heard of the death, came to South-hill a distance of 30 miles to pay tribute.

Nov. 19, 1845 -

The Potatoe Disease - From the Rev. John Dalton parish priest of Newport, Tipperary: "One half of the crop is already lost in this parish, and it is doubtful whether the rest will hold sound until the time of sowing the next crop. The prospects of the future are awful...".

Dec. 20, 1845

We have seen a statement from the Rev. Walter Cantwell of Kilfeacle, of the most gloomy description regarding that district which is by far the richest and most abundant in Tipperary. In the neighborhood of Borrisoleigh, we are told that the poorer portion of the population are counting the potatoes for

their children, whilst the parents leave the table hungry. A gentleman from the Silver Mines district tells us the poor are in a very wretched condition... Fever too, is making its appearance... What is most terrible is the utter apathy of those in authority... TIPPERARY VINDICATOR

BOURKE, J.J. Athlete. Born: Cappawhite, Co. Tipperary, 1885. His finest achievements were reached while he was living in Dromcollogher. He won the championship of the world high jump in an international athletic competition held in Rome as part of the Jubilee celebrations for Pope Pius X in September 1908. He was a member of a team of Gaelic athletes in this competition. Jim competed against 46 others, chosen from the nations of the world. He won the running high jump event with a jump of 6 ft 3 ins. In second place was T.J. O'Riordan from Listowel. Jim also came second in the 120 yards hurdles. Another Irishman Percy Kirwan won the 100 and 200 metres. Eamonn Ceannt played a selection of Irish airs on the pipes, in the presence of the Pope as part of the Jubilee celebrations. Bourke received a special medal from the Pope to mark his achievement in gaining high jump honours. His jump was the same result as the winning jump in the Olympics in London that same year.

BOURKE, Martin. Born: Ross Cottage, Latteragh. He was the son of farmer, Andrew Bourke. He was aged 15 when he was shot dead by British forces for refusing to stop his donkey and cart.

Irish America Magazine
Sept/Oct. 1993

A Small Town Struggles to Preserve Its Irish Heritage
When Emmetsburg, a small mid-western town in Iowa [Palo Alto Co.], undertook the task of refurbishing their statue of Irish patriot Robert Emmet, they were not prepared for the obstacles they would face and the length of time it would take. Now, after five years, the final chapter will be written with the rededication of the statue during the St. Patrick's Day celebration in March, 1994. Liz Culligan reports.

The History

When the people of this predominantly Irish settlement decided to name their pioneer town they choose Emmetsburg in honor of the Irish patriot Robert Emmet.

It was deemed that a statue of the patriot was necessary and so a committee formed of local Ancient Order of Hibernian members commissioned Jerome Connor for the job. Connor, a noted Irish sculptor who had just completed a statue of Emmet for the National Committee of Irish in America, agreed to cast another

image from the same mold for the Emmetsburg people.

It was during the World War I period, however, and materials were in short supply and more costly, so Connor upped the agreed upon price. Raising the extra funds proved difficult and an impatient Connor sold the statue to a group in San Francisco where it still stands in Golden Gate Park.

The irate citizens of Emmetsburg upon learning of the fate of their statue, sent a delegation to Washington to confront Connor and he wisely agreed to cast another and ship it to the town.

Upon its arrival in Emmetsburg, in 1916, however, some objections were raised about the chosen site in the Court House Square and the statue was stored in the basement of a grocery store until a decision could be made.

Time passed and the statue was all but forgotten, except by the grocer [a man named O'Brien was the grocer-may have been John Joseph O'Brien, grocer in 1882 and still grocer in 1930], who had to work around it in his storage area. Finally in 1936, he seized the opportunity to sell it to an Emmet Society group in Minnesota [for thirty-five dollars.]

Once again the statue did not reach its planned destination, the Capitol at St. Paul. Fate decreed it was to stand in the backyard of a residence in White Haven, Minnesota, for some 22 years until one hot July night when it was quietly stolen away and appeared back in Emmetsburg.

The year was 1958, when planners for the town and county centennial decided festivities would not be complete without Robert's return. This time he was met with open arms and anchored securely in concrete on the court house square. [It was anchored in cement so it would be impossible to remove if the police arrived to retrieve it. It is said that Father Farley paid the men from St. Paul for it but never told anyone. As for the men who stole the statue, it has remained shrouded in mystery. Supposedly they were well-respected community businessmen and rumored to be Don Pierce, Phil Kerber, Joe Morrow and Jack Kelly.]

Robert Emmet

Born in 1778, the son of a prosperous doctor who worked among Dublin's poor, Robert Emmet was a younger brother to Thomas Addis Emmet, a leading member of the United Irishmen who was exiled to France after the 1798 rebellion. Robert joined his brother in France and hoped to enlist Napoleon in assisting a new insurrection. He returned to Ireland in 1802, and when an attempt to capture Dublin Castle failed in 1803, he was captured and hanged.

Emmet's speech from the dock at his trial would become an inspiration to later generations seeking Irish freedom. "We fight that all of us might have our country, and, that done, each of us shall have our religion, " he said, ending with, "When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."

The Sculptor

As a small boy Jerome Connor modeled figures and horses and men from clay along the river banks in his native Ireland. Later he was to find fulfillment in a land far from the place of his birth, the United States. His long hours of

labor spent in the yards of a monument company, a means of earning a living proved to be a valuable apprenticeship as it was here that he learned the expertise needed for a career in sculpturing.

He first found expression in the medium of stone, but his greatest accomplishments were in bronze where he was able to capture deep feelings in his works that seemed to escape other artists.

His need for expression and perfection eventually caused his downfall. When one of his creations did not measure up to his standards, he would reconstruct the entire work. Many times this took longer than those who hired him felt necessary. On one occasion this fact and the shortage of materials brought about a breach of contract, in turn causing him to file for bankruptcy. The action almost destroyed the man and his heart went with it.

When he received a commission to produce a monument paying tribute to all those who lost their lives in the Lusitania disaster off the coast of Ireland, he returned to his homeland.

His later years were spent in a small studio in Dublin, molding small figures for friends and acquaintances to earn a meager living. Connor died in 1943 at age 67. The statue of Robert Emmet remains one of his finest sculptures.

The Committee

The first step the committee had to take was to renew interest in the statue for the townspeople had grown used to its presence in the courtyard and paid little attention while the elements quietly played havoc with their valuable sculpture.

Restoration costs of ten thousand dollars seemed totally out of reach, but periodic fund raisers and donations from concerned citizens kept the project alive.

When a delegation of Emmet County, Michigan, residents requested the right to copy the statue in return for paying restoration costs, new interest was sparked. However, the Michigan people, too, faced with fund-raising problems, abandoned their plans.

A major breakthrough came when the committee commissioned a professional mold-maker to produce one hundred small busts of Emmet, each numbered consecutively, and followed by the destruction of the mold.

Complete with a certificate of authenticity, these limited edition art pieces have become valuable collector items.

By the spring of 1992, although the total amount of money had not been raised. the committee selected to proceed with the actual restoration. A team of conservators were engaged and the image of Robert once again seemed to have just stepped from the foundry...

BALLINA CHRONICLE
Ballina, Mayo, Ireland
Wednesday, June 20, 1849

MISCELLANEOUS

Captain Codrington, of the Thetis, has got £20,000 with his wife.

Butter has advanced 2s. per cwt, in the London market.

The Colonels of Militia can appoint any person to the office of Sergeant.

The Cushlamachree and Cremona, both full of passengers, sailed from Galway last week, for New York.

Bianconi's car was upset in the street in Longford on Monday, owing to furious driving.

Cholera has left Tralee and Templemore, and is abating in Athlone.

A dog was last week seen devouring the body of a corpse left over ground in Killalee church-yard.

The potato disease has appeared at Castlemartyr and near Mallow, in a most extensive field belonging to Mr. Franks. The plant and root are destroyed.

There is a company of capitalists formed in London to purchase the Irish estates when offered for sale under the act now passing.

Twenty-three shops are closed in the main-street of Clonmel, where there are three workhouses full of paupers.

Mr. John Ball has been appointed Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, in the room of Mr. Power, who succeeded Mr. Twisleton as Commissioner in Ireland.

Three hundred pounds have been collected in the diocese of Derry for the Curates' Fund, in the South of Ireland.

During the past week there were 50 convicts removed from Galway gaol, for transportation, and there are 70 more under like sentence.

Ten stacks of oats, the property of Mr. Maher, of Tullemaine Castle, were maliciously burned a few nights since.

Archbishop McHale has announced "an indulgence of forty days" to all who attended his procession of the Host at Tuam Chapel on the Feast of Corpus Christi.

Four hundred and fifty notices of ejectment have been served on one or two properties not many miles from Borrisokane, and 300 miserable beings were sent on the world from a property near Clonmel.

Mr. Charles Fitzgerald Higgins, a Mayo gentleman, was, on Saturday, committed from Marylebone office for assaulting his wife, daughter of Sir F.P. Joddrell, who lives apart from the offender.

Last week an application was made to the Queen's Bench to strike off Mr. John Murray from the roll of attornies, for misconduct arising out of transactions with Mr. Kernaghan, of Sligo, and the Provincial Bank. The court refused the application, but censured Mr. Murray and ordered him to pay the costs.

Number of officers and men in the Constabulary force in Ireland, on the last of January, 1849, including 70 magistrates, 12,828; horses, 344. Total expenses of proportion charged on the Consolidated Fund was £562,506; of which the proportion charged on the Consolidated Fund was £525,386, and the amount borne by counties, cities and towns, £37,120.

In the parish of Clenmore, near Doneraile, there were three years ago not

more than three or four members of the Established Church, who were attendants on public worship, but in consequence of the untiring exertions, and the frequent parochial visits of that excellent clergyman the Rev. James Grant, the church, rather a large one, is now nearly quite filled every Sabbath. Since the 1st of January last 24 vessels sailed from Waterford with emigrants for America. Two thousand individuals, in addition, left the port for America, via Liverpool. The total number which left Waterford being 5,000. The guardians of the Armagh poor-law union came on Tuesday to the resolution of discontinuing out-door relief throughout the whole union, and making arrangements for the intern accommodation of all classes of paupers who may seek assistance.

A dreadful explosion of fire damp occurred on Tuesday morning, at the Hepburn pit, the property of T. Easton and Co., on the river Tyne, near Newcastle.- All the men in the part where the explosion took place are dead. The explosion must have been terrific for all the stoppings in the district were destroyed, and the bodies of the men were blown to atoms. More mutilated corpses were perhaps, never occasioned by such a catastrophe.

In that portion of the Newcastle union adjoining Abbeyfeale, not a single beast for miles is to be seen, at least distrainable by the poor-rate collector.

A general watch is kept up, and on any approach the cattle are housed. The newly elected master of the Youghal workhouse having introduced a new system of discipline, the paupers rose en masse to expel him, broke open the gates and paraded the streets in a riotous manner. The police quelled the riot.

PROGRESS OF PAUPERISM IN SLIGO- The increase of destitution in this union seems to keep a rapid pace with the increase of public provision to meet it. We have for some time past had a steady increase of applicants for relief to the average amount of about one hundred and twenty a week. It has been found necessary, in consequence of this, to take two large stores and fit them out as auxiliary workhouses, and if the tide of pauperism but continues to flow space, we shall soon have all the stores in Sligo filled with the unhappy victims of poverty-creating legislation.--Sligo Guardian.

Jan 26. 1846

From the Clonmel papers it would seem that the South Riding of Tipperary is becoming emulous of the bad fame acquired by the northern division of the county.

On Sunday last, a murder was perpetrated in the vicinity of Woodroffe. The victim was Patrick Crotty. He was a servant to Thomas Fennessy and was found shot in Fennessy's yard. An inquest was held before Mr. William Ryan, coroner, assisted by Samuel Perry justice of the peace; Captain Plunkett, county inspector and C. Brew sub-inspector.

Feb. 2 1846

A man was found murdered on Thursday in a grove near Borrisokane. His

offence against the "code," according to the Tipperary Vindicator, consisted in his having "processed some persons for debt at the last quarter session." A letter written from the scene, states the man's name was Madden and he was found in a plantation belonging to a gentleman named Stoney, residing at Portland near Borrisokane... A proclamation (Special Commission) refers to an attack in Tipperary made by an armed party on the night of the 25th. (Sunday being a favourite day for working out agrarian legislation), on John Cawley, his wife and son, who were beaten; the same party then attacked the house of Ellen Slattery and issued their mandate to give up her land, under the usual penalty of non-compliance. Rewards of 60 pounds have been offered...

April 2, 1846

Confessions of a Tipperary Informer -

The occasion is rare indeed upon which an informer was known to come to court with clean hands; but of all miscreants of the tribe that ever figured in a temple of justice, foremost stands, Mr. James Darmody, in the capacity of approver in a case tried before the Chief Baron at Nenagh assizes on Friday last. Two men, Edward Ryan and John Conway, were indicted for assaulting the habitation of Pat Hogan of Bawn, and firing into it a loaded gun.

The following is the cross-examination of the approver Darmody, who in his direct evidence had sworn he was instigated to fire, in the attack on Hogan, by a person named Kennedy; -

Cross examined by Mr Rolleston - How old are you? - I am 26 years old.

You are a married man - Yes I have a wife.

Counsel - God help her! Have you any children? - I have.

How do you support yourself. I have a quarter of land.

How far is Cullahun from your house? - Two miles.

How far is it from Bawn? - 12 miles.

Did you ever do a job for Kennedy before? - I never did.

What brought you into Nenagh - I came to serve a Crown summons for Ryan.

How long have you known Fogarty - Three or four years.

Upon your oath, would you not shoot a man if you were asked? - I don't think I would.

Why did you go to shoot a man for Fogarty - I did it because I knew him.

Were you at the taking of the Black Chapel - I was not.

Were you in gaol for Shanahan's murder? - I was.

And so you planned the murder of poor Hogan in a public house in this town - I did not.

You agreed to do the job - I did after drinking.

Were you at the murder of Shanhan? - I was.

Were you tried for the murder of James Ryan More? - I was not.

Here he coolly detailed the particulars of Shanahan's murder. - We killed him with stones in his own yard near Lord Hawarden's.

Did you stand in the door of Bolton's house while his daughter was attacked - I did.

And the corpse was lying before you in the yard? Was poor Bolton murdered because he sent home a gun he took from Lord Hawarden? He was.

Testifies that Shanahan was murdered ten years ago... Ryan was killed about a year after. Hayes was killed on the 6th of Aug. last.

Do you remember being a witness upon the trial when the fight took place between Stapleton and Gleeson? - I do.

Did you fire at Hogan's house - No, Fogarty fired the pistol through the door. Pat Murphy took me to Hogan's to have a fight with a party.

How far is Traveston from Hogan's - About a mile.

What induced you to give information - I heard one of the party was going to turn approver and I turned before him.

So you told all you knew to save yourself - I did.

Murders and all? - Murders and all.

There was other corroborating evidence and the prisoners were found guilty.

Nov. 14, 1845

The NENAGH GUARDIAN states that the Government has commuted the sentence of death passed on Martin Maher (Tierney), at the last assizes for the murder of Timothy Cleary, the bailiff of John Carden of Barnane, and directed that he be transported for the period of his natural life.

March 9, 1846

On Thursday night last, as Mr. Henry Smithwick of Youghal Cottage, who was accompanied by William Denis Kennedy of Gurteenakilla, steward of Mr. Finch of Tullamore-park and James M'Cutcheon of Boularue, near Kilcoleman, were returning home from attending the market at Nenagh, when at the White Walls, within the suburbs of the town, they were attacked. M'Cutcheon ran back into town, and the driver of the car, James Moloney servant to Mr.

Smithwick, drove home at a furious rate, leaving his master and Denis Kennedy senseless on the road. Smithwick was robbed of a case of pistols.

NENAGH GUARDIAN

April 25, 1846

Catastrophe at Cashel

Subjoined account from the TIPPERARY FREE PRESS.

"In my note of yesterday, I informed you that 200 men were employed by the Relief Committee in cutting down a road. These poor fellows, after their day's work, assembled in the town hall to be paid; having pressed forward in great numbers, the loft suddenly gave way and over 100 men were precipitated to the ground. Messrs. Dolan and Coman deserve the highest praise for exhorting the people to keep their position and thereby preventing a second tragedy. It was an appalling scene of broken rafter and

limbs... faces unrecognisable, all piled in the depth below.... Sisters mad, wives distracted. Each screaming for her own... 10 or 12 carts laden for the county hospital. Dr. Russell, Dr. Graham, the military doctor and some other medical doctors are indefatigable".

Nov 6, 1846

Accounts from the North Riding show no signs of improvement. I thus furnish an appended account of the attack on Mrs. Finch of Kilcoleman as supplied by the TIPPERARY VINDICATOR. As Mrs. Finch was proceeding home from Nenagh Church accompanied by her sister Miss Parker, her carriage was met by three men, one armed with a pistol. One of the men said he had a note for Mrs. Finch to turn away Quinlisk, her steward. Mrs. Finch stated she would not be dictated to about those in her employment. the men then attempted to had the paper to Miss Parker, but she determinedly threw it out the window... Chase was given... One of the men fell whilst going over a wall in a field belong to Mr. Kilkelly and fractured his ankle. He was treated by Dr. Quin, the physician to the county gaol, where two of the prisoners, Joseph Spain and John Hogan, both of whom were drunk, had been lodged. We understand that Spain's brother was tried at the last assizes for appearing in arms at night and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Hogan has been frequently in custody upon suspicion, many charge having been brought, but none proved.

Nov. 8, 1845

Agrarian Warfare -

Three government proclamations were issued this afternoon. The first offering a reward of 200 pounds for the discovery of Mr. Clarke's assassins, the second, 100 pounds for the person who fired at, fortunately without effect, Robert Lloyd of Longford Cottage near Roscrea, on Thursday, and the third, 80 pounds for a similar offence on Michael Hogan on Nov. 1st. Pleasant forewarnings of the ensuing winter's campaign in Tipperary.

Nov. 21 1845

It appears that a large property in the Duarra district, on which there are many tenants - all of course in arrears for many years rent, and belonging to Mr. Tuthill, solicitor in Dublin, came at last to the sheriff's hands for the purpose of evicting the defaulters. The sheriff, with a party consisting of 44 police, 50 military (1st Royals) and 12 bailiffs from Nenagh proceeded to Gortmore to take possession and level the houses. The bailiffs however refused to level the dwellings and to a man, turned out against the job. The peasantry cheered them, the sheriff, the military and the police had to march back again. NENAGH GUARDIAN.

Dec. 1, 1845

A poor man named Guilmartin, at Lateragh was fired at through the window of his dwelling and has been wounded.

A poor man named Molowney in the parish of Drom, near Templemore took some land which had been evicted or in dispute, 15 years ago, and had been in possession ever since. Six months ago was warned to quit, and was driven from his land. He was attacked and killed in his house on Sunday.

January 3, 1845

On the 27th of Dec., William Stapleton, of Lorha heard some persons pulling off the thatch from his house, he made a stab with a pitchfork, at the same time ordered his son John to light a candle and proceed to the yard.

Stapleton followed his son immediately and discovered his brother-in-law, Michael Phelan outside armed with a pistol. Phelan had shot and killed John Stapleton. Land is the cause. Inquest was held by Mr. Cormack, coroner. Michael Phelan has been committed.

On Monday, the authorities, heading a large force of the military and police from Nenagh, scoured that locality - searching every house for unregistered arms. No discovery of arms was made, nor was it reasonable to expect it. The stolen arms are concealed in some turf clamp or bog, hedge or ditch, where no hand can reach them but that which conceals them.

The Repeal paper The TIPPERARY VINDICATOR endeavors to burlesque the above proceedings: One hundred men, under the command of Inspector Carroll, two companies of the 35th depot, under command of Major Deedes, Lord Dunally, J. Bayly J.P., Major Priestly and (?) Walker, J.P., proceeded on this wonderful excursion. 'The pride pomp and circumstance of glorious war so flauntingly displayed...' One division went in the direction of Ballywilliam - the other towards Silvermines. The nature of the expedition at once began to develop itself to the shrewd minds of the country people, and soon the whole cohort became an object of irrepressible derision. Nothing could surpass the merriment of the people. It was positively side-splitting to hear the observations they made regarding the parade set forth to terrify them... The results of the day's marching, an old pistol and a scabbard neither of which is of the slightest use.

BALLINA CHRONICLE

Ballina, Mayo, Ireland

Wednesday, June 20, 1849

TOTAL LOSS OF THE "MARIA" PASSENGER SHIP FROM LIMERICK TO QUEBEC.

We have the sad duty of announcing the calamitous and total shipwreck of the brig "Maria," of and from this port to Quebec, on the 13th of May last, with 111 emigrants, comprising small farmers, labourers and their families, which sailed from Limerick on the 2nd day of April last. The Maria was a well-found craft of 250 tons burden, and received a complete repair in this port immediately before her disastrous voyage, and such confidence had Mr. M'Donnell,

the owner, in the vessel, master, and crew that he did not insure a single pound in her; but serious as is the individual loss he must of course sustain by the unfortunate catastrophe it can weigh little in his mind compared with the awful loss of human life, which no human foresight could avert. The master, Michael Hedigan, an experienced and skilful navigator, formerly sailed the Hornet schooner for some years between Limerick and London. The sudden crash of an iceberg in the St. Lawrence Gulf, no vessel afloat could possibly withstand. It comes like an avalanche and the frequent prevalence of fog adds to the impending danger. Two more vessels, it will be seen, were destroyed in a similar manner, one before and the other immediately after the unfortunate Maria.

At midnight on the 13th of May, the 'Maria', Hedigan master, from Limerick, manned by a crew of ten hands, with 111 passengers, when within fifty miles from St. Pauls, ran into an iceberg with terrific force. The whole of her bow were stove in, and the next moment the sea was rushing into the hold with the violence almost of a cataract. A piercing shriek was heard from below, but it was only a few moments' duration, as the ship went down almost immediately. It was the mate's watch, who, with one seaman and a cabin boy, succeeded in saving three lives by one of the boats which floated from the wreck as she foundered. About twenty of the passengers managed to reach the deck just before she went down, some of them jumped on to the ice, while others clung to the floating spars. Nine only, however, could be preserved, six men, two women and a boy, who had got on to the ice. Nothing was seen of the master or the rest of the crew; they all perished with the remainder of the passengers. Exposed in the boat to the most inclement weather, the helpless survivors remained the whole of the following day. Eventually a barque, named the Roslyn Castle, and the Falcon, a brig, approached, and took them on board. The poor creatures had suffered severely from cold, and their condition was the most heartrending. Their names are given as follows:- Michael Cusack, Eliza Cusack, Michael Cusack, jun., Joseph Lynch, Bridget O'Gorman, Thomas Connors, William Brew, John Hogan and Patrick M'Tigue; the survivors of the crew are- William Collins (mate), John Pickering (seaman) and Michael Tighe (cabin boy), making in all, out of the one hundred and twenty-one souls on board, only twelve saved. In consequence of the brig Falcon being short of water, those who were picked up by her were transferred on board the Roslyn Castle, which proceeded direct to Quebec, and arrived there.-- Limerick Chronicle.

Jan. 22, 1839

Special Commission in Tipperary, Friday, Fifth Day -

The following jury was sworn in: Sir E. Waller, Bart., J.P., foreman, Hon. Charles J.K. Monk, J.P., Lawrence Creaghe, J.P., Richard M. Mansergh(?), Richard E. Philips, J.P., Thomas Waller, J.P., William Quin, J.P., Joseph Cooke, J.P., Maurice Studdert, Charles Clarke, J.P., Richard Uniake Bayley, J.P. and George Waller, Esqs.

John Bourke was indicted for having on the 2d August, appeared armed by day at Baha, and for firing shots into the house of John Dwyer.

Bridget Dwyer, the wife of John Dwyer was examined and stated she resided at Baha in this county. On the 2d August four men attacked her house. Her servant Nancy Lloyd was with her. Three men entered through a window, one was the prisoner John Bourke.... Part of the lands of Baha, held by her husband, had been in possession of the Bourke family; they were disposed (dispossessed?) by her father, who gave her husband the farm.

Constable Henry Barns - I arrested the prisoner in the house of the widow Ryan.

Chief Constable Blake stated that several outrages had been committed in Baha prior to the attack on Dwyer's house.

Catherine Madden and Thomas Furlong were examined for the defense, swore that they did not know whether or not Bourke was one of the party that attacked Dwyer's house.

John Wilcox, Esq. a magistrate identified the information sworn to him.

Catherine Madden (to Serjeant Greene) I swear he could not be there without my knowledge.

Justice Burton - Take care, young woman what you say.

(My note: Catherine was repeatedly warned not to perjure herself but she was insistent)

Madden - I swear that I saw their faces and Bourke was not one of them.

Thomas Furlong - Bourke was not one of the men.

Justice Burton charged the jury who found the prisoner guilty.

Daniel Kelly was then arraigned for having on the 21st of Nov. last, fired a shot at Philip Ryan with intent to kill him. A new jury was sworn composed of the following men: Robert M. Nesbit, foreman; Henry Lee, J.P., Godfrey Taylor, J.P., Robert Clarke, J.P., Edmund Scully; Patrick Fogarty; James Willington, J.P.; John Langley, J.P.; Edmond Murphy; John Lloyd, J.P., Thomas Hemsworth, J.P. and Henry W. Briscoe, Esqrs.

Philip Ryan swore that while he was standing in his yard on the 21st of Nov., Kelly fired at him over a low stone wall. Kelly had until lately lived on the witness's land. Went and told the priest and then brought the police to Kelly's mother's house. There was a pistol in the house.

Constable Falvey apprehended the prisoner.

John Ryan was with his brother when the shot was fired but could not identify the prisoner.

Caleb Going, magistrate, gave the prisoner a good character.

Verdict was not guilty.

Thomas Neale, Martin Kennedy, and Thomas Flinn were indicted for stealing a gun, the property of Thomas Guy Prendergast.

Samuel Harris stated he was in service of Mr. Prendergast who left a gun in his charge. While at his home with his wife, two men attempted to take the gun. Witness identifies Flinn as one of the men.

Denis Newman swore that he was one of the party that was in Samuel Harris's house to take the fire arms. Martin Kennedy did not go to Harris's house but pointed out the house from the road.

Cross-examined- Did not rob the parish priest. Was taken up on a suspicion of robbing Brereton. Was charged with robbing Mr. Lewis. Could not say whether it was his good character that tempted the prisoners to invite him to commit the robbery.

Neale and Kennedy were acquitted. Flinn was found guilty.

Mr. Doheny applied to have bail taken for a prisoner named Glasheen, charged with manslaughter. Application was refused.

John Corcoran was indicted for the murder of Patrick Cooney, bailiff.

Pennefather and Cooney went to execute a civil bill decree on James Corcoran, father of the prisoner. They seized a cow and an attempt was made to rescue it. In the ensuing conflict Cooney was struck with the handle of a spade and died a few days later.

Ambrose Going, Esq., gave the prisoner an excellent character.

Verdict of guilty.

MENTAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS 1917

Administration and Line Inspection at Ellis Island May 8th 1917

Immigrants not traveling in the cabin, who enter the United States at the port of New York, are first brought to Ellis Island in order to undergo an examination to determine their fitness for admission. The average immigrant remains at Ellis Island two or three hours, during which time he undergoes an examination by the Public Health Service in order to determine his mental and physical condition, and by the Immigration Service in order to find out whether he is otherwise admissible... As the immigrant approaches the officer gives him a quick glance. Experience enables him in that one glance to take in six details, namely, the scalp, face, neck, hands, gait, and general condition, both mental and physical. Should any of these details not come into view, the alien is halted and the officer satisfies himself that no suspicious sign or symptom exists regarding that particular detail. For instance, if the immigrant is wearing a high collar, the officer opens the collar or u!

nbuttons the upper shirt button and sees whether a goiter, tumor, or other abnormality exists... Likewise, if the alien approaches the officer with hat on he must be halted, hat removed and scalp observed in order to exclude the presence of favus, ringworm, or other skin disease of the body. Pompadours are always a suspicious sign. Beneath such long growth of hair are frequently seen areas of favus...Where the alien carries luggage on his shoulder or back, it may be necessary to make him drop his parcels and to walk 5 or 10 feet in order to exclude suspicious gait or spinal curvature. Immigrants at times carry large parcels in both arms and over their shoulders in order that the gait resulting from shortened extremity or ankylosed joint may escape notice. In like manner they maneuver in attempting to conceal the gaits of Little's disease, spastic paralysis, and other nervous disorders. All children over 2 years of age are taken from their mother's arms and made to walk.!

..

Many inattentive and stupid-looking aliens are questioned by the medical officer in the various languages as to their age, destination, and nationality. Often simple questions in addition and multiplication are propounded. Should the immigrant appear stupid and inattentive to such an extent that mental defect is suspected an X is made with chalk on his coat at the anterior aspect of his right shoulder. Should definite signs of mental disease be observed, a circle X would be used instead of the plain X. In like manner a chalk mark is placed on the anterior aspect of the right shoulder in all case where physical deformity or disease is suspected. In this connection B would indicate back; C, conjunctivitis; CT, trachoma; E, eyes; F, face; Ft., feet; G, goiter; H, heart; K, hernia; L, lameness; N, neck; P, physical and lungs; Pg, pregnancy; Sc., scalp; S, senility. The words hand, measles, nails, skin, temperature, vision, voice, which are often used, are written out in fu!

II. The alien after passing the scrutiny of the first medical officer passes on to the end of the line, where he is quickly inspected again by the second examiner. This examiner is known in service parlance as "the eye man." He stands at the end of the line with his back to the window and faces the approaching alien. This position affords good light, which is so essential for eye examinations....He looks carefully at the eyeball in order to detect signs of defect and disease of that organ and then quickly everts the upper lids in search of conjunctivitis and trachoma. Corneal opacities, nystagmus, squint, bulging eyes, the wearing of eye glasses, clumsiness, and other signs on the part of the alien, will be sufficient cause for him to be chalk-marked "Vision." He will then be taken out of the line by an attendant and his vision will be carefully examined...

Roughly speaking, from 15 to 20 per cent of the immigrants are chalk-marked by the medical offers, and it is these chalked individuals who must undergo a second and more thorough examination in the examinations rooms of the Public Health Service. Those aliens marked X and circle X are placed in the mental room. All other marked aliens are placed in the two physical rooms, one for men and the other for women....Every effort is made to detect signs and symptoms of mental disease and defect Any suggestion, no matter how trivial, that would point to abnormal mentality is sufficient cause to defer the immigrant for a thorough examination....

Experience enables the inspecting officer to tell at a glance the race of an alien. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. It occasionally happens that the inspecting officer thinking that an approaching alien is of a certain race brings him to a standstill and questions him. The alien's facial expression and manner are peculiar and just as the officer is about to decide that this alien in question belongs to an entirely different race. The peculiar attitude of the alien in question is no longer peculiar; it is readily accounted for by racial considerations. Accordingly, the officer passes him on as a mentally normal person. Those who have inspected immigrants know that almost every race has its own type of reacting during the inspection. On the line if an Englishman reacts to questions in the manner of an Irishman, his lack of mental balance would be suspected. The converse is also true. If the Italian responded to questions as the Russian Finn responds, the former would in all probability be suffering with a depressive psychosis.

Aug. 21, 1846

Newport, Monday - Patrick Ryan, a clothier and native of Newport, was found murdered at the Kilcommon mountains near the Anglesea road on Saturday last.
TIPPERARY VINDICATOR

Sept. 14, 1846

NENAGH GUARDIAN of yesterday - A demonstration against the payments of rents under the passive resistance system, took place on Monday... The tenants of Lohorna (?) have for another season postponed rendering unto Ceasar that which is due.

Mr. O'Connell arrived here on Thursday en route to Derrynane, accompanied by his daughter Mrs. French. Mr. And Mrs. Ryan and the Misses Ryan, Dr. Whelan, R.C. Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Steele and Mr. O'Connell of Ennis and Nicholas Power.

Oct.23, 1846

Tipperary, North Riding -

On Saturday last, a bailiff named Gleeson went in the direction of Garrinafad, near Ballymackey to serve writs 'capias' for rents due to Mr. White, in the county of Limerick. Gleeson was attacked by men with stones and is not expected to recover. He is being attended to by Dr. Edward Kitson.

On Friday last, a man with a blunderbuss entered the dwelling of John Cormack of Ballyhogan, within two miles of Nenagh, and ordered him not to pay any rent whatsoever, and tell all the tenants on the property to do the same.

Nov 4, 1846

Thurles Court-House, Fri., Oct 30- A frightful attempt to commit murder here last night on Mr. Cooke who resides about one mile from this town. He is a very young man, and got married about 4 years ago to a Miss Langely, who was then about 14 years old, with whom he got some small property and thus became a landlord on a small scale. (The worst of all landlords, those petty ones.) His first act was to prevent public of access to a spring well, which was open to them from time immemorial, going so far as to place a man to guard the well. The magistrates told Cooke he ought to be satisfied that he was not thrown in the well. Contiguous to Cooke's house are some tenant's house many of the resident there said their ancestors have resided there for the last two centuries - some of those he evicted. Yesterday he entered additional ejectments at the sessions and was fired at on his way home. He was severely injured - LIMERICK EXAMINER.

Nov. 27, 1821

Clonmel, from the HERALD, Nov. 21.

On Monday, at or near "The Seven Acres" a farm so called between

Thorny-bridge and Cloneen, at the foot of the Slievenamon a horrible burning occurred. It was the residence of a better kind of farmer named Shea who had

recently put out some under-tenants. He was served with a notice that unless he restored the old occupants he would suffer... His house was fired and every soul was burnt to death. Mr. Thomson the coroner held an inquest on the bodies.

>From the CLONMEL ADVERTISER Wed. 21 the following particulars - The house of Edmond Shea, an opulent farmer at Gurtnapish, near Cloneen, between Fethard and Mullinahone, barony of Middlethird, at the northwest foot of the Slievenamon mountains was destroyed by fire. Shea his wife, seven children, three female servants and five laborers were all killed.

Nov. 28, 1821

The Burning of the Sheas - An inquest was held on Wed., the following jurors were sworn - John Sellito, Matthew Barron, Basil Bryan, Richard Chadwick, John Cooke, Edmund Tobin, Thomas Heffernan, Adam Douglas, Pierce Butler, R.C. Jackson, K. Butler and K. Hensilett(?).

The jury proceeded to the house of the deceased, Shea. The victims were 16 in number, their names as follows: - Edmund Shea, Mary Shea, Edmund Shea, jun., Mary Shea, jun.(?), Nicholas Shea, jun., Margaret Shea, Michael Butler, P. Mullaly, Michael Mulcahy, Catherine Mullaly, Margaret Shea, Mary Power, Wm. Rice and three men unknown.

Jan. 18, 1822

>From the CLONMEL HERALD

An outrage was committed by some daring banditti on Wednesday, near Ardfinnan, on the house of Mr. Francis William Burke, for the purpose of taking firearms. Mr. Burke was absent in Clonmel, and the house was occupied only by his daughter and a Mr. A. Burke from near Borrisoleigh.

Jan. 30, 1822

>From Tipperary, says the DUBLIN EVENING POST - Nenagh, Jan. 25.

This town is in a dreadful state at present... A party of yeomen went to the turnpike to take Horan, he was secured by two yeomen but shook himself from one and whipped the bayonet off the gun, and with it stabbed Rea, one of the yeomen, and made off. Horan's father, a man of about 80 years of age, hearing some noise in the street, put his head out and was shot by the yeomanry... The wounded yeoman was taken to the house of Gason, and taken care of, but certain persons being inclined to think they were ill-disposed people, arrested old Gason and his daughter and lodged them in gaol without a warrant. The people in general are now driven to desperation, and we expect a general engagement with the yeomanry..... What a town to live in!
P.S. The old man is mortally wounded.

We would only impress upon the government the necessity of disbanding the corps. Nenagh, containing nearly 7,000 inhabitants, was one of the most peaceable in the kingdom, till arms were put into the hands of these people. If we are to have the insurrection act, let it be executed by the regular military.

Dec. 26, 1822

Clonmel Dec. 11,

On Wednesday last, an inquest was held on the body of Mary Ryan who was found murdered near Thurles. A verdict of willful murder was returned against John Fitzpatrick and William Gorman, who have been committed to gaol.

April 2, 1823

Clonmel Assizes Tuesday, March 25.

>From the CLONMEL HERALD - The Abduction of Honora Ryan.

James Coffee was indicted for that he, on the 9th of March, in the 3d year of

the King, at Clonbonny, did feloniously assault Honora Ryan and with others, did carry her away with intent to marry or defile her...

Honora Ryan deposed that a party came to her mother's house and began breaking in the door with a sledge. She dressed herself in her brother's clothes and attempted to elude them. She was caught and taken to Cragg. At Cragg many of the men got drunk... They then brought her to Castlenock... There she influenced a woman of the house to try and get her some assistance for her release. The woman went to Mr. Parker, a magistrate at Castlough who succeeded in a rescue ... All but one of the men escaped capture.

Fortnight afterwards, the witness, on her return from the Clonmel assizes, on

the Limerick Coach, where she had been to prosecute the man taken by Parker, was stopped near Mount Catherine by Coffee and four others who dragged her off the coach. Coffee said to the coachman, "I ventured my life for her once before, and it's the least I can have her now." Told the witness that he would not take her if he was rich, but would have her on account of her money.... Her brother, who was in the coach, ran off and brought the military and she was rescued yet again.

After this, the witness, for security, went to live at Lackland, near Newport

the residence of Rev. Pennefather. Here she was taken by Coffee yet again....Mr.

Ryan of Ballymackeough came upon them and Coffee and his friends ran off. Witness stated that she would sooner suffer being torn to pieces than marry Coffee.

Catherine Ryan, mother of Honora was sworn and corroborated her daughter's testimony.

Thomas Ryan, son of the last witness, and brother of Honora deposed that he knew Coffee. Prisoner had come into his cow-house...

Mr. Hatchell, prisoner's advocate called no witnesses. Prisoner was convicted on one indictment, but as both are capital, that sufficed to determine his fate.

April 4, 1846

The trial of two men, Patrick Rice and Patrick Hayes, charged with conspiracy to murder Patrick Clarke in the month of Oct. last commenced at Nenagh assizes Tuesday last. A host of witnesses were examined for the Crown, the principal being and approver named Burns, his two sons, very young men and a daughter 12 or 13 years of age. After the verdict of guilty was read. there was a sensation in the courthouse. Mr. Dwyer demanded an arrest of judgement. Dwyer and his colleague Armstrong had till adjournment to provide grounds.

Aug 14, 1846

The TIPPERARY VINDICATOR published the following letter from one of the spiritual directors of the people addressed to the parish priest of Nenagh, by the Rev. Henry Keary, parish priest of Templeberry, where the Rev. Mr. Kenyon officiates as curate:

Killeen, Aug 10, 1846

Enclosed is my one pound subscription to the repeal fund. The moderate tone of the National Assembly has won the confidence of every honest, sterling patriot...

(the rest in fragments, illegible).

Oct. 15, 1846

Borrisokane - On Friday the 9th, an armed man entered the house of Michael Gaynor, a respectable farmer and shot him. He lies in a hopeless state, attended to by Dr. Hobbs.

On the same evening another respectable farmer named Cleary, residing at Kilfada in this neighborhood was fired at without effect. This is the second attempt on Cleary's life.

Nov 27, 1846

On Friday, a shot was fired into the kitchen of Mr. Alfred G. Richardson, Justice of the Peace of Rathbeg, near Sharavogue, the residence of the Hon. Colonel Westerna, M.P. Five panes of glass were broken by the shot. He escaped unhurt.

Dec. 9, 1846

A Clonmel paper refers to the state of the gun trade in Tipperary - "No less than 71 guns were sold in our town the last fair day. This is bad work....

A labourer entered our town a few days ago seeking hire. He presented a

formidable appearance; in addition to a spade and flail, he had a handy gun strapped across his back. Every man has a gun. Where this will end, God only knows."

Dec. 12, 1846

On Friday last, Mr. Wilson of Verdant-hill, near Roscrea was attacked by two robbers who were armed with loaded whips or sticks, commonly called skull-crackers. A gold watch, some silver and a pencil case were taken.

LIGHTHOUSES: In Ireland date back to the 5th century, when the monks of St. Dubhan established a fire beacon at Hook Head in Co. Wexford. Indeed nearby is the oldest still-operational lighthouse in Ireland and Great Britain, which has stood on the same site from the 12th century. Lighthouses were in private hands until 1717, when the land they stood on was vested in the crown. Central control of lighthouses came with the establishment of the commissioners of Irish lights in 1867. This all-Ireland body maintains 80 lighthouses, all but one now automatic, around the entire coastline.

Oct. 14, 1844

The "moral" and "peaceful" repealers of Tipperary are commencing their winter campaign in earnest. The Nenagh papers of yesterday publish a frightful catalogue of crimes...

On Tuesday, the woodranger of Mr. Carden of Barnane was killed. He had been engaged in serving law processes on the tenantry on the Barnane estate. His name was Tim Cleary. Another victim was a man named Spillane, a driver or caretaker on the property of Latouche, near the same locality. Spillane it appears, was engaged in prayer on his knees, in his own house, when he was shot and killed. The cause of this murder was similar to that which instigated the other.

A rumour also prevails that a man of the name Quirke, a Clonmel process-server was murdered in his own house.

At the fair of Roscrea, on Wednesday... the town was crowded with young men each armed with an 'alpee,' or fighting stick. A faction fight between the Fogartys and Gilmartins of Coolaganeen took place. The cause of the quarrel, a game cock.

TIPERRARY VINDICATOR

LIMERICK 1884

John Condon, solicitor, Newcastle West, chairman of the local branch of the National League, is mentioned as the Parnellite candidate for the representation of the county Limerick at the general election.

A Convention, composed of delegates from the several branches of the Irish National League, in the City and County of Limerick, was held on July 24, at the Town Hall, to discuss the present political situation.

The Rev. Eugene sheehy, C.C., Kilmallock, occupied the chair. About 200 delegates were present. A large number of clergymen were also in attendance. The Convention had a private sitting of about an hour and a half, after which the public proceedings commenced. The Rev. Michael Ryan, Adm., Templebredin, proposed, and Mr. Curtin, solicitor, Abbeyfeale, seconded the resolutions, which were adopted. They reiterated the national demand for a native Parliament, pledged the meeting to give the National League earnest, cordial, and unwavering support, declared entire confidence in the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and in the fidelity of the Irish Parliamentary Party; and, further, pledged the meeting, that in the event of a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the county, a candidate was to be selected by a convention composed of a delegate from each National League Branch; that a committee be afterwards formed to confer with the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Limerick, and Mr. Parnell and that the candidate so selected should received the unanimous support of the National League. Resolutions were also adopted approving the payment of members condemning the Laborers' Act, and the Land Act, as incomplete, and almost useless; expressing strong disapproval of the sub-commissioners, who were to be retained; the delegates' conviction that a strike against judicial rents was inevitable, denouncing the proposal of a county guarantee in the Land Purchase Scheme, and approving of the principles of the Migration Company.

A farmer's son, named Andrew Ryan, was brought before Mr. Irwin, R.M., on July 24, on a charge of fracturing the skull of another farmer, named, William Ryan, of Bilboa. Sergeant Good said seventeen pieces of bone were taken out of the skull of the sufferer, who was not expected to recover. Mr. Irwin said more heads were smashed in the petty sessions district of Newpallas, than in the whole province. If a man was struck at all, his head was certain to be smashed. Sergeant Good said that was so. The men were strong and they used stones. They accused was further remanded.

March 25, 1843

Dead Men Tell No Tales - the NENAGH GUARDIAN of Tuesday. One trial of yesterday occupied the court for a considerable portion of the day. It was connected with the murder of the late Tierney, who if alive, would be the only witness against the two men at the bar, named Gleeson and Larkin for firing a shot at Tierney which perforated his hat. The unfortunate man was murdered on Monday to prevent his giving evidence. Counsel for the defense, Messrs. Hassard and Rolleston, a verdict of not guilty was returned.

March 28, 1843 - Altar Harangues -

At the Assizes from Nenagh just concluded, Michael Larkin and Thomas Gleeson were acquitted... Among the witnesses called for the defense was the Rev.

Mr. Maher, parish priest of Toomyvara.

The Rev. gentleman testified - I know the prisoners. I have been their parish priest these 20 years. I know them to be peaceful and industrious.

Mr. Scott - Is it a fact that the neighborhood of your parish has been disturbed of late?

Rev. Maher - I cannot say it is remarkable....

Mr. Scott - Are you in the habit of speaking of people in your chapel?

Rev. Maher - I am not.. During the time of the assize I caution them to guard against false swearing.

Mr. Scott - Did you denounce the deceased in your chapel.

Rev. Maher - He came to me to know if I had any notion of making a charge against him with regard to improper familiarity which he had with a female..

It was the first I had heard of it. I told him it was generally the feeling that he was swearing falsely against the prisoners....

April 28, 1843

On Saturday last, four men were lodged in the Clonmel Gaol charged with the murder of Mr. James Scully. At present there are 214 prisoners in the same gaol, 19 of which are to take their trials for murder.

On the 23d, acting Constable M'Sweeny and party of the Carney station succeeded in arresting Thomas Cahillan at Moher Nenagh, within two miles of this town, charged in the murder of Mr. Hardy, of Dolla. NENAGH GUARDIAN

May 5, 1843

The NENAGH GUARDIAN announces that a spirit of mutiny and insubordination has been latterly exhibiting itself amongst the men employed in the Imperial Slate quarries.... "The quarrymen have refused to work, and any who attempt to do so are visited with deadly vengeance. One man, John Gleeson who has a large family, and could not afford - even if inclined - to join in the conspiracy, continued to work as usual. He was attacked and beaten, his wife was also injured..."

Census of Ireland for 1841- Presented to both houses of parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

Tipperary - No. of families 74,570

Males - 216,650

Females - 218,903

Total no. of persons - 435,553.

May 19, 1843

Connery, a workman at the quarries of the Imperial Slate Company in the mountain districts between Nenagh and Killaloe was attacked on Saturday.

Connery continued to work at the quarries in opposition of a mandate of those who required an advance of wages. He bravely defended himself with a

scythe, escaped and made his way to the police station at Corbally, which was within a quarter of a mile.

About 12 or 14 months ago a man named John Ryan emigrated to America, and having at the time some small interest in a house and a few acres of land near Ballintober, within a mile and a half of Nenagh, sold his good will there-in to his mother-in-law, who divided the same among relatives of her own. Ryan having failed in speculation returned again to this country. On Monday he went to the land he had formerly occupied and began erecting a hut. A

struggle ensued between Ryan and the friends and relatives of the widow. One of the widow's party named Hayes was injured. NENAGH GUARDIAN

July 3, 1843

On the morning of the 17th inst., Constable G. Patterson and a party of the Thurles police arrested William Macksey, at Ballaghlin, with a pistol in good repair, loaded with three balls and capped in his possession. There was a party on the previous day who rescued cattle seized by Mr. Cahill, and beat off his bailiffs. Macksey was convicted of the usual penalty at Ballynonty petty session, and bailed for trial at the Cashel quarter session.

Jan 27, 1844

Thursday night Sub-constables Adams and Tobin were on their way from Ballymackey to the station at Cloughjordan on the bog road at Kylemi(?)er, near the cross of Bantis when they were met by eight or nine men, some with arms. Adams was knocked down. It appears, Tobin, who is an old man, ran away and deserted his more valiant comrade. Adams gave up the struggle and with difficulty made his escape.

Aug 3, 1844

On the 20th ult., five men armed with pistols entered the house of Pat Hogan at Fenlough, Hogan's sister saw them come in and ran to the room where her brothers slept and alarmed them. John Hogan put his shoulder to the door, a shot was fired which wounded him in the arm. Hogan's brother Pat kept flinging stones over the room wall, and kept some of the party from getting over it. Two windows were smashed by the ruffians as they departed. NENAGH GUARDIAN

Sept. 7, 1849

New Agrarian Movement -

The papers received this morning afford evidence of the existence of a rather perplexing conspiracy among the tenantry, to avail themselves of a defect in an act of Parliament which permits holders of land to carry off crops on a Sunday, without let or hindrance, and notwithstanding that they may be at the time in arrears to the landlord. From the NENAGH GUARDIAN: -

On Sunday the 26th ult., Daniel Durick and 20 men assembled on the lands of Garrykennedy and cut down and carried away two acres of wheat which were growing on the lands of Dr. O'Brien, to whom Durick is a tenant and owes three years' rent. Dr. O'Brien, on hearing of this, sent men in pursuit of the crops which were about to be conveyed in boats across the Shannon to Galway. The corn was retrieved. Durick and his wife summoned three of Dr. O'Brien's men to the Nenagh Petty Sessions on Monday for assault....

On Sunday the 2d, a party of about 100 congregated on the lands of Clonmore, property of Richard Lidwell, Esq. and having cut down a large quantity of corn on a farm held by a defaulting tenant, W. Fitzpatrick. The police rescued the corn.

Also on Sunday, 400 men went on the lands of Killmakill, near Thurles cut and carried away some wheat that had been sold at auction the preceding Saturday, by a middleman, Counsellor Manning. The tenantry and Mr. Manning are not on good terms. On this property of Kilmakill, a murder was committed about two years ago, by a family the name of Connelly. Two brothers were hanged for that murder, their mother and another brother were transported.

On Sunday last 50 men headed by a young man named Kennedy, came to the lands of Ballymackey and cut down an acre and a half of wheat, property of Henry Cole Bowen. Denis Loughnane, bailiff to Mr. Bowen attempted to rescue the crop. Conflict ensued, missiles thrown, reaping hooks brandished... A man named Mullempy was injured. Kennedy succeeded in carrying away some of the crop. It appears Kennedy's father was evicted from the land for non-payment of rent and died a few weeks ago. His son claimed the crop in consequence of his father having sown it.

Oct 13, 1838

Agrarian Edicts -

A notice was found posted on the gate to the residence of Mr. Henry White of Golden Hills and a facsimile copy on the door of Miles Keeffe at Golden, part of Mr. White's property: "Take notice you are required to surrender the ground you have lately possessed and quit the country... - No more at present, your Inveterate Enemy - Captain Black, &c, &c.".... The winter campaign, it appears will be carried on with the usual vigor and determination.

On Thursday week last, an armed party traversed a great part of the neighborhood of Dundrum firing shots.

On Friday a letter was directed through the post office to Mr. George Wayland, of Ballwalter the father of the young gentleman who was wounded the morning Mr. Austin Cooper was killed, threatening him and his family with death if the persons in custody for this murder were not liberated and all prosecution dropped.

On Thursday, two men of the name Carroll, one steward and the other tenant to John Dalton Kellett of Clonacody, were waylaid by ruffians whilst they

were coming from the races of Clerihan. The reason assigned to this outrage, is that a person named Keefe was ejected for non-payment of rent several years ago from the land which the Carrolls now hold from Mr. Kellett. The principal actors in this assault were the brothers of Keefe, and were bound over to keep the peace for seven years, which period expired three months ago.

At the fair of Borrisoleigh in August last, Michael Magan, Pat Butler and others waylaid and mistreated John Maher. Maher died of his injuries on Saturday last. Magan and Butler had been admitted to bail, but have now absconded.

On Sunday, a number of men came to the residence of the Kennedys, brothers of John Kennedy who was killed at Curraghneddy. They fired a shot at the door and ignited the thatch, then made off. The Ballinacloough police had been informed, and Constable Sloane apprehended a man named Toohy, who Kennedy stated was one of the party, though he could not or would not identify him at the investigation.

A quantity of turf, property of Captain Bayley was thrown down into bogholes in Boulteeney. NENAGH GUARDIAN

Oct. 18, 1847

Mr. W. Loughnane, chairman of the Holycross demonstration has addressed a letter to the TIPPERARY VINDICATOR, censuring the tone of an article in a Dublin paper (the MAIL) in reference to the murder of Mr. Roe, who according to Loughnane, lost his life from his adherence to the "horrid system of landlordism and extermination which is the curse of Ireland." With respect to the case of John Lonergan, the tenant evicted by Mr. Roe, the Boytonrath writer says:

"... Mr. Roe broke faith with that person, he promised on receiving 5 pounds last Christmas to indulge him till the harvest.... He evicted him on the 31st of August... Mr. Roe made short work of the matter, and assisted himself in sawing and cutting the rafters and demolishing the house.... It is with very great reluctance I mention the inhumane treatment experienced by

the sub-tenants of John and Edmond Lonergan (the latter being also evicted by Roe). These poor creature were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, none of the farmers of Boytonrath dare shelter them... in consequence the Widow Hally died, as she declared, of a broken heart near Cahir..."

The wall at Templeberry, well nigh as celebrated as the China wall, the wall of Babylon or Jericho or any other great wall, fell on Thursday beneath the pickaxes, crow bars and spades of the labourers of Nenagh, under an escort of the 77th Regiment of Foot and the constabulary under Sub-Inspector O'Dell and Head-Constable Hayes. A covered car carried Captain Pollock to the scene of action. The wall had been erected by Rev. John Kenyon who was summoned to the petty session for trespass...

Foundations of the White Boy Society

The foundations of the society were laid down in Tipperary in the late 1700's when the small-production farmers, who picked a living from the small amount of crown land available to them, were upset when the landowners of substantial farms began fencing in the crown land, with the object of grazing cattle, effectively strangling the livelihood of the struggling small time farmers, whose main produce was potatoes.

A society was formed, which included a lot of the farmers themselves, and a series of attacks were made on the landowners in protest, destroying their fences, cattle and buildings. These men would wear a white shirt over their clothes - hence the name "whiteboy".

The attacks escalated over time arousing the fury of both the wealthy landowners and the English Law. Over a period of 100 years, the English Government did all it could to weed out the *whiteboys*, which resulted in not only a lot of the guilty apprehended, but also often their innocent family members who would be arrested on the slightest opportunity, often as sympathisers or supporters of the whiteboys, and they were often convicted on trumped up charges.

But the Society could not be halted, for with each conviction, gaoling or transportation of alleged society members, a new branch would spring up. The society became effectively controlled in the other counties in Ireland in that it had been operating in, but remained a force in Tipperary until the late 1800's. Fueled with bitterness and filled with a sense of injustice, the sons and daughters of each succeeding generation filled the footsteps of their family members who had been arrested or transported for whiteboyism. These then carried on the destruction which had grown to a full scale open war on landowners.

July 5, 1849

CloghJordan, July 2 - VINDICATOR

Daniel Egan of Ballydonagh, a most respectable young man, 24 years of age, was killed on his way to mass at Barna. He was in company with his father, mother and two sisters. It appears he stopped some few paces behind them on the "Mass-path" when he was shot. The reason assigned - his father is a middle landlord...

On Friday the 29th, the house of Mr. Michael Hawley, of Ballycapple, Poor Law Guardian, a most respectable farmer, was attacked by some ruffians who broke his windows and fired a shot through the door, his family was present at the time. Constable M'Loskey came running, but the midnight miscreants escaped. A notice was found posted to the door: "Michael Haly (sic) take warning by this admit Gordon no longer in your house or if you do I will come again and send you to hell, let Martin Flarty take the same warning. Thomas Holy (Hely?) let him take the same no more..." The person alluded to above is a teacher, a quiet, inoffensive man who Mr. Hawley and other neighbors have kept in their houses alternately for the last six years.

On the same night the house of John Shoebottom, a respectable farmer, was visited by the same gang, who fired a shot and posted a notice, nearly verbatim with the above. It is but a fortnight since Mr. Shoebottom had his

windows broken and a shot fired, the ball passing within a few inches of Mrs. Shoebottom.

On Friday the 29th ult., Michael Rahilly was killed by a gunshot wound, inflicted by Richard Tobin a caretaker employed by Simon Lowe, justice of the peace. Tobin was taken into custody by the Spring-hill police. An inquest was held by Captain Bradshaw. Tobin has been committed for trial for manslaughter at the next Clonmel assizes.

THE CONNAUGHT JOURNAL
GALWAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1824

SPECIAL SESSIONS

TIPPERARY- At a Special Sessions held at Cashel on Monday last, eight prisoners were put on their trials, charged with having been absent from their residences on the night of the 1st November, and with having been found drinking in a public house.

The first and only witness for the prosecution was Hamilton Berry, a private in the first Royal Scots, who swore that he was stationed in Cullen in November, and that he was on sentry on the night of the first from eleven to one o'clock;- while at his post on that night, two of the prisoners, William Dwyer and English, came to witness about twelve o'clock, and invited him to drink some whiskey at John Dwyer's house, in the village of Cullen, to which he assented -on being believed, having entered the house, he perceived the eight prisoners there sitting round a table, upon which was a quantity of whiskey-he was asked if he would drink a toast, to which he replied yes, if he liked it; he was then asked if he would drink a health to the "Soverign Boys?" Having answered in the affirmative, the toast went round with shouts; after the witness took two glasses, he rose to return to his barracks, to which place he was accompanied by two of the prisoners; it was suggested to the witness that if he would attend at the Chapel on the following Sunday he would be led into a secret by the prisoners, which would, as they alleged, serve him all his life; in eight days after witness mentioned to the Cullen Police that bad work was going on in the village; he did not inform the commanding officer, or the serjeant; the former was absent, and the latter in bed on the night of the first November-his reason for not disclosing to the Police, who pressed him on the subject, the names of the prisoners (such of them as he knew) was, that he wanted to have them all taken up on the night of the next sitting, which some of the prisoners told him would be on the 15th; on which night the witness was on sentry when William Dwyer and English came to him, and told him they intended having a sitting that night at Darby Whelan's house. Having informed the Police they repaired to this house, where they found English and Fleming; the other prisoners were taken at different periods afterwards in their dwellings in the village of Cullen; the witness here returned to the transactions of the first night, and said that after he came out of Dwyer's house, Fleming the prisoner, asked him for some powder, but he said he had none to spare; Fleming then asked

if the witness could make out any barrels of guns, and added, that they, (meaning the prisoners, we presume) could procure stocks themselves; he further said, that if the witness remained in that neighbourhood till the potatoes were dug, they should have a "sporting winter." The witness continued, and said that he threw himself in their way as much as possible, in order the better to find out the conspiracy; he knew Wm. Dwyer & English, and drank with them before. Mr. Gleeson applied to have a collateral issue given to the Court on the part of John Dwyer, the owner of the house where the prisoners were stated to have been found by the soldier; it not appearing in evidence that he had been absent from his house. In this the Bench, after some deliberation, acquiesced, and he was discharged. He was then produced for the prisoners, and examined by Mr. Gleeson. He swore he lived in Cullen, and that he recollected the night of the 1st November, and can positively say that the prisoners were not in his house that night, not the soldier, berry; he never, to his recollection, saw three of the prisoners together in his house in his life, nor was any whiskey drank in his house since Christmas last.

Thomas Mullowny, brother-in-law to the last witness, and who lived with him, bore him out in denying that the prisoners, or Berry, the soldier, were at Dwyer's house on the night of the 1st November.

Kitty Dwyer swore that she lived at J. Dwyer's - recollected the night of the 1st of November, because it was All-hallowed eve-was quite positive that no Committee-men were in John Dwyer's house that night, nor were the prisoners there - neither did she see the soldier, Berry, there that night.

As to character, the Rev. Edmond Hogan, the venerable and justly-respected Parish Priest of Cullen, came forward, and swore that he knew six of the prisoners for fifteen years, and the rest for six years; they are men of excellent character, and he never heard any charge against them till present. It is scarcely possible they could be connected with the disturbances of the country without his knowledge. Mr. Hogan then proceeded to observe, that when the spirit of disaffection first appeared on the borders of the parish, he sent to the different Chapels in his neighbourhood, where the respectable part of his flock pledged themselves to acquaint him of any attempt made to disturb the peace of the parish, which to this moment remains, in his opinion, perfectly free from disaffection, though it is quite contiguous to the county of Limerick. Mr. Richard Sadlier, and other Magistrates, fully acquiesced with Mr. Hogan as to the peace of his parish; and at the same time paid him, we are sure, a well-deserved compliment for his very general activity for the preservation of the peace of the county.

Bryan Keating O'Dwyer, Esq., son of Morgan O'Dwyer, Esq. one of the sitting Magistrates, swore that he knew the prisoners from his youth-they were all men of excellent character, he has had more opportunity of knowing William Dwyer and English than the others, and he recollected, when the Limerick Coach was attacked some time ago, and a female taken out of it, he called on Dwyer and English, who assisted him in pursuing and rescuing the girl; and if he had occasion for assistance to quell disturbances, they would certainly be the first

he would call on. He also bore testimony to the general tranquil state of the parish.

The case having closed, the Magistrates retired and remained in deliberation for about 20 minutes. On their return Mr. Blacker proceeded to address the prisoners. His Lordship lamented that the men, in whose favour excellent testimony had be [sic] produced, should be placed in so melancholy a situation, and adjudged them all to be transported for seven years.

The unfortunate men seemed as if were petrified on hearing their doom-they all burst out crying, in which they were joined by their numerous friends in Court, who surrounded the gaol, and continued shrieking most piteously the rest of the evening.

Clonmel Gazette 1780-1790

THE Streets of Clonmel being now repaired and made safe to Travellers and the Inhabitants, that they do in future clean the side passages of all the Publick Streets of said Town, opposite their dwellings, by the hour of nine o'clock on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, to the side channel; otherwise, that he will fine such Inhabitants such neglect, and levy the same as the Act (?) directs.

September 8, 1783

A HORSE MILL, to be sold in Thurles, by Mr. William MURPHY, of said town.
Thurles, Sept. 7, 1783

Mr. Grady's MERRY ANDREW.

WILL cover Mares this Year at Goolden, at one Guinea and one Shilling each Mare. The Money to be paid before service. April 20, 1786

June 1-5, 1786 issue

TO be let from the First of May. Inst. for Three Lives, or Thirty One Years, part of the Lands of Lahordane, containing One Hundred and Ninety Acres, Plantation Measure, choice

Sheep, and Tillage Ground, with convenience of Turbury, and within One Mile of the Town

of Thurles. About Forty Acres of said Grounds, are under Corn, which will be given to the

Tenant, on Reasonable Terms. Application to be made to Mr. KIFFANE, at Scalliheen, near

Tipperary. Philip MULLOUGHNY upon the lands will shew them. May the 6th, 1786

June 1-5 1786 issue

STOLEN or strayed of the Lands of Dantryleague, County Limerick, the First (?) Instant, a

Sorrell Horse, 14 Hands high, cocked Tail, with a small Snip and Star, and a small Gaul

under the Saddle, the Property of Mr. Daniel MULLONY, of said Place. Whoever gives Intelligence of said Horse, so as he may be found, shall receive One Guinea Reward, or if Stolen, Two Guineas for the Thief and Horse, by applying to Mr. Edm. CARROLL, Innkeeper,

in Tipperary. Clonmel, 10 June, 1786

June 15 - June 19, 1786 issue

THOMAS LUCAS wants an Apprentice to the Apothecary Business, &c.

Clonmel, (5th mo.) 22, 1786

June 22 - June 26, 1786 issue

HORSES, Horned Cattle and Sheep will be taken to Graze on Part of the Estate of GRACETOWN, where there is about 300 Acres of Grass, most of it fit for Meadowing, well

fenced and watered. Horses at the Rate of two Guineas. All Particulars will be made known, and Cattle received by Mr. BUNBURY's Herd, Laurence CUMMINS, on said Lands.

Lanespark, Aug. 27, 1786

LOTTERY TICKETS to be Sold by THOMAS SHAW, Post-Office, Clonmel.

July 15, 1787

Infallible CURE for an ULCERATED LEG.

Take the common garden parsnip, and after slicing, stew with as small a quantity of water as possible, until perfectly soft, then pound and apply as a poultice to the leg, which must be renewed when grown dry or hard.

December 27- December 31 1787

Aug 5, 1828

Toomevara Riot-

Severe complaints are made in many of the papers of the intemperate conduct of the police, investigations are now pending in the south.

The following statement is from a witness upon the investigation: -

There was fair here and a man sung ballads in praise of Mr. O'Connell. All was quiet when two policemen named Hill and Kelly, sallied out of the barracks and ordered the ballad-singers off. Some persons said their was no treason in the song and the singers should be permitted to go on. The police returned with bayonets and charged the populace. This occurred before a single stone was thrown.. Kelly shot and killed a fine young man named Gleeson. Another man employed by Mr. Bourne was shot. The windows of policeman Butler were broken as were those of an apothecary named Borne. Captain Wilson is here at the investigation. A servant boy of H. Ryan was examined and proved satisfactorily that Kelly shot the man. It was likewise proved that the police were the aggressors."

Signed, Robert Mann

Certified that the above was true and correct.
Signed, Con. O'Brien, C.C. Toomevara

Clonmel - March 14, 1890

Patrick Dillon, a young man of the farming class was charged with the murder of his father on the evening of Feb. 13, 1888 at Killaghy, Mullinahone. Dr. Falconer defended the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty. Mr. W, Ryan Q.C., and Mr. Curtis, Q.C. appeared for the Crown. Mr. Ryan in opening said the affair occurred so far back as Feb. 13, 1888 The deposition of the principal witnesses who were two in number, were not made for a period of 14 months after the man lost his life... The deceased Patrick Dillon, was a farmer. The family consisted of his wife, the prisoner three daughters and a young lad....Martin Byrne a labourer testified. Deceased was examined by Dr. Moloney.

Aug 27, 1849

A deep laid and dangerous conspiracy has been providentially detected in the county prison of Nenagh... A convict named Hogan was an inmate at the gaol hospital though not recovered had himself removed to the prison. A nurse overheard a conversation... some plot was brewing. An investigation was held by Mr. Rock, the govenor, and Mr. Abbot. A conspiracy to attempt an outbreak was uncovered. Conspirators names are - Timothy Silk, Thomas Hogan, Thomas Kelly, John M'Loughlin alias Gaffney, Daniel Tierney, Michael Fennelly, William Glasgow and John Flanagan. They were separated and put in close confinement. Kelly and Flanagan have since confessed all. The turnkey Robinson was to have been seized, Jordan, a convict, was to overpower the turnkey, Whittaker. A letter was to be sent by Kelly to some of the convicts' friends to assist in the escape. The books and records of the gaol, kept in Mr. Beattie's office (deputy-governor) were to be destroyed. It appears that Ryan (Molly), to whom the letter was entrusted did not succeed in conveying it outside the walls. The men were convinced that the whole thing was blown and Ryan threw the letter in the privy.
TIPPERARY VINDICATOR

Sept. 13, 1849

On Sunday a large party collected on the lands of Doonane, near Bushfield, and cut down, dug, and carried away all the corn and potatoes upon a farm lately held by a person named Magrath. Mr. Willington, of Castle Willington is agent over the lands. VINDICATOR

Oct. 16, 1849

On Sunday last a large party of men collected on the lands of Cullihill and cut down two acres of corn which had been sown by a man named Duan. NENAGH GUARDIAN.

Oct. 26, 1849

It is stated that several of the Count de Chabot's Tipperary tenantry have voluntarily surrendered their land and emigrated.... Now what is the state of our Tipperary gentry? Greenane-house is no longer the residence of a Manseragh... Lisheen-house, mouldering to decay. Clune-house, Bansha no longer recognizes the claims of a M'Carthy. Moore's Forth, residence of the late Crosby Moore, will ere long become a workhouse. Goldenville, the residence of Henry White, no longer receives the elite of the county. The extensive stores of the late Maurice O'Brien, in the Main-street are occupied by the wretched and the outcast. Nelson-street presents the appearance of a monster poor-house. The Bradshaws and Bakers have sought the situation of poor-rate collectors and obtained it. LIMERICK EXAMINER
LIMERICK.

On July 25th, Mr. Hobson, Sub-Sheriff of the county Limerick, with two bailiffs, proceeded to Mungret for the purpose of evicting a tenant on the estate of the Rev. Mr. Gwynne, named John Bridgeman. When the sheriff, who was accompanied by the agent, Mr. Donal O'Brien, arrived at the house, it was found that a large crowd had collected, evidently inclined to offer resistance. Mr. Hobson formally asked for possession, which was refused, and the bailiffs then endeavored to effect an entrance, but were prevented from doing so. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the bailiffs to take possession, the sheriff decided to abandon the eviction, as he was unaccompanied by the police; and the party returned to Limerick.

It is stated that a woman was the leader of the band which had sent the sub-sheriff, Mr. Hobson, and his party home from Mungret on July 25th, without accomplishing the eviction of John Bridgeman; and that it was a woman, too, who struck the agent, Mr. O'Brien, with a piece of iron on the head; and this fact may account for the other fact that the wound inflicted was not a serious one. It did not prevent him from pursuing his ordinary avocations. The police communicated with him, it seems, as to the assault, but he declined to prosecute.

A great thunderstorm passed over Limerick on the evening of July 25th; and reports from various other parts show that the electrical disturbance was very general. At Lisdoonvarna, County Clare, a boy who was drawing turf with his father was struck by the lightning and killed, his father being unhurt. The thunderstorm was accompanied generally with heavy rain, doing great damage to the crops in some places.

Some surprise is expressed in local Limerick circles at the continued existence of a vacancy for the office of Town Councillor, to represent the Glentworth Ward in the Corporation. The vacancy in question was

caused, several weeks since, by the election of then Councillor, Mr. Patrick Kenna, City High Sheriff, to the Aldermanship of the Ward; and yet no steps have been taken to elect his successor. The candidates mentioned for the office are Mr. J. Doyle, solr., and Mr. J.S. Gaffney, solr.

On the morning of July 23d, intelligence was conveyed to the police of John street, Limerick, that the body of a man, whose identity was unknown, had been discovered in the public-house of Mr. John O'Shea, 25 Broad street, by the proprietor on opening the premises at an early hour. Head-Constable McMenammon and a party of police proceeded to Mr. O'Shea's shop, and there, inside the counter, they found the body of a man, apparently an agricultural laborer, lying stiff and stark, death having taken place evidently some hours previously. When Mr. O'Shea opened the shop he found the body under the counter, close to an ale barrel, from which the deceased had drank until he became heavily intoxicated, and as the evidence showed, had died by suffocation, the result of excess drinking.

CHRONICLE

Wednesday, June 27, 1849

EMIGRATION

The "ninth general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners," which has just issued, is a most important document. It appears that emigration during the year 1848 amounted to 248,089 persons, of whom 219,298 proceeded to North America-that is, 188,233 to the United States and only 31,065 to the British American colonies! In the preceeding year, 1847, 142,144 emigrated to the States, and 109,680 to the British colonies. Although "it is impossible to obtain very accurate information, it has been ascertained that the amount paid in the United States for passages, or remitted through houses at Liverpool and in Ireland for intending emigrants (not including the house of Baring, Brothers, at Liverpool) was during the year 1948, upwards of £460,000."

From Canada, it appears, that of the 27, 939 persons who landed there in 1848, no fewer than 7,411-about 25 per cent-at once proceeded to the United States. It is reported that "the emigration of 1848," Mr. Buchanan says, "so far as health and condition are concerned, bears a most favourable comparison with that of 1847. The death on the passage, which were 273, amount to little more than one per cent, on the whole number embarked."

The Irish Female Orphans have been well received in South Australia. The Commissioners report "this emigration being of a novel character, has occupied our most earnest attention, and some of these young people, previous to embarcation, have been examined by a member of the Board. We have been much

gratified by the intelligence recently received from the colony, that although in the first instance a prejudice was conceived against them, this feeling has given way before the good conduct of those who were first engaged, that all the remainder have been immediately taken off and that the colony would willingly receive more of the same description." The Governor's report contains an application that 300 or 400 more young females should be sent out within the year. "It is impossible to over-rate the boon which this emigration confers upon a class entitled to public sympathy, but not enjoying in this country any prospects of a fair opening to secure an honest and independent livelihood. How many might be saved from the "living death" they are driven to by poverty and misery.

The Colonial Government in New South Wales have complained to Earl Grey that, in a ship despatched last winter with female orphan girls from the Irish poor law houses, 52 street prostitutes were sent out from Belfast! An inquiry is ordered to take place into the matter.

QUEBEC, JUNE 2- Return of the number of emigrants arrived from the opening of the navigation to this date:-

Cabins Steerage.

From England.....72 1199

Ireland.....13 3024

Scotland.....16 139

Germany..... 0 67

101 4429

To corresponding period 1848 ...226 6217

Of the emigrants by 18 Vessels arrived during the past week having 1923 passengers on board, but 5 deaths occurred on the passage, and eight were found sick on arrival at Grosse Isle.

A.C. BUCHANAN

Chief Agent

Emigration Department, Quebec

26th May, 1849

Death of Michael Collins.

America's loss was to be Ireland's gain. For if Michael Collins had taken his brother Pat's advice, the Republic of Ireland might not exist today. Watching the storm clouds of World War 1 gather over Europe, Pat had written to Michael from Chicago urging his young brother to leave his job in a London financial institution and come to join him in America. Had they teamed up, one is tempted to speculate that one of the all-time great Pat-and-Mike success stories might have resulted. As it was, Pat became a captain of police in Chicago and Michael went on to destroy the Irish police force, the armed Royal Irish Constabulary (R.I.C.). In doing so he laid the foundations for today's unarmed Irish police, the Garda Síochána or Civic Guard. In the early stages of World War 1, the then twenty-six year-old Collins agonised over Pat's letters inviting him to America. He took long lonely walks through London's dockland, seeing the ships leave for the New World, wondering should he go himself. War meant conscription would come, bringing with it

an unthinkable choice: to become a conscientious objector, a course repugnant to his warrior soul, or to don a British uniform and fight for the Crown. Collins solved the problem in his own inimitable way. He put on an Irish uniform and went to fight for Ireland, in the 1916 Easter Rebellion in Dublin. He was captured and sent to Frongoch Internment Camp in Wales, the Republican University as it was known. It was here, in prison, that he began to think out a new philosophy of warfare and to re-organise the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the I.R.B., which later spearheaded the fight for Irish independence and led to the creation of modern Ireland. He was also the founder of modern urban guerilla warfare, the first freedom fighter, or urban terrorist. Mao Tse tsung studied his methods. And Yatzik Shamir, the former Prime Minister of Israel, was so impressed with Collins that not alone did he study him, he took the codename "Micaíl" for his Irgun unit during the Israel! war of independence against the British. Michael Collins was born, the youngest of eight children, on a ninety-acre farm, a good holding for Catholics of the time, near Clonakilty in West Cork in 1890, to a remarkable set of parents. His father was nearly forty years older than his mother, Marianne, and was in his seventy-sixth year when Michael arrived. Neither parent had much formal education but they both knew French, Latin, Greek, Irish and English. And, apart from being an expert farmer and veterinarian, Michael senior was also noted for his knowledge of astronomy, mathematics and for his skill as a builder.

The circumstances of Michael Collins's death caused a fierce controversy that has never wholly been forgotten. The temper of the time added rumours of treachery to the jealousies and tragic idealism to which his life had been sacrificed. Later years have heightened certain incidents and distorted others in the memories of those who witnessed his death. Time is an unreliable collaborator. There can be no value today in dwelling upon a dispute which has, in its time, aroused a bitterness which the generous soul of Collins himself could only have deplored. Only one fact of any importance emerges when all has been said and done: Michael Collins was dead. Of all the tributes paid him after his death there was none to equal that which, in his lifetime, he had already received, and which he left among his possessions: a hundred door keys; by which he might come and go as he pleased in the houses of his friends in safety and the certainty of welcome. The numbing shock which had struck first his comrades at Beal na mblath and then those in Cork in the early hours of Wednesday morning 23 August, spread quickly to Dublin and the rest of Ireland and so to the world. The Army was the first to hear the news. Keyin O'Higgins took the telephone message with the same inability to believe what he heard as those to whom he passed it. Realizing only the terrible aftermath at must come, Richard Mulcahy went away to write, at 3.15 a.m., his call to the Army which was to have an immensely steadying effect upon it. As the news spread, soldiers whom the chances of the guerilla years had inured to human shocks, gave way to grief. The Government, like the Army, had lost its leader. Its members were awakened by young Army officers, incoherent with shock, despite their efforts to observe discipline. All the available Ministers gathered, a sober and heavy-hearted little group, and appointed W. T. Cosgrave in Collins's place. He issued his own call to the people that day: "Michael Collins's death is a terrible blow to the Irish nation at the time it stood in greatest need of his wise and

courageous guidance, but we are confident that the example of his life impressed on the people's mind by this tragedy will raise their spirit to face difficulties in a great crisis as he faced them, and to triumph over them. His death has scaled his work, and before the tragedy of his death the nation is resolved to bring the work to triumph." It was not easy to think of the future's responsibilities without him. To Dublin, as to Ireland generally, Collins's death was a traumatic shock. Men and women who had never met him felt a sense of personal loss. They crowded to Government Buildings, to the newspaper offices, stopping those in the street who might be able to add to the reports in the censored papers. Shopkeepers worked desultorily, or closed their doors completely. Blinds were drawn in many houses as if death had come within. At de Valera's political offices in Suffolk Street the flag hung at half- mast. Not all Ireland mourned. Young Republican soldiers, who saw only a great victory against the Free State, rejoiced. But those soldiers of the Republic who had been his comrades-in-arms did not share their elation. There can have been few times of war in which the death in battle of the opposing Commander-in-Chief has aroused such personal sorrow as Republicans felt at the passing of Michael Collins. Peadar Kearney, then the official censor in Maryborough (Portlaoise) Prison, broke the news to a Republican prisoner. The man, stunned, cried: 'Good God - no!' then added quietly, 'Ireland is lost' Tom Barry had been captured in the Four Courts' fighting and was then imprisoned in Kilmainham Gaol. He writes: "I was talking with some other prisoners on the night of August 22nd 1922 when the news came in that Michael Collins had been shot dead in West Cork. There was a heavy silence throughout the jail, and ten minutes later from the corridor outside the top tier of cells I looked down on the extraordinary spectacle of about a thousand kneeling Republican prisoners spontaneously reciting the Rosary for the repose of the soul of the dead Michael Collins." Frank O'Connor, destined to make his own reparation of love to Collins's memory, was one of the youngsters in arms who rejoiced then to hear of his death. He was with Erskine Childers, and was to recall in later years 'how Childers slunk away to his table silently, lit a cigarette, and wrote a leading article in praise of Collins' It appeared in Poblacht na h.Eireann on 24 August 1922. 'This supremacy of tragedy', Childers termed Collins's death. Three months later he was himself to die, no less bravely, before a firing squad of Collins's men, his alleged crime of a small revolver, given him in earlier days by Collins himself, and prized by him long after each had gone his reluctant, irreconcilable way. Of all the tragedies of the Civil War, that which came upon that strangely consorted friendship is perhaps the most moving, for only Collins of all the Free State leaders really understood Childers's sincere devotion to Ireland, even while he hated its negation of the evolutionary processes he himself believed in. Certainly, had Collins lived, he would have saved Childers to serve his espoused country in more comprehending days, as Childers himself found only cause for mourning in the killing of Collins. The times in which he lived were the turbulent times of a nation's rebirth. They were not to be set apart from those, less chronicled, that followed them, but were the spring from which that future took its life. They should, therefore, be regarded only in the light of its achievements, as President John Kennedy pointed out when, on 28 June 1963, he addressed Dail Eireann: ". . . There are those who regard this history of past strife and exile as better forgotten, but to use the phrase of Yeats: "Let us not casually reduce that great past to a trouble of fools, for we need not feel the bitterness of the past to discover its meaning for the present and the

future." ". . . Great powers have their responsibilities and their burdens, but the smaller nations of the world must fulfil their obligations as well.... My friends, Ireland's hour has come. You have something to give to the world, and that is a future of peace with freedom." The President of the United States, a young man who, like Collins himself, was to crowd the work of a lifetime lived at full stretch into a handful of years, spoke to the assembled representatives of Ireland who had come together, forgetful of political differences, to hear him. His words were surely words of which Michael Collins, a man, not of party or creed, but of all Ireland, whose stride had lengthened to reach to constantly expanding horizons, would have approved.

1849

UNEQUALLY YOKED-A marriage took place in the county Cavan, on Monday last, when a Miss Gibson pledged her troth and her obedience to a Master Bennett. The bride who is in her 74th year, has been thrice wedded, but vows that she never met any till now for whom she cared. The bridegroom is yet in his 'teens.--Armagh Guardian.

Nashua Reporter

Nashua, Chickasaw, Iowa

Mar 15, 1933

Splendid Gift to Irish Free State

Some foreigners have been known to complain that Americans are trying to buy up all the beauty, both natural and artistic, of the Old world. Such a sentiment will surely give way to one of gratitude in Ireland, however, as the result of a very handsome gesture on the part of an American citizen. William Bowers Bourn, of San Mateo, Calif. He presented to the Irish Free State the huge tract of land containing the lakes of Killarney, long famed in song and story. From the time of Queen Elizabeth's reign the Killarney estate belonged to Lord Kenmare's family, whose ancestral seat was Killarney castle. In 1830 the owners were no longer able to support the expense in the face of the staggering taxes, and Killarney went up for sale on the auction block. It was purchased by Mr. Bourn.

All the legends of the island seem to gather about the name Killarney. Here are relics of many passing phrases [sic-phases?] of Irish civilization, from prehistoric remains through relics of the days of Druid worship when the priests built crude altars in the forests by the lake shores, and down through the early Christian era, that dim age when the culture of western Europe was preserved from destruction in the monasteries of Ireland. There are three lakes.

To the Irish, the Killarney lakes are very dear, being a part of the national tradition that speaks strongly to the Gaelic heart. To them the gift of this glamorous stretch of countryside means more than the return to the state of what Wordsworth called "the most beautiful spot in the three kingdoms." It means the preservation of the myths and legends that lie just beneath the surface of modern Irish life.

The Limerick Reporter, 13 March 1840

TIPPERARY ASSIZES--SOUTH RIDING On Saturday last, Thomas Byrne and James Dwyer, were found guilty of the highway robbery of John Burke, on the 24th of January last. Michael Dwyer, Ann Ryan, Martin Ryan, and Thomas White, were tried for the manslaughter of Matthew Sadlier, on the 25th of July last ; and were all found guilty, except Ann Ryan.

Judy Coughlan and Thomas Murry were acquitted ; the former of the charge of Arson, the latter of the highway robbery of Thomas Toohey, at Caher.

Michael Ahern was found guilty of stealing sheep, the property of James Moore.

MONDAY--Patrick Hanrahan was found guilty of firing at a boy in a shrubbery ; he was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, or pay the boy £5, which he preferred.

Patrick Gleeson was found guilty of an assault on Mary Kelly, with intent to commit a rape.--Twelve month's imprisonment and hard labour. James Dalton, for a similar assault on Mary Daly, was found guilty--Nine months' imprisonment and hard labour.

TUESDAY--Thomas Walsh was found guilty of assaulting the habitation of John Daly four years ago--Sentenced to be transported for seven years. John Heany and Elinor Heany (his wife) were acquitted of the charge of the wilful murder of James Ryan, near Golden, on the night of the first of June last. The prisoners were tried last Assizes, when the jury could not agree, and were accordingly discharged. The Jury after three minutes' deliberation this time, acquitted the prisoners. --

THE MAID OF ERIN.

The Maid of Erin will now preside over the passing parade from the most sacred patch of Republican ground in the town of Tipperary. The former site of the chemist shop and residence of P.J. Moloney and family at Church Street which was burned and destroyed by a terrorist unit of British forces, operating from the police station in January 1920. In the same Moloney home in October 1918 Richard Mulcahy presided over the election of the officers of the new South Tipperary Brigade of the Irish Volunteers. Sean Treacy, Dan Breen, Maurice Crowe were among those present and elected Brigade officers. In the General Election called in December 1918 P.J. Moloney was the Sinn Fein candidate and defeated highly respected Irish Party outgoing MP John Cullinane of Bansha with an impressive majority of votes.

P.J. Moloney was a native of Gurthdrum, Solohead and was 50 years of age in 1918. Long before his election to the first Dail Moloney was associated with the Irish Republican Brotherhood and other national movements. He was arrested in the roundup after the 1916 rising and imprisoned in Glasgow.

In 1918 P.J. Moloney was elected Chairman of Tipperary Town Council and a member of the County Council. He suffered imprisonment several times, police harassment and the hostility of pro British elements in Tipp Town.

P.J. and Ellen Moloney accepted the heartbreak of losing son Paddy killed with Sean

Duffy in April 1921. A special team of British trained assassins tracked them to Gurthdrum. The Truce of July 1921 followed by the Treaty of December 1921 and the treaty debates, in which P.J. Moloney TD said, "I refuse to choose between two hells. I will not vote for the Treaty." The Maid of Erin will rest easily in her new location which was a fountain of patriotic endeavor in the midst of a suppressive British power base of military, police and Empire lovers. Hopefully a new pride and self belief, that will focus on exploiting the vast potential of Tipperary Town and region has for economic development will now emerge.

This moving letter that the Commissioner of Immigration wrote in 1921 to his superior, the Secretary of Labor, reveals many progressive ideals. Note that the commissioner recommended moving the inspection process to the immigrant's place of origin, a change that came when the 1924 Quota Act went into effect....

October 5, 1921
Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary,

Complying with your direction...I am reciting some of the reforms that have been effected during my administration at Ellis Island.

On assuming the duties as Commissioner on June 1, 1920, I was determined to humanize such portion of the Immigration Service as might come under my direction. My whole administration has been directed along that line so far as consistent with the highest degree of efficiency and the proper enforcement of the Immigration Laws.

I directed my energies at the outset toward a physical clearing up of all buildings, grounds and equipment at this station and included in my efforts the steerage quarters of ships and the railroad stations...

I made my own observations and inspections of the island. I found a guard keeping watch at the...door. When I asked him why he did not keep the door open to let some air in to the immigrants, he said that they ask too many questions. I told him he should be thrown out in the Bay with a stone about his neck. When I opened the door, the hot, foul sultry air almost pushed me backward. There were several hundred immigrants in the room and seats for not more than fifty. Men, women and children were standing all day or sitting on the dirty floor...

In the dining room for the immigrants where we serve as many as 10,000 meals some days, there was not a drop of drinking water for the immigrants...They were as thirsty as wolves...

As a result of personal investigation and inspection of immigrant carrying steamships, a complete change for the better has been effected in the steerage quarters. Many of the boats were almost uninhabitable on account of the filth, lack of light and want of ordinary accommodations. It is true that the steerage of some of the ships is better than the first cabin of others, but many of the ships should never be allowed to stick their nose in a civilized port. Men and women using the same toilet rooms, no tables, immigrants sitting on the floor eating with a spoon out of buckets...no privacy whatever for women and children...

I found immigrants sleeping on the tiled floors without cover and without bedding. Hundreds of men, women and children would sleep all night in this way. I induced the Department to approve of purchasing 10,000 blankets from the War Department at cost, thus affording blankets for bedding and for covering the immigrants who are made to suffer the hardship of inadequate equipment...

I then supplied them with reading matter, games and other forms of amusement which helped them to while away what seemed to be an indeterminable detention...

I have arranged for moving picture shows for every other night on the big Registration floor. These pictures are constructive and educational in character with a film here and there of comedy. It is remarkable how the immigrants enter into the movies...

I have always believed in humane practices. If we sleep immigrants on cold tiled floors with covering, give them impure food, rob them, curse them and handle them worse than cattle, then they go out into the nation and practice what they have received here on the island. Ellis Island is not only the "gateway of the nation" but it is the nation's great kindergarten of Americanization, and what they receive on the island they will live out in the nation.

Americanization is not the work of pressure -- it is the work of patience. You can no more cram Americanization down the alien's throat than a minister can cram religion down our throats... Let the immigrant know that his work is appreciated, that this Government is his friend and that this country is his opportunity, then and then only will the foreigner make his best contribution to our American life and labor...

There is much to be done at Ellis Island yet. As you well know, it cannot all be done in a year's time. Dishonest employees who were exploiting aliens and their friends, taking money from them illegally, were eradicated from the service. Charges, where warranted, have been preferred and their cases referred to the Federal District Attorney for proper action. Fines and imprisonment have been imposed...

I do believe that our nation is committing a gross injustice for which some day it must render an account, in allowing these hundreds of thousands of people to sell all they have, sever all connections, come four thousand miles out of the heart of Europe and other countries, only to find after passing the Statue of Liberty that they must go back to the

country whence they came. Our inspection and examination should be conducted on the other side, thus saving thousands of people the suffering we see at this island daily which is indescribable and that would melt a heart of granite The last final day of assize will disclose no sadder scenes than separation and deportation is producing at this station. Examination on the other side is ten thousand times better than rejection on this side.

Every cordially and faithfully yours,
Signed: Commissioner

BRIEF HISTORY: The first people who settled in Ireland were hunters, probably from Scotland, who arrived in Co. Antrim c. 7000 BC. By 3000 BC tribes from the Mediterranean were building megalithic tombs all over Ireland which reveal a high degree of civilization. The most spectacular are the passage graves at Newgrange, Co. Meath, Carrowmore and Lough Crew, all of which can be visited. The National Museum in Dublin has a collection of masterpieces from this period: gold collars, torcs, dress fasteners and hair ornaments. The Celts arrived around 300 BC bringing their distinctive culture, laws and customs. The Irish language derives from a dialect of Celtic, and "The Tain" is an epic account of Celtic life at that time. In the 5th century ST. PATRICK brought Christianity from Britain, establishing monasteries which became not only centres of learning but in effect small towns. Places associated with Patrick include Slane, Co. Meath, where he lit a Paschal fire in de!
fiance of the Druids, Tara where he used the shamrock to convince the high king about the Trinity and Downpatrick where a crude slab marks his grave.

Irish monks produced a large number of beautifully illustrated manuscripts, among them the Books of Durrow, Armagh and Kells, which can be seen in Trinity College Dublin. The monasteries of Clonmacnoise, Glendalough and Kildare drew scholars from all over Europe. In turn Irish missionaries took education and religion to every corner of Europe. At the same time craftsmen were producing exquisite reliquaries, brooches, belts and personal adornments made of gold and studded with precious stones (see the Ardagh Chalice and Cross of Cong in the National Museum). This period is rightly known as the golden age.

The wealth of the monasteries and their towns attracted the Vikings, who swept in burning and killing. Distinctive round towers and bell towers were built as a refuge from them. Later the Vikings settled around the coast and founded towns such as Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Dublin . They were finally defeated by BRIAN BORU at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014.

On his death, inter-kingdom rivalry led to a century of chaos until the Normans arrived from England and brought order and prosperity. They were so well assimilated into Irish society that the English crown decided a reconquest was needed. Ulster put up fierce resistance under Hugh O'NEILL and Hugh O' DONNELL but they were finally defeated at the Battle of Kinsale in 1601. Their exile and that of the Gaelic aristocracy is known as the "flight of the earls." The systematic dispossession of the natives and settlement of

migrants from England and Scotland followed. This division of Protestant settler and native Catholic has had repercussions ever since.

The campaign of Oliver CROMWELL in Ireland is infamous and lives on in folk memory as the "curse of Cromwell." His approach to the Irish problem was drastic: the remaining lands were taken from their owners; those who could prove themselves loyal were exiled to Connacht, while others were put to death. JAMES II was deposed from the English throne for trying to impose Catholicism on the English by WILLIAM of ORANGE in 1688. William then defeated him at the Battle of the Boyne on 12 July 1690. This battle is celebrated each year as Orangeman's Day, a public holiday in Northern Ireland.

James was replaced by Patrick SARFIELD, and the war dragged on until the signing of the Treaty of Limerick, which was accompanied by the imposition of harsh penal laws. This oppression, coupled with grinding poverty and recurring food shortages, set the pattern for more than a century. A series of revolts at the end of the 18th century culminated with the French invasion of Killala, Co. Mayo. Although initially successful it was finally suppressed with great slaughter.

The Act of Union in 1800 abolished the Dublin parliament and removed power to London. Daniel O' CONNELL's election to Westminster (which, as a Catholic, he was forbidden to enter) led to the repeal of the more oppressive laws and to Catholic emancipation. A firm believer in non-violence, he came near to the repeal of the union but his final years were clouded by the Great Famine when nearly a million died and two million emigrated.

PARNELL became leader of the Home Rule Party in 1877, and, with GLADSTONE's support, a home rule bill nearly succeeded. Other leaders followed: Arthur GRIFFITH founded Sinn Fein as a non-violent movement and James LARKIN and James CONNOLLY became key people in the labour movement. In 1912 the Commons passed the home rule bill. Ireland was to have self-government after WWI.

There was no rejoicing among the Protestants in Ulster. They quickly armed themselves to fight to maintain the link with Britain. In Dublin a group of volunteers decided they could not wait for the end of the war, and began the Easter Rising of 1916. Although unsuccessful and condemned by most Irish people, the executing of its leaders changed public opinion. The Anglo-Irish war lasted from 1919 to 1921.

The Treaty of 1921 gave independence to 26 of the 32 counties: six of the Ulster counties remained under British rule with a parliament in Belfast. A sector of the Republican movement opposed this compromise and a bitter civil war followed, culminating in the death of Michael COLLINS, the young Cork man who masterminded the war of independence. WWII imposed great strains on the Free State (economically stagnant for many years) which stayed neutral. Sean LEMASS later adopted a more vigorous, expansionist economic policy which brought new prosperity and paved the way for Ireland's entry to the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1972. Today the Republic

of Ireland is a parliamentary democracy with a president as head of state.

March 7, 1836

On the 22d, a man named Riordan, driver of Mr. Massy of Tipperary was attacked on the lands of Grantstown by six men. Although a Clonmel paper (the CONSTITUTION) on Friday last stated that Riordan was shot dead, the above are the facts, as he is alive at the moment - CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

March 16, 1836

On Sunday the 20th of February, the parish priest of Roscrea issued the curse of bell, book and candle-light against a man named Dooly, his wife and several of their friends... thus are the unfortunate victims made outcasts and exiles from the very parish of their birth... Poor Dooly refused to pay the priest two guineas for marrying him, and had the manliness to get the ceremony performed by Rev. Mr. Crotty of Birr, who charged him only 5s... TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION.

Oct 10, 1838

(From the Tipperary Constitution) - At the Petty Sessions here yesterday, William Breen and Patrick Stapleton were sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and Eliz Breen to one month, and warrants were issued against Mary Maher and Michael Ryan for assaulting the police. The case is as follows - Cronin and Leary, two sub-constables were taking Breen to the Bridewell for intoxication... A large crowd collected and stone-throwing commenced. A man named Wallace entreated several persons to interfere then ran to the police barrack and gave alarm to constable Foote. A police constable from Roscrea named Michael Crimmin though called upon to assist, slunk away.

A few evenings past, a poor man named Brennan was going to see his son at the Fever Hospital and was robbed of his week's earnings, 5 s.

Thursday night, Johnson-street Clonmel presented a scene of riot and confusion. Drunken fellow were seen quarrelling and fighting.

(From the Nenagh Guardian) Oct. 4 To-day at Birdhill a man named Meehan was struck with a pitchfork. He was removed to his own place which is off from Killmastulla, in the Killaloe direction and not expected to live. The perpetrator of this outrage is Ryan from Annahoulty, and has absconded.

On the morning of the 2d instant, two deserters named John Falvey and Michael Flaherty, escaped from the Bridewell of Templemore.

A rockite notice was found posted on the door of Mr. Taylor in Garryard.

Messrs Taylor and Baul are conductors of the Dunally Silver Mines and were served with a notice about turning off Ryan early last month.

On Thursday last, Denis Salmon, in resisting the tolls, came behind Michael Reedy, tollman, and knocked him down.

Jan. 18, 1836

A peasant named Denis Brien was murdered near Mr. Langford's gate on Tuesday night last, as he was on his way home to Caparoo from Nenagh.

On Friday last, two men entered the house of Mr. M'Cutheon of Greenhaw, Tipperary and took therefrom a case of pistols. Mrs. M'Cutheon gave the alarm by shouting outside, her husband and workmen pursued the robbers and succeeded in arresting a well-known character named Blake.

July 18, 1836

On Thursday last as some men were weeding oats in a field near Kiltinan a dispute arose between two laborers. Michael Quane was killed. An inquest was held by Mathew Hill coroner. The deceased came by his death from a blow inflicted by John Johnson. TIPPERARY CONSTITUTION.

On Friday the 8th, eight clamps of turf were set on fire on the Sheehy Bog and totally consumed, the property of Henry Birch, esq.

In our journal of the 4th May last, we gave an account of the daring outrage at Kilcoleman near Nenagh, on the family of the Maloons, whereby the elder Maloon was killed. We now announce the apprehension of Peter and Patrick Brien, principals in this outrage. The arrest took place near Borrisoleigh and the Briens were identified by the wife and two sons of the deceased. We understand that the two Briens were on the "keeping" in the neighborhood of Ballywilliam for the beating of a butcher named Bourke in Borrisoleigh.

On the 7th, a thatched outhouse which adjoined the dwelling of James Carroll of Ballinahinch near Ballingarry was set on fire. On the same day the house of Widow Moylan, of Coolruss in the neighborhood of Ballingarry, five miles north of Borrisokane was also set on fire. On the 11th, the house of Bridget Glynn, alias Widow Grady at Killinafinch near Toomevara was set on fire and consumed.

On Sunday last, as Michael Fahy was piling up stones in a gap, on the lands of Ballincur near Silvermines, he was approached by an armed stranger who ordered him to give up possession of the lands whereon he stood. After some parley Fahy took to his heels and obtained shelter in a neighboring house belonging to John Collins. Fahy occupies the land that John and Thomas Neil, and a man named Ambrose Fife were ejected from by Lord Dunally - CLONMEL ADVERTISER.

The Blacksmith

Fogarty, the blacksmith, and his wife and son lived in Bansha. One November night a Traveller called to have his horse's shoes renewed. It was usual then for a blacksmith to put on a horse-shoe gratis if a Traveller happened to pass by his house having lost one. He made a shoe and put it on and the traveller continued his journey remarking to the blacksmith, would find himself paid in the morning, where-upon he [the blacksmith] found a gold shoe where he had left the old one the night before.

He told only his wife of his good fortune and they had the shoe melted down. This happened again, when the traveller called the following years, thus the smith amassed a fortune, but, his wife was not happy about the manner in which the wealth was got, She urged him to tell the parish priest about the traveller's visits, which eventually he agreed to do. The priest agreed to see him two weeks after he was told the story.

By this time the traveller was due to call again and the smith was becoming anxious. The priest told him to look carefully at the horses hind hooves, and if they are cloven to ask the man "Is it the North or South won?". When the traveller called, he wanted a foremost shoe, it was always a front shoe he wanted. While putting on the shoe the smith observed that the hind hooves were cloven. He said nothing, but, when he was finished he asked "Was it the North or South won, Sir?". The stranger savagely replied "The North won, and won for the last two consecutive years, and damn your informants." The stranger left in a hurry and the next morning there was only the old worn shoe on the floor. The traveller never called again."

July 9, 1838

On Sunday Sub-Constable Thomas Kelly and two of his comrades, went in search of a notorious deserter, named John Ryan, to the neighborhood of Latan, in the County Tipperary and apprehended him there disguised as an itinerant fiddler, in a country gig house... He was committed by Eyre Evans, Esq. Ryan was a deserter from the 85th and 12 months away from his regiment. On Wednesday last, Thomas Walsh of Glenstown, Waterford was proceeding to Kilmeadan when he passed a suspicious looking fellow.. An alarm of robbery was given by a country boy.... Walsh succeeded in capturing the man. The fellow gave his name as Thomas Fogarty of Nenagh. Fogarty had been in gaol before on a charge of highway-robbery.

Oct. 9, 1838

On the 22d ult., a farmer named Neill was waylaid and killed on his return from the fair of Emly.

About six weeks ago, a poor woman named Peggy Quinlisk of Cullehill, in the district of Borrisoleigh was struck by John Ryan (who has earned for himself the soubriquet of Bonaparte) she has since died. She had been scraping manure on the road-side and Ryan fancied she encroached upon his rights.

On Friday last Palliser Wayland, Esq., of Knockerville, near Cashel accompanied by his son and two bailiff proceeded to the lands of Moyne near Killinaule to collect rents and serve notice of ejection on John Cahill...

Wayland was accosted and threatened.

On Sunday last, John Nicks was waylaid on the road between Portroe and Ballina by two fellows named John Wilis and Pat Carey who assaulted him with stones. Wilis and Cleary were apprehended by Constable Sweeney and Sub-Constable Heny.

Yesterday, William and Catherine Dunne were brought to the Cashel infirmary

in consequence of being waylaid and beaten at Mill-town by John and Laurence Dwyer, John Maher and John Halloran, all of whom have absconded.

July 24, 1837

Assize Intelligence- Convictions for murder:

At the Tipperary assizes on Tuesday, Patrick Carroll, William Carrol, Martin Shanahan, James Carroll, and Edward Cane were given in charge for the wilful murder of John Lanigan at Fishmoynes on the 14th of February last. All prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged with the exception of William Carroll who was acquitted.

James Cormick was given in charge for the wilful murder of Thomas Ryan at Laginstown(?) in December last. Verdict, guilty, sentenced to be hanged.

Denis Hogan was indicted for robbing the house of Mr. Thomas Brereton at Rathurles on the 10th of Feb. last and putting John Brereton in fear.

Guilty, to be transported.

At the same assizes on Wed., a man named Peters was found guilty of an attack on Major Lidwell.

Daniel Ryan was acquitted of the murder of Patrick Ryan. Jeremiah Ryan and James Ryan pleaded guilty to the charge of.... (the rest illegible)

Oct 1, 1838

A return of some of the crimes committed in Tipperary in the years 1836 and 1837, for which Government rewards were offered and not claimed.

1836 - Murder of Mary Quirk; beating James Daly, of which he died; firing into Thomas Kearney's house; firing at Landy and Lonergan; firing at and wounding James Ryan; murder of Jeremiah Keogh; murder of James Egan; beating of Michael Quan, of which he died; murder of Daniel Ryan; murder of David Tobin; murder of William Reed; firing at James Burke; firing at Mr. Bagwell's house; beating of Michael Brunnock, of which he died; beating of R. Kenny, of which he died; striking of Michael Connors of which he died, firing of shots into the house of Rev. William Lloyd; homicide of R. Howard; murder of James Scanlan.

1837 - Murder of Patrick Guilfoyle; supposed murder of Thomas Ryan; beating J. Harigan, of which he died, beating of Thomas Gleeson, of which he died, beating of R. Brereton, of which he died, attempt to shoot Major Lidwell; homicide of David Ryan; murder of James Ryan; murder of private Gahagan, 13th Regiment; firing at James Hethrington; murder of Sub-constable Shea; murder of Denis Murphy; murder of John Mannix, murder of William Delany.

Oct. 17 1838

On Tuesday last a well-conducted woman named Margaret Cahill, who lived by the charter-school, Cashel was met at the house of a publican named James Kennedy of Ladyswell-street, by a man named Patrick Cunningham, who now rents the pike-gate which her brother formerly held. Cunningham induced her

to go to his barn to fill corn for the Clonmel market. The following morning Margaret Cahill was found dead in the old malt-house on the Cahir road, a half mile from Kennedy's public-house. Head-Constable Stack arrested Cunningham, who denied any knowledge of the transaction.

1854 Carden from Barnane

John Carden from Barnane, Templemore was a prominent landlord, magistrate and socialite in mid 19th century Tipperary. Eleanor Arbuthnot was a young lady from Elderslie, Surrey, England whose sister had married Captain the Honourable George Gough, eldest son of Field-Marshal Gough. The Gough residence in 1854 was at Rathronan, Clonmel. George and his wife had her two beautiful English sisters, Eleanor and Laura staying with them in the Summer of 1854.

John, who at that time was aged about 54, first met Eleanor at the residence of Mr. Bagwell, MP in Marlfield, Clonmel. He instantly fell in love with the lovely lady. In fact, he was besotted with her, following her to every social event in the County. At last he proposed but was refused. He believed however that she secretly loved him, but could not show her feelings because of the opposition of her family.

"Once this idea took possession of him, there was no displacing it. Trifles light as air were viewed as corroboration; a fancied glance as she passed him in the street, a flourish of her whip as she drove by him in the pony-phaeton, were embraced as so many signals that she really loved him, but was under restraint."

Eventually, he decided to abduct her and made the attempt after church service at Rathronan on Sunday 2nd July 1854. He engaged six men to assist him led by a man named Rainsberry. Eleanor was in a covered car accompanied by her sisters Laura and Mrs. Gough and a Miss Linden. Their coachman was James Dwyer. The six men forcefully stopped the car and cut the horse reins. However, they were resisted by Dwyer and two Gough employees, McGrath and Smithwich, who came on the scene. The ladies also resisted, none more daringly than Miss Linden. "Again and again she was flung to the ground by Mr. Carden; as often did she spring to her feet and clutch him by the throat, tore his hair by the handful, and pound his face till it bled anew."

"Help was now approaching; shouts were heard in the distance. The maddening thought forced itself on Mr. Carden that he had failed, and must fly. Not readily however, could he be got to realise the astounding fact. His attendants almost forced him into the carriage, and like an arrow from the bended bow, off it flew, two of the finest blood horses in all Munster

straining in the traces."

"Clonmel was the first to receive the alarm, and quickly Mr. Goold, the resident magistrate, Mr. Fosberry, the sub-inspector of police, and a strong party of constabulary were in full chase." "Mr. McCullagh, the sub-inspector (Cashel) with all the mounted officers of his force, soon took saddle and gave pursuit"

John Carden and his carriage were intercepted at Farney Bridge, three or four miles North of Holy Cross. "There were found on him a loaded six-barrelled revolver, a loaded double-barrelled pistol, a belt containing £315 in gold and English notes, a memorandum book, and a lady's lace veil." He also had a bag containing chloroform and smelling salts.

In the memorandum book he had written the following message to be given to a trusted agent:- "Lock the main gate; bully and baffle all pursuers; but don't endanger life. Lead pursuers to suspect that I'm shut up in the tower. Give a hint to Johnson to be a friend and mislead the pursuers. Do not forward my letters, but write yourself to St. James's, and protect the men who were with me."

The attempted abduction aroused great interest in the press both at home and abroad. The London Times in an article two days after the event said:- "For years past, no event of any political cast has created greater excitement than the adventurous attempt of the lord of Barnane to possess himself, by means beyond the pale of law, of a bride possessed of all the requisites, personal and pecuniary, which were but too frequently irresistible for the philosophy of the Celtic temperament"

"It became known that the measures Mr. Carden had concerted for the abduction of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot had occupied his attention for a long period, and had involved a considerable expenditure. He had it was stated, decided upon conveying her to the shore of Galway Bay (distant some fifty miles) (stet), where he had a steamer chartered for the purpose of taking her off to sea; relays of horses being placed along the entire route from Templemore to Galway. The vessel with steam was lying off the shore, and it was stated to be his intention to sail direct for London. These preparations cost him a sum of about £7,000."

On Thursday, the 27th July 1854, the Tipperary South Riding Assizes were opened in Clonmel by the Right Honourable Judge Ball. Hardly within the memory of the oldest inhabitant was there such a throng of the county families as filled the town upon that day; for the sensational trial of Mr. John Carden was to be the great item of the calendar. The Honourable George O'Callaghan, high sheriff, was in a state bordering on frenzy for several days previously. Ladies, young and old, and neuter, hunted him

remorselessly from post to pillar with unappeasable demands for admission tickets." They were devotees of "that poor Mr. Carden, dear soul, who had loved not wisely but too well"

Poor George had to feign illness and take to his bed. He let it be known that he had a combination of measles and whooping cough with a touch of scarlatina. All to no avail. They pursued him to his bedroom in their hunt for tickets.

His deputy, Sam Going, did not fare any better. He was harassed by the gentlemen who wanted to get " a glimpse of that lovely heroic girl." "Sure you can see her some other time" said Mr. Going. "The result of such observations on his part was his exclusion from society in the South Riding for several seasons afterwards"

"Old Judge Ball, grandly preceded by halberdiers and pikemen and trumpeters, and attended by the truly unhappy sheriff went down to the court house. The Honourable Cornwallis Maude, foreman of the grand jury, having listened to his lordship's opening address, retired with his brethren for a while. Soon they returned with a "true bill" against their long-time friend and fellow-magistrate" The jury acquitted John Carden on the charge of abduction, but found him guilty of the attempt to abduct."

"A third time, on the following Monday, he was put on trial for a felonious assault on Smithwick, the Rathronan herd. When the jury this time handed down a verdict of "not guilty", there was loud cheering in the court; the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. More astonishing was the fact that the crowd assembled outside the building - belonging to a class with whom Mr. Carden, as a landlord, was no great favourite - gave vent to like demonstrations"

"The judge, however, took a justly stern view of the facts, and sentenced Mr. Carden to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the county jail"

After serving his sentence, John continued his infatuation with Miss Arbuthnot. He followed her to Elderslie in Surrey. In October 1858 she was staying with her sister, now Lady Gough, at St. Helen's, near Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

A lady in the employ of John Carden approached the gatekeeper on several occasions enquiring about Eleanor's movements and offering money for assistance in getting an interview with her.

John Carden was again arrested and sent for trial in Kingstown(Dún Laoghaire). During the trial it emerged that John's female ambassador had

deceived him. "She had been formerly a domestic in the employ of Miss Arbuthnot's family, and recently saw her advantage in engaging as a housekeeper to Mr. Carden. She knew his weakness, and flattered it. She pretended to have interviews with Miss Eleanor and brought him cheering messages. In short, the magistrate saw that on this occasion Mr. Carden was very nearly "as much sinned against as sinning." "Nevertheless he deemed it prudent to bind him to the peace the space of one year - a requirement which he resignedly fulfilled."

"That year flew by, and many more, and still he trod his solitary path through life unshaken in the conviction that Eleanor Arbuthnot loved the man she publicly spurned. The fact that she never married another perhaps strengthened his hallucination. It is said that he more than once travelled secretly to Loughcooter to catch, unseen, one glimpse of her on the road, or in the grounds, and then returned as he went."

Sept. 8, 1828

The Magpies and the Black Hens - On Sunday last, upwards of 5,000 people assembled on the fair-green of Borrisoleigh. The leaders of each faction, Patrick Ryan, better known by the name Paddy Fotherig and Thomas Kelly, came forward and after embracing one another, walked round the fair-green arm and arm, followed by their respective parties, they unanimously resolved to live in peace and concord with each other. - LIMERICK EVENING POST.

On Sunday last large bodies of people, convened by special messengers, marched through the country to Ardmayle and Clonoulty, where there was a grand exhibition of the party-coloured mummers... Some of the party that came from Lowes-green and Knockgraffon, cried out for lights when they came into Cashel. Some of the public houses and the chandlers exhibited, at the word of command, a few candles. - CLONMEL HERALD.

May 9, 1833

A fatal duel took place on Saturday at Sallowfields, near Portobello between John Peter Weldon, Esq. and Henry Power White, Esq., the former gentleman of Molesworth St. , and the later of Golden-villa County Tipperary. Henry Power White was killed.

May 23, 1833

On Wed., Chief Constable Lieutenant Gun and a party of 70 infantry proceeded to the residence of Mr. P. F. O'Ryan at Ballycurreen, in order to collect tithes. O'Ryan is a zealous enemy to the tithe system. Police had often visited his house before but always found it barricaded. Gun directed the door to be forced. Mr. O'Ryan was arrested in his shirt and conveyed to the Clonmel gaol. A man named Hyland was also arrested after forcible entry to his house. Two gentlemen named Quinlan surrendered voluntarily, seeing that resistance was futile. All the wealthy defaulters in the parish of

Kilmmurry have already been arrested.

Jan 16, 1834

In the County Tipperary, the Poleens and Gows engaged in a fight at Two-mile-bridge near Clonmel. Two young men named Regan were injured, one has since died. A third man named Nugent, brother-in-law to the Regans was also injured.

On Friday, Mr. Flaherty, High Constable was returning to his residence at Clogheen with county cess money, when he was pounced on by a man who endeavored to seize his bridle. Flaherty escaped unharmed.

Apr. 8, 1834.

On Wed., a farmer named Morrisey was on his way home under the protection of the police, when they stopped at a Shabeen (a house for the sale of unlicensed whiskey) on the road-side near Ballough, in Tipperary. A man named Corbett was sitting inside and an altercation took place, one of the police named Corcoran killed Corbett. the policeman is now in the Clonmel gaol.

Emigration to Canada and the United States is going on to an immense extent from all the Irish seaports.

Birchip Advertiser (Vic.) 19 August 1892 Mr John RYAN On Sunday afternoon, at Birchip, passed away Mr. John Ryan, father of Mr. James Ryan., sen., who had retained that remarkable age of 95 years. He was born on the 20th May 1798, at Templeore, Co. Tipperary, at the period in the history of Ireland which forms one of the saddest of its records. "It was a season of tempests and troubles", of "burning cottages, tortured backs and frequent executions", when an army of 80,000 men were "let loose upon the country on the atrocious system of "free quarters", and the people were"exposed to every species of indignity, brutality and outrage" from the drunken troops and yeoantry. Its not remarkable then, that, living in such ties as these, when his religion was under a ban, he had reached the age of 12 before he was baptised. He arrived in this colony with his wife and family in the ship "MARCO POLO", and landed in Melbourne in 1841. He took up land at HEIDELBERG, near Melbourne, and thenceforward devoted his life to grazing and faring pursuits, residing for the greater portion of his time in the western district. About 11 years ago he took up residence with his son, Mr. Jas. Ryan in this district, with who he has remained until the time of his death. Previous to leaving Ireland, when he was about 25 years of age- that is, 70 years ago-he along with two brothers resolved to take the pledge from Father MATTHEW, at that time pursuing his mission in Cork. It is worthy to note that under no circumstances could the deceased be induced to break that pledge which he steadfastly observed till the end. When asked a brief while before he expired would he take a little spirits, he replied with a proud consciousness "seventy years". He possessed nearly all his faculties to the last, his hearing being slightly effected, and he could read the smallest print unaided by glasses. About five months ago he began to show signs of breaking up and was compelled to take to his bed. His family comprised

three sons and five daughters, of whom Mr James Ryan is the only surviving, except perhaps a younger brother in QUEENSLAND of whom traces have been lost for several years. The deceased leaves behind him about 50 grandchildren and a large number of great grandchildren. His remains were interred in the Watchem cemetery in the family grounds on Wednesday, the last tokens of respect and esteem in which he was held being evidenced by a cortege comprising about 50 vehicles and over 100 horsemen. The burial prayers were recited by Father DOYLE, assisted by Father REARDON, the former at the close making a passing reference to the good and edifying life which the deceased had led. Mr FIELDING, undertaker of Birchip carried out the funeral arrangements.

Irish Independant 1st November 1920

Night of Terror in Templemore For the second time within a few months Templemore has suffered from an outbreak by armed men who caused terrible havoc on Friday night. Two business establishments were burned to the ground, and nearly 70 others had their windows broken, while it is alleged jewelry and other goods were taken from some premises. Volleys of rifle fire accompanied the work of destruction. Police, including Black and Tans, rendered valuable help in preventing Friday night's conflagration from spreading, and they were thanked by the U.C. Many people were sheltered in the police barracks. Locally it is believed the outbreak was by way of reprisals for the attack in which 3 soldiers were killed and 5 wounded near Tipperary town on Thurs. The victims belonged to the Templemore garrison. Yesterday, Father KIELY, Canon WHITE and members of the U.C. interviewed the O.C. Col. DREW, who gave a guarantee that no further outbreak would occur. D.I. WALWOOD gave his word that so far as he and those under his charge could prevent a reoccurrence it would be done. The remains of the 3 soldiers killed in the ambush at Thomastown on Thursday, are still in Tipperary military hospital. It is expected they will be removed to England. The 5 soldiers wounded are said to be progressing favourably. BARRACKS CAPTURED, WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT Littleton police barracks, 4 miles from Thurles, was captured and destroyed yesterday afternoon without a shot being fired. The coup was carried out without casualties on either side. The raiders apparently taking the garrison by surprise and getting away with all the arms and ammunition. Intelligence of the raid was conveyed in Thurles by a policeman who carried on a bicycle minus his cap, belt and accouterments. Police and military reinforcement left Thurles for the scene. It was reported last night that houses in Littleton were on fire.

Irish Independant 2nd. Nov. 1920

TIPPERARY WRECKED SEQUEL TO THOMASTOWN AMBUSH Damage amounting to thousands of pounds was done by uniformed men in Tipperary town last Sunday night apparently as a reprisal for the ambushing of a military lorry at Thomastown on Thursday last, when three men were killed and five wounded. Men marched in from Templemore with band playing on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday evening about 7:30 a party of 15 or 20 men, armed with trench tools and sticks loaded with lead, set about wrecking business houses in the Main St. Most of the townspeople were at evening devotions. Shutters were smashed, and shops were entered and goods looted. Numbers of soldiers in the streets took no part in the proceedings and expressed indignation. An ex-military officer who remonstrated was told by one of the wreckers that they were getting some of their own back. At 8 o'clock an armoured car and a strong picket fully armed

arrived on the scene from the military barracks and restored order. The wrecking seemed to be quite indiscriminate, the heaviest suffered being Mr. Robert M. SEALE, a popular Protestant resident, in extensive business as a jeweler. The traders whose shops have been wrecked were visited by Col. WILSON and District Inspector GILOGHLEY, and estimate the damage done were asked for. The damaged houses were -- J. KISSANE, medical hall, looted, £350. A.J. DUFFNERS, jewelry, wrecked and looted, £2,000. R. SEALES, jewelry, wrecked and looted, £2,000. Bryan O'DONNELL, tobacco, wreck, looted, £200. Other premises, damage not estimated, were:-- K. COSTIGAN, hardware; P. HOGAN, licensed grocer; T. KERWICK, grocery; J. DOHERTY, stationery; J. CONWAY, drapery; P.J. MOLONEY, druggists; M. TYAN, tobacco; Miss BURKE, millinery; J. DALTON, machinery; P. McGARRY, L. HAYES, Messrs. RYAN, engineering; Davis St. The remains of Pvt. CRUMMY, one of the three men of the Northampton Regt. Killed in an ambush on a military lorry at Thomastown on Thursday, was interred in St. Michael's Cemetery yesterday with military honours. The deceased was a Catholic and a native of Nenagh. Very Rev. Mgr. RYAN, P.P. and Rev. M.S. RYAN accompanied the funeral and recited the burial service. The remains of the other two soldiers were brought on a Red Cross ambulance to Limerick Junction en route for England. Two constables were fired upon at Thomastown at 9:45 o'clock on Sunday night. Both escaped uninjured.

London Times

Oct. 6, 1840

Tuesday last a party of armed men went to the house of a comfortable farmer named Patrick Gavan in the parish of Uskana, within three miles of Borrisokane. They knocked down the aged man Gavan; Gavan's son, on going to assist his father was also knocked down and beaten. The assailants next went to the house of Joseph Kitchen at the other side of the road, a caretaker of Drimanure the property of Samuel Barry, jun., having broken in the door, they called for a light. Kitchen his wife and son were in bed. Kitchen was beaten and killed.

On the following day an inquest was held at Drimanure by James Carroll, coroner on the body of Joseph Kitchen. Sub-inspector Bracken was present. A jury was empanelled - Mary Kitchen was sworn. Stated that she and her husband were asleep and her son Patrick was also there...

The jury then adjourned across the road to the house of Patrick Gavan, where he and his son John were lying in their beds in a very dangerous state. The old man refused to be sworn. He said he was in a dying state and would not take an oath.

The wife, Honora Gavan, also refused to be sworn, it was not until she was ordered into custody by the police that she agreed to give her testimony.... My husband Pat was preparing for bed. I saw "a grove of men" rushing in and beating my husband. My husband got behind the press, my son John was knocked down... I swear I don't know any of the men. One of the men asked for the "IOU's" that my husband had, but the man was dragged away as the party left.

John Sheehan, police-constable deposed...

Captain Duff, resident magistrate, issued a reward of 100 pounds. NENAGH GUARDIAN.

EVICTIONS. 1850. The Limerick Reporter states that nineteen houses were levelled and 148 persons turned out roofless, last week, in a village called Ballagh, near Clonoulty, not far from Thurles.

April 15, 1788

IRELAND

Dublin, April 10. The following may be depended on:- A large bog, of 1500 acres, lying between Dundrum and the city Callie?? in the county of Tipperary, about twenty-two miles from Limerick, the centre of which towards the South gave way on Thursday the 27th of March last, at about twelve o'clock at noon and has been in motion ever since, at least until Wednesday se'nnight, when our correspondent had on that day, at the same hour gone to see its progress, and on the best calculation says, that the discharged body had then covered about 160 acres in length, and about 60 in breadth, carrying with it every tree, ditch and any other matter it had met with in its way, tearing large allie trees from their roots, and two or three cabins; it had then got on a small river leading to Golden River, near two miles from this bog, which had advanced its progress; there are several cracks in the opposite part of the bog, which lies adjacent to the estate of John Hyde, Esq. and has covered part of his ground. There had been two large ponds in the centre of the bog, supposed to be very deep, and it is imagined a body of water has got under the bog, which caused its motion.

April 17, 1788

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 12

"A letter from the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Cashel, to a merchant in this city, dated the 9th inst., after giving an account of the state of the bog of Monabugh (as particularly related in our last) concludes his narrative as follows:

"It is truly melancholy to see the poor people stripping their houses and removing their materials, their furniture, and their potatoes that were buried in the field to save them from destruction. Mr. Hyde, through whose ground it has bent its course, will lose between three and four hundred pounds per ann. To some parts of the country it will be of use, depositing a supply of firing, for which they were before distressed. Many are anxious for the fate of the bridges and mills on the Suir; but I think their fears are groundless, as it is of such a thin consistence, that as soon as it gets into a body of running water it must divide and be washed off. It carries in its stream islands of the upper surface of the bog, from one to three or four yards square. I will by and bye pay it another visit, as it was yesterday near a bridge, and I am eager to see whether

it will have any effect on it or not."

A WOMAN was brought up in custody before the Thurles Petty Sessions Court, on last Saturday, charged with having deserted her illegitimate child, and left it at the Thurles Workhouse gate. In consequence of having given herself up and claimed the child, she was let free ; at the same time the magistrates told her that if she lodged information against the father he would have to support the child in the workhouse ; but she declined doing so, giving as an excuse that she didn't know where the father was. She is now in the Thurles Workhouse. When a person of this kind refuses to lodge information against the putative father, is it not strange that there is no provision for the authorities to act upon? --Correspondent.

--The Cork Examiner, 25 September 1862

Ballymarsough Ambush

Written by Timothy Quillinan

"On the Dublin daily papers of March 2, 1921 a statement appeared....issued by the Government Information Bureau, Dublin Castle, to the effect that on the previous morning March 1, 1921, a party of rebels had been surprised by a patrol of the Lincoln Regiment at Kilross, about 4 miles west of Tipperary Town. Two rebels were killed and one rebel wounded and captured. It was also stated that a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition were found as well as plans for an ambush.

One might well ask what were the rebels doing at Kilross on the morning in question and how they allowed themselves to have been surprised by the British forces.

Having been present when the attack took place, I shall endeavour as far as my memory serves me to fill in the background of the whole affair, and give an account of my experiences on Tuesday March 1st, 1921.

Let me start with the background. In February, 1921 information was received from General Head Quarters in Dublin by the staff of the 3rd Tipperary Brigade that a troop train with 200 British soldiers would travel from Dublin to Cork on the 1st March 1921. It was decided that this train would be attacked and with this end in view the flying columns of the three Tipperary Brigades were collected in one body which amounted to approximately 120 men who were armed with rifles and had in addition two machine guns. It was arranged that the train would be attacked in the vicinity of Grange Crossing near Donohill, near Dan Breen's birth place. As an attack of this magnitude would presumably be audible for a considerable distance, there was a danger that it could be heard in Tipperary Town. In such circumstances, the British forces in Tipperary Town

would in all likelihood rush to the assistance of their fellow soldiers who were being attacked.

Now this is where the local companies such as Mount Bruis came in. Once the train attack commenced the local companies were supposed to block all roads leading from the Town and to ambush all British forces who attempted to pass or remove any road block.

A system of signaling was devised, a man on a hill at Donohill would signal with a flag and [the signal] would be picked up by another man on a hill at Solohead, who in turn signaled to a man on the hill of Shronell, who would relay the message to volunteer Johnie Tobin who was perched on the hill of Rathmoyle. Each of these observers were equipped with binoculars and flags. Similarly, signals would be transmitted to companies on the North and East of the Town.

"Mount Bruis Company of the Irish Volunteers was formed in 1917. Sean Treacy and Dan Breen were the two organizers who presided at its formation. Paddy Power Shrough [This has to be a nickname -Shrough] was elected Captain and I was elected Company Adjutant.

Our company, i.e. Mount Bruis, rendezvoused with Kilross Company at 8:30 AM on the morning of March 1 at Ballymarsough. We had about 30 men and half were armed with rifles, the balance had shot guns and miscellaneous other fire arms.

Lieutenant Con Power and Lieutenant Mick Carroll had received a dispatch from the Battalion Company Sean Duffy with explicit orders that the two companies assemble at a field north of Power's house Ballymarsough and on receipt of the flag signal that fighting had commenced at Donohill, divide into two columns, one to set up road blocks on the Shrough Moore-Abbey Road and the other on the Tipperary Kilross Road.

It was about 10 o'clock when it was decided to start drilling the men, perhaps the object of this was to warm them up because there was a decided chill in the air. As events turned out each and everyone of us got ample opportunity to heat up inside the next hour or so.

What we were unaware of was that at about 9:30 AM that morning, a detachment of British troops had left the military post in Galbally on bicycles and proceeded on the Moore-Abbey Road in the direction of Mount Bruis. The detachment consisted mostly of the Lincoln Regiment, a sprinkling of R.I.C. men and a few Black and Tans. The Mount Bruis Volunteers had been lured into a sense of false security by the absence of enemy raids for several months previously and it is not clear why the British had decided on this particular day of all days for their patrol.

However they arrived at Ballymarsough at the same time as our squad was being drilled and we must have been visible to them from the High Road. I happened to be standing about 30 yards on the Southern side of the body of men when a single shot rang out. At first I assumed it had been fired by one of our own men accidentally. On looking over at them, I saw them suddenly break and run for the ditch behind which they had spent the

last two hours. There was a pause of about 15 to 20 seconds, then there came a volley of between 20 and 30 shots together. It was quite apparent at this stage that we were under attack by the British and I too made tracks for the friendly cover of the ditch.

"The place was completely deserted. I took cover behind the ditch, opened my ammunition pouch and loaded my rifle. I opened fire in the general direction of the British, but they were keeping their heads down as well, it was almost impossible to see any of them. Finally, I spotted an R.I.C. man standing beside a tree near Power's house. I had a bang at him, it must have gone very close, he jumped behind the tree and I saw no more of him. Having no more ammunition and realizing that the continuation of a single handed rear guard against the enemy would be foolhardy, I decided I too would retreat. I ran to the eastern end of the field and as I turned the corner I found the 1st Lieutenant Con Power lying on the ditch behind a bush. He was badly wounded, he got a bullet in the thigh. Bill Power, a volunteer of the Kilross Company, was with him. All this time the rifle fire of the British was becoming heavier and heavier, in fact they fired at least 500-600 shots that day.

There was absolutely nothing we could do for Con Power, so I continued my retreat and told the Kilross man, he would be shot in Cork jail if he was captured and asked him to come with me. We had to cross an open field and climb a wooden gate while under heavy fire. About 400-500 yards away from us, we could see the main body of volunteers on the other side of the Kilross road making their way in the direction of Mooresfort, all the time we could hear the soldiers shouting and firing.

Suddenly two shots rang out behind us. Two British soldiers had caught up to us and were trying to pick us off. I could do nothing as I had no ammunition left. Power loaded and fired at the pair. he failed to hit them, but they turned tail and ran when they found they were under fire. We had finally shaken off our pursuers.

Next we spotted a Crossley Tender carrying about a dozen soldiers from Tipperary Barracks travelling towards Kilross. We quickly took cover. If they had seen us it is hard to guess what fate may have been ours.

Bill Power and I then parted company. He was going up to visit his uncle Mun Power who lived at Farnacliffe. I never met Bill Power again.

Later that afternoon, I heard the full extent of our Casualties. Volunteer Tommy Luby, an only child, just 18 years of age, had been shot through the stomach and was dead. Volunteer John Hayes of the Kilross Company had been hit on the throat and died that night. Con Power had been taken to the hospital in the military barracks and Dr. Dowling who attended him made sure he did not recover until after the Truce. The only other casualty was Tadhg Ryan who got a bullet in the arm; he recovered from the wound in a few weeks.

I think I have covered the whole tragic event as well as my memory serves me, even though it happened over 60 years ago and I am now over 86. I can see the whole thing in

my mind's eye as if it happened yesterday.

The troop train, it did not come at all!!!.

Mise Tadgh U Cuillinan

At the outbreak of the Civil War, much was expected by republicans of the IRA in Tipperary and in the main they were not disappointed. Unlike many other areas around Ireland, which retired into its safe areas after an initial burst of activity, the IRA here had the capabilities to bring the war to the enemy.

Despite the area's command structure being riven with personality clashes and a lack of communication, the IRA in County Tipperary were party to some of the most spectacular republican successes of the Civil War.

The volunteers of the Third Tipperary Brigade, Second Southern Division, under Commandant General Dinny Lacey were amongst the most active and, along with other Brigades, were involved in capture of the Free State held city of Waterford on 19 July 1922 as well as other towns in Counties Tipperary, Kilkenny and Waterford.

Dinny Lacey of Attybrack, County Tipperary, became a major thorn in the side of the Free Staters as he had been in Britain's side during the Tan War. He had been a Volunteer organiser in 1916, and a Gaelic League member, and he supervised munitions manufacturing prior to the Tan War. He gained a reputation as a fearless fighter and was involved in many of the ambushes and other military operations in Third Brigade area in 1920-21.

Following a successful offensive by Free Staters in August 1922, South Tipperary republicans regrouped with Lacey ordering the adoption of guerrilla tactics and the establishment of flying columns. Until then the fighting was characterised by open warfare on a larger scale - unlike much of the fighting during the Tan War - often involving several hundred Volunteers.

Many of the columns operated out of the area surrounding the Knockmealdown, Galtee and Comeragh mountain ranges from where they launched numerous ambushes. In December republicans recaptured Carrick-on-Suir, Callan, Thomastown, Mullinavat and several other towns in the area, once more gaining the area the reputation of being "a little republic of its own".

There was no effective move against republicans until Paddy O Connor took charge of the Free Staters in the South Tipperary area. Another Free State colonel in the area was a former colleague of Lacey's during the Tan War, Tommy Ryan.

Up to 1,000 Staters were drafted into the area from the garrisons in Cashel, Limerick, Cahir, Tipperary and Clonmel to try to make it a death trap for republicans.

It was around this time, according to Dan Breen, that an approach was made to Dinny Lacey by the neutral IRA Association to discuss a truce. It was for this discussion that Lacey and his column moved into Ballydavid in the Glen of Aherlow, on the night of 17 February.

Billeting in various houses in the locality, the Volunteers came under attack the next morning. Lacey had been staying in Roddy Ryan's Ashgrove house along with Captain Bill Allen and Commandant Paddy McDonagh. Under heavy fire Lacey and the others

made a dash from the house to escape the ever closing net. Paddy Mc Donagh was seriously injured in the ensuing gun battle and Dinny was mortally wounded. Dinny Lacey's death would have a serious demoralising effect within the IRA and a Free State report that "Lacey was the toughest leader which could be found in any part of Ireland" demonstrates the calibre of the leader the IRA lost that day. At the age of 33 Dinny Lacey died this week 75 years ago. His comrade Commandant Paddy McDonagh died the following day in Tipperary hospital.
Thursday 25th February 1998

ATTEMPT TO MURDER Feb. 19th 1824

TIPPERARY- We have to record one of the most diabolical attempts to murder, which has been committed for a number of years. The intended victim, in this instance, is Michael Hamerton, Esq. of the Co. Tipperary- a truly respectable and influential Gentleman, upwards of 70 years of age, a member of one of the most leading families in the county, and a brother-in-law of Sir William Meadows. Late on Monday night, five villains, with their faces blackened, entered Captain Hamerton's house by the only unbarred window-they placed a sentinel over the butler, who was in bed-the footman they obliged to go up stairs with them. Mr. Hamerton, on hearing the noise below, feeble as he was, took his pistols, and proceeded to the head of the back stairs, where the robbers had arrived before him. He then fired one of his pistols; the fire was returned- the footman was shot in the hip, it is uncertain whether or not by his master's pistol. The villains closed up the old Gentleman-when they overpowered, and literally smashed his skull to pieces with a plough iron. They then dragged him from the landing-place down stairs by the legs, at the bottom of which they left him weltering in his blood. The wounded footman contrived to alarm the neighbourhood, and thus prevented the plunder of the house-the assassins, however, took all the arms possessed by Mr. Hamerton, with them. Fourteen pieces of Mr. Hamerton's skull have been taken away; but the surgeons entertain no hope of saving his valuable life-his dissolution is hourly expected; nor is the footman likely to recover. Lord Donoughmore, Colonel Bagwell, and several other neighbouring Magistrates, are actively engaged in investigating this dreadful affair.

Wednesday, August 1, 1849

DARING OUTRAGE- GALLANT CONDUCT OF A FEMALE - On Sunday morning, the 22nd

inst., some persons called at the bed-room window of a farmer, named Gilbert Egan, residing near Lisduff, and desired him to get up that all of his property was stolen; upon which his wife got out of bed and opened the door; when four fellows fiercely rushed in, following her into the bed-room where her husband was asleep. One of them had two stones in his hands; and while he was in the act of lifting his hand to strike Egan, Mrs. Egan caught him by the breast, knocked

him down and took one of the stones from him. Another of the party then struck her with a large stick on the hands and shoulders, whereupon her husband jumped out of bed, seized the fellow by the throat and took the stick from him. Egan and his wife then armed themselves and beat the party out of the room, and while doing so, Egan received a severe cut in the temple which deprived him of strength. Nothing daunted, Mrs. Egan and two of her children encountered three of the ruffians in the kitchen, but in the struggle she and her children were severely assaulted. She called repeatedly to her servant boy, and a schoolmaster named Cleary, who were in the house, to come to her assistance and make prisoners of the party. This they very cowardly and disgracefully refused to do, alleging they were afraid of being killed! On leaving they told her to make her husband give up the land he had lately taken or they would give him a barbarous death. Two of the party have been arrested and identified and fully committed to Nenagh gaol. --Nenagh Guardian.

Saturday, 4th October 1867

FENIAN RESCUE IN MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, MONDAY- The twenty-one prisoners now charged with the murder of Police Sergeant Brett were brought from Bellevue Prison to the Manchester police court under a military escort. Mr. Robinson Fowler was the presiding magistrate. As on the preceding days, there were a large number of the city justices and several officers of the 8th Hussars and the 57th Regiment on the bench. Mr. Roberts again applied to the bench to have the handcuffs taken off the prisoners. Mr. Fowler declined to permit this on the same ground he assigned on Saturday. After a number of witnesses had been examined whose evidence was in great measure a corroboration of the facts previously published, Mr. Higgin intimated that as there was no evidence against Patrick Kelly, of Leitrim, he would withdraw the charge against him; and this prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Another scene ensued respecting the handcuffs of the prisoners Allen and Gould, who protested that they were not defended, and had not cross-examined any of the witnesses. Mr. Fowler intimated that they were represented by Mr. Roberts, but Mr. Roberts appeared to repudiate the responsibility. Eventually the magistrate repeated that he could not alter his decision respecting the handcuffs; and shortly afterwards the court adjourned until to-morrow.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY- This morning the twenty-two prisoners were escorted as before by a military guard from Albert-street station to the police court, and brought into court handcuffed in couples.

The first witness was Robert Hunter, a labourer. He said he was present when the policeman was shot. Saw Allen do it. Also saw John Martin, Larkin and

Michael Maguire. Martin and Maguire shouted out "Fire!" I saw Larking as he was running, and was there when he was caught.

Mr. Roberts cross-examined the witness severely as to whether he had not expressed a wish that the Fenians should be hanged. This he denied, but admitted that he had said he would hang Allen for what he saw him do.

Mr. Roberts- I suppose you think you will hang him. No, I don't.

Mr. Roberts- That is no doubt a great disappointment to you? I don't think I shall hang him.

Mr. Roberts-That makes you grin. Emphatically you are a bad one.

Mr. Fowler- Don't say that, Mr. Roberts. He has given his evidence very fairly.

Mr. Roberts- I know he has told a lie about hanging. He has expressed his opinion, and I shall express mine.

Charles Thomas, a plumber, who witnessed the affray, described several persons as taking part in it whom he did not recognise among the prisoners; he recognised Allen as the ringleader.

Mr. Roberts asked him what was his opinion of Fenianism.

Witness- I believe they are a lot who would upset the country and murder every one they came near who resisted them. They proved themselves to be so on the 18th of this month.

Mr. Roberts- I believe this man represents a great deal of the feeling that exists.

Ellen Cooper was next sworn. She said- I was in the van. I had been sent to the jail for robbery. I remember the van stopping in the archway. I heard pistols firing and stones throwing. There was a large flag stone on the top, pressing. There was a pistol fired through the ventilator beneath the driver's seat in front of the van and passed my bonnet. Two shots were afterwards fired through the door. Then there was stone-throwing, and a noise on top as if they were pressing a piece of flag through. There was swearing. I took hold of Brett and said, "Come away; you will be shot." He refused but put his hand to the trap-door. Some men outside were trying to force it open with stones. Brett turned his face to the door. A pistol was fired, Brett fell. I was next to the man shot on my knees. I was on my knees when the bullet passed my bonnet. I heard voices before Brett shot outside saying, "Let them out" several times. Brett never spoke. He kept his keys in his coat pocket. Six women were in the lobby; these had their hands on their faces making a great noise. There was a pistol fired through the door before the one that killed Brett. I took the keys from Brett's pocket, because Allen put the pistol to my face and said he would blow my brains out if I did not get the keys. I got them, and gave them through the trap-door. Allen unlocked the door and I was pulled out over Brett's body. I saw him on the road. I ran towards the police and stones were thrown to make us go another way.

Joseph Partington (a little boy) said- I was in the van, going to the Industrial School, Ardwick. I was sent to the school for taking a shilling from my master. I was locked up in one of the boxes with a man. I was on the

right-hand side, the third box from the horses. I remember the van stopping; I heard a pistol shot, and the van immediately stopped. I heard stones being thrown at the door, the sides, and the top of the van. I heard the women tell Brett to go away or else he would be shot. I heard some one ask Brett for the keys, who said he durst not deliver them up. I then heard another pistol go off. There was a ventilator in the box looking into the passage. I saw the women kneeling down and praying. I saw a man with a blue tie (Allen) come into the van. I could see him through the bars. He had a pale face. (Witness identified Allen in the court.) I heard him say "Where's Kelly?" A man in Baxter's box said, "He's here." He was then going to unlock Baxter's box when a man from the other side said, " He's here." Baxter's box was opposite him. I heard him try the keys. He tried two keys, and then a third, which unlocked the door. He then went to the other side, and unlocked another. When they got to the steps another pistol was fired. I saw two handcuffed men come out of the boxes which were unlocked.

Francis Armstrong said- I was in the lobby of the van on the 18th. Brett was inside. I remember the van stopping. There was a great noise-firing and shouting and breaking in at the top of the van. I was next but one to "Charley," that is Brett. When the trap-door was pushed in, and Charles tried to "keep it to." While trying to do so, they were breaking in the top with large pieces of stone. We cried for him to come away, or he would be killed. He would not come away, but still held the trap-door. He stood up and they fired through. They were firing at both sides of the van outside when Charley was shot. A man asked for the keys, or he said he would blow our brains out. One of the women handed the keys out, and the door was opened, and a man came in and pulled me out by the apron. It was the same man who asked for the keys, and who opened the door. I fell over Brett, and the man told me to get away or he would blow my brains out.

The court adjourned.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY- The defence of the men implicated in the recent Fenian rescue was resumed at the police court yesterday. The prisoners are twenty-four in number, Daniel Reddin, apprehended in Liverpool in Wednesday, being now added to the original batch. The examinations of witnesses lasted all day, and had not yet concluded when the court rose. In every instance the defence consisted in proving an alibi, which in some cases appear to be well grounded. Half a dozen workmen were called, who said that Bryan was at his work with them the whole day. Two or three witnesses said that Scally was working on a tailor's shop-board the whole of the day the outrage occurred, and evidence of a similar kind was given in some of the other cases.

The prisoner Gould, on being called upon to produce the witnesses, said he wished to make a few remarks.

Mr. Fowler said he already had his chance, and had not availed himself of it.

Gould then complained that he had been ironed to assist in his

identification.

Mr. Fowler said they could not re-open that question.

Gould said- I have an application to make. I want to call the parties who tore my clothes at Bellevue, and also the parties who chained my hands and feet and then left me all night.

Mr. Fowler- Give me the names of the witnesses.

Gould- It is the duty of the policemen and officers to get them.

Mr. Fowler- I have nothing to do with that.

Gould- This is not fair.

The prisoner M'Auliffe, separately charged with stabbing a policeman, was brought up and remanded for a week.

The prisoners were remanded till to-day.

On Saturday the investigation was resumed and brought to a close. After the examination of a number of witnesses for the defence, the prisoner Gould asked that the police inspector and superintendent should be called.

Andrew Drysdale, police-inspector, said, in reply to Gould- I was on duty at Albert-street Station when you were arrested. You were chained both at hands and feet. I do not know that you had them on all night. You had them on the next morning. I think you had them on when the witnesses were called to identify you. I believe all the prisoners were chained. (Allen- I was not.) I should think the chains would make you remarkable. All the men that were brought in with you were chained hands and feet, and as far as I know, the chains were left on all night.

John Gee, superintendent of police, was examined by the prisoner Gould and said- I was present at Albert-street Station when you were brought in. You were chained and the chains were left on all night. I was present next morning when the witness identified you. I have no doubt that the chains attracted attention, and that witnesses were more likely to notice you. I think people when they saw you chained would come to the very natural conclusion that you were a very dangerous character and had committed a great offence. You and another man were chained when we brought you to court.

The prisoner Gould said he wanted the principal warder from the Bellvue Prison to come forward to show why he (Gould) had been submitted to the indignity of being dressed in prison clothes. He submitted that this indignity had been put upon him because he was an American citizen. He was an American citizen- he was proud of being so- but he believed that it was in consequence of this that the indignities had been heaped upon him since his arrest.

The prisoner said he had some witnesses, but he would not call them at the present time.

Mr. Roberts said that there had been great difficulty in obtaining witnesses for the defence, but the bench, therefore, was not to suppose that there would not be witnesses called for the defence at their trial.

Mr. Fowler said- We have now come to the end of this inquiry. All the prisoners have been positively sworn to by the witnesses as having been present and taken an active part in the attack, which has been the subject of this

inquiry during the last eight days. Undoubtedly a prima facie case has been established against them. For many of them alibis have been called to prove that they were not at the place. It is a question for a jury, and not for us, to decide. The prisoners are therefore, committed to take their trial for "Wilful murder."

Mr. Cottingham applied that some of the prisoners might be admitted to bail.

Mr. Fowler said any application for bail must be made to the court above.

Mr. Roberts- Would your worships permit me to make an application with regard to the prisoners generally, and specifically for those for whom witnesses to prove alibis have been called. I believe, as with regard to these alibis, there are some who the prosecution itself, on inquiry into, would at once admit to the truthful- not that they are in reality more truthful than others.

Mr. Fowler- I am quite sure by the fair spirit which throughout the inquiry has marked the conduct of the prosecution, that if on inquiry they find that any one of the prisoners has been wrongfully committed, that there is no case for the prosecution against them, they will communicate with their solicitor, so as to enable him at once to apply for bail for them. I could not adjourn the case further, and the prisoners are now committed.

The court then adjourned.

The prisoners were afterwards all removed to the New Bailey Prison, under the usual military guard.

The Fenian Rising - Thurles

On the night of the rising [5/6 March 1867], the Annfield Fenians assembled at the mill of Kylecrew [Bourkes], where beneath the building a considerable quantity of pikes, some muskets & ammunition had been stored in preparation for coming struggle.

Arrangements had previously been made that Brig. Gen. John Gleeson & his brother Capt. Joseph, late of the American Army, should take command, but owing to some unforeseen circumstances, they were unable to keep their appointment. Somewhat disheartened & disappointed by their absence, a leader was eventually chosen from their ranks viz: Charles Bourke, son of the mill - owner (Pat Burke) [of Kyclerew near Gortkelly].

The first move was towards Gortkelly Castle, the residence of Mr. Andrew Ryan, where some old weapons in a buffet behind the dining room door including a heavy duck gun were seized upon.

They then proceeded towards Roskeen Police Barracks, which had some time previously been evacuated by the police force. On the way, a halt was made at a police pensioners (Clear's) house where arms were demanded & refused, whereupon the house was set on fire & quickly consumed.

On reaching the barracks, some hay & straw were procured, placed against the door & windows & set afire & in a short time the building was ablaze. Marching towards Clonmore, a halt was called at Riordan's public house [Ryan's in 1940] a few hundred yards from the Barracks. Riordan's brother-in-law happened to be on the premises & from an upper window indulged in some offence epithets towards the party, whereupon a member of the party raised his gun & shot Tracey in the head, as a result of which he died a few days later. Turning to a companion, the miscreant exclaimed "Well done Sheedy", thus endeavouring to fix the blame on an innocent man. At the following Assizes, Sheedy was tried & convicted & sentenced to 20 years penal servitude.

The Fenians next proceeded through Clonmore, where they called at the house of John Costello of Clonbeg, where wedding festivities were in full swing. The young men at the party were ordered out & compelled to shoulder pikes & this augmented, the party marched towards Borrisoleigh, which was reached early in the morning (via Annfield Bridge). [Cross of the Ragg, later Jack Callanan's].

Calling at Coroner O'Meara's house at the cross roads, arms were demanded & refused, but no violence was offered. Proceeding towards Dovea, the party reached the New Line, a few hundred yards from the police barracks & turned towards Drom. The Police were posted behind the wall dividing the road from the plot in front of the barrack with loaded rifles & bayonets fixed expecting an attack. From this position they could have opened fire on the Fenians, but fortunately refrained.

Expecting a junction with the Thurles contingent on the heights of Barnane, the Annfield Fenians passed through Drom (Connell's cross and Barnane Barracks from which the police fled to Templemore), & toiled up the mountain slope. Weary & hungry - no provision having been made in the way of a Commisariat, they arrived at the summit of Devil's Bit. Shortly after, a regiment from Templemore was observed marching up the mountain. A short consultation took place & the Fenians decided on dispersing, not however without firing a shot. A fiery individual of diminutive stature named Mickey Butler, loaded the old duck gun up to the muzzle with slugs, trained it on the approaching Redcoats & pulled the trigger. An explosion like a thunder clap followed, reverberating through the hills, but causing no damage to the enemy but the gunner owing to the recoil was sent sprawling in the heather. The Fenians dispersed rapidly & the soldiers on their arrival found a few pikes & short guns. The majority of the Annfield Fenians returned to their homes, some took to the hills and were never captured, while a few surrendered themselves to Mr. George Ryan of Inch, one of the local magistrates.

At the Nenagh assizes held in July 1867, a number of the Annfield Fenians were brought to trial.

Patk. Lahy was indicted for treason felony. Miss Mary Ryan of Gortkelly deposed that on Shrove Tuesday night, a large party came to her house & roused her up. They demanded arms. She went downstairs & opened the hall door but did not recognise any of the party. One of the men said, "I am Charles Bourke"; he wore a green sash. He went upstairs &

took away five guns, two pistols, & one rifle. He brought away her servant boy, Purcell. Purcell examined, said he saw Charles Bourke Pat. Bourke, John Bourke, Pat. Lahy, Pat. Butler & others go up stairs. John Darmody was called as a Crown witness but refused to give evidence a woman in the gallery shouting "Johnny, Johnny, if you say a word I will hang myself". Pat. Grady examined, corroborated the evidence of other witness, admitted on cross examination that he instigated Philip Hayes to shoot Mr. Gore Jones at Lisaroon some time previously, "I fired with Hayes from behind a ditch". Hayes is now undergoing 20 years penal servitude for the offence. Lahy was found guilty & sentenced to 5 years penal servitude.

John Butler of Mount Catherine, was next indicted & pleaded not guilty. After a prolonged trial, during which evidence was given of incriminating documents found in his possession, he was acquitted.

Wm. Bourke, a servant of Laurence Butler of Annfield, was found guilty & sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

Wm. Dunne of Clonmore, was convicted & sentenced to 3 months on evidence of Mrs. Costello of the Paddock, who alleged that he took her son.

Monday, March 15, 1824

(From the Clonmel Herald)

On Sunday the 29th ultimo, in consequence of information received of a murder being committed at Carrigeen, near Fethard, on the body of a man named John Hackett; that very efficient Chief of Police, with a mounted party of his men, repaired to the spot and succeeded in apprehending a young man named Ryan, who was charged with the murder, and has since been committed to the County gaol, under the Coroner's warrant, an inquest having been held on the body the following day, when a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against Mr. Ryan. The same day, after his return home, Mr. Morgan, aided by his son and the police under his command, dispersed a riotous and tumultuous mob, that assembled in Killen?ule and were pelting stones in every direction, and secured five of the principal rioters, who were since committed to the Cashel Bridewell, by that very active Magistrate Nathaniel Taylor, Esq. to await their trial under the Insurrection Act.

On the night of the same day, the above mentioned officer in pursuance of directions from F. Despard, Esq., Magistrate, after a night's severe fatigue, succeeded in apprehending three men for the burning of Walter Skehan's house, who were transmitted to the county gaol by Francis Despard, Nathaniel Taylor and Richard Millett, Esqrs.

On Tuesday evening last, a miler in the employment of Mr. Murray, of Clogheen, was robbed of a pound note and a few shillings in silver, at a place called Gapp, situate on the road from that town to Lumore, by two armed footpads, who subsequently attacked and robbed another poor man, named

Prendergast, of about two pounds; as also a third, from whom they took a few tenpennies.

From The Cork Examiner, 17 March 1863 -

SHERIFF'S COURT--YESTERDAY.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Mary Ahearn v. Nicholas Hennessy.

THIS case came before the Sub-Sheriff and a jury of ten for the purpose of having damages assessed, the facts being admitted.

The jury were:--J. W. Dyas, P. Gould, J. Banks, H. Haycroft, W. J. Thorley, D. Crowley, D. L. Stoker, D. Maynard, J. S. Forster, J. T. Clery.

Mr. W. O'Brien, instructed by Mr. White, solicitor, appeared as counsel for the plaintiff ; and Professor Barry, instructed by Mr. O'Halloran, for the defendant.

Mr. O'Brien stated the plaintiff's case. He said that the action was brought to recover damages for the breach of a promise of marriage made by the defendant to the plaintiff, but that as the facts of making the promise and its breach had been admitted by the other side, the case at that moment came before the jury merely to have the amount of damages assessed. To do this the tribunal he was addressing was fully empowered by law and their verdict, what ever it might be, would be final. As he had said, there was no controversy as to the facts, but as the amount of damages would mainly depend on the relative position of the parties, and the circumstances under which the promise had been made and broken, he would venture to give a short statement of the case. The plaintiff was a young lady of great accomplishments and high personal attractions, and was only 21 or 22 years of age. She was the eldest daughter of a gentleman now deceased, who had held a small property near Mallow, in this county, and who was much respected during his lifetime. Since his death his widow had married a Mr. Shinnor, who occupied the lands of Clanwilliam, near Charleville, in this county ; and the plaintiff, as well as her other children, resided there with her. The defendant was a neighbour of the plaintiff's. He was the eldest son of Mr. Wm. Ahearn [sic], a gentleman of large means, and at the time he made the promise, had reached the mature age of 36 or 38 years. He resided with his father, who was everywhere looked upon

as a person of independent means and good expectations. It appeared that the defendant had not had many opportunities of seeing the plaintiff before he contracted the engagement which he afterwards violated--indeed, he had only seen her once previous, but on that single occasion he was so struck with her appearance and demeanour that he seemed to have made up his mind without any hesitation. The fact of there being such a short acquaintance before the promise of marriage, was one which counsel thought ought to impress the jury very favourably as far as regarded the plaintiff, for it showed that there could not have been on her part the display of any of those innocent little artifices which even the best and most amiable of the sex sometimes use to stimulate the feeling of the cautious admirer (laughter). Mr. Hennessy it appeared wanted no incitement. Without waiting to make an acquaintance of the young lady herself, or to consult her tastes in a matter in which she had a not unimportant interest, he rather unexpectedly commenced his overtures by coming of an evening to her father's house, and making the startling announcement that he wanted a wife (laughter). So sudden was the announcement of his feelings that the plaintiff's family at first treated the matter as a joke, but he soon by his ardour convinced them that he was serious, and after some conversation, in which he gave details of his position and prospects, he was accepted. A day was appointed for the happy event to come off, and the defendant in the meantime was recognised as the accepted suitor of the young lady's hand ; but, unfortunately, when the day came, the man was wanting. The defendant had the marriage postponed, on the ground that he wanted to complete some arrangements, and for a while no objection was made by the plaintiff's family, but then the defendant began to discontinue his visits and it became plain that he was repenting of his engagement. Upon perceiving this, the plaintiff's step-father wrote to the defendant's father informing him of how the matter stood, denouncing the conduct of the defendant as ruffianly and unprincipled, and threatening him with a suit at law and a ducking in the horse pond. Old Mr. Hennessy in reply acknowledged that his son's conduct was improper, but as nothing was done beyond the acknowledgment the plaintiff was forced to bring this action. The damages were laid at £1,000, and counsel had no doubt that when the jury considered that the promise was the act of a man certainly old enough to know what he was doing, and that for the violation of it there was no excuse whatsoever, they would grant the full amount claimed.

At the conclusion of counsel's statement evidence was gone into.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shinnor, mother of the plaintiff, deposed that she knew the defendant ; she remembered the 5th August, the occasion on which he first came about her daughter ; his visit was rather unexpected as she had no knowledge of him previously ; he was asked to tea ; in the middle of tea he suddenly started up and said--"I suppose you all know what brought me here. I have been speaking to George (Mr. Shinnor) about it, and as he wont give me any assistance I must speak for myself. I came to get a wife. I don't want any money ;" witness did not say anything, as she considered the declaration rather extraordinary, but the defendant went on, without being asked, to describe his circumstances, stating that he was perfectly independent and free to enter on an engagement ; he was not given any answer at the time, further than that "Mary would suit him very well, as she knew something of farming" (laughter) ; nine or ten days afterwards he returned and made a formal proposal to the plaintiff in the garden ; the engagement was approved by witness and her husband, and was rather widely spoken of ; plaintiff once went with defendant to a flower show at Mallow ; the defendant often spoke of the engagement, and wished to have the marriage take place on the 21st October ; this was agreed to, but in the meantime he came and said the marriage could not take place so soon as he at first thought ; he said when spoken to that the reason of the delay was his wishing to buy the head-rent of his land, which was for sale, before he took a wife ; he said he had £3,000 to buy it with ; he also said that he wanted to get some land that was in his father's possession ; another delay then took place, and he began to discontinue his visits ; an attorney's letter was written to him ; he then ceased to come altogether ; the defendant was a young man of 35 or 36 years of age (laughter) ; he lived with his father, and he told witness that his father made him master of his house.

Cross-examined by Professor Barry--Could not say that I thought the defendant the greatest fool I ever met in my life (laughter) ; he did not talk as an educated man, but with ordinary intelligence ; I was much amused by his proposal ; we were all so ; he looks a little more than thirty-five I think ; I would not be surprised to hear that he was over forty ; Mr. Shinnor told me he was as old as himself (laughter) ; the young lady is only twenty-two.

Professor Barry--Oh, why his age is only double hers (laughter).

Cross-examination continued--The only romantic part took place between the 18th September and the 18th October ; I would not call the defendant a simpleton ; I would say he was rather cute (laughter).

To Mr. O'Brien--The defendant told me he had consulted his father.

Mr. Daniel Connellan examined, deposed that he met Mr. Hennessy in the month of October, at Mr. Shinno's [sic], and he appeared to be perfectly competent to manage his own affairs ; he even seemed a little 'cute.

Miss Frances Ahearn, sister of the plaintiff, deposed to the fact of the 21st October having been fixed for the marriage.

Mr. Connell, poor-rate collector for the union of Mallow, deposed that in 1862 the rating of part of the property held by the Hennessy family was altered from the name of Timothy Hennessy to Nicholas Hennessy ; it was now again to be altered to the name of Timothy Hennessy.

To Professor Barry--Nicholas Hennessy paid rates to me as a messenger ; I believe the reason of the change was to get rid of the income-tax under schedule B ; I believe the defendant is a man of shrewdness in a sense of the term.

To the Jury--I would consider him a safe man to send money by.

This having closed the case for the plaintiff, Professor Barry proceeded to address the jury for the defence. He reminded them that the sole question they had to determine was what pecuniary loss Miss Hennessy [sic] had sustained by reason of the breach of promise on the part of the defendant. He readily admitted that the violation of a promise of marriage was one of the most serious things which a jury could be called upon to consider, and he believed if the circumstances of the parties between whom such a contract was made were equal and suitable for an union, the amount of damages ought to be measured only by the ability of the defendant to pay them. But he would ask the jury was this a case such as the one he had suggested. It could be said that the young lady's affections had been engaged. Indeed, the declaration of the defendant appeared to be purely the result of spontaneous combustion, as unexpected as it was inexplicable, and there seemed to be very little reciprocity on the part of the plaintiff. The defendant was allowed roam where he wished without enquiry, and during the greater part of the engagement there seemed to be little care on the young lady's mind about him. He was afraid he should say, though it was not complimentary to his client, that the young lady was very little taken

with her suitor (laughter), and what was more, he was afraid she could not be blamed for it. The defendant seemed to have had very little sense, or personal attractions--he was not quite a young man--and upon the whole, he (counsel) thought the jury might safely felicitate the plaintiff on her escape. To think, therefore, that any injury had been inflicted on the young lady by this breach of promise was ridiculous. It was plain that the engagement was a matter of money all through, and now when it was shown that the defendant had as little money as sense, he thought the jury would say that the smallest coin in the realm would satisfy the justice of the case.

The following evidence was then given.

Mr. Henry Mannix said he knew the defendant for the last forty years ; the defendant had no property whatever, and was a person of weak intellect, having an unhappy facility of falling in love (laughter).

Witness was then cross-examined at some length by Mr. O'Brien as to the defendant's position and prospects.

Mr. William Hennessy, father of the defendant, deposed that his son was 42 years of age, and had no property whatever of his own ; he was not a strong minded young man, and a word he said could not be believed ; some matters of business were confided to him, but he only did mischief.

Cross examined by Mr. O'Brien--I never ordered the change in the rating ; Mr. O'Connell has explained the reason of the first change.

Timothy Hennessy, uncle to the defendant, gave evidence as to the state of his nephew's intellect and position similar to that of the previous witnesses. He did not consider him capable of managing any serious affairs.

One of the jury--Do you include matrimony in that (laughter).

Witness--Well, I would. The defendant had no title whatever to the land for which his name appears in the rate book, on account of his conduct he is not likely to succeed his father ; when I speak of his conduct I don't mean in this matter alone, but other actions have been threatened.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

Mr. O'Brien having summed up the case for the plaintiff, the Sub-Sheriff charged the jury.

They found for the plaintiff £200 damages and 6d. costs.

BALLINA CHRONICLE
Ballina, Mayo, Ireland
Wednesday, Sept 12, 1849

EXECUTION OF JOHN RYAN (JACK)- On Thursday John Ryan (Jack) convicted of the murder of Mary Brien, underwent the extreme penalty of the law for that offence in front of the county jail. Shortly before 12 o'clock a detachment of the 92nd Highlanders and a few dragoons, with the local constabulary force, arrived and took up a position in front of the jail; in a short time after the wretched culprit, accompanied by the Roman Catholic Clergyman, approached the fatal spot. The executioner having adjusted the rope, the bolt was withdrawn, and in a few minutes the unfortunate man ceased to exist. After hanging for the usual time, the body was taken in for interment within the precincts of the county jail.

EXECUTION OF THE CONVICT CORMACK- The unfortunate man Cormack, who was convicted at the last assizes for the murder of Miss Prendergast, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of our county jail on last Monday. There was a vast multitude present at the tragic scene, but the people exhibited a degree of perfect indifference on the occasion, which was rather surprising to those who are acquainted with the Celtic temperament, so remarkable for its outbursts of pity and passion-its grief and joy. There was scarcely a murmur from the assembled thousands until the unfortunate victim was launched into eternity, when a deep sudden grief arose with a muttered prayer, as the unnatural scene sent a thrill of horror through the vast mass of human beings that lined the street and bridge, under and opposite the "drop". He confessed his guilt.-- Galway Vindicator.

BRIEN'S EXECUTION- The unfortunate man whose earthly career will terminate on Friday, by the hand of the "headman" on the ignominious gallows, for the cruel, deliberate and unnatural murder of his wife, has at length confessed his guilt, having up to a few days past maintained a dogged silence on the subject. He has resigned himself to his fate, and is receiving with every appearance of great penitence the consolation of religion from the Roman Catholic chaplain of the prison.--Waterford Mail.

Wednesday, Sept 12, 1849

A COFFIN-MAKER'S BILL- James Meara, coffin-maker for the Nenagh union workhouse, on Thursday sent in a bill to the Nenagh board of guardians for 1130 coffins, furnished by him from the 25th of last March to the 25th of July!- just four months.--Liverpool Standard.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ABDUCTION- On Sunday night John O'Neill, charged with being the principal in the abduction of Miss Cleary, from her sister's house, at Toomevara, about six months ago, was arrested while in bed at his father's house, near Ballinaclough, by Constable Wallace, of the Killkeary station, and on Monday he was conveyed to our jail to abide his trial at the assizes for the offence. Three persons were sentenced at the last assizes to two years' imprisonment for aiding in the abduction--Nenagh Guardian.

Wednesday, Sept 19, 1849

EXECUTION OF JOHN TIERNEY

On yesterday at half-past twelve o'clock the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect on the scaffold in front of our county jail on the unfortunate culprit, John Tierney, who, with a respectable young man, named Harrington, was tried at the late assizes of Nenagh, for the murder of Burke, a tailor, who resided in Thurles, and appeared to have been of active habits and industriously followed his trade. At 12 o'clock a strong detachment of the 79th Highlanders, under command of Captain M'Call, together with Captain Hodgson, Lieut. Harrison, Ensign Boothby and Assistant Surgeon Fowler, drew up in a field opposite the drop; while 60 of the constabulary, under Mr. Sub.-Inspector O'Dell and Head Constable Hayes, were stationed in the area surrounding it. A few minutes after twelve, the Sub-Sheriff arrived with the death warrant, and the culprit at half-past 12 was led pinioned out of his cell, from which he walked to the scaffold with a firm step, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Spain, R.C.C. and holding in his right hand a crucifix, and in his left a handkerchief. He fervently and loudly repeated, "Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, have mercy on me!" The executioner, who was not in the least disguised, and who with the utmost sang froid and apathetic indifference gazed on the military, police and spectators underneath him, immediately made his appearance, placed the rope on the wretched man's neck, put on his head a white cap which he drew on his face, "Jack Ketch," whose undisguised appearance created much sensation and loud murmurs among those present, then drew the fatal bolt, and Tierney's existence in a few moments was at an end. In consequence of the rope either not being placed properly on his neck, or from its thickness, the unfortunate man suffered strangulation for two minutes during which time his body writhed and he plunged his legs. The knot came under his chin instead of being at the butt of the ear. After the body suspending the usual length of time, it was cut down, placed in a coffin, and interred in the burial ground of the jail. There were but few persons who witnessed the horrible and demoralizing spectacle, and who, we

regret to say, for the most part were composed of women, with children in their arms, and boys and girls. The following is the declaration:

"Nenagh Prison, Tuesday night, Sept. 11

"I most solemnly declare in the presence of God, before whom I am about to appear, that neither Patrick Bloomfield nor Philip Harrington had hand, act or part in the murder of Thomas Burke, of Graigue, in the parish of Drum, nor had they nor any other person any knowledge whatever of it. I declare and acknowledge that I committed that dreadful murder without the aid, presence, or assistance of any other person. May the Lord, in his infinite mercy, grant me pardon, which I have most earnestly implored every moment, night and day since my conviction.

"In the presence of Nicholas Power, Roman Catholic chaplain, Thomas Rock, governor; and James Going, head turnkey."

his

"John x Tierney"

mark

, Monday, April 5, 1824

TIPPERARY ASSIZES

Trial of a Policeman for the Murder of William Myers.

Thomas Toole, a policeman, was put to the bar, charged with the murder of William Myers, at Synone, beyond Cashel, on the 5th of February last.

The witness for the prosecution, James Myers, sworn that while sitting with his family at supper on the above night, a report of a shot was heard, on which his brother (deceased) and the rest of his family rose from their seats; the deceased and another brother went to the door, which they opened; the prisoner, who stood four or five yards from it with a gun in his hand, asked if the shot had been fired out of that house, which was answered in the negative by the deceased; no sooner had he given this answer than the prisoner fired in an shot him through the eyes, when he immediately fell and expired; another brother, who was standing by deceased, was also wounded; saw prisoner plainly; is positive he was the person who fired in! a comrade of prisoner, named Burke, then went into the house; prisoner did not; witness heard that Burke's gun had gone off on the road; was positive no shot had been fired from his house that night, nor were any of this family out of it for an hour before the report of the shot that was heard.

The remainder of the evidence was corroboratory of the principal witness.

The case having closed here.

The Judge briefly charged the Jury, in the course of which he stated that the case, if not a premeditated murder, was a manslaughter of a bad description.

The Jury, after having deliberated for some time in the room, returned a verdict of Guilty-Death.

Michael Duggan, corporal 84th Regt. for violating a child under eight years

of age, on Templemore, was put to the bar. This case, revolting to humanity and delicacy, was proved against the wretch. The capital charge was not sustained. He was found guilty on the minor count.

James Doheny, was indicted for the murder of John Carrol.- Acquitted.

Nenagh Guardian

published: Nenagh. Co Tipperary.

edition date: Feb 16th 1839

"A few days ago, a cow was observed by its owner to be sunk in a hole in a field, in the suburban part of the city of Cashel, from which she could not extricate her hind legs. He procured the assistance of some friends, who succeeded in clearing the mould from about her, and relieving the cow from her situation. While digging the earth with a spade, the mouth of a cavity was discovered, which, on being sounded, proved to be between forty and fifty feet deep; a ladder having been procured, several persons descended, and on exploring the place, discovered three arched passages: one leading towards Cashel, another towards Kilsoben, and the third in another direction, strongly barricaded by a metal door, supported on two stone piers: the vaults are all beautifully arched. The door we suppose will be forced in, in order to see where it elads to, and from the situation of the ancient city of Cashel, we should not be surprised if this new discovery be found to rival the already wel!

I explored and extensive Kingstown Cave, which is situate between Cashire and Mitchelstown."

Monday, April 12, 1824

ANOTHER MAN SHOT BY THE POLICE!

We sincerely regret to have to state that melancholy occurrence took place on Sunday night at Lismorta, in the neighbourhood of Killenaule. A man of the name of Mathew Hoolahan, in endeavouring to escape from the Police, who were in search of him, was shot dead. The circumstances of the melancholy case are these:- Hoolahan, in consequence of having informations sworn against certain concerned in the burning of Skehan's house, had placed himself under the protection of F. Despart, Esq., the Magistrate before whom he lodged these informations. Afraid to come forward to prosecute, he made his escape before the last Assizes; since which period the Police have been in search of him. On Sunday night last, by the direction of Mr. Miller, the Police went to a farmer's house where Mr. Miller suspected Hoolahan was concealed. When they entered the House, in which there was no light, they inquired of the owner if there were any strangers within, and were informed that there was no stranger there.- Hearing some persons breathe near the door, one of the Police, the elder Talbot, directed his steps to the place, when he received a blow on the head, on which he cried out to his son, David Talbot, (another of the Police) to watch the

door, as some person was escaping. The younger Talbot immediately came to the door, when he met the deceased with a slane in his hand, endeavouring to escape, and beat down every person that should oppose him. For some time David Talbot parried with his gun the thrusts made at him, but, unfortunately for the scuffle the gun accidentally [sic] went off, and the assailant lost his life. On Monday morning, that very efficient and worthy Magistrate, N. Taylor, Esq. ordered an inquest to be held-the verdict returned was- "That the deceased came by his death in consequence of a shot fired by David Talbot, aided and assisted by the elder Talbot, and two of the Police." So satisfied are the Magistrates that attended the inquisition, of circumstances quite favourable to Talbot, who has been a very proper, quiet, well-conducted young man, that they have applied to Government for permission to bail him and the rest of the Police. It is rather curious that the prisoner, the younger Talbot, was the only evidence against himself; and that the other Policemen, and the inmates of the home, were ignorant of the facts of the case.--Clonmel Herald.

THE CONNAUGHT JOURNAL

Galway, Thursday, May 3, 1824

SHIPWRECK. Wexford

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting particulars of the loss of the schooner Lively Kate, of Ballybriggan. This vessel sailed from Limerick on the 2d or 3d instant for Belfast, with a cargo of wheat and barley. On the 6th when off the Blaskets, the master, H. Lowther, was struck by a sea and carried overboard. Every exertion made to save him was fruitless. In consequence of this melancholy occurrence she put into Kilrush, where another Master was appointed, and, on the 8th instant, she again put to sea, but meeting with heavy and contrary gales, was obliged to take shelter in the harbour of Youghal. From there she sailed on the morning of the 13th instant, with a fair wind. Nothing particular occurred till about one o'clock, when in consequence of the wind dying away, and the tide running to leeward, she was driven on the Great Saltee Island. The Master and crew would, in all probability, have abated the fate of the former Master, were it not for the courage and humanity of John Parle, (a farmer who resides on the island,) and succeeded in bringing them from the vessel, when the sea was making a free passage over her. The Master, Daniel M'Mahon, assigned the wreck and cargo to S. Boxwell, Esq. (the proprietor of the island) who, by exertions the most active and unwearied, saved the greater part of the cargo, including several packages, the property of private gentlemen. We understand the vessel has become a total wreck. -- Wexford Herald

BALLINA CHRONICLE

Ballina, Mayo, Ireland

Wednesday, November 7, 1849

REMOVAL OF THE BARRICADES BY TWO PRIESTS!- OPENING OF THE
CHAPEL DOORS!!- THE

MILITARY AND THE POLICE CALLED OUT!!!

The 31st of October, 1849, will henceforward be a memorable day in Nenagh, for no doubt one of the most singular circumstances that ever took place in this town, or perhaps in any other civilized country, occurred on Wednesday morning. So cautiously was everything done by the authorities, that all parties were completely taken by surprise. Soon after five o'clock this morning one hundred of the constabulary commanded by Charles G. O'Dell, Esq., S.L. and Head Constable Hayes, took up their positions in the lane leading to the chapel and at the Barrack street entrance, a strong body of police was stationed. At six o'clock the marching down Summer-hill of a large body of the 79th Highlanders, consisting of over 100 men, commanded by Major Ferguson, together with Capt. M'Call and Lieut. Harrison, showed that something decided was contemplated. They were accompanied by M.B. Plunkett, Esq., R.M., and the Rev. Messrs. Kenny and Bowler. On arriving opposite Chapel-lane, the military were extended in open column at either side along Castle-street. Sentries were also judiciously posted, in fact, every caution and all military skill were observed, as if the town were about being besieged. The morning was fine, but there was that chilliness in the air generally felt at this season of the year-but the hardy Highlander, with kilt and philabeg, seemed as indifferent to the cold as a Laplander. Everything being secured, the Rev. Thomas Kenny, P.P. at Nenagh, and the Rev. Mr. Bowles, C.C. of Nenagh, each rev. gentleman armed with a formidable crow bar in one hand, and a stone hammer in the other, proceeded toward the doors, and commenced demolishing the barricades; and after some time the stone and mortar of the Nenagh beligerents gave way before the reverend labourers! but the doors being so firmly nailed, they could not force them open. They pulled out the window of the sacristy, in through which they went, and took possession of the interior of the chapel. They quickly commenced to make the onslaught on the principal door, which, after some laborious exertion, they opened drawing out the immense nails by which it was held fast, and Mr. Kenny took possession of the chapel. At nine o'clock the military were withdrawn but a large body of police remained in and about the chapel during the day. An apprentice boy belonging to the Vindicator office, was sent out to give the alarm but was arrested by the police, and taken into custody.- After a short time, however, he was liberated, and so the matter ends for the present.

A body of constabulary was placed around the chapel bell for the purpose of preventing any person from ringing it, and cause the alarm to be given; but in a short time it was made known that the chapel was about being forced open, and some of the inhabitants went about shouting out:-"Fire, fire! The chapel is on fire!" This had the desired effect; for a large number of persons immediately assembled at the approaches to the chapel, further than which they would not be permitted to go. They endeavoured to force their way; but the police prevented them doing so, whereupon they armed themselves with stones, and said they would face the constabulary with pike and pitchfork, &c. hand to hand. Mr. O'Dell and Head Constable Hayes peaceably remonstrated with them, pointing out to them the dangerous consequence of such an illegal proceeding, and telling them that they

were to perform their duty, from which they would not flinch. The mob then desisted.

Fathers Kenny and Bowles were vociferously yelled, groaned and hooted. Angry expressions were uttered against them; startling menaces were held forth; they were loudly denounced and bitter invectives were hurled at them as they coolly and calmly held prostrate the barriers to the doorways. They were designated "cutthroat priests", "Judases," "government men," who tried to pawn themselves on the people at the point of the bayonet." Were it not for the presence of the police, and the protection which they afforded to the reverend gentlemen, it is probable that the mob who were awfully excited, would have assaulted them. Some persons who were drunk and disorderly were arrested and confined for a few hours. One of the party had a leaded pistol in his possession.

It may not be amiss here to state that there is an act of parliament on the reign of James still unrepealed which constitutes a felony of the highest class the closing up of any place of public worship to prevent religious ceremonies being celebrated therein, and the offence is punishable with death!--Nenagh Guardian
1824.

CLONMEL, JUNE 30 - On Friday morning last, two sons of Mr. Fogarty, of Borrisoleigh, went with a party to make a distress on lands in the neighbourhood of Templemore, when they were resisted by Jas. Gorman, the owner of the cattle, who, it seems, was served with a notice not to pay the rents to Mr. Fogarty. In the affray that ensued, we regret to state that one man was shot dead by Phillip Fogarty, who, on seeing him run with a pitchfork at his brother, fired the fatal shot. William Fogarty lies dangerously ill from a wound he received, and in the opinion of the Surgeon who is attending him, cannot be removed to the county gaol, where his brother had been sent. Several on both sides are severely wounded. It is reported that the mother of the unhappy man that lost his life, has become insane. The deceased has left a young wife, en famille, and two children. Two assistants of the Fogartys are also committed to the county gaol.

April 19 1798
Clonmel, April 7.

Andrew Phelan of Annicarty, charged with being an United Irishman, and having an Officer's Commission in the Barony of Kilnemana(?), has been committed to the County Jail.

Also Committed to the County Jail, Thomas Tynan, Michael Tynan, Michael Purcell, and Wm. Purcell, charged with burglariously entering the house of Thomas Fogarty of Drom on the 28th of March last and taking thereout cash and several articles of value.

Aug 3 1823

Clonmel Record Court

Action brought by plaintiff, Patrick Carroll against Richard Falkiner, defendant, for false imprisonment.

... Plaintiff became possessed of the bill of Mr. Charles Walsh of Walsh-Park which he passed to a Mr. Madden; the bill was dishonored and a writ was sent down to plaintiff to have served on Mr. Walsh. The attempt to serve the writ was repulsed.. . Plaintiff went to Mr. Dexter and desired him to take the three police stationed at Carrigahorig to effect an arrest... Once at Walsh-park, defendant, who was then in the house, called on the plaintiff to remove his hat which plaintiff refused to do; this so angered the defendant that he declared he would commit them all under the Insurrection Act, and gave the constable the following committal: "To wit - You are hereby directed to take the bodies of the following persons: - Pat Carroll, of Birr; William Meara and Michael Carroll, of Firmount; Thomas Hemsworth of Lorha, and John Meara of Cloren,... for coming in a riotous and disorderly manner to the house of Mr. Walsh of Walsh-park. I command you, in his Majesty's name, to commit the above named parties to gaol, to stand their trial at Nenagh under the Insurrection Act. Given under my hand this 28th Nov. 1822" - Richard Falkiner. "To John M'Culloch and the police". The reading of this committal excited considerable laughter in the court.

BALLINA CHRONICLE

Ballina, Mayo, Ireland

Wednesday, November 7, 1849

REMOVAL OF THE BARRICADES BY TWO PRIESTS!- OPENING OF THE CHAPEL DOORS!!- THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE CALLED OUT!!!

The 31st of October, 1849, will henceforward be a memorable day in Nenagh, for no doubt one of the most singular circumstances that ever took place in this town, or perhaps in any other civilized country, occurred on Wednesday morning. So cautiously was everything done by the authorities, that all parties were completely taken by surprise. Soon after five o'clock this morning one hundred of the constabulary commanded by Charles G. O'Dell, Esq., S.L. and Head Constable Hayes, took up their positions in the lane leading to the chapel and at the Barrack street entrance, a strong body of police was stationed. At six o'clock the marching down Summer-hill of a large body of the 79th Highlanders, consisting of over 100 men, commanded by Major Ferguson, together with Capt. M'Call and Lieut. Harrison, showed that something decided was contemplated. They were accompanied by M.B. Plunkett, Esq., R.M., and the Rev. Messrs. Kenny and Bowler. On arriving opposite Chapel-lane, the military were extended in open column at either side along Castle-street. Sentries were also judiciously posted, in fact, every caution and all military skill were observed, as if the town were about being besieged. The morning was fine, but there was that

chilliness in the air generally felt at this season of the year-but the hardy Highlander, with kilt and philabeg, seemed as indifferent to the cold as a Laplander. Everything being secured, the Rev. Thomas Kenny, P.P. at Nenagh, and the Rev. Mr. Bowles, C.C. of Nenagh, each rev. gentleman armed with a formidable crow bar in one hand, and a stone hammer in the other, proceeded toward the doors, and commenced demolishing the barricades; and after some time the stone and mortar of the Nenagh beligerents gave way before the reverend labourers! but the doors being so firmly nailed, they could not force them open. They pulled out the window of the sacristy, in through which they went, and took possession of the interior of the chapel. They quickly commenced to make the onslaught on the principal door, which, after some laborious exertion, they opened drawing out the immense nails by which it was held fast, and Mr. Kenny took possession of the chapel. At nine o'clock the military were withdrawn but a large body of police remained in and about the chapel during the day. An apprentice boy belonging to the Vindicator office, was sent out to give the alarm but was arrested by the police, and taken into custody.- After a short time, however, he was liberated, and so the matter ends for the present.

A body of constabulary was placed around the chapel bell for the purpose of preventing any person from ringing it, and cause the alarm to be given; but in a short time it was made known that the chapel was about being forced open, and some of the inhabitants went about shouting out:-"Fire, fire! The chapel is on fire!" This had the desired effect; for a large number of persons immediately assembled at the approaches to the chapel, further than which they would not be permitted to go. They endeavoured to force their way; but the police prevented them doing so, whereupon they armed themselves with stones, and said they would face the constabulary with pike and pitchfork, &c. hand to hand. Mr. O'Dell and Head Constable Hayes peaceably remonstrated with them, pointing out to them the dangerous consequence of such an illegal proceeding, and telling them that they were to perform their duty, from which they would not flinch. The mob then desisted.

Fathers Kenny and Bowles were vociferously yelled, groaned and hooted. Angry expressions were uttered against them; startling menaces were held forth; they were loudly denounced and bitter invectives were hurled at them as they coolly and calmly held prostrate the barriers to the doorways. They were designated "cutthroat priests", "Judases," "government men," who tried to pawn themselves on the people at the point of the bayonet." Were it not for the presence of the police, and the protection which they afforded to the reverend gentlemen, it is probable that the mob who were awfully excited, would have assaulted them. Some persons who were drunk and disorderly were arrested and confined for a few hours. One of the party had a leaded pistol in his possession.

It may not be amiss here to state that there is an act of parliament on the reign of James still unrepealed which constitutes a felony of the highest class the closing up of any place of public worship to prevent religious ceremonies being celebrated therein, and the offence is punishable with death!--Nenagh

Guardian.

Monday, August 23, 1824

TIPPERARY ASSIZES

Conviction of William and Darby Maher for the Murder and Burning of the Sheas.

CLONMEL, AUGUST 18 - Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, the trial of William and Darby Maher, for the burning and murder of the Sheas, commenced. It lasted till after nine at night, when the Jury retired. After deliberating for an hour and five minutes in their Jury room, they returned a verdict of guilty against both of those guilty and most unfortunate men. The Lord Chief Justice addressed them in language at once calculated to bring them to a sense of their enormous guilt, by alarming their guilty fears; and of exciting hope of mercy, by pointing them to a most merciful Redeemer, who is ever willing to grant that mercy which they refused or did not show in the victims of their horrid crime - they are to be hanged on Thursday next in this Town, and their bodies to be given over for dissection. [Herald.

David Talbot, a police constable, for the murder of Mathew Houlihan, at Mortletstown, last April. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was to have prosecuted persons at the last Spring Assizes for the burning of Sheehan's house at St. Johnstown, near Killenaule; he, however, did not come forward on that occasion, on which the men were discharged. Some time after, from the doubtful character of Houlihan, the police of that neighbourhood had received orders to visit his house frequently, in order, if found absent, to have him prosecuted under the Insurrection Act. On the night of the 3d of April, a party of the police, consisting of the prisoner, his father, William Talbot, and another, came to Houlihan's house, and while they were demanding a candle to be lighted, the deceased endeavoured to escape through the door at which young Talbot was stationed; old Talbot, who was inside, perceiving him, called to the son to stop him; but as deceased had got some distance outside the door, the prisoner, David Talbot, fired, and immediately exclaimed, "Whoever he is, I have done his business."

The prisoner received an excellent character from three Gentlemen of the highest respectability.

The Learned Judge summed up the evidence; and the Jury, after half an hour's absence, returned a verdict of "Guilty of Murder."

The Judge rose under very considerable emotion and said - "You, David Talbot, have been indicted under one of the heavier charges that can affect a human being- you have been indicted for the wilful murder of your fellow-creature." His Lordship sentenced the prisoner, then ordered him for execution on the Monday following.

The prisoner was recommended to mercy by the Jury - he was respited for ten

days.

BRUTAL MURDERS IN TIPPERARY

The following is from the correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press, the Radical journal of that county:--

"Cashel, Sept. 8, 1838.

"Sir,--I am grieved to have to inform you that the peace and happiness which so generally reigned over this district these months past was last night disturbed and woefully broken by the commission of two murders committed on the same line of road leading from this town, and at different hours. The ill-fated and unhappy victims of revenge, blended with intoxication, were Toby Bourke, of Garnacarty, near this town, and William Ahern, of Drishane, three miles distant. They were both married, and left large families to deplore their loss. Bourke was brutally murdered convenient to Rosanna, in the suburbs of this town, and William Ahern met the same fate at the hill of Grenane ; stones were the deadly weapons used in each case. I refrain for the present, for prudential reasons, from mentioning the names of the persons implicated in these barbarous murders, but I have no doubt that the perpetrators will be brought to justice, several having been already arrested.

This day an inquest was held on the body by Captain Bradshaw, coroner when a verdict of 'Wilful murder' was returned. The worthy coroner then proceeded at a rapid pace to the lands of Drishane, accompanied by Chief Constable Blake, where he held an inquest on the body of William Ahern, but owing to the late hour he commenced, and after the examination of three witnesses and Surgeon Heuston, he adjourned the inquest until Monday next, the 10th inst., to be held at 11 o'clock, at the police barrack of Donaskeigh.

"The principals said to be concerned in each murder were arrested by the police, and are at present confined in Tipperary bridewell."

1828

ABDUCTION.—On the night of Sunday last, the house of John Tierney, an industrious man, residing at Lismacrory, in Lower Ormond, County Tipperary, was attacked by a banditti of ruffians, who said they came to search for Connaughtmen. On being refused admittance, they directly smashed in the door and seized Jane Tierney, his daughter, and forcibly dragged her out of the house, declaring that they intended her to be married to Patrick Leehy, one of their party. John Tierney

escaped through a back window, to the house of the Rev. John Conolly, a Magistrate, and informed him of the circumstance—immediately Lieut. William Doolan, C. C. and John S. Connolly, Esq. commenced an active pursuit on foot, with two Police Constables, some of Mr. Connolly's tenants, and Tierney's friends, who, after a most harassing search, of twenty miles, succeeded in apprehending the ruffian Leehy, who had concealed himself under a bed, in the house of his uncle, John Fitz-Gerald, in the King's County. Leehy has been committed to Clonmel Gaol, to stand his trial at the next assizes. The poor girl who was carried off in nearly a state of nudity, we are happy to say, escaped any injury, but what resulted from being dragged a length of way exposed to the cold and damp of the night.—

Wednesday, April 17, 1850

EXECUTION OF THE TWO BROTHERS GAVIN

On Saturday we stated that a memorial had been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant on behalf of Matthew and Wm. Gavin, under rule of execution in the County gaol, for the murder of John Ryan, at Cappamore, praying his Excellency to commute the capital punishment to transportation for life. To that application an answer was received on Sunday from Dublin Castle, stating - "His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant sees no grounds for interfering with the execution of the sentence of the law, in the case of William and Matthew Gavin."

The Governor of the gaol received another communication from Dublin Castle yesterday morning stating that the Lord Lieutenant has had the case of the Gavin's again brought before him, and sees nothing to make him change his former decision, and that the law is to take its course.

The final letter sealed the doom of the wretched young men, and in pursuance of the sentence pronounced by Serjeant Stock at last assizes, the ill fated brothers were executed this day at 3 o'clock in front of the county gaol. The scene was affecting as they embraced and bid a last farewell to each other in this world, with an earnest prayer to God that they may be united in the next. They made no public declaration on the scaffold. They were attended by Rev. William Bourke, R.C. Chaplain of the prison, Rev. Messrs. Bunton and Quinlan. The city police, under Sub-Inspector Williams, were on duty in front of the prison.

The wretched young men, previous to execution, declared in their cell,

to the Rev. Wm. Bourke, that destitution, consequent upon acts of oppression and cruelty towards their brother by John Ryan, for whose murder they were condemned to death, urged them to do the commission of the deed, which was the result of sudden anger and not premeditated, on an occasion when they accidentally met the deceased on their way home.

A concourse of spectators, amounting to some thousands, mostly females, attended to witness the spectacle and though horrifying the scene, the "light fingered" community were busily engaged. Two women had their pockets cut off, while several of the male sex were relieved of their pocket handkerchiefs! The only surviving brother of the Gavins mingled in the crowd and witnessed the execution. Matthew died in agony - William ceased to exist after one convulsive struggle.

The bodies having suspended for an hour were lowered from the gallows, and removed for burial within the precincts of the gaol.

Ages of the two culprits - Matthew Gavin, 19 years, William Gavin 17 years.--Limerick Chronicle.

April 24, 1850

Mr. Timothy Dwyer, an aged farmer, presided at a numerous tenant right meeting, held at Kilcommon, Tipperary, on Sunday last, when the chair was addressed by the Rev. W. Lanigan, Rev. J. Molony, P.P. - who denounced Mr. Sheil as an exterminator, and Sir Timothy O'Brien, M.P., as a barefooted and barelegged adventurer. Lord Clarendon, he said, had legally slaughtered the people of this country and cut the nation's throat, but like Castlereagh, he may yet cut his own! (cheers and laughter.) Rev. John O'Dwyer, Rev. Mr. Mullaly, Rev. Mr. Ryan and Rev. Mr. Meagher, P.P., who addressed the meeting, which passed resolutions in accordance with the objects of their assembly.

On Tuesday 29 persons were dispossessed by the sub-sheriff, out of the property of Viscount Chabot, in Thurles, and 22 persons were evicted from the property of J.B. Fennell, Esq., near Caller.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION - On the 14th inst., the inanimate, fleshless and apparently poverty stricken body of a man of the name of Michael Ryan, was discovered on the road side near the town of Borrisoleigh. An inquest was held on the body and it appeared that the ill fated deceased had been for some time begging about the district, and that nothing could compel him to enter the workhouse.--Nenagh Guardian.

Sunday night, through the exertions of George Fitzmaurice, Esq., R.M., a party of the Shinrone constabulary arrested Timothy Cantwell of Ballingraun, near Moneygall, charged with the murder of Mr. Daniel Egan, of Ballydonagh; he is identified, and committed to abide his trial at the

ensuing assizes.

THE CONNAUGHT JOURNAL
Galway, Thursday, October 7, 1824

LIMERICK, OCT. 2 - There is a report in town to-day, that a serjeant and two privates of the 62d regiment, on their march to an out-post on the upper Shannon, were deprived of their arms near Nenagh, yesterday, by a gang of ruffians who murdered the serjeant and beat the others in a frightful manner. We have not been able as yet to learn the particulars.

Since writing the above we have been favoured with the following statement of fact, from a most respectable Gentleman in the neighbourhood where the murder was committed:

"Serjeant Dowd, of the 62d regiment, commanding a small detachment of soldiers on the Shannon, about six miles from Nenagh, on returning to his barrack on Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, went into a public-house on the road side with two of his men, and called for a little beer. There were four or five countrymen, who had been in Nenagh, with cars, sitting in the house when the serjeant had entered it - some conversations took place between one of the countrymen (a person of the name of Kennedy) and a soldier, Kennedy saying he liked the soldiers and damned the police; the soldier made some remark in favour of the police, when the countryman stood up to strike him; on which the serjeant said he would not allow his party to be resulted and that he would inform the police, and have them all taken up under the Insurrection Act in the morning, and instantly ordered his men back to their barrack. On the soldiers leaving the house, the carmen almost immediately got their cars ready, and followed in the same direction; on their coming up with the serjeant and his two men (one of whom was 50 or 60 paces behind,) the men leaped down off the cars, and coming behind the serjeant in the dark, (it being then between nine and ten o'clock) they knocked him down, on which Quin, the soldier, ran up to assist the serjeant, and was himself knocked down. The serjeant got up, and ran towards the door of a house, and knocked, to try and save himself from his pursuers, but was not admitted; Quin ran towards another house, but could not get in, and on going up towards the house where he saw the serjeant knocking, he found him lying on his face on the road speechless. The other soldier, Coleman, who was in the rear when the serjeant was first knocked down, was, at the same instant, struck with the butt end of a whip; and, on another of the countrymen coming up, he said, 'that is Coleman, don't strike him,' (Coleman is a native of that country;) but, however, after some struggle, they succeeded in forcing his bayonet from the scabbard, and after striking him violently with it two or three times, they ran on towards the place where the serjeant was, and gave him a desperate stab between the fourth and fifth ribs, which penetrated to the heart, besides a severe cut on the head. The soldier instantly, on his murderers leaving him, carried the serjeant into

the house, where he almost instantly expired, but never spoke. Great praise is due to the detachment of police stationed at Kilbaron, for their exertions in apprehending three men, who are fully identified, and a Coroner's Jury have found against them a verdict of 'Wilful Murder.' They have been fully committed for trial. One of the murderers has fled, but hopes are entertained of his being apprehended."--Limerick Chronicle Wednesday, April 24, 1850

FRIGHTFUL STORM AND INJURY TO PROPERTY IN IRELAND

On Thursday between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon, our city was visited by a terrific thunder storm, accompanied by a perfect hurricane and fall tempest, the most fearful in its violence, and the most disastrous in its effects on property (considering the short life of its countenance), that has ever occurred in the memory of the oldest who witnessed it. In fact this terrible convulsion of the elements partook in a very slight degree of the characteristics ascribed to storms in these temperate latitudes. Its phenomena were rather those peculiar to the sudden snow gales of the Baltic, the fatal Mediterranean white squall, or the disastrous and the often unforeseen and unprovided for West Indian hurricane. The conflict of the elements burst upon the city with a suddenness and violence that smote the inhabitants with terror and dismay. We have taken some trouble to ascertain the principal facts attainable concerning this sudden visitation, both as to the very singular atmospheric peculiarities observed at its commencement, as also the extent of injury done in our city and its immediate vicinity, and it gives us no small pleasure to be able to state, that so far as we have yet learned loss of human life is not to be reckoned with in this latter category.

The enormous size of the globules of hail was a subject of intense wonder, and even curiosity, scarcely repressed by this terror of the awe-stricken people. We ourselves saw hailstones fall near us considerably larger each of them than the largest grape-shot. But we have authority for stating that congealed balls of frozen fluid were dashed in through windows in some more exposed places, the size of each mass being nearly that of an egg. This enormous size of the hail-stones was not, of course, in general, and we have heard the greater size of some of them accounted for by the very natural supposition of several separate hail-stones being congealed together at a great altitude whilst falling. It is clear, at all events, that the hail was of sufficient size and driven with sufficient force to destroy the glass of an estimated fifth of the windows in the city.

SACKVILLE-STREET

lying north and south, and its houses being so very high and close together, did not suffer so much as other parts more exposed. Several houses, however, suffered greatly, particularly those of the western side, on which the force of the storm struck obliquely. The upper windows of the Sackville-street Club, and of nearly all the splendid houses on the same

side of the street were dashed to pieces. The traders and shopkeepers hastened to close their shops; all business was suspended; the streets were deserted, save under the Post-office piazza, where crowds, surprised by the fearful suddenness of the storm, shrank cowering in terror from the repeated flashes of forked and vivid lightning that heralded the deafening peals of thunder that seemed to split the very sky overhead. The windows of the Prince of Wales's and Abbott's hotels in Prince's-street, near the Post-office corner, were almost totally shattered and the glass in all of the houses, from the corner of Prince's-street to Mr. Chancellor's, near Carlisle-bridge, presented a scene of demolition and ruin. The hail as it fell congregated in enormous heaps on the pave, and at each point where it was driven by the fury of the wind; and as the congregated masses dissolved, the entire street became flooded with water. The crossings then became impassable in many places. The thunder was at one period absolutely deafening, and the drivers of the equipages assembled at the Rotunda flower show could scarcely restrain their horses from bursting away with affright. The animal attached to one vehicle, a one-horse phaeton, sprung away, and galloped with alarming speed down Britain-street, and turning up Dominick-street, ran against the area railings of Mr. Lentaigne's house, which were driven in by the concussion. The horse was severely hurt and the carriage broken.

Such parts as faced the north and east presented in their entire extent a scene of desolation and injury to property - windows broken, and everything at all tangible injured or destroyed. In Mountjoy-square trees and shrubs were blown down, and at Summer-hill the houses on the side facing the storm all suffered. In some, the glass of the windows was literally blown out of the frame; in short the streets presented the aspect of what we read of a city after a siege.

The Round Room of the Rotunda suffered fearful damages and the hail and rain found its way into the body of the room, the serious personal inconvenience of the large crowd which thronged it. The room had several inches of water on the floor, inundated from the garden.

The Show Yard of the Royal Dublin Society was devastated. The temporary sheds were prostrated - the poultry coops scattered about and their gathered inhabitants sent flying about terror-stricken. Leinster lawn looked to be a field after battle. A servant of Lord Plunkett's was so injured by the fall of the sheds as to be obliged to go to Hospital. Several trees were blown down.

A great number of persons sought shelter at Johnston's the silk mercer's, in Sackville-street. The whole of these extensive premises are covered in with glass, the smashing of which caused the greatest consternation, and many ladies fainted with terror from the lightning. At one time a strong smell of fire increased the alarm which speedily subsided. The destruction amounted to about a thousand panes of glass.

The Mansion House, the ancient seat of civic authority, experienced in

an unusual degree the severity of the hurricane. The two fine old elm trees, in the lawn, near the statue which stood since the reign of Charles I, and contributed so much to beautify and ornament the building, were blown down by the violence of the storm, and in the space of a few minutes torn up by the roots and completely given asunder. The Mansion House itself received considerable injury, the roof being stripped, and almost all the windows broken.

A most extraordinary scene was presented in the Law Library of the Courts, at four o'clock, when the hailstones burst over it. There were sixty or seventy barristers writing in the inside room which is almost entirely lighted from the roof, when a sudden flash of lightning was succeeded by a shower of hailstones some as large as grapes. Instantly every pane of glass was shivered and the fragments dashed down on the learned heads. The wig proved itself a helmet, but notwithstanding this protection, briefs, books, and bills were instantly deserted - the narrow gallery afforded but little shelter. Some were protected under the old folios, spreading these capricious volumes over them, whilst others wrapped their gowns turbanwise round their heads, whilst the hail pelted in and the glass flew about in every direction; but when the storm passed over the destruction was visible, and many a forsaken wig had received the contents of folios of drafts which were wholly washed out and obliterated.

In the course of the evening two patients were admitted into Mercer's Hospital, who had received injuries in consequence of the storm, one an old woman, whose temple was severely cut by a fall on the street, and the other a woman, who was crushed by the fall of a ceiling in one of the houses in the Liberty. Seven elm trees in the College park were prostrated, and a part of one was broken off.

The destruction of glass will amount to several thousand pounds.

GLASNEVIN - The storm appears to have raged with much greater violence here than it did on the south side of the city. The devastation it has made on the roofs of the conservatories is indelible; scarcely a whole pane in some of the houses remain. The roofs of the new range have not suffered nearly as much, but altogether the spectacle is a very melancholy one at present, and the damage done very extensive.

Trinity College suffered a great deal of damage, a great deal of glass was broken, and several trees were blown down. In the squares also, or wherever else the houses were exposed to the fury of the storm, the amount of injury was considerable.

In Aungier-street, the upper part of a house was blown down, and several in other streets, besides a large number of chimneys, &c. In one district, in the neighbourhood of the Meath Hospital, twelve or fourteen houses were completely unroofed.

In portions of Merrion-square, Stephen's-Green, Nassau-street, and other streets in this district, a vast amount of damage was sustained by the smashing of glass, particularly in greenhouses in situations exposed to the

fury of the gale. - We regret to say that almost every pane of glass in St. Vincent's Hospital (Stephen's Green) was shattered to pieces. Some roofs of houses were more or less stripped of their slates, and the chimney of a house in North Frederick-st., corner of Molesworth-st, blown down on the flagway, but fortunately without personal injury to anyone. Houses in Bolton-street, Britain-street, Summer-hill, and places in that direction have also more or less suffered by the severity of the storm.

However, it is needless to advert to the appearances presented by the several streets - the description of one is that of all. The effects of the storm were unparalleled, considering its short countenance.---Dublin Commercial Journal

Wednesday, May 29, 1850

DARING ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION - On Tuesday last, as Joseph Barry, nephew to the late Rev. Mr. Downes, was building a fence of his at Newtown, a fellow walked unobserved into the field, coolly presented a pistol and deliberately fired at him. The shot providentially missed Barry, who became so alarmed from the report that he fell on his face and hands on a stone wall by which he was cut and slightly injured. The ruffian made off, believing, from having seen his intended victim fall, that he had accomplished his murderous object.-- Nenagh Guardian.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE

An awful occurrence took place in this town about half-past four o'clock this (Saturday) morning, terminating in the deaths of seven human beings who were speedily hurried into the presence of their Maker, without note or preparation. A fire broke out in the shop of Mr. James Kelvin, Main-street, early in the morning, but was not discovered until about four o'clock a.m. when Mr. Kelvin was disturbed by the smell of smoke and burning wood, and upon awakening his wife, they both proceeded toward the shop to ascertain the cause, and upon opening the door communicating between the house and shop an immense volume of flame and smoke issued out, showing that the shop was on fire. Mrs. Kelvin hurried up to the top room where her children slept for the purpose of devising means for their preservation, but the shop, which was their only egress, being on fire, prevented any thought being turned in that direction, whilst the banisters and stairs being now on fire cut off all chance of flight in that quarter. Mr. Kelvin then entered into the front room, over the shop, and raising the window called for help, but the flames advancing behind him hemmed him in and prevented any return into the body of the house, upon which he escaped through the window and was caught by the people, who broke the fall. The unhappy mother was discovered surrounded by her shrieking children in the upper window; the lower part of which was secured by three stout iron bars which prevented their escape as well and rendered it impossible that help could be given them; ladders were

placed to the several windows and one courageous fellow, whose name is Slattery, dashed up the ladder through the flames, to the top window, where the poor victims were, but, in consequence the bars, could afford no help and the flames threatening to burn the ladder, he had to return. Others attempted the same task but failed, in consequence the flames which were playing around and through the rungs of the ladder; after the lapse of a few minutes the family were seen to retire from the window and from that time all is conjecture; it is thought that the blaze which extended from the shop front to the top window drove them from the place of refuge and the thick smoke inside soon suffocated them. An opening was forced through the partition which divided the house of Mr. Skehan and upon entering the room seven dead bodies were discovered in the room in different positions and aspects; some were clothed and found stretched on the floor where they had fallen when overtaken by death, others were only half clad, whilst the poor children had merely their night dresses on them. Amongst the victims were Mrs. Kelvin and her three children, Maryanne M'Gawly, the young woman who attended the shop, and two servants; there were scarce any marks of burn on them -none certainly sufficient to cause death; and we see no reason to doubt that they were suffocated by smoke and met their deaths in consequence.--Clonmel Chronicle.