

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

1-3-1853 From the Times

The Irish Land Company.

It is stated that the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company have just brought across from Liverpool the first portion of the carefully selected herd of young cattle, and bulls, of the best breeds, and 10 excellent work horses, a quantity of improved agricultural implements. The stock has been forwarded, we hear, to the company's recently purchased property of Lanespark and Poyntstown, situate in the Counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and future large importations, we are informed may be expected for the same property, and for the large portion of the Kingston Estate, above 20'000 acres which the Irish Land Company has purchased. The Company possesses property in the Counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, and Wexford, aggregating nearly 30'000 acres; the larger portion of it contiguous to and in the two first named Counties,. It is further added that preparations are being made by the company for extensive operations on their estates in arterial drainage and other improvements.

1-4-1833

The assizes of Tipperary closed, and the Judges left Clonmel on Friday. Thursday Richard Burke was executed at the front of the County Gaol, for the murder of Patrick Ryan, at Tipperary, on the 20th of November last. The unfortunate man confessed his guilt. On Sunday Edmond Breene, for the murder of William Shea, at Ardmayle, the 20th of August last, and Michael Regan, for the murder of James Morgan, in July 1830, paid the penalty of their guilt at the same place. Regan's brother was executed about a year ago for the same offence.

1-8-1836 Tipperary Constitution.

On Sunday last, about the hour of 12 O'Clock, Mr. Thomas Going's house at Summerville, near Littleton, was attacked by an armed party, who broke in through a parlour window, and took therefrom a sum of money, together with a quantity of wine and spirits to a large amount. Mr. Going was attending Divine Service at the time, and there being no person in the house but Mrs. Going, the ruffians took the opportunity of committing the robbery. They also searched for fire arms, but we are happy to add without success.

On the same night , the house of James and Daniel Fogarty, near Holycross, was attacked by an armed party, who broke the windows, and fired several shots into the house; They then threatened James Fogarty, if he did not give up the lands he took from Hall, that he would meet the same death as the Sheas did.

On the night of the 17th inst, the house of Patrick Neale, in the town of Thurles, was set fire by some evil minded person or persons as yet unknown. The only reason that can be assigned for this malicious outrage is, that Neale prosecuted to conviction at the last summer assizes , a man of the name of Maher, for the murder of Michael Eagen. Maher confessed his guilt on the scaffold.

On Saturday morning last, a limekiln, lately built, for the use of the tenantry of the Earl of Glengall, in the neighbourhood of Rehill mountain, was levelled by some miscreants,

who also burned a large rick of turf belonging to an industrious man, for having dared, contrary to their mandates, to take part of the mountain; They likewise fired several shots into his house, as well as into the house of the mason who built the kiln.

1-12-1821 From the Times

We copy the following article from an Irish paper.

It purports to be a communication from "Moll Doyle" (A term for expressing the body of those who are committing the outrages in the South of Ireland, like the term "Captain Ludd" used some time ago in the North of England" and explains the grounds on which the rebels against law and human nature in Limeric and Tipperary rest their defence:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

Sir-Though I own that I neither love or like you for your continued persecution of me and my family, in your paper and your manifold schemes to rouse our good friends, the landlords and magistrates against us, I am willing to follow your own example, and shake hands with my enemy, so that there may be no want of concord amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and, as you are now such an advocate for conciliation, and draw such glowing pictures of universal philanthropy, benevolence, Christian Charity, and the like fine things, I shall hope for your aid in behalf of my poor boys, than whom, with a little kind treatment, his Majesty has not better subjects. Very many lies have been told of us, and things laid to our charge that we know not of; we have been insulted and abused by all parties, as it answered their purposes, with little advantage to ourselves, the great loss to the country, and weary, at length, of the life we have led for years. But in order to render the reconciliation permanent, we must avoid all future temptation; for this purpose prayer alone will not be sufficient, and, as open confession is good for the soul, a few lines occasionally to you, by way of information, of the inducements that may be held out to us to transgress, may have the effect of keeping temptation from us, at least, it will assure you of our sincerity, and interspersed with occasional sketches of my birth, parentage, and education, may be amusing, if not, instructive.

"Illicit distillation has been, of late, the main stay of my family; it has secured us friends among all classes; by it the farmer gets more for his corn, the Landlord is better paid his rent, the gentleman is supplied with a cheaper beverage, and the peasant afforded his favourite cordial in the manufacture, sale, purchase, and keep of the poteen. All are concerned and liable to penalties and the informer is equally dreaded by all, and such effect has this community of interest and fears on entire districts, that every outrage of any of the inhabitants is connived at by the others, and protection afforded to them against every law process, by a call for some of my boys, who are acquainted with the secret springs that actuate the magistrates, the gentry, the landlords, the landholders, the police, and the peasantry, who only laugh at legal forms, proclamations, rewards, warrants and constables, and with what reason, the following scene, at a late Quarter Sessions, in a proclaimed district, will I trust satisfy you, it being the first session since the introduction of the Peelers. Myself and my boys were anxious to know how the land lay (as we term it). His Worship the Barrister was on the bench, with some of our neighbouring magistrates, he made a long speech about me and my children, and how he himself made the Government proclaim the district, and that until he took off the Peelers they should

remain. 'What is his worships name with the whig, ?' Says I, 'and where does he live?'. 'By my soul' says my son Pat 'that is more than I can tell you, but I know he is not an Irishman, and that it will not be an easy matter to find him for the next three months, for he only steps down once every quarter for three or four days, to earn his 500/. Per year, besides pocketing the small fees. 'Paddy' says I, the times are altered; the time was when some of our own worthy Gentlemen, born and bred amongst us, would be sitting in this place, knowing us all, and giving us his advice; and if he had anything bad to say, or good to tell us, all the Magistrates around him, would join with him in it, so that their punishment were well received, and submitted to; I was a bad day for Ireland that her gentry and magistrates gave up their true places; and until they shall resume them again, they will not go right; and, indeed, I feel as I speak. His worship then addressed the Grand Jury about Poteen whiskey. Paddy, says I, that will ruin us; why don't those other justices that we know take part in the speech/. Hush, Hush! Mother, says he, they are laughing in their sleeves at him; did not Tim and I sell them a nice half barrel each, of good poteen last Monday; and did not his worship on the right sell me five barrels of rum malt, for which I paid his Honour at his own table, and the exciseman by his side. His Worship, the Barrister, may talk as he pleases; them other Magistrates have interest enough to save us from all harm. Did not his Worship on the left make the exciseman give back the worm and pot he took from Tom Corragan last Sunday night, and hold his tongue about it, and as to the Grand Jury and the Petty Jury, the High Constable, and the permanent sergeant, don't you know every mother's babe of them to be either poteen of malt makers or dealers, and did I not bring in the nice five gallon jar this morning, to his Worship the Barristers own man, the crier, with the promise of two more when he came next, at 4s.6d. per gallon. Sure it is time for us now to know how these things work; tis all palaver as his Worship Squire-----'s daughter says in the little song she sings for us when we take her Honour the present of poteen; and as for the Peelers, do you think they could do anything against the interests of their Worships, our neighbouring Magistrates, the Session Juries, and our other friends. To tell the truth of these same Peelers, they are decent fellows enough, and one of them told me the Barrister ordered they were not to mind or execute any warrants for common offences; so long as we keep from burning houses, they won't meddle with us; and I suppose that this is the reason that the Peelers allowed the big Poteen maker, in another proclaimed district, to be rescued, and one of the Bailiffs fired at and wounded next door to their guard house, by a large mob, because it was only a Sheriffs warrant for something about a thousand pounds of a debt, without taking any other notice of it than joining in a hearty curse of the bailiffs. To be sure, some of our Magistrates do their business clumsily enough, insomuch as to make it dangerous to accept of their friendship, however well intended; for 'Bless the mark' common sense and many of them might be married, inasmuch as there subsists no relationship, but my boys are grown sufficiently intelligent to distinguish between a 'Sheep's head and a carrot' as the common phrase goes.

"This little session scene will show you that our cottiers are as faulty as ourselves, and now that I have determined in good earnest to reform, let the gentry and the authorities of the country respect the laws, or I shall serve them as they would me (if it answered their purpose)-expose them to your view.

Dublin Evening Post.

Freeman, 1st April 1817.

Co. Fermanagh.

A most extraordinary and unprecedented trial took place in the Crown Court of Enniskillen, on Thursday last. A man of the name of Edward Rutledge was indicted and tried for the fourth time, for the murder of his nephew. On the three former trials, the Juries disagreed, and each of them, after continuing a night in deliberating on the evidence, was discharged by the Judge, at the verge of the County. The evidence on the last trial differed very little from that produced on the preceding trials. It was entirely circumstantial, but sufficiently strong-if the Jury believed it, to convict the prisoner. The jury, after deliberating for about two hours returned a verdict.-Not Guilty.

2-1-1834 Clonmel Herald.

Christmas in Clonmel.

During the long period of our existence as a public journal, it has never been our painful duty to place upon the records scenes of such unparalleled atrocity, demon barbarity, and reckless immorality as we witnessed in our streets on Christmas day;. Any person who might lay the remotest claim to the nature of a Christian, whose heart was not as obdurate and whose nature was not as intractable as the most uncontrollable element, would shrink with ghastly horror and inconceivable dismay from a participation in such infernal and justly deprecated occurrences.

As early as 6 O'Clock in the morning the work of destruction commenced between some profligate characters who reside in a lane in the main street and some of the boatmen. The occasion of this deadly hate and inhuman spirit is not of recent birth; it was not the effect of a sudden paroxysm of rage, but is a continuation of that factious hostility which formerly existed between two parties, then denominated the Shanavests and Caravats, but now bearing the cognomens of Poleens and Gows. The moment the action commenced wretches were seen, like ferocious cannibals, seizing on stones and every other missile that chance threw in their way, and rushing as an arrow from a bow on their equally brutal foes. In a few moments the sight was horrific, a single feature on their countenances could not possibly be recognized;-wide gashes, blood, filth, and mire were alone discernible. In the midst of their fury a few police hastened to the spot and caused a temporary calm. They made every attempt to arrest the most prominent ruffians, but unfortunately without success. When all seemed quiet they withdrew, when again the insatiable fury of the belligerents was reanimated, and they proceeded over the old bridge, where they fought like demons. Captain Gunn repaired to the scene of the action with a strong party of police, and when about to interfere was simultaneously assailed by their united energies. Stones, dense as hail, flew from all directions, one of which inflicted a severe wound on his hip. Some of the police were much injured. At length, for the purpose of intimidation, a few shots were fired, but without the desired effect. Shortly afterwards two companies of the 23rd, accompanied by three magistrates and the mayor, arrived. This array discomfitted the factions, who retreated, though not without having hurled several large stones in the direction of the police, some of which struck the magistrates. After much struggle some of the rioters were apprehended, and lodged in gaol for examination. The police force fortunately were protected by Captain Morton's gate entrance, or they would have been sacrificed to the fury of this relentless mob, and

although several rounds were fired on the misguided men, who in formidable parties took possession of the bridge at the County of Waterford side, we are happy to state that no life was lost.

30-4-1817 From the Clonmel Herald.

The accounts of outrages committed in the barony of Owney and Arra are now so much the subject of animadversion, that we think it right to insert the following verbatim, which we yesterday received from Capt. Waller.

“Castle Waller, April 21st.

Gentlemen-I beg you will insert in your paper tomorrow, that I have committed to the gaol of Clonmel, William and John Meehan, for being concerned in burning their own houses, in the vicinity of Newport, for the purpose of getting a large presentment to build a slated house.

I Remain,
Rich. Waller.”

2-5-1833 From the Times.

In the County of Tipperary, various offences, partaking more or less of a Whitefoot Character, continue to be perpetrated; for instance, two ploughs were burned on Friday belonging to a farmer's widow, named Haydon, who did not give up her land pursuant to a threatening notice. Minor offences of this class are continually occurring, but the Police authorities have been very active of late, and last week made a wholesale draught of offenders (In Co-Operation with the system of arrest adopted in Wexford and Carlow), by which, 22 individuals were committed at once to Clonmel Goal. These arrests are altogether distinct from those still made on account of Tithes, although carried out by the same constabulary. On the last fair day of Clonmel a great number of Tithe defaulters were arrested on warrants previously issued and placed in the hands of the Police, who only waited for such an opportunity of doing business on a great scale. The defaulters, however, seemed to have made up their minds on the impolicy of further passive resistance in the present state of things (and of thereby remaining “marked men” liable to the operation of imprisonment under the martial law system, and the tithe system too), for they brought with them the amount of the several Tithe decrees against them, and discharged the claims on the spot.

The peasantry are frightened at the present aspect of affairs; how long their fight will last is a question yet to be solved. The poor laws, if speedily introduced, may do much, otherwise it is probable the old order of things, will soon be found on operation again, - coercion met by conspiracy, and severity by vengeance, whilst the heartless cupidity of Landlords, and the despairing destitution of tenants, will constantly cut out new work for the constabulary and the Legislature.

The Times. 2-9-1880.

The preparations for the new Land Commission are still proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and are attracting a considerable amount of local attention. There is good reason to expect that, notwithstanding the dislike evinced towards it by the Land League, the tenant farmers will not refuse to take part in the inquiry, but will follow the better advice

which their friends give them to come forward as witnesses, and let their case be known to the commissioners. The O'Donoghue, MP, writing on the subject, observes that if those who give evidence before the Commission state the real arguments of the Irish farmers, the result of the inquiry cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. No matter what report the commissioners may draw up, the evidence, he says, will speak for itself, and place the wants and wishes and views of the farmers before the Government. The land agitation proposes two objects-namely, the putting an immediate stop to evictions, and the acquisition of the ownership of the land by the present occupiers. He advises for the moment all their efforts should be concentrated upon the first of those objects, as it would be poor comfort for evicted tenants to learn that the successors to their farms will be one day invested with the rights of ownership. He would not permit an agricultural tenant to be evicted for non payment of rent which had not been fixed by arbitration carried on in the manner described by Mr. Parnell in a speech delivered in the House of Commons some days since, the Landlord choosing one arbitrator, the tenant another, and both agreeing to select an umpire. With one voice the Country must cry out against the evictions of agricultural tenants for non payment of rents fixed arbitrarily by the Landlord. As to the other subject, the acquisition of ownership by the occupier, he can conceive no readier or better mode than that it should be provided in the case of all estates offered for sale that the occupier should have the rights of pre-emption, and should have loans on terms as moderate of those on which loans were recently made to Landlords. He advises that the farmers or their representatives should say to the Commission, "We want settlement of rent by a fair system of arbitration, continuous occupation while we pay that rent, and unconditional right of sale of our interests in that land. We also desire that the Bright Clauses in the Act of 1870 be amended so as to secure for us the right of pre-emption when estates are offered for sale, and that adequate loans should be made to us at moderate interest.

Mr. J.D.McHugh, barrister-at-law, writing on the same subject, remarks that many farmers would give evidence if they knew the scope of the inquiry and the questions they would be called upon to answer. He suggests that Sir.G.Young should publish them in the newspapers, also that each witness should be made aware as far as possible the precise time at which his testimony will be taken, as during this glorious weather farmers will be unwilling to leave their crops. As to the composition of the Commission he says that everybody must regret that it was not made more representative by having such men on it as Mr. Kettle and Mr. Robertson, but there can be no doubt that the tenants have a friend and a very able one in Mr. Shaw, and though the Earl of Bessborough is a landlord, he is probably the best in the Country, while Baron Dowse may be considered neutral, being on the Commission because of his connexion with the Land Act of 1870, which though imperfect secured the sum of 20 millions to tenant farmers by legalizing the Ulster custom. He also reminds the public that both the secretary and his assistant are friendly to the tenant cause. He, like the O'Donoghue, relies upon the evidence, which, he observes, cannot be altered by the report, and that "facts, facts, facts", are what are wanted. He mentions as a proof of the value of evidence that that of Mr. John Handcock before the Devon Commission to the effect that if the Ulster custom were interfered with they would have a Tipperary in Down impressed the House of Commons more than the report. He asks why should not evidence yet to be given produce similar effects, and remarks truly

that a farmer who has the true story to tell cannot be shaken by the ablest cross-examination. He advises the tenants to give all the evidence in their power. Mr. Donnell attended on Saturday evening at Monaghan, to arrange about the enquiry in that locality, and was met by Mr. Given. MP. Mr. W. Anketell. DL. Colonel Lloyd, JP. And a number of other persons representing the landlords and tenant classes, to whom he explained the object of the visit. He particularly desired to ascertain the names of the parties who had purchased any of the Glebe lands, and to learn whether their positions were improved or otherwise. After some discussion it was decided that the Press should be represented at the inquiry and Mr. Given handed in the names of the Rev. Canon Smollett, PP, Clones, and the Rev. Canon Hoey, PP. Carrickmacross who were anxious to give evidence.

The land Commissioners sat for the first time today, in their office in Ely-Place, to hear evidence. Their proceedings were conducted in private, but they do not object to any witness giving his evidence in public if he thinks fit to do so, while on the other hand, if a witness desires to have his name suppressed in the report, or any other circumstance omitted which would tend to disclose his identity, they will meet his wishes. If statements be made affecting the conduct of a landlord, agent, or tenant, or other persons, opportunity will be afforded for his reply. The tenants were strongly advised by their friends in the Press to come forward and state their case fully before the commissioners, and it is suggested that in cases where they may be reluctant to do so, lest they should incur the resentment of the landlord or agent, other competent persons who sympathize with them and know their circumstances should detail their grievances. The first witness examined today was Mr. De. Moleyns, QC. County Court Judge and Chairman of the County Kilkenny, who declined to communicate his evidence for publication before the report. The next witness was Mr. Robert Ferguson. QC. County Court Judge and Chairman of the West Riding of Cork who also declined. The inquiry lasted from 12 O'Clock to nearly 5 O'Clock.

(At a meeting in Cork of the Newmarket Branch of the Land League, held on Tuesday, the president, the Rev. J. Green, referred to the Land Commission, and expressed an opinion that the Commission was to be regarded with suspicion, and that the farmers ought to take care lest they be deceived by it. He was of the opinion the Land League ought to appoint an independent commission of their own, which would put matters in their true light before the British Parliament. Resolutions were proposed, declaring that they had no confidence in the Commission, and suggesting to the Dublin Land League the propriety of forming an independent commission of their own.)

2-11-1833 Times

Friday last, All Saint's day, was selected for a scene of riot, outrage, and bloodshed, in the town of Tipperary, when two desperate factions, Doherties and Breens, assembled their respective forces in great numbers for a grand field-day. Sticks and stones were in active requisition, and several of the combatants lay prostrate on the pavement, when Messrs E. Moore and J. Scully, magistrates, ordered out the military and police, comprising Captain Acklom's company of the 28th Regiment. The riot act was read, and the military loaded, while in the interim the police chief constables, Coote and Lawson, made a simultaneous

charge on the country fellows, who dispersed in all directions. Several prisoners were taken with deadly clubs in their hands, and the magistrates, after cleaning the streets, turned all disorderly visitors out of the public-houses.

On Friday night last William Murphy, a countryman returning home from the fair of Nenagh, was attacked by a band of men near a shebeen-house at Ballywilliam, within four miles of Nenagh. Candles were held out while five of the party beat him to death. His only offence was an attempt to make peace, and save another man whom they were assailing. Chief Constable Kidston is in pursuit of the murderers, who have fled, but who are known to the police.

Murder Cashel Dec. 23rd. 1814

This day, at noon, Hardy, a tithe farmer was murdered at the gate of Monagee about one mile from the city. Hardy, after enforcing the payment of some tithes, left Cashel on his return to Newport, accompanied by two other proctors, who had been here on similar errands.

They were met by two men, supposed to be from Newport, who produced blunderbusses, ordered the two proctors to return to Cashel, and detained Hardy, the most obnoxious. They then fired three shots at Hardy, and left him for dead. A surgeon and other persons came out directly from Cashel and afforded every aid, but the proctor died within three hours. He had sufficient strength to relate the particulars, and name the murderers who were well known to him. Pursuit was made, but, for the moment they have escaped.

3-3-1869 Tipperary Advocate.

On Wednesday, a man named Edward Treacy, residing at Ballynolty, near Tipperary, proceeded to that town for the purpose of selling butter, which he had left there a week previous. Having disposed of the butter and received the price, he left to return home. At 4 PM on the same day he was found on the roadside about a mile and a half from his own house, murdered. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body, and an open verdict returned. Two men named Byrne and Carroll were arrested, but as there was no evidence to criminate them they were discharged. Whatever may have been the object of the murder, it was not for the purpose of robbing the deceased, for the price of the butter (£50) was found in his coat pocket when the body was discovered.

17-2-1869

At The Tipperary Petty Sessions, on Jan 14th, a woman named Margaret Hourigan, Ballingland, summoned William Hughes, from the same locality, for assaulting her, under the following circumstances:- Hughes, it appears, was, on two or three previous occasions, observed by the complainant to be going among her cattle, in what appeared to her to be a rather mysterious manner, and believing him to be there for the purpose of going through a certain formula of incantation, in order to take away the produce of her milk, and have it added to his own dairy, she went to him to remonstrate with him on the impropriety of his conduct, and gave him to understand that if he went there on any future occasion, he would not leave the land well pleased with himself. Some hot words on the part of the defendant followed, as a matter of course, this angry remonstrance, and

ultimately she swore Hughes struck and knocked her down. The bench imposed a fine of 2s. 6d. which was paid.

10-2-1869 Clonmel Free Press.

A Fethard Correspondent informs us that on Friday last a boy named James Moore, of Vally, Fethard, was received into the Church by the Rev. James Cantwell, C.C., having first publicly abjured Protestantism. Catholicity has made rapid strides in the Parish since the Very Rev. Dean Cantwell undertook its pastoral charge.

10-2-1869

On the evening of the 23rd Dec. Patrick Barry, aged 75 years was severely wounded with a stone by a young lad named Michael Ryan, in Nenagh, because Barry's son had called Ryan his nickname "Cat" while they were drinking in Flannery's Public House. Ryan has been committed to jail.

3-4-1909 From the Times.

Lawlessness at Thurles.

Shortly after 7 O'Clock last night a crowd of man, women, and children assembled in Tjurles and preceded with torch bearers and a man ringing a bell, they marched towards the Square. A house from which a tenant has been recently evicted was attacked and the windows and doors were smashed with stones. The police intercepted the crowd before it reached the Square. The people shouted defiantly, but were prevailed upon to return to their homes. For disturbances which have recently taken place in the town a number of summonses have been issued, and last night a defence fund was opened and a house to house collection was begun.

At Thurles quarter sessions yesterday, before County Court, Judge Moore, William Maher County Councillor, and his mother were awarded £180 compensation for the malicious destruction of a shed and 55 tons of hay. The evidence showed that the Estates Commissioners had divided two estates called Killoskehane and Barnane and that a good deal of friction arose in the district of Templemore as to who should get the land. A man named Donovan got a portion of the land, but an outcry was raised and he disappeared from the district. A cousin of the applicant next got the place, and when he went into possession drums were beaten around the holding, resolutions were passed, and hostile demonstrations were held. During the division of the lands the Estates Commissioner's Inspector, the applicant said, was guarded by 100 Policemen. Since the land has been divided parties gathered about the applicant's house at night, and shouted and made hostile demonstrations. Sergeant O'Connor, RIC. said that there 140 applicants for 45 farms. Judge Moore ordered the decree to be levied off the North Riding of the County Of Tipperary.

3-8-1920 Times.

Flight from Tipperary.

At Willesden Police Court, Charles Dearman, 33, of Belshaw St. Hackney, was charged with travelling from Holyhead on the London and North Western

Railway without paying his fare.

He said that he left the Irish Constabulary at Tipperary and got away as fast as could, for Ireland was no place for an Englishman in these days. The Sinn Feiners held him up for two days at Dublin, but he managed to get away, and got in the boat for England. He came away in such a hurry that he left everything behind and had no money to pay his fare. He never wanted to see Ireland again, and was only too glad to get away at any price. He was fined 40s. and told that he would be given an opportunity of sending to his friends for the money.

3-9-1832 Times.

On Friday last, as Captain Trevellyan and Lieutenant Eaton, of the 60th. Rifles, quartered in Nenagh, and a nephew of Mr. Benett, M.P. for Wiltshire, were returning from a grouse shooting party near the Silver-Mines, they stopped to take some refreshments at Mr. Lawrence's in the village, and while adjusting the guns on the jaunting car, Mr. Benett incautiously pulled one of them by the muzzle towards himself, when it unfortunately went off, and lodged the contents in his stomach. Surgical assistance was immediately at hand, which proved ineffectual, as he was mortally wounded. He lingered until next morning, when death finally put an end to his excruciating sufferings. He was a remarkably fine young man, and is deeply regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Carroll, the coroner held an inquest on the body. Verdict-Accidental death.

3-10-1815 The Times

Clonmel Sept 27th-A proclamation has been issued, and was posted a few nights ago on the Bridge of Clonmel, commanding the Irish People to abolish all the little mischievous distinctions and party feuds of the Caravats and Shanavests, at the peril of their lives, and to stick to the one great cause, to cut down the Tythe Proctors, and those who gain by the Tythes.

“Lieutenant Derenzy of the Wexford Militia, and one of the soldiers under his command, were wounded, on the night of Saturday last, by a shot fired from the house of Mr. Ellard, near Littleton, Co. Tipperary. It was understood that an attack was to have been made upon those in the house, and the military party were hastening to their support.

4-3-1831 The Times.

The particulars of the murder of Milo. Burke, Esq. a catholic magistrate residing between Borrisoleigh and Templemore, in the County of Tipperary have been received today. Between 6 and 7 O'Clock on Wednesday evening five ruffians came to his house and demanded admittance under the pretence of searching for fire-arms. Contrary to the advice of his servants, Mr. Burke (who had some time since lodged his fire-arms at a neighbouring police station), allow the men to enter. They then proceeded to search the house, but in a few minutes, pretending to take umbrage at some observation that fell from Mr. Burke, one of the wretches struck the unhappy gentleman a violent blow with a spade, which fractured his skull, and when down, they assailed him most furiously. Some of the neighbouring magistrates with the coroner and a party of police arrived at the scene of this most atrocious murder on Thursday morning; an inquest was held, and a verdict of

“Wilful murder against persons unknown”, was returned. The most probable cause which we have heard assigned for this shocking murder was Mr. Burke’s connexion with the letting of lands in that part of Tipperary.

From the Times 4-4-1826

Clonmel assizes.

Maurice Crowe was put to the bar, charged with uttering base coin on the 7th of Feb. last, at Thurles. This was rather a curious case; James Caesar deposed, that he went on the 7th Feb. last to the fair in Thurles, for the purpose of selling a cow; the prisoner was the purchaser, and tendered in payment six sovereigns and some change, and observed that he had received them in payment the day before for pigs. Witness objected to some sovereigns that the prisoner took out of a bag, on which he took more out of another bag and offered them to witness. The witness having occasion to pass the sovereigns shortly after, ascertained that they were base. The prisoner on being brought before Captain Wilson (Chief Magistrate) was searched, and other sovereigns found on his person, on that occasion he said he had got them in England.

Mr. George Harkness, assay-master to the Bank of Ireland, was called upon, and having examined the coins found on the prisoner, as well as those he had passed over to the first witness (Caesar), pronounced them base. On being questioned he said that the coins purporting to be sovereigns were in fact British farthings.

The Lord Chief Justice expressed his opinion that the prosecution should drop, inasmuch as the coins in question, which had been laid in the indictment as counterfeit, was not really so, but the representation of British farthings. The court and several gentlemen of the bar seemed to think the case a novel one.

Mr. Harkness was further examined by the Court-The reverse on the sovereigns, he explained, (which was previously done by the learned Judge), was St. George and the dragon, that on the British Farthing, the figure of Britannia, consequently there was a dissimilarity between the money found on the prisoner (which the indictment described as counterfeit coins, but which in reality was no more than a farthing) and the genuine sovereigns. Counsel for the crown read extracts from acts of Parliament in support of the prosecution, which were, however, overruled by the Court, as not being analogous to the case under consideration.

The learned Judge, in conclusion, expressed his intention (should there be a conviction) of suspending judgement, in order that his Lordship might have an opportunity of submitting the question to the consideration of the 12 Judges. He then briefly charged the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty.

4-4-1846 Times

The murder of Patrick Clarke.

The trial of two men, Patrick Rice and Patrick Hayes, charged with conspiracy to murder Mr. Patrick Clarke, in October last, commenced at Nenagh assizes so far back as Tuesday week, and was not brought to a conclusion until yesterday. A host of witnesses were examined for the crown, the principal being an approver named Burns, two of his sons, very young men, and a daughter aged between 12-13. The prisoners were ably defended. Mr. Justice Ball’s charge commenced at 12’30 on Tuesday, and adjourned the court without going through all of the evidence. On Wed. (yesterday) morning his Lordship

resumed his charge, and at 11 O'Clock the jury retired. At 10 minutes past 2 O'Clock they returned into the Court with a verdict of Guilty against Rice and Hayes.

The most awful sensation prevailed in the Court. The prisoners appeared unmoved.

Mr. Dwyer at once demanded an arrest of judgement.

His Lordship enquired his grounds?

Mr. Armstrong (Mr. Dwyer's colleague) requested time from his Lordship to have the grounds on which he and his learned friend relied engrossed.

He was allowed till the adjournment of the court for the purpose.

4-7-1837 Tipperary Constitution

In a recent number of this journal, we noticed the robbing of a gun from one of the Killenaule police, in a public house in New Birmingham; we now have to acquaint our readers that the gun was, a few days since, given up to Mr. Lane of Lanespark, by one of the blue gowned individuals, y'cleped ? Priests , who it is plain possess unbounded sway over "the night walking, arms robbing, gentry". What a pity such influence is not exercised for the spread of the Gospel religion, and the honour and glory of our great Redeemer; but, alas, we find it almost invariably used for the basest purposes. We hope and sincerely trust the sctive magistrates in that neighbourhood will not rest content with having the gun restored, but will immediately institute a strict inquiry, and have all the circumstances of this atrocious case sifted to the bottom, that the guilty may not pass with impunity, to increase the number of those who raise the nocturnal warwhoop of terror and dismay against Her Majesty's peaceable subjects in the part of O'Mulgravized Tipperary.

4-8-1842 Times

At the Assizes on Saturday, Patrick Hayes and John Slevin were put on trial for the wilful murder of Samuel Hardy, at a place called Dolla, in the County of Tipperary. The offence with which the prisoners were charged occurred a few hours after the close of the late special commission in Clonmel. The prisoners are both very young men, particularly Slevin, who is not more than 20 years of age. The evidence adduced on the trial was nearly the same as that given at the Coroners inquest, the principal witness being Mrs Hardy, the mother of the murdered man, who deposed to the facts of the murder and robbery of arms, and identified the prisoners as being of the party concerned in the outrage.

The Case for the crown having closed.

Council for the prisoners called the attention of the court to the indictment, and argued that the crown should not press the case for murder , but take the prisoners plea of guilty to an indictment, which had been found, charging them with having stolen fire arms from the house of Mr. W. Hardy, there not being evidence to prove that the prisoners were the persons who had struck the blow.

After a long discussion, Council for the crown consented, the bill for murder was then by consent quashed, and the prisoners plea of guilty received. Chief Justice Doherty made a most impressive address to the prisoners, and concluded by sentencing them to be severally transported for 15 years.

4-9-1849 Nenagh Guardian.

On the 30th ult. Mr. Gore Jones, resident magistrate, Thurles, accompanied by Sub. Constable Nolan and 40 police, went on the lands of Carrickloughmore for the purpose of affording protection to Dr. O’Ryan, while removing crops which were clandestinely carried away by Fogarty, who was a tenant on the lands of Lisheentaggart, but who had been ejected therefrom for non-payment of rent. Fogarty came at night with a large party of men, and made off with the crops. When the police and Dr. Ryan’s bailiffs arrived at the spot to which the corn was brought, there was a large concourse of people assembled there in order to offer resistance and to prevent the removal of the crops. The bailiffs, when attempting to seize the corn, were repeatedly repulsed, and threatened with violence. The party offered the most determined and unflinching opposition from 8 O’clock in the morning to 7’30 in the evening, when Mr. Jones was compelled to read the riot act, and force had to be resorted to by the police, in order to allay the excited feelings of the crowd, to disperse them, and to avert the serious consequences which might follow a conflict. No personal injury was sustained by any one of either party; and at 8’30 in the evening Doctor Ryan’s bailiffs removed the crops, which had to be escorted by the police. As addende, we may state that at this moment numerous tenants, who are deeply in arrears, are endeavouring. Vi et armis, to make away with the crops, to dispose of them as best they can, irrespective of civil or legal rights; while at the same time the landlord has them under seizure for his rent, the rate collector and the tax gatherer have a vigilant eye on them, and, though last not least, a usurious creditor sets his bond upon them and claims them for his own, if he be not paid within a specified time.

4-11-1910 Times

Tipperary Boycotting Case.

Dublin Nov. 3rd.

Yesterday and today, before the master of the rolls, Rena Going and others claimed damages from Jeremiah Delaney and Patrick Power, and sought an order to restrain them from trespassing on the lands of Ballynulty, which are in the occupation of Matthew Hughes. It appears that Hughes entered into occupation of the lands in 1897, and on several occasions there had been trespass on them by Delaney, and Power had pulled down a boundary fence. A joint defence set out that there was a public right of way over the lands, and the defendants counterclaimed for damages for obstructing it.

Mr. Matheson. K.C. in stating the case, said that Hughes’s offence seemed to be that he was a grazier, and when in November, 1908, cattle driving was started, a crowd with a band collected at his house and started up a row. Afterwards his cattle were driven away, and he had to get Police protection. Pressure was put upon his workmen to leave, and two of them went away. Then an agitator came down and addressed a meeting. He carried a rope and suggested what might be done to Mr. Hughes. This man was afterwards prosecuted, and was send to gaol for three months.

The tenant stated that at night crowds collected near his house cheering and shouting, and the bands played “The wearing of the Green” and “The Dead March”. He never went out at night without a revolver and a flashlight in his pocket.

The Master of the Rolls;- Didn’t you know that you live in a civilized Country, and that the Government are responsible for the safety of the lives and property of the people?.

Mr. Matheson;-Supposed to be.

Master of the Rolls;-Absolutely responsible, Did you make any complaint to the Police?. The witness said that he did, and that the police were aware of all that went on and patrolled the place constantly.
The case is at hearing.

4-12-1821 Clonmel Advertiser.

About 3 O'Clock yesterday, a barn and haggard, the property, we learn, of a Mr. Cuffe, were burnt near the North East foot of the Sliebnaman mountain, beyond Nine-Mile-House, close by Killemy, and just within the bounds of the County of Kilkenny. A notice has been addressed to the brother of the unfortunate Shea, who perished with his family and the inmates of his humble dwelling by the hands of midnight incendiaries, requiring him to abandon the possession of some lands held under circumstances somewhat similar to those which excited the horrid vengeance of his brother's murderers. Whether he is in a situation to resist this arbitrary and cruel mandate, which annexes the penalty of death to non-compliance, we are not sufficiently informed. In Consequence of a requisition from the Magistrates, there was a meeting, last Friday, of the inhabitants of the town of Tipperary, when nearly 80 most respectable individuals tendered their services, and were enrolled as special constables, in order to maintain a nightly watch, and to prevent the contagion of the bordering disturbed counties from being introduced into their vicinity.

5-1-1836 From the Times

On Sunday last, during the hours of divine service, the servant of Mr. Armstrong, of Nodstown, perceived two men disguised and armed, approaching the hall door, he immediately ran in and fastened the door, then went upstairs and took his masters gun, and presenting it from the window, told the fellows that if they did not be off he would give them a hot reception. It is needless to say that the good folks took the hint, and took themselves away with a whole skin.

An additional force of 100 Police are to be send into the County of Tipperary, in consequence of its present disturbed condition.

Sunday evening during Divine Service at Kilcooly Church, two men entered the house of William Bedford, gamekeeper to Mr. Baker of Kilcooly Abbey, County of Tipperary. One of them presented a pistol to Mrs Bedford, and demanded fire-arms. They then searched the house and found a gun, which they carried away.

A man by the name of Connery was killed on Christmas night at Farnane, Tipperary in a drunken quarrel.

Times 5-2-1838.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 30th inst. Between the hours of five and six, two armed men entered the house of Mr. James Woodward, Captain of the Lockamore Mine, situate on the estate of the Earl of Stradbroke, near Newport, in the County of Tipperary. One of the ruffians discharged a gun or blunderbuss at him, the contents of which lodged in his

right side. Mr. Woodward was removed to Newport, that he might receive surgical assistance. Up to an hour ago our correspondent wrote no medical man had seen him; but from what we have learned, there is too much reason to fear that he will be remembered among the victims of a deluded and sanguinary peasantry. Mr. Woodward is a Protestant, and was not more anxious about the interests of his employer, the Earl of Stradbroke, than about the comforts of the peasantry, hundreds of whom have been constantly employed since the opening of the mine about 12 months since. Interested agitators clamor about the "ill effects of absenteeism" and about the "want of employment for the industrious people". Who are the cause of these evils?. Certainly not the landed proprietors of Ireland. But in this instance a public spirited nobleman invests a large capital in a mine, on his own estate, gives his tenantry abundant employment, affords them the means of becoming comfortable and contented, and what is the return he meets with?. A treacherous and cold blooded attack on his confidential servant.

Tranquility.

There are now in jail and houses of correction, 455 prisoners, 164 of whom are for trial at the next assizes, out of which number there are 66 charged with the high offence of murder. Clonmel Advertiser.

Murder.

On Thursday last an inquest was held at Tipperary before Michael Cormick, Esq. coroner, on the body of James Hayes, who was murdered near this town, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against 11 men, who were arrested and committed to Clonmel Jail.

A process-server of the name of Patrick Gooney, was murdered near Killenaule, and an inquest held on his body yesterday at the Four Roads. It appears he went for the purpose of executing a civil decree, when he was knocked down, and beaten with a spade handle. (Tipperary Constitution.)

5-2-1902 From the Times.

We have received a letter disclosing a number of facts about the United Irish League and its methods in County Tipperary. The writer of the letter is Mr. George S. Thompson, whose father and uncle hold about 3000 acres of grazing land in County Tipperary. The Thompsons have held the greater part of this land for nearly half a century. Without word or warning, says Mr. Thompson, a public meeting, which had been secretly called together, was held in the village of Drom at 6 O'Clock on the evening of Jan. 21st. Fortunately the Police had got wind of the meeting and were well prepared. The object of the meeting was to denounce the Thompson family for not surrendering their holdings to the landlords, though, as a matter of fact, they had not been asked to do so by the league. The holdings are not held on the 11 month's system, but, by lease and agreement. After the meeting was over the crowd moved on in order to hold another meeting within 300 yards of the Thompson's house. The demonstrators were accompanied by two local bands and about a dozen torch carriers. The ostensible object of the second meeting was to intimidate the Thompson family. At this point, however, the police intervened and stopped the advance of the crowd, not, however before the league organizer had made a

speech. The torches consisted of sods of peat drenched with paraffin and stuck on the prongs of hayforks. There were between 150 and 200 people present at the meeting. On the following night another meeting was held, this time in Borrisoleigh. The meeting was publicly announced, and in consequence there were more people present. The object of the meeting was to denounce one George Cook and another man of the name of Kennedy for opposing the erection of Labourers cottages on their lands, the land being practically their own. The league organizer, who had spoken on the previous night, again addressed the meeting, and denounced the two men in the strongest terms, and also the Thompsons. He advised the crowd to boycott them, but didn't use the actual word boycott. The man Kennedy lives in Dublin, and a stack of hay belonging to his manager in Borrisoleigh, John Young, was burned to the ground by some of the crowd. It was on the following Sunday, however, that the largest meeting was held at Barna-cross, near Templemore. It was opened by a Priest and addressed by the league organizer, who told the people that they knew how to persuade people to give up their holdings. He said "Where do they buy their stock?. Where do they get their meat?. Where do they buy their victuals?. " and more in the same strain. After the meeting the crowd proceeded to the Thompson's house. The police tried to stop them, but they broke into the fields. There was a slight skirmish , but no one was hurt. At the gate of the house they halted for another speech, but the police moved them on and they went home.

This is from a Dail Debate in 1938.
Dáil Éireann - Volume 70 - 23 March, 1938

Ceisteanna—Questions. Oral Answers. - Division of Tipperary Estate.

Mr. M. Ryan

Mr. M. Ryan asked the Minister for Lands if he will state what is the cause of the delay in proceeding with the division of the Carden Estate, Barnane, Templemore, County Tipperary, applicants for which were interviewed several months ago.

Mr. Boland

Mr. Boland: The Land Commission have instituted proceedings for the acquisition of some 626 acres of the lands of Barnane on the Thompson Estate (formerly a holding on the Carden Estate), but these proceedings have not reached the stage when the lands can be acquired for division. No avoidable delay has occurred.

5-12-1815 From the Times.

William Baker, of Lismacue, one of the most upright men living, was savagely murdered about 5 O'Clock on Monday evening, in the middle of the Thomastown demesne, on his way home from the sessions. On the particulars of the murder, we know no more than that about 5 O'Clock in the evening, a shot was heard near the three gates in Thomastown demesne by a man, who, on running to the place, found Mr. Baker murdered on the road, having been shot through the body and head, the last shot fired very close to him, as his cravat was burned, he appeared to have received a blow on the cheek. The murderer, or

one of them, if there were more, broke his girth in remounting, and left his saddle behind him on the road. All the army in Cashel, with every gentleman in it were immediately out, as were all the troops from the neighbouring cantonments, but without effect.

6-4-1835 Times.

On Saturday night last the fox-covers of John Lane, Esq, of Lanespark, near Killenaule were maliciously set on fire in three different places; but owing to the exertions of the Police, who gave the alarm, and the assistance of the neighbours, the fire was happily got under. We have also been informed that threatening letters have been sent, and informations given to two highly respectable gentlemen in that neighbourhood (one of them a magistrate) that their lives were in danger. No other cause can be assigned for this daring outrage and threat but that these gentlemen had been obliged to attend at our late assizes on the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Constable Feely, who was sentenced to transportation.

6-6-1833 Clonmel Papers.

Tithes, County Tipperary.

On Tuesday last a small party of the Killenaule police went to the parish of Lismolin, under the command of Chief Constable Smith, to protect Mr. Benjamin Wright, the proctor of the Rev. Archdeacon Cotton, whilst serving writs on the parishioners for arrears of tithes. Here they were met by a party of between 500 and 600 armed with spades, shovels, forks, etc. who demanded that the Tithe-Proctor should be given up to their vengeance. This Mr. Smith of course refused, and foreseeing the probability of a contest, in which his small force would perhaps suffer severely, he very prudently retreated to the Police-Barrick at Harley Park. The writs, of course, remain unserved, and the necessity of an increased force is spoken of ere they can be executed, without a resistance that might lead to Bloodshed in the present irritated state of the peasantry in that Parish.

At an early hour on Friday morning, a party of military (Horse and foot) and a number of Police, accompanied by Dr. Fitzgerald, resident magistrate, set out on a secret expedition, and searched the neighbourhood of Lowesgreen, with warrants for the apprehension of the tithe defaulters. The birds were, however, up, and flown; not a defaulter was found in bed. On enquiry it was found that a Policeman had given the defaulters timely notice of the warrants out against them, and of the intended capture.

On Thursday night, between 10 and 11 O'Clock, an attack was made on the Glebe House of the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, at Littleton, by four men. They were in the act of forcing an entrance through the roof, when Mr. Lawrence rang the Labourer's bell, which is attached to the Glebe, which woke the Police, who came on the instant and captured the men. They are fully committed.

On Monday, the fair day of Ballingarry, a desperate riot took place between the old factions of Shanavests and Caravats. The results were most serious to the inhabitants, who were all implicated, as one side or the other happened to prevail. Every door, gate,

and window, in the village was broken; amongst others, the house of Mr. O'Donnell was furiously assailed, and a great part of his furniture, etc, was destroyed. His servant-boy was beaten so badly, that his life was despaired of. Several others were seriously injured in the affray.

The Caravats pursued a man named Maurice Ivors in the very Chapel of Ballingarry , where they murdered him, an act before unheard of in Ireland, for this century at least. Mr. O'Donnell, and his brother fired six shots from their windows at the assailants below, who waged war with stones, etc. but none of the shots took effect.

6-7-1842 From the Times.

Thomas Stapleton and Thomas Gleeson were respectively indicted for having, on the 27th of April, at Lissatunny, in this county, fired a loaded gun at one Patrick Gleeson, with intent; To murder him, or to disable, or disfigure him.

Patrick Gleeson, sworn and examined: I live at Lissatunny, in this County and am a tenant of Mr. Stafford O'Brien. That gentleman some time since made some changes in the quantity of land held by tenants, in order to square the farms. No one was dispossed altogether. I lost about 5 acres, and gained two. The two acres I got were previously held by men named James Gleeson and Martin Nowlan. On the 27th. of April, a little after 7 O'Clock in the evening, I was returning from my work, and as I was passing a grove of trees , I met three men on the road, one who was armed with a gun, another with a pistol, and the third with a stick. They put me on my knees, and when they did so I asked them why they were going to shoot me, and how I deserved it. They replied, for tilling Nowlan's land. The prisoner Stapleton held the pistol, and Gleeson the gun. They went behind me in the road, Stapleton snapped the pistol twice at me, but it missed fire and would not go off. Gleeson then handed Stapleton the gun , who fired a shot at me, which broke my arm near the elbow. (The witnesses arm was bandaged up, and he appeared to be in a very bad state of health.) He was quite close to me when he fired, and my clothes were burned. The men were not disguised in any way, and I am positive that the prisoners were two of the men who attacked me. I have not recovered the use of my arm since, and have been under the care of Dr. Kempster up to the present time.

Dr. Dempster deposed that he was the surgical attendant of Gleeson, and that it was only within a few days he had a hope of being able to save the poor man's arm from amputation. He was also present when the prosecutor, in the fullest manner, identified the two prisoners, and singled them out from a number of men of similar appearance and dress. Mr. Joseph Tabuteau, stipendiary magistrate, also proved the identification of the prisoners by Gleeson in his presence.

The case for the Crown having closed, Several witnesses for the defence swore to an alibi for both prisoners.

The Chief Justice then charged the jury, who found both prisoners guilty.

Sentences.

The several prisoners convicted of transportable offence-namely John Pound, Michael Hayes, Cornelius Flynn, Patrick Dwyer, Thomas Stapleton, and Thomas Gleeson, having being placed at the bar.

The Right Hon. The Attorney General having applied for judgement of the Court upon

these prisoners.

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing the prisoners, said that the offences of which they had been convicted were one and all of them crimes of no ordinary enormity-crimes, by the commission of which they had respectively brought on themselves the moral guilt of murder. It had, however, pleased God to spare their souls from the pollution of that greatest offence; but no person who had heard and considered their trials; could have a doubt left on their minds, that though death had not ensued as a consequence of the outrages of which they had been convicted, it was solely through the mercy of God, and not owing to any forbearance on their parts, that that dreadful guilt did not then rest upon them. His Lordship next adverted to the case of Gleeson and Stapleton. Who were convicted of firing at Gleeson, and fracturing his arm, and concluded by saying, that a remarkable feature in all these crimes was, that there was no attempt of concealment. His Lordship then pronounced sentence of transportation for life against all prisoners, and the commission closed.

From the Nenagh Guardian March 9th 1839.

From a compendium of crime in the County Of Tipperary, as recorded in the Nenagh Guardian from the first publication on the 21st July 1838 to the 13th.March 1839.

Comprising a period of 8 months.

July 21st 1838.

Murder.

John Kennedy, who had been placed as an agent by Denis Canny, Esq, over some of his property, about three miles from Nenagh, and from a situation a man named Gleeson had been removed. Kennedy was fired at nearly two years ago, and shot through the arm, for which offence two sons of Gleeson, were prosecuted by him at the Assizes in Clonmel, but acquitted in consequence of the Prosecutor's testimony being shaken by a celebrated cross-examiner on the Leinster circuit, and ever since he has been obliged to carry fire arms for protection. He has been repeatedly served with threatening notices, and on Monday morning last, about 4 O'Clock, these notices were carried into full force against him. As he was proceeding at that early hour to look after the cattle under his care, he was pounced upon by a number of men, and murdered in a savage manner; he was a very muscular man, and the ditch and grass in the place where he was murdered bore marks of a furious struggle. At the time he was murdered he was armed with a stick and pistol, but such was the plan laid for his destruction, that these weapons were of no avail to him. It was known by his assassins, that he should pass through a narrow lane or Boreen, and inside the ditches they divided themselves into two parties, and when the fated man entered this passage, they set upon him, blockaded him up, and accomplished their deadly purpose, for as he escaped the pistol on a former occasion, they were determined, as the nature of his wounds proves, he should no more be a living witness against his assailants.

6-7-1909 Times

On Saturday, before Mr. Hornibrooke, R.M. and other magistrates, three men, Michael Flynn, Snr, Michael Flynn, Jnr, and John Ryan, were charged by District Inspector Madden under the Prevention of the Crime Acts, 1871, with having assaulted Sergeant Mullally and Constables Hervey and Kelly. The evidence showed that the prisoners

formed part of a disorderly crowd who attacked and beat the police in the streets of Thurles. Some of the policemen were so badly injured that they were unable to resume duty for some days. The Bench ordered Michael Flynn, Jnr. to be imprisoned for two years and three months and bound him to the peace. John Ryan and Michael Flynn, Snr. were ordered to be imprisoned for six months and three months respectively and to find securities for their future good behaviour.

6-8-1838 Assizes

Tipperary Tuesday.

The following cases before Judge Moore;-

John Sausse, Tady Dunne, Johhn Dunne, Richard Dunne, Andrew Fox, Francis Pollard, Thomas Finane, and John Hennessy, were indicted for the wilful murder of John Haydon. It appeared that on Christmas Day last there was a row between two parties; the deceased was attacked with stones, and was so much injured, he died 10 days after. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Sausse, Rd. Dunne, Finane, and Hennessy. The other prisoners were acquitted.

Patrick Ryan was indicted for the wilful murder of John Lanigan. Mr. Scott, Queen's counsel, stated that the prisoner was indicted for the wilful murder; and the crime could not be designated by any other name, as the case had been established to be of that character upon a previous investigation at the summer assizes of 1837. Five men had been put upon their trial for the offence, four of whom were found guilty. The prisoner was not made amenable at that time, but the evidence and the informations strongly against him, the crown felt bound, now that he had been arrested, to put him on trial. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased lost his life in a quarrel, having been struck with stones on the head. Judge Moore charged the jury at great length, and stated that if a verdict of guilty was to be returned, it could only be for murder, as no circumstances appeared to reduce the offence below that crime. The jury remained upwards of four hours in deliberation, and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty* .

Two persons of the name of Pollard and Dwyer were charged with the homicide of William Cashin. The transaction which terminated in the death of the unfortunate deceased was connected with a dispute concerning land , and he was beaten solely because he was the cousin of the Landlord's agent by whom an ejection had been brought. The evidence however, was not sufficient to sustain the charge of homicide against the prisoners, although their participation in a riot was established, and the Judge directed an acquittal.

Patrick Dwyer, snr. and Patrick Dwyer Jnr. And Judy Dwyer were indicted for a greivous assault on Constable Scuice, when in discharge of his duty. Patrick Speerin Police examined;-Arrested John Dwyer at Donaskea on the night of the 21st of Oct. last under a warrant from Major Wilcocks. The prisoners mother caught him, and endeavoured to take him from witness, and cried out "Would they let her son go with the Peelers)!. 30 people then came in, and witness made his escape with the prisoner and his party into an outhouse, when old Pat Dwyer broke in the door, and a large mob pelted the police.

Witness directed the police to fire, and the prisoner called out (Fire, Fire,) in a few minutes the house he and his party were in was all in flames. The police fired out two shots, and the prisoner cried out, "Burn them all, don't spare me, I have only one life to lose". Witness let the prisoner out on a promise that he would interfere with the mob to save him, instead of which, after he got out, he cried out "Hero's Dwyer and Cooper" etc. and several stones were then pelted at him and his party. Got a blow of a stone before he fired. Heard Scuice struck, After he and his party had gone a little way, he missed Scuice and went back to look for him. Found him lying in the lane senseless, and his carbine a few yards from him. Witness got the man home, his head was fractured. Heard persons in every direction crying out "where are they, where are they". Witness had a warrant which he produced. Was with his party that night in policeman's dress. Heard that a man was shot that night of the name of Michael Ryan. There was an inquest held on the man.

John Scuice examined. Was with Constable Speerin on the night at the arrest of John Dwyer on the night of the 21st Oct. Was struck that night by a party of persons, five of whom he knew, Dwyer whom he went to arrest, was one of them, he has since been transported, another of the five is dead, and the three prisoners at the bar are the remainder of the five. Saw the elder Pat Dwyer and his son Pat throwing stones at him and his comrades that night. Was very much injured.

Mr. J. Wilcox Examined;-Proved the warrant, The man against whom that warrant had been issued, had been since transported for the offence for which he was then arrested. The father Pat Dwyer was sentenced to one years imprisonment with hard labour, and the son to 7 years transportation.

Patrick Dwyer sen, who is a notorious character, fell upon his knees and uttered dreadful imprecations against Mr. Wilcox. The younger Dwyer, when leaving the dock, swore that if he ever returned from transportation, he would put a bullet through the brain of the magistrate.

Ireland.

From the Clonmel Herald of the 30th Sept 1815

On Wed. last in the middle of the day, a large party of men, armed, assembled in the neighbourhood of Rehill, and robbed Mr. Meagher, of Rehill Lodge, and a number of persons in that neighbourhood of their arms.

On Thursday last, in the middle of the day, a party of eight men attacked the house of Mr. John Beere, at Scart, between Cahir and Clogheen, for the purpose of taking his arms-Mr. Beere, however, with laudable determination not to submit to those lawless ruffians, sallied out upon them, and with the assistance of his three brothers, most bravely encountered the assassins, when, after a discharge of a number of shots on each side, the villains fled, leaving one of the party wounded behind them, who was brought into Clogheen, and is in custody there.

State of Tipperary.

The Baronies included in the late Proclamation comprise nearly two thirds of that fertile and beautiful County, its best towns, its most splendid seats, the well known "Golden

Vale" of 40'000 acres, the romantic scenery along the river Suir; the nutritious pasturage, the well dressed sheep walks; the productive corn fields, for which the County of Tipperary has long been celebrated. The City of Cashel, the assizes town of Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Thurles, Tipperary, Killenaule, Fethard, Burrisoleigh, all are comprised within the disturbed district.

The Principal proprietors of the estates are, The Earl of Llandaff, Lady Caroline Damer, Messrs Smith Barry, and Henry O'Brien, Earls of Derby and Mountcashel, Colonel Pennefather, Sir William Barker, Messrs. Barton, Massey Dawson, Perry, Bagwell, Scully, Langley, Maher, Butler, Hunt, Moore, Fitzgerald, Palliser, Lord Hawarden, and Lord Norbury.

6-12-1883

A number of unemployed labourers waited upon the Tipperary Board of Guardians to request Outdoor relief or employment. Their manner was so menacing that it was decided to admit but one at a time. They represented that their families were starving. They wanted employment, but the farmers would not assist them. The Board informed them that they had no power either to give employment or outdoor relief. They could only offer them admission to the workhouse. One of the labourers, with a family of eight, said if he went into the workhouse, he would have to give up his house, and thus lose it. Could not the Board assist them to emigrate? The Chairman intimated that they could not help them in that way. The applicants then left.

7-1-1918

The Nenagh Murder.

At the Inquest in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, on George Sheehan, who was killed in his own house while trying to prevent three masked and armed men from stealing a rifle belonging to his son, a soldier, home on leave from France. Mrs Sheehan aged 70, stated that while she and her husband were in the house after her son had gone out three masked men entered. Her husband grappled with one of them, and shots were fired. Her husband cried out that he was wounded. The men then left with her son's rifle. Sergeant Daughton, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, said that the old man, who was 76 years of age, told him that he had his assailant under him on the ground, when the latter shot him in the stomach with a revolver. He continued to hold him by the throat, and the man then shot him in the wrist and disabled him. The Police and Military are searching for the stolen rifle.

12-1-1918

Three arrests have been made of men alleged to have been concerned in the murder of the old army pensioner George Sheehan, at his home near Nenagh, a short time ago. Sheehan lost his life while trying to prevent three masked and armed men from stealing a rifle belonging to his son, a soldier home on leave from the front. The men arrested are three brothers named O'Brien, the sons of a woman who was postmistress in the Silvermines district, of Tipperary, up to a few weeks ago. Two of them are National School Teachers, and the third who was a postman for a time, is a Captain in the Sinn Fein Volunteers, Their Father who is dead, was a Policeman. The accused men, who are in Limerick gaol, have been remanded for 8 days.

7-7-1832 From the Times.

At Clonmel, on Sunday last, an immense anti-tithe meeting took place, at which Lord Galway presided. The whole town and the country for miles lent its population to swell the procession to the platform in the centre of the great square. All was unanimity and activity; even the quiet members of the Society of Friends lent a hand. Mr. T.L. Grubb and Mr. Jacob (Both Quakers) provided hugh beams and six inch planks for the floor of the platform; and Messrs Greer and Murphy (Brewers) rolled out their puncheons to support it. The people of Clogheen, Cahir, Cashel, Thurles, etc, marched and rode into town, in separate bodies, in excellent order, preceded each by its band with banners, etc. About 2000 horsemen from Cahir rode deep in procession, and entered Clonmel at 11 O'Clock; but though all the horses of the surrounding country appeared to have been in requisition (some bearing two riders, some three), yet numbers came from such a distance, hour after hour, that the proceedings did not commence till very late in the day. They were of the usual determined character.

7-7-1837 Tipperary Constitution.

A married woman, the wife of John Donohoe, of Ballinaclough, within three miles of Nenagh, met her death on the night of Thursday, the 22nd, ult, under circumstances of a most revolting and aggravated nature. The husband of the deceased having been detained in Nenagh, until a late hour, a man named John Kennedy went to the house and informed the poor woman that her husband was lying in a state of intoxication at some distance and unable to proceed, at the same time offering his services to conduct her to the place. The unsuspecting woman sprang from her bed and after dressing herself went in the direction pointed out by Kennedy. After a lapse of considerable time her daughter and another woman, an inmate of the house became alarmed at her long absence, and proceeded to look for her, to their horror they found her dying in a ditch, merely able to articulate the name of her attacker before she died. The dreadful occurrence was immediately made known to the Police at Ballinaclough, and through the active exertions of the Sub-Constable the ruffian was speedily taken into custody, and his appearance exhibited the fullest evidence of him having been engaged in a deadly struggle. At an inquest the next day the jury unanimously found a verdict against Kennedy for the violation and murder, and he has been fully committed to abide his trial at the next assizes.

7-1-1882 From the Times

Last Thursday night a raid for arms was made in the Glen of Aherlow. Among the houses visited were those of Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Brian, John Hogan, James Mulhally, and others. The raiders had their faces blackened and wore military overcoats. In each case they demanded arms, and the farmers had no alternative but compliance. The raid caused a great deal of terror in the district.

At Carrick-on-Suir Petty sessions yesterday, three young men named Corbett, and one named Shea, sons of tenant farmers, were charged with thrusting writs down the throat of a process server named Sheidy, who was employed by a Mr. Scully. The Prosecutor was held on his back, two writs were thrust into his mouth, and dirty water was poured upon

them to effectually carry them out of sight. He was only liberated on giving a promise not to serve any more writs on the estate near Ballyneal. The magistrates came to the conclusion that the prisoners, although present, were not the ringleaders, and sentenced them to only one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

7-10-1807 From the Times

On Sunday last, during the time of divine service, a party of ruffians entered the house of the miller at Kilmanham. In Tipperary, and plundered it of its arms. On coming out of the house, they saw a man named Collins, who was passing through an adjoining field, and thinking him to be observant of their nefarious proceedings, one of the villains discharged a blunderbuss at him, and lodged two balls in his thigh.

The last fair of Holycross, in the County of Tipperary, was the scene of one of those savage murders which are of late the uniform consequence of these meetings. One John Neale, a peaceable, unoffending man, after driving from the fair place some stock that he was in care of, was attacked by a large party, headed by two fellows, named Edmund Devane and William Rahill, and beaten so unmercifully, that he died a few hours later.

7-11-1827 From the Times.

Insolvent Debtors Court.

Henry W. Graves, a gentleman of respectable appearance and address, who by his petition, upon which he sought to be heard, appeared to have been one of the secretaries of "The committee of Management for the Improvement of Ireland" appeared before the court, praying to be liberated from custody, under the following novel circumstances:- No creditor or counsel appearing to oppose the insolvent, the Chief Commissioner interrogated him at an unusual length, and among others, put the following questions:- There appears to be a sum of 600/. inserted in your schedule which you paid for an appointment as secretary to the committee alluded to in your schedule, tell me what was the nature of the transaction.

Insolvent:-Sir, my memory has been much impaired since my confinement, and if I err in the statement I give, I trust it will be attributed to forgetfulness rather than a desire to conceal from the Court the facts which I know it is their duty to inquire about.

It appeared by the subsequent statement, that Major Nicholls, his (Insolvent's) Brother in Law, in August 1826 advanced him 700/. Out of which 600/. were paid over for the situation which was now the subject of inquiry. At that time witness understood that a Mr. Baird, a general agent to the scheme, was resident at Clonmel, in the County of Tipperary, who was a party to secure the stipulated secretaryship to "The committee of Management for the Improvement of Ireland", the office of which was in Parliament Street. The insolvent further stated, that a Mr. Whitfield was engaged to secure Major Nicholls for the 600/., in the event that the committee became defunct within the space of one year from the date of the document which stated its commencement.

Court;-But you were employed in the concern?.

The insolvent said, that he called at the office daily for some time, and saw books there for certain purposes, but he employed himself during his secretaryship, in reading newspapers; what was worse than non-employment, he did not receive a farthing of the stipulated 500/., annual salary.

Court;-Did the society, or committee to from one, really exist?-I suppose so.

Court;-When did it cease to exist?-Last year.

Court;-Did you ever meet to transact business?-Never to my knowledge.

Court;-I see the name of the Marquis Conyngham mentioned in your schedule as connected, by your statement with this committee; how is that?- that is a mistake, or at least a misconception, into which I was led by a Mr. Whitfield.

Court-That is a very extraordinary misconception certainly.

In this stage of the inquiry, Mr. Cooke, the barrister, entered the court, and although not engaged in the case pending, stated, that he was present when Whitfield appeared there upon a petition of insolvency, when it appeared by the evidence then adduced that the present applicant and Major Nicholls, his brother in law, had been made complete dupes. The fact was, that the committee was formed for no other purpose, as had already appeared, than that which could only be denominated an act similar to swindling.

The Chief Commissioner said, that he was not present when the corresponding case was heard, and was therefore much obliged for the communication made by Mr. Cooke; had he been so, he should not probably have prolonged the inquiry to such an extent.

Thinking that the insolvent was the deceived rather than the deceiver, the Court ordered his discharge to issue forthwith.

24-5-1921

In a fight between Crown Forces and armed civilians at Upperchurch, Thurles, Co. Tipp. The rebel leader, a young man named Gleeson, was killed, and two wounded men were arrested. The Crown Forces are reported to have lost two members.

7-11-1839

County Tipperary.

The village of Portroe was the scene of a wanton and brutal assault on the Police stationed there. A crowd of people having assembled on the evening of Sunday week, they commenced quarrelling. Constable Lalor and two policemen named Foley and Looney, came up, and ordered them to disperse, upon which the police were knocked down with stones. Lalor was wounded so severely that his life is in danger. Foley was also hurt, not to as great a extent as Lalor, who we fear will fall a sacrifice to the recklessness of life in Tipperary.

On Sunday night three men who were drinking together in a public house in the neighbourhood of Mealiffe, three miles from Thurles; and although they had no quarrel, when on the way home two of them (Brothers) named Taylor, attacked the third named Fleming. The assaulted him with stones and a spade, and left him on the road insensible. When discovered, the unfortunate man said he did not know why they beat him, unless it was that he was not a Ribandman.

On Sat. night, a man named Cusack, who was engaged at work in a yard at Bird-Hill, having had, a few days previously, some words of a trifling nature with another person, of the name of Keogh, was assaulted by the latter on coming into the yard, who took up a pitchfork and inflicted a deep wound with it on Cusack's head. Keogh then fled.

8-1-1855 Times

The Curraduff Murder.

Several apprehensions of persons suspected of being concerned in the murder of Patrick Hocter at Curraduff, in the County of Tipperary, have been made at Liverpool. On Thursday afternoon, in consequence of information he had received, Head Constable McHale, of the Irish Constabulary, accompanied by Constable Sheean, went on board the ship Universe bound for New York, and arrested a man named John Toohar, on suspicion of being one of the murderers. The man had taken a passage on the vessel under the assumed name of William Harrington. Mr. McHale having expressed his suspicions that others of the gang were on board, the Captain and Mr. Ramsden rendered him every assistance in searching the vessel, and, after a close search, he found concealed in a chest, Martin Toohar, the brother of John. The officers then went to the house of a man named James Corrigan, in Chisenhal-street, where, in a recess formed in the wall of a cellar, they discovered concealed behind two chests a third person, named James Coughlin, who was lying on his back smoking his pipe. The men, when confronted, denied all knowledge of each other. They were all, however, recognized by Constable Sheean as the parties described in the warrant under the authority of which they were apprehended. They were taken before the magistrates on Friday, and an order was given for their transfer to Tipperary.

8-3-1808 Unknown Newspaper.

Clonmel March 8th.

John Ryan and Matthew Kearinge were indicted for the murder of David Bourke, in a second count, with the murder of John Dougherty, in a third with setting fire to the house of Lawrence Bourke, with an intent to kill him. They pleaded the general issue. After the Solicitor General had opened the case, he called Lawrence Bourke, the prosecutor, who stated, that on the night of the 11th. October, between the hours of 10 and 11 O'Clock, he was informed by his servant, that there were a number of men in arms advancing towards the house. In consequence of this information he went to the window, and saw the prisoners with several others, all armed, surrounding his house; They desired him to open his door, but he refused, they then fired several shots in through the different windows. There was in the house, Dougherty, the deceased, a man who was servant to the witness and to the witnesses wife and child, they were armed, but had no ammunition, but what the guns were loaded with. The prisoners and the party finding that they could not get into the house, set it on fire; and the witness heard the prisoner, Ryan, say "take it easy boys, you will see what b?lting we shall have by and by". The witness's wife and child then went to the window, and called out to Ryan, who was her relation, not to burn the house, but he replied with an oath, that he would, and a shot was fired at her, which though it did not take effect, frightened her so much that she and the child fell out the window, and were seized by the prisoner Kearinge, but they afterwards, fortunately made their escape. The house was now falling in flames about the witness's head, and he therefore opened the door, and ran out, several shots were fired at him, but he escaped them, and made his way to David Bourke's, his fathers house. In his flight he fired his piece and killed one of Ryan's men. When witness arrived at his father's, he found he had

gone to the assistance of witness, and on returning to the place where his house stood, in search of his father, he found that Ryan and his party were gone, and his father was lying dead about 12 yards from the smoking ruins of his house.

Winifred Kennedy and other witnesses were examined who corroborated the testimony of Bourke, and proved that the deceased, John Dougherty was burned in Bourkes house. It was also proved that the whole of Ryans party were entertained at dinner by him that day, and that they all left his house armed, for the purpose of attacking Bourke.

On the part of prisoner Ryan, an alibi was attempted to be proved by a woman who lived with him, which entirely failed, and after a minute charge from the Learned Judge, the jury brought in a verdict of –Guilty-against both the prisoners.

They were instantly sentenced to be executed.

8-5-1902

Dublin May 7th.

At Templemore, today. Before Mr. Bruen and Mr. Heard, resident magistrates, Thomas Gleeson and others were tried under the Crimes Act on charges of participation in an unlawful assembly and of intimidation of one Lawrence Long, the occupant of a farm formerly in the possession of Michael Gleeson. Evidence was given in support of the charges, which were not maintained against three of the defendants. The remaining nine were convicted on the first charge. Thomas Gleeson was convicted on both charges, and on the first charge he is to be imprisoned in Clonmel Gaol for one month with hard labour, and at the expiration of the time he must find bail in £20 and two sureties of £10 each for a year or in default remain in gaol for three additional months. On the second charge he must be imprisoned for one month with hard labour, to run concurrently with the first imprisonment. James Hennessy, Thomas Hennessy, Edward Osborne, and Michael Dywre were sentenced on the first charge to one months imprisonment in Clonmel Gaol. Thomas Burke, Timothy Geehan, and Patrick Fanning were sentenced on the same charge to three weeks imprisonment, and Cornelius Burke was sent to gaol for a fortnight.

8-6-1920 From the Times.

A report from Thurles. Co. Tipperary, today states that an Army Officer was riding a motor-cycle through the village of Drombane, when a man with a revolver called on him to throw up his hands. The officer refused, and drew his revolver. The man fired, the bullet glancing of the buckle of the Officers belt. The officer returned fire, and five or six civilians drew revolvers and shot at him. The officer was shot in the thigh, but he started his cycle and rode towards Thurles. He is convinced he shot one of his assailants. A short distance away the motor cycle ran into a cow, and the officer was flung into the ditch, but was not injured. He was unable to start the cycle again, and walked along the road until he met an army lorry. He was afterwards taken to the military hospital in Tipperary. Soldiers and Policemen found the motor cycle smashed, parts of it having been removed, and buried in a field.

8-8-1845 From the Times.

Attempted Suicide of a Crown Witness.

Under the imposing head of “Astounding Revelations” the Tipperary Vindicator thus narrates the particulars of an attempt at suicide by a man named Cooney, who was one of the Crown Witnesses at the recent trial for the murder of Mr. Cardens Stewart.

On Saturday while the learned Judge was passing sentence of death upon Martin Meagher, Michael Cooney, at the house in which he lodged in Pound Street in Nenagh, procured a razor from a Policemans Pack, the Policeman being in the next room, and cut his throat. He was discovered by the Policeman who had been appointed to watch over him. Dr. Kitson was in immediate attendance, he stitched up the wound, and as there was every appearance of the unhappy man’s instant dissolution, the Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Bowles, was called to attend him. He seemed to be fully conscious of his state, and possession of his faculties. Our readers will find in the following appalling declaration the cause which prompted this wretched man to the dreadful deed; the cause was remorse-despair, which instigated Judas to a similar crime. This declaration was taken down by the Rev. Nicholas Power, after many refusals on he part of the wretched man, because, as he said-“If I recover they will prosecute me for perjury”. The clergyman, however, told him that there was every prospect of his immediate death, as indeed was the opinion of the physicians and others at the moment, and it was only then that he consented to make this fearful confession.

“I, Michael Cooney, being now on my death bed, do make this solemn and dying declaration;-The evidence I gave on 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. I feel bound in justice to them and to the public, to make this declaration.

Signed;-Michael Cooney.

In presence of [Colin McDonald]

[Frank Holland]

August 2nd 1845

The Times 8-12-1884

A report has been received of a murder in County Tipperary under mysterious circumstances. An evicted tenant named Thomas Dillon went into Clonoulty on the 26th of November last for the purpose of receiving his allowance from the National League. On his way home he went into a Public House and had some drink, and then left for home. He was afterwards found lying unconcious on the road, and died shortly after being removed to an adjoining house. He was buried without any particular notice having been taken of his death; but some suspicion having being aroused, his body was exhumed, and it was found he had received two wounds to the head, which the Doctors believe were the result of direct violence, and had caused his death. The Coroner’s jury, acting upon the evidence, returned a verdict of murder against some persons unknown.

9-7-1894 From the Times

The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Peter O’Brien, addressed the Grand Jury at the opening of the South Tipperary Assizes yesterday, mentioned that the number of offences specially reported since the last assizes was 20, as compared with 27 in the same period last year. Some of the accounts which he had received in connection with another return presented

a rather melancholy picture. In the South of the Country there were 61 persons under the protection of the Police. He had been furnished with a return which disclosed the reasons why these persons were protected. There were three persons specially protected—that was to say, by policemen residing on their premises. One man named Cody was so protected, and accompanied by police where ever he went, and unless he was a man of very strong nerves, he appeared to be a man who was leading a very unhappy existence. Some farms were the scene of evictions in 1881. They lay derelict for many years. Last September Cody took some of them. A meeting was then held at Clonoulty, speeches were made, and Cody was forthwith rigorously boycotted. He could not get his horse shod, neither could he obtain supplies of food, except indirectly, and he could not get firkins for his butter. This man was referred to in the official returns as “Partially boycotted.” His Lordship asked if that description truly represented the man’s position, and he was told it did not, for Cody was rigorously and severely boycotted. But the word “partially” was put into the return because some purchasers from a distance were found for cattle which Cody sold. 42 persons were being protected by patrols because of their being caretakers on evicted farms, and four were being protected because they made themselves obnoxious by paying their rents. He wished to repeat what he said in the North Riding, that if people needed protection because they took evicted farms, those who spoke in public in reference to evicted farms should at least be moderate in their language.

9-9-1828 Times

On Sunday last about 40’000 man and women met at Thurles, for the purpose of being reconciled, and of burying in oblivion their intense feuds and bickerings. Amongst this immense concourse were to be seen “Black hens” and “Magpies”, “Shanavests” and “Caravats” and a long list of the other foolish factions whose strife had deluged this Country with blood. The leaders of those factions bore the insignia of their separate parties, and it is not a little amusing and at the same time consolatory to have witnessed Paddy Ryan shaking hands with his opponent, and presenting him with a live black hen, while the sturdy leader of the opposite clan accepted the gift, embraced, and offered in return a magpie.

9-9-1837 Tipperary Constitution.

Popish Outrages.

We have just heard that an excellent farmhouse on the lands of Jossingstown, near Fethard, in which were several cars, carts, and farming utensils, and a large flock of geese, the property of Mr. Matthew Jacob, of Mobarnane, was maliciously set fire to on the night of Friday, the 1st inst, and the entire consumed. We have also been informed, that an attempt was made a few night since to set fire to the fox cover at Coleman, near Fethard; and also a similar attempt made to set fire to the fox cover near Cashel racecourse, and a great part of it consumed. The only remarks we at present make on these outrages are, that, with respect to the farmhouse, Mr. Jacob lately had ejected some tenants there from, and continued to hold it and farm it on his own account, not wishing to let any new tenant hazard his life, while the present system of midnight legislation, so universal in this county, exists. But with respect to firing the fox covers, which belong to the Grove Hunt, of which Mr. Jacob is now the managing proprietor, we cannot say we

are much surprised, as it was faithfully threatened by a reverend divine, in consequence of Mr. Jacob and his tenantry observing a strict neutrality during the late contest, that such would be done. This is only the prelude to what may be expected when the winter nights come on.

9-10-1827 Constitution.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce another murder in addition to the many horrible ones that have already been perpetrated in the County of Tipperary, and which is, unhappily connected with the horrible murder of the late Mr. Chadwick. It was rumoured, that immediately after his conviction, and while leading from the dock, the guilty Grace said, that before May-Day every person who had a hand in his conviction would be shot. If he did make this declaration, his prediction is being fulfilled. As three brothers of Philip Mara, who had the honesty and manliness to prosecute one of the murderers of the late Mr. Chadwick, and an apprentice, were returning, about 7 O'Clock in the evening, from their work (being Masons employed in building the ominous Police station at Rathcannon), they were waylaid by 12 armed ruffians, not at all disguised, who fired on them, from behind a ditch, between the place where Mr. Chadwick was murdered, and the cross roads at Bournacroosna. The shots did not take effect. Two of the brothers immediately ran off in the direction of Holy Cross, and the apprentice made off, and pursued his way to the intended Barrack. Unfortunately, Daniel Mara, the third brother took refuge in the house of one Kennedy, which was close by. The murderous ruffians having seen him enter, immediately proceeded to the house, smashed the windows, and broke down the door. As soon as they entered, they seized their unfortunate victim, in the midst of Kennedy's family, and shot him dead, thus effecting their horrid and murderous purpose in the face of a whole family, and in the midst of a village. The murder of this unfortunate but honest man was effected almost in the centre of three police stations-viz. at Rathcannon, Brasford, and Holy Cross. The audacity of the murderers was only to be equalled by their sanguinary dispositions.

Ireland-The Times-From the Tipperary Vindicator 10-4-1846.

From our Correspondent.

The Evictions at Gurtmore.

The Tipperary Vindicator of yesterday gives a circumstantial account of the eviction of tenantry on the lands of Gurtmore, the property of Mr. Tuthill, and which was briefly noticed in a recent number of that journal. As in all such cases, it is more than probable that the subjoined detail will be met by a counter statement in justification of the measures adopted on the occasion; and, if so, it is not likely that the aggrieved party will be denied the benefit of your circulation.

“We witnessed on Friday morning one of the most melancholy spectacles that ever fell to the lot of feeling humanity to behold, namely, the casting out of nine wretched families from their miserable hovels on the bleak roadside at Gurtmore. It was a wet and stormy morning, when a detachment of Her Majesty's 72d Highlanders, under Captain Pollard, who were marched ten miles on this unsoldier like duty, drew up on the public road within a few hundred yards of the cabin of Mara, the first of these poor tenants on whom was executed the law of ejection. A strong body of police was posted opposite the

house, and more about the door, to keep the passage clear for the landlord, the sub-sheriff and the bailiffs. It was disgusting to observe with what recklessness the bailiffs dragged out every little article of furniture which belonged to the wretched inmates of each hovel they visited, and in some instances, threw out the miserable remnant of rotten potatoes which they had for subsistence. We have been informed that the sheriff, on more occasions than one (when we were not near him), reprov'd these fellows for misconduct in discharge of their office, and checked their wanton impropriety. Both the military and police comported themselves on this occasion with the bearing of men who knew and felt that they were performing a disagreeable duty, but the soldiery openly expressed their repugnance to this mode of campaigning. 'I have been in the army (said a veteran) for 27 years; this is the second time I have been called out on this duty, and I hope it will be the last, for, by God, I would rather face an enemy than witness what I have seen today'. Pat Clancy was the second man dispossessed, and who showed our reported a receipt for a half years rent up to November. The commanding officer of the 72d met him at the rear of his house, and expressed deep sympathy for him as well as for his fellow sufferers. Another officer said to Clancy's son, 'Well, my boy, where will you sleep tonight?'. 'I don't know Sir' said the boy. The brave humane man put his hand in his purse and gave the boy a shilling to procure lodging. A remarkable circumstance occurred at the house of Clancy. One of the Bailiffs was dragging a piece of frail furniture with unnecessary force out of the house-Clancy's wife caught him by the throat with her left hand, while in her right hand she brandished a naked knife until she made the ruffian relinquish his hold of the old table; meanwhile, the military and police laughed heartily, and not a man among them showed the slightest disposition to come to his rescue. The third man ejected was Fennell, next door to Clancy. They were in the act of carrying out a cupboard from his kitchen, when he showed what was rent in bank-notes, which he had a minute before offered to his landlord and which was refused. A bailiff was nailing a hasp to one of the doors, when a woman, with a crying infant in her arms - 'That is mightn't be long till I hear the sound of the nail in your coffin, you villian:, what she meant I can't say but the campaign of the day had a ludicrous termination. Though ball cartridges were not flying, the women, to the great amusement of the force, both civil and military treated the bailiffs to rotten potatoes and eggs of the same quality. One fellow with an oilskin cap and a hangman visage, smeared all over, appealed to the sheriff for protection, and told his honour that was the third time he had been pelted at by the same woman on that day. When the bailiffs were send to drive the cattle of Herberts land, they were followed by a crowd of women and boys, who saluted them with missiles of all sorts, and it was not until one woman tried 'what virtue was in stones' that the police interfered to protect the detested slaves of the law. It was upon the whole, fortunate, that the country people did not expect this campaigning visit, and thus the proceedings of the day passed off without bloodshed or riot.

Tipperary Vindicator 10-4-1846.

Mr. O'Connell and his Quondam "Friend".

Mr. Ryan of Liscahill-house whose name has been frequently mentioned in the debates upon the Irish Coercion Bill, has addressed a long letter to the Home-Secretary, praying that a strict inquiry may be instituted into all the outrages committed on him (Mr. Ryan)

as stated in his memorable letter to his friend the "Liberator"
"This" he says, "will not be as difficult as it may appear at first view; because out of ten malicious injuries, seven presentments only were sought for; and each and every one of them passed, their merits being discussed on oath before the magistrates and Cesspayers at Road Sessions, and again by the grand jury-and I insist they passed solely on my own evidence. The last presentment I obtained was for the breaking of my window at Liscahill in 1845. This must be the attack alluded to by Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Maher. This latter gentleman was on the grand jury, when 6s was awarded me for this malicious injury, which he calls an unfounded attack, and which Mr. O'Connell calls a fabrication. My windows were broken before and the magistrates sent Delahenty, who was caught in the act, to prison for two months. There was no presentment sought in this case, nor in two other cases, because the amount of compensation was not worth looking for. This disposes of the then malicious injuries; now as to the two attempts on my life. The first attempt on my life was by a man named Delaney, who struck me a blow on the side of my face with a stone. Doctor Leahy of Templemore, who dressed the wound, can prove if I were hit a half inch higher on the temple that my life would have been lost. The second attempt on my life, and indeed the lives of my family, was the monstrous murderous attack on the night of the 7th of last month, as stated in my letter to Mr. O'Connell. I know not, I care not, what the report of any stipendiary magistrate may be. I will prove beyond the possibility of contradiction, and by the most unsullied testimony, that every syllable in my letter was perfectly true and correct; and I will show that, instead of exaggerating, I have not recounted other outrages which I had suffered. As to Mr. O'Connell's allusion to my insolvency, it was a mean, paltry, pitiful device, which no man in his station ought to have resorted to, It was a most miserable subterfuge by which to attempt to rebut sound arguments, or controvert stubborn facts quite beneath the dignity of a great statesman. I could with much more propriety call on him to account for the enormous sums which we have paid him in the shape of the Repeal rent, and which account he has repeatedly refused to give the public. In my letter I did not say one disrespectful word to him. Whether the usages of the house allow it or not, I request that my schedule will be produced. By it will be proved the very reverse of what he states. It will show that one of the most improving tenants in Ireland was sacrificed by oppressive landlords. I laid out on farms over 2000s in building, manuring, planting, draining, and permanent improvements, and besides losing all these improvements without one shilling remuneration, the crops on the lands were valued at three times the rent due to the landlords. Yes, that schedule will show the small sums that were due to other creditors-and the receipts of those creditors will show that I have struggled to pay them even after my discharge as an insolvent. It will also show that what Mr. O'Connell states is not true, when he asserts that Mr. Maher was a sufferer. Neither he nor his predecessor suffered one shilling up to the day of my discharge-nor up to the present moment. And when it is thrown on me by Mr. Maher to relate the part he acted in the melancholy drama of my unexampled misfortunes, I shudder lest the revealing of the truth may be of further injury to my already grievously afflicted family".

Tipperary Vindicator 10-4-1846.
Emigration

The Tipperary Vindicator truly observes,-

“Within our remembrance, the tide of emigration has been seldom, if ever, so strong as at the present moment. From the ports of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Dublin, Sligo, Galway etc. hundreds of the population are quitting their native shores, determined to trust their fortunes to the protection of Providence in other and more favoured climes. From the North Riding of Tipperary, and more particularly from the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, the number of emigrants is extraordinary. Nearly all of them are the more comfortable class of farmers; at least, of those who have not felt the pressure of distress. From Borrisokane and its neighbourhood hundreds have gone out, or are preparing to leave. From Ballygibbon Parish, we learn no less than 100 persons have already gone. From Derry-Castle estate we are informed that numbers of the poor cottier teantry on that property have left by way of Limerick. The emigration returns, we are certain of, this spring will announce a far more numerous quantity of emigrants that have been returned for some years.

The Vindicator, in another column, has the following account of the process of “emigration” on the compulsory system:-

“One of the most melancholy exhibitions ever witnessed was presented in Limerick and Nenagh on Monday-the departure, under a strong escort of the 13th Light Dragoons, the 72d Highlanders, and a formidable body of police, of the convicts tried at the last assizes and sentenced to transportation, some for 7 years each, some for the period of their natural lives. No less than 30 convicts entered Nenagh from Limerick, some of them we believe were from Tralee and Ennis, and to this number was added those who were left under sentence in Nenagh Gaol, and who amounted to 9 or 10. All these convicts were either handcuffed, or chained one to the other, or chained down on the cars on which they were placed, with the strong guard above mentioned around them, and nothing could present a more degraded, a more wretched, or a more pitiable appearance, as they were driven off on their way to the Hulks at Dublin, where, in the course of a few days, they are to take their departure, some for life, never more to see friends, relatives or families-those in whom their affections are centered. The exhibition they made was well calculated to impart a terrible lesson to all who indulge in crime, and suffer themselves to become the victims of the spy and informer.

10-7-1856 From the Times.

Mutiny of the Tipperary Militia.

The Limerick papers this morning bring accounts of a most disgraceful series of outrages which occurred at Nenagh on Monday and Tuesday, consequent upon the preparations for the disembodiment of the North Tipperary Militia, now stationed in that town. The

Reported supplies this version of the affair:-

Nenagh July 7th.

For the past week an order has been received at the barracks that any soldier who chose might, on application to the colonel, obtain his discharge. An order having also been received to take up the new clothing issued to the militia in April last, yesterday morning, a sergeant commenced to take up the clothing from the men, when some few quietly gave it up. One man refused to give away his black trousers, whereupon he was sent to the guardhouse. In a short time afterwards the company to which he belonged (No. 4

Company) came down to the guardhouse to rescue him. The guard was ordered to fire, which they did not, I believe, owing to them having no ammunition. The men, however, desisted, but, in a very short time after, the five companies quartered in Pound Street barracks came to Summerhill barracks, as is their custom every day, for the purpose of being drilled. Hearing that the man was confined, they simultaneously fixed bayonets, and rushed at the guardroom, flinging the guard away, and with their guns and stones they broke open the cell doors, and let out all the prisoners at the same time demolishing all the windows and doors, and seats, etc. The Colonel (Maude) came down, and I am told, a soldier attempted to stab him. They all declared that they never would part with their arms until they were paid the residue of their bounty, and also be let take their clothes with them. After some time they were brought into line by the Colonel and Major, and addressed upon the enormity of their conduct. The Rev. J. Scanlan, P.P. Nenagh, came up at the time and addressed them. The address of the Rev. Gentleman had a good effect on the Militia Men, but they, at the same time, firmly declared that they would not give up their arms until their bounty was paid. All this time the Barrack gate was shut, and no one was admitted. When the men stationed in Pound Street were returning to their Barracks they were loudly cheered as they went through the streets. The greatest excitement prevailed at the time, but since the Rev. Scanlan has appeared there all seems quiet. When the men stationed at Pound Street were being marched to Summerhill Barracks they refused to go without their arms.

Monday Night 10 O'Clock.

Of all the scenes, real or imaginary, that an inhabitant of Nenagh ever saw or read of, that of this night threw them all into the shade. At 10 O'clock the Militia stationed in Pound Street barracks broke out of the Gate, knocking down sergeants and sentries. Carrying with them their guns with fixed bayonets, they went through the town, to the terror of the inhabitants, yelling and shouting. They first attacked the Police Barrack in Summerhill, the windows they quickly demolished with stones. They then in an irregular body proceeded to Summerhill barracks, the gate of which was closed, and commenced to pummel it with the butt ends of their muskets. In this way they quickly opened the gate and broke into the magazine, from which, with a wise precaution, the officers had removed the ammunition. Not finding it, they forced the band, who played them through the streets, which tended to keep them in a regular body. They first marched down to the police barracks in Barrack Street, firing shots at intervals all the way. When they arrived at the police barracks they demolished the windows with stones, together with the house of Mr. Bull, petty sessions clerk. The band played them back again to Pound Street Barracks, where they halted for a short time, and again played down Barrack Street, firing at intervals of a minute along the way, to the terror and dismay of the inhabitants, not many of whom slept all the night. The Militia were followed by a large concourse of people who kept up a regular cheer. They continued marching through the streets in this manner until 12 O'Clock. It is thought they purchased powder and shot during the day in town. When they fired, it was in the air; all they said they wanted was to force the authorities to give them their bounty. It is said that regiment of the Line is to arrive here tomorrow to quell the mutiny. The Militia say they will keep their arms, that, if such be the case, they will fight to the last, and that they may die at once, as die with hunger after

being disbanded without a shilling in their pockets. During this time no officer or sergeant dared approach them. Sergeant Cole was knocked down with a blow of a firelock when the party first left the Pound Street Barracks. It is believed that the ammunition had been removed to the gaol when the rioters were leaving the barracks. They seemed to have their vengeance particularly directed against the police, who were wisely kept within their barracks.

Tuesday morning.

A great many of the soldiers are going about the town this morning. I learn that they did get ammunition in the magazine last night. Before going home they attacked the gaol, smashing all the glass in the large windows over the drop. The appearance of the two police barracks this morning was frightful, not one pane of glass was left in either, the sashes and shutters were smashed to pieces, as were also the windows of Mr. Bulls house, adjoining the police barrack, in Barrack Street. The house of Mr. John Kennedy, in Silver Street, shared a similar fate.

There was a great number of balls picked up in the streets this morning. The Militia are certain that there will be artillery in today to put a stop to the rioting, and are preparing to resist them-if such be the case there will be awful bloodshed. The town is greatly excited. When the regiment was coming from Tralee all their ammunitions was taken from them, which accounts for the guard not firing yesterday when called on to do so. When the officer told them to load they answered "What will we load with", and allowed the prisoners to be taken out of the Guard House. It was while coming out of the Barracks with a havresack of ammunition that Sergeant Cole was knocked down. The scene that was enacted baffles all description. The men did not sleep in their barracks all night, but remained up watching. There were plenty of guns and bayonets smashed. Some foolish persons posted notices on both Barrack gates, telling them to keep their ground inside, and that the people would mind the outside. The rioting continued all day.

The Limerick Observer has the following from the scene of Outrage, dated 5 O'Clock yesterday evening.

Intense excitement prevails respecting the accounts from Nenagh. Some go the length of saying that 11 Policemen have been shot by the rebellious militia; but this we only give as the prevailing rumour, not undertaking to answer for the accuracy, though we were informed at the police station in William Street, that the messenger who arrived on a car at 4'30 this morning stated positively that they had fired into both police barracks and demolished the windows. A telegraphic despatch reached Major-General Sir James Chatterton at 4'30 today, when he immediately issued orders for the squadron of the 17th Lancers which had arrived from Cahir to act as guard of honour to the Lord Lieutenant tomorrow to be ready to march to Nenagh within 15 minutes. The General and his aide-de-camp, Major Foster, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, proceeded instantly in a carriage from Cruise's Hotel(Limerick) to Nenagh; the bugle call was at once sounded through the city, and within a quarter of an hour the full troops had assembled at the Artillery Barracks, under command of Captain George Hector Leith, Cornets Cleghorn and Waymouth. They fell in with admirable precision and regularity, and rode off by the Palmerstown Road to Nenagh as being the shortest route. The Protestant Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Mayor, the Rev. Pryce Peacocke, Mr. William Gubbins, J.P. and a great

number of respectable citizens were present at their rapid muster and departure.

Nenagh Tuesday night by magnetic telegraph.

At 4 O'Clock this evening 520 men of the 30th, 41st.47th, and 55th, Regiments, under command of Colonel Hart, arrived from Templemore, and marched up to the Summerhill Barracks, having previously loaded their pieces. Contrary to expectation, the gate was thrown open, when they marched in and formed into line in the Barrack Square. The Militia having formed opposite them, they were asked to give up their arms, which they refused. The riot act was read, and the square cleared of all civilians, and both parties stood opposite one another, the militia remaining firm in their determination to keep their arms. In the meantime a body of militai who had stopped stragglng about the town commenced firing outside the Barrack gate. One man fired a shot through the keyhole of the wicket, and killed a soldier inside. Another body went around the walls, and fired several shots at the troops, three of whom, it is said, were mortally wounded, and two others slightly. A Part of the troops were then send to chase them away, but the militia got into lanes and nooks, and fired at the troops as they passed.

General Chatterton arrived at 8 O'Clock to reinforce the troops from templemore. The police barracks were strongly barricaded, and none of the police stirring out. They were reinforced early in the morning by men from surrounding districts. The firing of the Militia and troops continued up to 9 O'Clock. Five or six men were wounded and one killed. In Pound Street, three of the Militia were killed. An industrious man named Gibbons, in Pound Street, was shot dead by the regulars. At 9'30 all was quiet, and at 11 O'Clock a troop of Lancers arrived from Limerick. The Militia were taken prisoners; they have lost 3 killed and 8 wounded.

10-8-1838 Nenagh Guardian

On last Sunday evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 O'Clock in the evening, as the rev. Mr. Goolde was reading the burial over the remains of Michael Shea, a Protestant, in Fennoe Church-yard, two men, one armed with a stick, and the other with a spade, followed by many others, rushed in, knocked the minister aside, alike regardless of his calling or the manner in which he was engaged, and commenced huddling the coffin into the grave, and covering it, remarking at the same time that they would not allow any of their friends to be damned. The widow Shea threw herself into the grave, and implored of the miscreants to let the service to be read; the man with the spade struck her, and she fell prostrate on the coffin, while the other fellow shovelled the clay on her. Her cries alarmed Thomas Waller Esq. whose house is in the vicinity of the grave-yard, and were it not for his interference and that of Counsellor Waller, Dr. Hopkins, and Thomas Stoney, Esq. it is not unlikely but that the savage monsters would have buried the woman alive, sooner than allow the burial service to be read by the minister.

10-11-1862 Times. Most Rev. Doctor Leahy. Archbishop of Cashel.

This pastoral is addressed "To those calling themselves the Three-year-old and the Four-year old factions in the Parish of Emly and thereabouts."

The Archbishop with grief complains that those people-"almost alone of the people of Ireland certainly alone of all the people of these dioceses"-have revived those wicked

factions which some years ago were the disgrace of the County. Emly is the stronghold of the two factions-the "Three year olds and the "Four year olds". He then goes on at length about the two factions and then ends the Pastoral with a well authenticated detail of murders and maimings, and other greivous bodily injuries that have occurred in the district in the last six years.

Perhaps such a record was was never before embodied in any Bishop's pastoral.

9th July 1856. Denis Quinlan, (four year old), Parish of Emly, killed at the fair of Hospital.

August 1856-John Fitzgerald, (four year old) killed at his own door in Emly.

October 1856 -John Kenna, parish of Emly, killed at Rodus, in the same Parish, He did not belong to either faction.

September 1858-Michael Hayes, Parish of Hospital, (four year old) killed at the fair of Hospital.

1859 -James Brown, Knockany, received a stab wound, which put his life in danger.

1859-At a funeral in Killeely, John McGrath of Emly, (four year old), badly fractured.

1860, Nov. 6th, Returning from the fair of Knockany, Edward Fitzgibbon was killed

1860, One Murphy, a three year old, was killed between Ballylanders and Galbally.

June 12th 1860-At the fair of Ballybrood, several persons were injured in a faction fight between the Mulcahys and Connollys of Caherline, and the Smalls of Killeely on one side, and the Lundons and Conways of Killeely on the other.

May 1861-At a funeral at Emly a wicked fight took place between the Three and Four year olds, from which nine persons from the Parish of Emly, and four from the parish of Hospital were punished by Sergeant Howley at the sessions of Cashel.

1861-John Moloney, a three year old, and Daniel Connors, a four year old, began to fight at the Chapel gate on a Sunday, and having retired to a field close by fought it out during Mass, in the presence of several spectators.

December 1861-At a hurling in the Parish of Emly a man named Taylor was badly fractured, for which a man named Kennedy was sentenced to three of four years penal servitude.

1861-A man named Callaghan, not of any party, returning from the fair of Emly, was killed.

1861-At a hurling in Killeely, a man named Small was badly fractured by persons of the opposite faction. This occurrence arose out of a faction fight at the fair of Ballybrood, in 1860.

1862-At the fair of Killeely, Moloney, a Three year old, badly beaten by Connolly, a four year old.

April 1862 -At the fair of Ballincreena,? Parish of Knocklong, Roger Egan was badly fractured by some of the three year olds, because he was seen in the company with some of the opposite party, though he did not belong to either.

August 22nd 1862. Edward Fitzgerald, Hospital, was killed in the same place

1862-Michael Buckley, of Emly was badly fractured.

The cause of the feud which has led to such deplorable results was so trivial and ludicrous that it would be almost incredible if given on a less authority than this pastoral. The cause was too ludicrous to be more than alluded to by the Archbishop. It was all about a BULL and the age of the Bull.

11-4-1836 Clonmel Advertiser.

Lord Mulgrave's Sturdy Yeomanry.

The Tipperary boys were "up and doing". Last Sunday night fires blazed on all the numerous hills between Duharrow and Keeper, and from Gouig, in the County of Limerick, to Ballywilliam. The first light appeared on Durrow, of outrage celebrity, which was quickly responded to by similar signals on Ballinahinch, Lacken, Gouig, Bushfield, Kilmastulla, at one time were counted 100. The wild yells of the Duharrow boys, the brilliancy of the illuminations, and the stillness of the night, produced a strange and indescribable scene. The object of the hills being lighted remains a secret.

On Monday a man named John Tobin was stopped near the Chapel of Powerstown, within a mile and a half of Clonmel, where he was coming to get possession of a farm, from Lord Clonmel's agent, by a man armed with a blunderbuss, who ordered Tobin to give up the farm, the ruffian told him to turn back, as there was six men in waiting for him, who would not deal so mercifully as he did.

On Wednesday night last two sheep, the property of John Maher, Esq. of Tullamaine, were killed on the lands of Ballygamane, within two miles of Thurles, where his furze had been maliciously consumed a few days since.

11-8-1838 Tipperary Constitution.

On Wednesday evening last, a woman, a stranger, name unknown, was found lying in a state of insensibility on the roadside, near Templetoohy. At first it was thought to be the effect of liquer, but, on the following day, the police hearing of the case, had her removed to the village of Templetoohy, and had medical advice procured, when it was ascertained, that the stupor did not proceed from liquour, as was first supposed, but was caused by an extensive fracture on the side of her head. The poor woman died on the same day. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against some person, or persons unknown. She is supposed to be the wife of a pedlar.

On the 17th of March last, a man named Connors, was murdered near Ashlypark, about half way between Burrisokane and Nenagh. His wife identified some of the murderers, had them apprehended, and they were tried at the last assizes. However, a few days before the assizes, two men came to the deceased's wife, with a false token, and told her that her sister wanted her on particular business; she thinking their story was correct, went with them, and has not been heard of since.

Two ruffians with their faces blackened went to the house of Mr. Palmer, near Cloughjordan, on the 22nd ult, whilst the family were in town at prayers, and took a blunderbuss and a case of pistols.

11-9-1848 Nenagh Guardian

We publish the following curious and rather extraordinary notice, which was on Sunday morning found posted on the Chapel door of Kilcommon;-

"To the people of Tipperary"

"There is a man in the Parish by the name of a clergyman, Father Moloney, Do you be all

aware of him, for he is a real government spy. Ye all know John Ryan of the Barrack, also his on Pat., another government man, not forgetting his son Denis, that undermined Smith O'Brien, and went off to Nenagh the might he stood Kilcommon. Beware of them".

An ebullition of some Young Irelanders found posted on the gate of Mr. Michael Morley, of Borrisoleigh, on the morning of the 28th August.

"There are good and tried men still living. Attention!. Men of Tipperary, will you ever have it said that you will let the noble and high minded men of Ireland who have sacrificed their lives, freedom, and properties, for your sakes, to be either hung or transported. Now is your time, and now only, to redeem your country. Men of Tipperary, remember not to let one month pass you without being armed, and driving the steel to the hilt-and that there is no use being armed without being determined to use them. No Longer, oh, no longer, remain slaves or crouch to the hardened, cruel sovereign of England. As millions kneel to ask and demand, and when I call again be ready to strike the blow"

11-10-1811 From the Times

On the 25th ult. A most wanton and unprovoked murder was committed on Thomas Connors, a weaver, residing on the lands of Ballykeeven, near Cappaghwhite, in this county. On learning the circumstances, Mr. Crutty, one of the Coroners of the County, attended by two constables, proceeded to Ballykeevan, where he held an inquest on the body of the deceased, when the following circumstances appeared in evidence;-About the hour of eleven in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 25th ult. The deceased saw from a window in the rear of his cabin, near to his loom, where he had been at work, Daniel Crough, of the same place, hunting three small pigs, his property, with two dogs; He went out of his house to prevent the dogs from tearing them, when Crough struck him with a stone on the head, which cut him and knocked him down. Immediately on him getting up, Timothy Crough, brother to Daniel, came up and struck the deceased with a stick about two foot long, by which he cut him on the head, and knocked him down at the same time. James Fleming of the same place, came up to assist the two Crough's, and he struck the deceased on the head with a pounder, such as is generally used in pounding flax, which prostrated him to the ground; and immediately they went away; when the deceased exclaimed "Fleming, I leave the cause of my death on you" and expired about three hours after. The jury found the following verdict;- That the said Thomas Connors was wilfully murdered by Daniel Crough, Timothy Crough, and James Fleming. All of them have absconded, but it is hoped they will not elude that punishment which is si justly due to their crime. The deceased was about 22 years of age, and has left a wife and two children destitute of support to deplore his loss.

12-1-1832 From the Times

From the Globe

Dublin Jan. 9th.

The Tithe agitation in the provinces bids fair to eclipse the political agitation in the city. In the last accounts I have seen, some facts are stated which are well worth notice.

In a recent letter I mentioned the arrest of 40 of the peasantry for remaining at a tithe-

meeting after the Riot Act had been read by a magistrate. All of them, except one, remain in the Cashel Bridewell. The individual liberated is a youth about 14 years old, son of Henry White, Esq, of Golden Villa, a highly respectable Protestant gentleman. Youth and inexperience were pleaded as his excuse, and the magistrate consented to discharge him. The military force has been considerably increased in Cashel, and the guard at the Bridewell has been reinforced, by a military party, consisting of an officer and twenty men, and seven police. The city was patrolled on Wed. night by 30 constables, and the military remained under arms until morning. Parties of police have arrived from Caher, and other out-stations. These precautions were considered necessary, in consequence of an attempt to rescue the "hurlers" confined in the Bridewell.

12-3-1875 World.

Life in Tipperary;-It happened that a London newspaper despatched one of its correspondents to Tipperary, with a mission to send it letters on the matters connected with the recent election. There are circumstances under which the truth is no doubt calculated to create irritation. Before the newspaper correspondent had been in the County a week he received numerous intimations that Tipperary was fiercely offended in consequence of the character of the information he had found it to be his duty to forward to his journal, and that it was intended to inflict retribution on him in the manner characteristic of Tipperary. He received anonymous threatening letters, telling him that men were lying in wait to perform a rough surgical operation on his skull. He was assiduously followed about by hang-dog ruffians, obviously only waiting for a favourable chance to embroil him in a quarrel. Gentlemen called upon him, and partly out of a kindly feeling towards the stranger, partly with intent to avert a disgraceful slander from the place where they have their habitations, begged of him to quit the scene, while as yet he was safe. Railway officials came to him, and warned him that a gang of miscreants were hanging around the Railway station waiting for him with venomous perseverance. The Landlord of the Hotel in which he abode gave him notice to quit, because he did not dare to brave the popular odium and the risk of having his house wrecked by continuing to entertain the stranger who had made himself obnoxious by a little plain speaking. The very telegraph clerk who despatched the correspondent's letters by wire was threatened with personal violence if he continued to fulfil a duty in which he was merely the irresponsible instrument. Letters were sent from Tipperary to Clonmel, cautioning the bete noir of the "dhalteens" not to visit the former town. That he did so-that he persistently disregarded threats as well as cautions, meeting both with the quiet intimation that he was quite prepared to take care of himself, and that he remained uninjured till the conclusion of his mission, is as strong an evidence of the cowardice of the mob of Tipperary as its hostility furnished proof of its ruffianism.

12-4-1828 From the Times.

Clonmel Assizes Monday April 7th.

The Hon. Judge Moore presided. This being the day fixed for passing sentence on the two Keogh's, found guilty on Sat. last of the conspiracy to murder Daniel Mara, the Court was excessively crowded, chiefly by the peasantry.

The prisoners were put forward, and asked in the usual form what they had to say why

sentence of death and execution should not be passed upon them, to which not having made any reply.

Judge Moore, in a feeling manner, addressed them, exhorting them to prepare for the awful transition they were soon about to suffer, from life to death; and after pointing out to them the enormity in the eyes of God and man the crime of which had most satisfactorily been brought home to them, sentenced them to execution on Wednesday. They were moved to their cells amid the wailing and shrieking of their friends and relatives. They were immediately visited by the Roman Catholic Clergymen of the Prison, to whom it is understood they have openly confessed their participation in the conspiracy. This afternoon, Leonard, the man who was found guilty of murder before Mr. Sergeant Lefroy, in the other court on Saturday, was executed in front of the County Gaol. The unhappy man seemed very penitent, and when he came on the scaffold could hardly stand, the vital spark having neatly fled before he was placed on it. He hung the usual time and his body was given to the surgeons for dissection.

12-8-1868 Nenagh Guardian.

The latest phase of Police Rule.

One of the most outrageous acts of official tyranny and police insolence which we have read of for a long time was committed in Borrisoleigh, on Tuesday. On that day a posse of the Royal Irish made a raid on the shop of Mr. Patrick Maher, a most respectable trader, and seized about five stones weight of paper bags, used by him in his trade, which they carried away with them in triumph and confiscated, as "treasonable documents" we suppose. One of the bags has been forwarded to us by a correspondent. On the upper portion of the bag there is a harp, surrounded with a wreath of shamrocks, and underneath "Patrick Maher's Grocery, Spirits, Hardware, Drug, Oils, Colours, and Window Glass Warehouse, Borrisoleigh, -T. Harrington, printer, Johnstown." We suppose the harp and shamrocks were what the loyal constables objected to. But can it be possible that the authorities will allow a lot of ignorant policemen to rob a respectable trader of articles for which he has paid his money, simply because the harp and shamrocks are objectionable to them. If so, they should seize Mr. Harrington's types, for it was he who put the emblems on the bags. They should seize any books upon which Mr. Duffy, the publisher, has placed these emblems, and they should arrest any ladies who wear harps as brooches. In Dame Street, Sackville Street, Grafton Street, and other parts of Dublin, they will see plenty of harp and shamrock brooches offered for sale; and, surely, they have as good a right to order the police to confiscate these as to permit them to rob a shopkeeper of bags upon which the same emblems appear. We strongly advise Mr. Maher to summon the Police for robbery, for we are confident that their act was perfectly illegal.

12-9-1833 From the Times

Last Tuesday, at sun-rise, six men, armed with a gun, four pistols, and a spade handle, went with their faces blackened to the lands of Rathalla, in the County of Tipperary on the estate of Andrew Roe, Esq. and attacked two keepers that were placed on some property distrained for rent by that gentleman, due to him between two and three years. One of the keepers begged his life, and was suffered to escape, the other fought them, and was fired at and beaten in a shocking manner. Next day, Mr. Roe seized all the cattle

belonging to his refractory tenants, and lodged them in the adjacent pound, placing an additional guard over them. The tenants then came in and paid up their arrears.

13-1-1877 Clonmel Chronicle.

A good hoax.

A few days ago, a discharged soldier came home to his native place in the vicinity of Kyle, about three miles from Timoney. On his arrival he was in his full uniform, which, upon procuring a suit of plain clothes, he laid aside as useless. A rural wit took advantage of the circumstances to practice upon the fears of his neighbours, and soon appeared, with streamers flying, a splendid specimen of a soldier. In a business like manner he provided himself with a note book and pencil, and entered the houses of the rustics, where he enquired the names and numbers of the male inmates. Upon being informed he struck the proportion of two out of four, and one out of three, and directed them to be prepared to depart at a moment's notice to the headquarters of the district, to undergo a course of drill preparatory to their departure to the seat of the war, which had already broken out. So completely was he metamorphosed that no one even guessed at identification, and so impressed were the people that the anticipated adieux induced many tears and sobs on the part of loving parents, and tender hearted sisters. The truth has since come out, and the simple minded people feel quite ashamed.

13-3-1889 Times

Clonmel assizes

Mr. justice Holmes, opening the assizes at Clonmel yesterday, congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful state of the Southern Division of Tipperary. The calendar contained but 11 cases, eight of which were of malicious assault, and one of arson. The state of the County on the whole, showed an improvement as compared with previous returns.

3-4-1819

Saturday night at about half past two, Nicholas Kelly and Thomas Carroll, were executed in front of the Waterford County Gaol, pursuant to their sentences at the late Assizes for that County, the former for stealing, on the 5th Dec. last, at Kilmacthomas, a mare bridle and saddle, the property of Edmund Cantwell, of Carrick-on-Suir, Esq. and the latter for stealing a cow, the property of Patrick Lonergan, near Cahir on the 1st of January. They both acknowledged their having participated in the offences for which they suffered, and evinced in their last moments the strongest appearance of penitence and resignation to their unhappy fate.

John Power, and William Brien, for the murder of Michael Fleming, steward of Mr. Grubb, at Clogheen, were hanged at Clonmel on the 26th ult. This murder was a case of the greatest atrocity, and a mode of punishment of the most appalling nature was resorted to, in order to strike terror by a dreadful example, the two offenders were ordered for execution by night, at the new drop in front of the Clonmel Gaol by torch light. This manner of execution has not, we believe, been practised since the days of the White Boys.

13-4-1836 Tipperary Constitution.

County of Tipperary-Priestly Denunciation.

On Sunday last, in the chapel of Fethard, a Priest read from the altar the names of the gentlemen and magistrates connected with that barony (Slewardagh) who signed the protest to the O'Mulgrave address, and after some observations made use of this memorable, never to be forgotten sentence—"Look to them, men of Tipperary,!" As if the reading of the proscription list from the altar were not enough, the names and residences of the victimized individuals were posted on the chapel gates; and throughout the town, and beneath them the appalling denunciation—"Look to them, brave yeomanry!. Protestants of Tipperary, of Ireland we say, look to yourselves".

13-6-1833 From the Times.

The operations going on through the Country for the collection of arrears of tithes now engross the public attention. Every eye is turned to the movements of the tithe proctor, who serves as the nucleus of the constabulary, the militaty, and the mob, in whatever district he is seen abroad. He is now the real agitator. Sometimes he suffers severely. Thus a violent attack was made on a Mr. Moss, tithe agent at Castledermot, County of Carlow, last Tuesday , by a crowd that collected to prevent his men serving latitats, and he had a very narrow escape, The Hartigans' father and son, were on the same day, almost beaten to death at Kilsheelan, but with characteristic national vitality have sufficiently recovered to swear informations against the three of them, who were in consequence arrested by the police as partisans in the riot.

On Saturday week Chief Constable Smith went with a party of police to Lismolin, in the County of Tipperary, to put up Tithe notices, but seeing an immense number of country people assembled, and apparently rather rudely inclined, he prudently retired. On Monday last, however, he returned to the work, assisted by a large military force, and affixed a tithe notice to the door of M'Cormack, of Mohobleir. Upwards of 5000 peasantry assembled on the occasion, and it is stated that they fired some shots at Mr. Smith's party, but no actual injury occurred.

14-8-1848

Times Monday Morning.

Ireland.

Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue and Leyne.

Our reported writing from Thurles yesterday morning at 6, announces the arrest the night before, between 11 and 12 O'Clock, of Messers. F.W.Meagher, P.O'Donoghue, and Maurice Connor Leyne. The arrest was effected by Constable P. Madden, and the Police patrol on the road between Rathcommon and Holy Cross.

The prisoners were conveyed to Dublin by special train from Thurles at 6'30 and conducted under an escort of 20 of the Thurles police to the Royal Barracks. Captain Mackenzie, having seen them safely deposited in the Royal Barracks, immediately proceeded with despatches from General Macdonald to the Vice-Regal Lodge.

By the few provincial journals which reached Dublin yesterday morning all would appear to be perfectly tranquil in the South. There is a close chase after O'Gorman, but his capture is not likely to be effected without giving the authorities some further trouble.

15-3-1876 From the Times.

Dublin March 13th.

The assizes are drawing to a close, the Judges having approached the last towns in their circuits except those on the North East, which started a week later than the rest. They have expressed themselves satisfied with the general improvement of the Country, except as regards the vice of intemperance, which appears to be still on the increase. There are circumstances, however, which are very discouraging to those who are engaged in the administration of justice. An unusually large number of heinous cases has come before the Courts, and in every instance the prosecution has failed, though the evidence in support of it was very strong, and the Crown was represented by the Attorney General and other able counsel. There were several charges of murder, most of them remaining over from past Assizes, owing to the disagreement of jurors, and in those cases the result was a acquittal. In no instance has a conviction been obtained. An example will show the unsatisfactory character of the proceedings. At the last assizes for Tipperary, two men named Bourke, father and son, were tried for the murder of a farmer named Scanlan, at Killenaule. After two abortive trials, this case stood over until the present assizes. The older man died in prison, but the son was put on trial before Baron Deasy, and the jury again dismissed.

15-3-1890

Chief Baron Palles, in opening the Assizes for the South Riding of Tipperary in Clonmel today, said the amount of crime was very small, indeed for such a large list. County Inspector Stevens had informed him that with the exception of the district comprised in the Smith-Barry estate and a small district near Mullinahone that the rest of the riding was in an extremely satisfactory condition.

Patrick Dillon, a young man of the farming class was charged with the murder of his father on the evening of Feb. 13th 1888, at Killaghy, Mullinahone. Dr. Falconer defended the prisoner, who pleaded "Not Guilty". Mr. W. Ryan, Q.C. and Mr. Curtis, Q.C. appeared on behalf of the crown. Mr. Ryan in opening the case for the prosecution, said the affair occurred so far back as Feb. 13th 1888. The depositions 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 witnesses kept back the information, and their depositions were not made till after a prosecution had been instituted against two principal Crown witnesses for perjury. The deceased, Patrick Dillon, was a farmer. The family consisted of his wife, the prisoner, three daughters and a young lad. On the day mentioned the deceased, his son, and a labourer, named Martin Byrne, were engaged in cutting down timber, and taking it into the kitchen of the house. They continued to be engaged so until 4 or 5 O'Clock that evening. When they went into the kitchen his daughter struck him on the mouth with a stick, which caused him to bleed profusely. The prisoner, Patrick Dillon, then snatched up a spade which was near and rushed at his father, but was prevented from striking him by Byrne, who took the spade from him. The son then took up a heavy piece of ash in both hands and struck his father a blow on the side of the head which felled him to the ground. The evidence went on to show that, although the family were present, not one single word of remonstrance was uttered by any one of them. The only one who did anything for the deceased was Byrne, who went and got him to bed in a senseless state. Byrne then told deceased's wife that he was killed, to which she replied, "He is only

stunned". The only words the man uttered afterwards were "Oh, my head, my head". Byrne then left, and did not return until 8 O'Clock the next morning, when he found the deceased as he had been left the night before, in his clothes and insensible. On Sept 28th the corpse of the deceased was exhumed and examined by Dr. Moloney, who was of the opinion that death resulted from the injuries received on the head. Byrne was examined, and deposed to the facts as already stated. The court at this stage adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Next Court Sitting.

Chief Baron Palles, referring to the charge preferred against Patrick Dillon of having murdered his father, said he had carefully considered overnight the evidence heard on Friday, and more especially the evidence of the Doctor and Priest; and taking into consideration that it lay with the Crown affirmatively to prove the case, he had come to the conclusion that a verdict of guilty would not be satisfactory. Mr. Ryan.Q.C. on the part of the Crown concurred with his Lordships view, and the jury, by direction, acquitted the prisoner.

15-6-1856 Clonmel Chronicle.

Joey the Tailor.

On Sunday, a deserter named Pollard, well known as "Joey the Tailor" had the temerity to go into the village of Ballingarry to drink in the middle of the day, remaining there until rather tipsy. Having got a hint that the Police had information of his visit, he went away on the Commons road, and stopped at a house of a man named Kelly, a carpenter. Constable Davis, with another followed, but Pollard bolted and a most exciting chase took place through Garrancola, in the direction of Lisnamrock, the fugitive being so hard pressed as to throw away his hat, coat, and shoes, while hundreds of people from the neighbouring country and village topped the surrounding hills as spectators of "the run". Pollard was overtaken, and arrested by the two constables, who endeavoured to bring him in the direction of Ballingarry, but the prisoner lay down, alleging that he was overcome with fatigue and feigned sleep. The police having again succeeded in getting him on his feet, he proceeded a little further, when one of his sons, coming behind Davis, threw his arms around his waist and flung him to the ground. The prisoner having procured a strong blackthorn stick, laid about him with such vigour, that the police found it impossible again to close on him, more especially as he was most ably seconded by his two sons, who send showers of stones at the constables. Davis being twice knocked down by blows received on the head, besides getting a severe wound on the right side of the chest. Against such odds it were vain to contend, and the police were obliged to return to their barracks. During the melee numbers of persons stood at a distance looking on, but did not interfere in either side. The deserter is a native of Ballingarry, where in the fighting times he attained such celebrity in that line as at length to become the acknowledged leader of the great Shanavest party whom he led against the Caravats in many a scrimmage. In 1848 he joined Mr. Smith O'Brien, and was present at the attack on the police at the Widow McCormicks of Farrinroy, commonly known as the battle of the "Cabbage Garden" where he received two severe bullet wounds. From that period he worked at his trade in Ballingarry, until the Spring of 1855, when he enlisted at Fethard in the 2nd Regt.

Having remained a few months in her Majesty's service, it seems he got tired of the army when a subscription was set on foot amongst his friends at Ballingarry for the purpose of raising £20? Smart money to purchase him out of the service. The contributors were numerous, and the collection shortly amounted to £14-£15, but on arriving at that figure, Pollard deserted, and a report was circulated that he had spend the money emigrating to the West. He was however, much nearer home, and it was publicly known that he has since his desertion been working at his trade in the country around Ballingarry.

15-9-1903

Extra Police tax

General indignation is felt by the people around Templemore at the attempt to impose taxation to the amount of £540 for the introduction of the extra police force drafted into Barnane. What makes the tax more maddening is the fact that the police were imported into the district and kept there without there being any just reason showing for their presence. The people all through the campaign of last year and a half have not committed one single crime in the district, and yet a police force of about 50 were brought here without the people's consent, but at the people's expense. The only crime of which the people are guilty of (if crime it be) was the brave effort which they made to break up the big grazing ranches and plant the people on them. If it is a crime for the peasants of Mid Tipperary to advocate the breaking up of the grazing ranches in their midst, surely it is no less a crime on the part of the Irish Secretary to advocate the breaking up of the grazing ranches in the West of Ireland. It is all a farce pure and simple. It was this effort to tax the people of America without their consent, that led to the battle of Bunker's Hill and the subsequent Declaration of Independence. On Tuesday morning brakes, etc. arrived in Barnane and Drom for the purpose of conveying some of the 'Standing Army' of the police out of the district. I learn that the two Thompsons, George and John, are only going to be left two police each for their protection. If they want any more, they will have to pay for them with the profits of the big bullocks. Surely, if there was any necessity for retaining the hugh 'army of occupation' in the district for the last 18 months, they ought to be kept there for the future. The feeling of the people regarding the grazing ranches has not changed, and they mean to achieve their ends.

15-11-1832 From the Times.

A Priest elected President of a Political Union.

The Nenagh parochial committee, which has long been famous for its restless spirit of agitation on tithe affairs, etc., has transformed itself into a Political Union, and elected as its president the Rev. Nicholas power, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, who, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, argued with the members for a length of time on the inconsistency of their placing at the head of a Political Union, a clergyman, instead of a layman. They argued in vain, for despite their opposition, the Priest was appointed President by acclamation. He consented at last to hold the situation for three months, on a distinct understanding that he should be free to resign at the end of that period. This union has determined to supersede the practice of requiring the Church Bell to be rung at the funerals of Roman Catholics, and has given notice that the Chapel bell will be rung instead. This is looked on as a great step in the march of toleration. A few years since the

Chapels were not allowed to have any other than a small hand-bell, such as seen on tavern tables in England, which was rung by the servitor at Mass. Now almost every Chapel has its public bell erected outside, but only the newest have bellfries or steeples.

16-1-1843 Times

Dreadful State of Tipperary.

This wretched district is again disgraced by another of those foul murders which have long made Tipperary a byword and blot upon the map of Ireland. The last victim, it will be seen from the subjoined account, extracted from the Nenagh Guardian, was a person of the humble class; and no cause is assigned which led to the commission of the dreadful deed;- "Again blood has been shed-again the gaping wounds of the murdered cry unto Heaven for vengeance upon ill-fated Tipperary. The reign of the assassination is again commencing, and the uplifted arm of the law seems to have lost its terrors with the savage peasantry. On the evening of Thursday, about 7'30, Thomas Bourke, herdsman to Mr. James Scully, was waylaid and murdered in Tipperary by two men, who assaulted him with stones. The dire outrage was perpetrated at the end of Mr. Massey's garden wall. On Friday an inquest was held on view of the body by Captain Bradshaw, and a verdict of wilful murder returned".

On Tuesday evening, as Mr. Edmond Byrne, of Lissanure, near Templemore, was returning from the fair of Thurles, he was fired at from a grove of trees, at the entrance to his own house, but providentially escaped the assassin's bullet, in consequence of riding a spirited horse, which was in full gallop at the time the shot was fired. The brother of Mr. Byrne was shot about three years ago since, near his own house, he having sinned against the agrarian code, by taking some land from Mr. Val. Maher, M.P. from which a man named Feely had been ejected. Mr. Edmond Byrne holds his lands under the commissioners of the endowed school of Clonmel, and not a single acre sublet.

16-1-1891 The Times.

At a Crimes Act Court, held at Clonmel today, before Colonel Evanson and Mr. Bruen, stipendiary magistrates, Mr. J.J.Long, editor of the Nationalist, was charged with intimidation by having published in his journal, between July 1st and December 30th, 1890 resolutions of the Inch and Loughmore branches of the National League, condemning the conduct of Mr. Edward Ryan, cattle dealer from Thurles, for having taken a grazing farm from Colonel trant. Evidence having been given, the magistrates said they considered the charge proved; but, as it was mr. Longs first offence, they would deal with him under the first offenders act, and order him to find bail for 12 months, and come up for judgement when called on, or go to gaol for three months. The defendant, who declined to give bail, was removed in custody.

16-7-1839 Times

Mr. Justice Perrin opened the assizes on Friday. The Calendar is very heavy, and includes some cases which it had been intended to prosecute at the special commission. One of them is for the murder of Mr. Charles O'Keeffe, of Thurles.

Wednesday evening a ploughman, named Morrissey, in the employ of Mr. J. Chaytor, of Caher, was brutally murdered near Bansha, on his return from the fair in Kilfeacle. He was a most unoffending man, and of very good character. Morrissey's uncle was murdered about three years ago, very near the chapel yard, at Bansha, immediately after Mass. This is a good beginning in the Assizes week of Tipperary.

16-9-1786 From the Times.

Clonmel Sept. 4th

Committed to our County Gaol, the 2nd inst, by the Right Hon. Major General Lord Luttrell, James Davane, John Cahill, Denis Callahan, John Dwyer, James Nugent, Laurence Moore, William Common, Edmond Meagher, John Cuinan, James Heaney, William Bourke, William Parker, T. Headen, and William Mallowney, charged on oath with having, on the 23rd July last, with many others, under the name of White Boys or Right Boys, abused and struck John Manning, of Shanbally, Esq. and feloniously took and carried away from him, and his men, eight guns, one pistol, and a silver-hilted sword, value 8 pounds, and upwards, fired a gun at said Manning, with a felonious intent to kill him, and also did grievously wound him, swore him to abide by the White or Right Boys regulations, to become their Captain, not to prosecute them, and put him in great terror.

17-3-1870 From the Times.

Irish Sentences.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir-If you would have the goodness to publish the following statement of how some Irish Judges perform their duties, perhaps many of your readers would no longer wonder why murder and bloodshed run riot through this unfortunate country. On the night of the 23rd of Sept. last two men entered a cottage in the mountains near Cappawhite belonging to a man named Mara and his wife, who at the time had an infant in her arms. After talking for some minutes with Mara, they both set on him and his wife, knocked them down and left them for dead. The doctor's evidence on the trial was as follows:-

I know Mara. I saw him on the 24th Sept last. He had 13 lacerated wounds of the scalp, and two fractures of the skull. His wife had two lacerated contused wounds on the head, one of them 3in. long. Their lives are in imminent danger."

The two fellows were tried at Clonmel last Friday before Baron Hughes, convicted on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in a comfortable gaol, where they will be well fed. I enclose my card, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

A Tipperary Grand Juror.

Tipperary March 12th.

17-8-1918

Strange Story of a funeral from an Irish Asylum.

A remarkable incident is reported from Bansha, Co. Tipperary. It appears that the wives of two farmers from the district, bearing the same surname, and who may be described as Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. were inmates of the County Asylum in Clonmel. The son of Mrs. A. hearing that his mother was ill, went some time ago to see her. Six weeks ago, hearing

that she was dead, he and his friends went again to the Asylum and received the remains, which it is stated, had already been coffined, and which were buried in the family burial place in Bansa Churchyard. Afterwards there was a requiem Mass for the repose of the dead woman's soul.

The other day when another son of Mrs. A. who is in England, and who had her life insured, applied for a certificate of her death, he discovered to his amazement, that it was Mrs. B. who had died. The remarkable fact is, therefore, that the wrong people went to the funeral, that the coffin was placed in the wrong grave, and that the relatives of the dead woman have been unaware until now of her death.

17-9-1829 Times

State of Tipperary.

The actual state of Tipperary has been much misrepresented in the daily papers, for this reason-, the Orange prints are desirous of proving that the emancipation bill has failed, while the liberal side endeavour to show that it is the rancour of the Orangemen which is the cause of the county being in a state of turbulence, they being resolved that the bill shall fail, consequently, the real truth does not appear.

The fact is, that out of the eleven baronies in Tipperary, nine are as tranquil, or more so, than usual, comprising the towns and neighbourhoods of Carrick, Clonmel, Cahir, Tipperary, Mitchelstown, Thurles, Fethard, Cashel, etc. The country called Ormonds is excited.

In the first mentioned districts the population is Catholic, and, generally speaking, the gentry liberal; in the Ormonds, the population is also Catholic but the gentry are Orange. The property there is much divided, consequently there are no individuals resident who have any commanding local influence to restrain the violence of these little squireen-magistrates; who, universally broken in fortune, endeavour to maintain their dignity by keeping up the party spirit; thus inflaming the bad passions of the peasantry, which accounts for their violence at Borrisokane towards the Police, whom they consider as belonging to the Orange magistrates; and no wonder, for the old stipendiary magistrates who first embodied them were notoriously Orange, such being the system of the old Irish Government. The Police themselves were in a shameful state, owing to their inspectors becoming superannated; they are now, however, exceedingly improved.

A certain degree of outrage has from time immemorial been going on in that country, and so will continue probably for some years, for the bad effects of centuries of misrule cannot be obliterated in a moment, particularly when an uninformed and unemployed population is to be dealt with, but the establishment of the Petty Sessions, which ensures that before unheard-of-Blessing, equal justice, and the improvement of the Police, will soon have most decided effects.

These outrages, although bad enough, have been very frequently magnified, from the desire of certain magistrates to have military stationed in their districts to consume their cattle, etc., and also obtain for themselves the situation of stipendiary magistrates from the Government.

As long as an immense unemployed population exists in a county, so long there will be outrages; and the present system which Landlords in Ireland are adopting will increase the evil, for no man will now cut up his lands into farms of three to four acres and destroy his

estate, as was very much the case formerly, before sub-letting was found to be so injurious to property.

Employment is the sole remedy for this state of things. While thousands upon thousands of Government money have been lavished upon the Grand and Royal Canals, and every descriptions of public works in other parts of Ireland, a solitary 10,000/. Granted by Lord Anglesey to make a road, is the only premium ever given to labour in that enormous County, which, from the richness of its soil, could scarcely fail to yield abundant returns. There does not, unfortunately, exist capital sufficient to undertake any great enterprise, or public work, in the south of Ireland. This poverty is the bane of the Country.

The magistrates have memorialized to have the Insurrection Act restored. It is no doubt a very severe measure, but although re-enacted, there is no occasion that it should be enforced, unless required. The great point is, that when it is known to the peasantry that it is in the power of the Government to place a district under its operation, a most sensible effect is produced on the minds of the population. To an Englishman no reasoning will make this bill palatable, but there is not a decent farmer in Tipperary who would object to it, for no class suffer so much as they do from the ruffians who keep the country in fear or trembling, and who alone (practically speaking) feel the act.

They have also required the provisions of the Arms Act to be amended, making it a serious crime to have unregistered arms in a person's possession. Ever since the rebellion in 1798, the peasantry have a mania for collection arms, which they have used for plundering, etc, but chiefly for the purpose of keeping down tithes, rents, and preventing the taking of land except under certain rules of their own. It is this unemployed population which commits these outrages, and possess these unregistered arms, and it is certainly is no hardship to deprive such a class of persons of the power of doing mischief, and oppressing equally the gentry and the farmers.

This act, as well as the Insurrection Act, would have been brought before the Parliament during the last three sessions had the Government not dreaded moving any question which would bring the state of Ireland under discussion; thus the Catholic question prevented the discussion of the most necessary measures.

No man, however, can deny, who is practically acquainted with that Country, but that in spite of all its misfortunes it has advanced in the scale of improvement, more sensibly, during the last 15 years than any Nation under the sun.

18-1-1832

On Wed. morning a cruel and diabolical murder was committed in Templemore. The victim was a young man named Short, apprentice to a brazier in that town of the name of Gunning. While on business he was way-laid and murdered within a quarter of a mile of Templemore. His body was found soon after on the public road, and a deep wound over his temple. Same day James Cormick and Mrs Gunning were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, and on Thursday an inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that the evening before the murder, Cormick was heard to say he would take Short's life, and that Mrs Gunning had requested another apprentice of her husband to fill a sack with 3lb. of molten lead, the instrument with which it is supposed the fatal deed was effected-that Cormick slept with the apprentice, and rose early in the morning, was absent for some time, and returned to bed again. The jury found a verdict of wilful

murder against Mrs Gunning and James Cormick, who were send off yesterday morning to Clonmel Gaol, under an escort of the 74th Regiment.

18-4-1832.

Several Palatine families from the neighbourhood of Adare arrived in town this week to embark for America. A great many Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners are emigrants this season to America, after compromising their stipends for four years payment in advance. 16 Protestant families, tenants os Mr. Ponsonby Barker, left Kilcooly, on Monday to embark for America.

18-4-1867 From the Times.

Dublin April 17th.

A party of 18 prisoners, charged with high treason, were lodged in Nenagh Gaol yesterday. They are described as extremely respectable-looking, and able young men, their parents, in some instances, being farmers in comfortable circumstances. Thurles Bridewell is still fully occupied by prisoners of this description , who are awaiting an investigation into their several cases prior to their ultimate discharge or committal. It is said that several districts from which the prisoners have been brought, -Thurles, Holycross, Borrisoleigh, etc –are in a very backward state of cultivation, and in consequence of the unsettled state of those places, and the numerous arrests which have been made, no preparation for putting in the crops have been made.

18-4-1923

Rebels Surprised.

Tipperary April 17th.

The scene of the capture of Dan Breen, the rebel leader, is a place called Longford, on the slopes of a range of hills parallel with the Galtees and overlooking the Glen of Aherlow. With Breen were two others, Tim Donovan, commander of a local company of irregulars, and Maurice Walsh of Mitchelstown, who, it is stated, was the late Liam Lynch's secretary.

The troops came upon them by surprise and no resistance was offered. About noon to-day the attention of the troops conducting the search was attracted by a number of empty cigarette cases on the hillside. On closer inspection some fresh clay revealed an opening to a dugout. Hearing voices inside, the troops called on the occupants to surrender. Apparently the latter were in bed, for in answer to a summons Dan Breen came forward, clad only in his trousers and shirt, and said "Its all right, I am Dan Breen". He then surrendered, saying that he would not have been captured alive had he not wanted to spare the lives of his two comrades. The latter, also clad only in shirts and trousers, then came forward and also surrendered, all three shaking hands with the troops. Dan Breen was one of the leaders of the IRA, during the Anglo-Irish war, and the British Government offered £10,000 for his capture, but, though several times wounded, he was not caught.

18-9-1832 Times

We are informed that a mine has been discovered at Oulah. Within four miles of Tipperary. It appears to possess properties similar to those of the Silver-Mines near

Nenagh. Several cartloads of the ore have already been drawn away.

18-10-1847 From the Times.

The following singular proceedings are abridged from the Tipperary Vindicator. It is almost needless to remind the reader that the hero of the piece is the renowned clerical champion of Young Ireland, and the eloquent denouncer of the repeal humbug as carried on by the late Mr. O'Connell and his successors;----

“The walls at Templeberry, well nigh as celebrated as the Great China Wall, the wall of Babylon or Jericho, are any other of those great walls of which history records the particulars, fell on Thursday beneath the pickaxes, crow bars, and spades of labourers, brought out from Nenagh by the county surveyor, under an escort of 100 rank and file of the 77th Regiment of Foot, and 100 of the constabulary, under Sub-Inspector O'Dell and Head Constable Hayes, a display of physical force seldom on any previous occasion witnessed in that mountainous district. A covered car carried Captain Pollack to the scene of the action. The wall, all the world knows was erected by the Rev. John Kenyon some months ago—all the world also knows that he was summoned to the petty sessions for having trespassed, as it was said, on the highway in the erection of the said wall, and all the world is equally aware that he was fined, which fine he paid after some resistance, and that a fiat to abate the alleged nuisance was issued, which fiat he would not obey, stating in round terms that “Though a man may be got for money to hang another man, yet that no man could be got for money to tumble down his wall”. Thursday saw this prophesy vanish into emptiness. About 11 O'Clock in the morning the forces reached the place, and were soon drawn up in line opposite the obnoxious wall. In a short time the Rev. John, mounted on horseback, approached, followed with about 200 people. He appeared greatly excited and rode about expressing a hope that his wall would not be tumbled down. A car which conveyed the pickaxes and crowbars, and other implements, from the Board of Works stores, was then led inside the cordon of military and police by a carman engaged for the day, and the persons employed by the county surveyor for the purpose of using these implements also appeared, there were four in number. The Rev. John Kenyon rode up to the carman and remonstrated with him on what he termed the disgracefulness of his conduct in allowing his car to be used for such a bad purpose. The carman was about to withdraw, when he was stopped by the military, on which Mr. Kenyon called upon the officer in command for his name, which the officer did not give. The Rev. gentleman then commenced to pour a torrent of abuse on the officer, calling him sundry nicknames, such as ‘an insignificant little brat of an officer’, ‘a thing of an officer’ etc. and told him he had no authority to detain any man on the Queens Highway, and held him up to ridicule of the crowd by which he was surrounded. The officer appeared to take no notice of these expressions, but detained the car in the position it held before Mr. Kenyon reproached the carman. Mr. Kenyon then reproached the labourers with having gone out on such a duty, and demanded of Captain Pollock the warrant on which he acted. Captain Pollock said it was quite unnecessary to exhibit his warrant—that he did not appear there without competent authority, that of the Lord Lieutenant---that the county surveyor knew his duty, etc. Mr. Kenyon replied, that that Lord Lieutenant was not the law—that he trusted he would soon see the day when no English official could dictate to the people of Ireland—that he would make the Lord Lieutenant know he was in error etc.. The labourers engaged

for the work of demolition were again about to begin at the wall, when Mr. Kenyon again interrupted them. Mr. Crawford then went forward and threw down a coping stone, when Mr. Kenyon began an outrageous attack on him, which he kept up, with little intermission, for nearly an hour. He sneered at his white hands with rings on his fingers, and wondered why they should do such dirty work, as tumble down a wall. He frequently used the words, 'ruffian, infamous, and scoundrel' to Mr. Crawford, which he, Mr. Crawford, took in the best good humour, laughing heartily at the rage which the Priest was thrown into. The work at length commenced, when a groan issued from some of the crowd. Captain Pollock read the riot act. Mr. Kenyon, on going so near the wall on one occasion, while the labourers were using the crowbars, that one of those implements touched his horse, exclaimed that he was assaulted and should have redress. The police having gone inside the wall, to keep off the pressure of the crowd, he (Mr. Kenyon) asked Mr. O'Dell on whose authority they went on his land, did he not know it was trespass, etc. Mr. O'Dell replied that it was by his authority they went there—that he Mr. O'Dell was acting under the authority of the magistrates, and some of the crowd pressing, and a few of them being under the apparent influence of whiskey, Mr. O'Dell requested that they would remain back, hoping that Mr. Kenyon would use his influence to the same effect. Mr. Kenyon promised to do so, and said it was not the aid of such ruffians he wanted—that he would look elsewhere for redress on that occasion. This remark seemed to stomach the crowd very much, who were anything but complimented by the observation. While all this was going on it started to rain heavily. Mr. O'Dell offered part of his cloak to Mr. Crawford to protect him from the weather. Mr. Kenyon seeing this expressed his astonishment that Mr. O'Dell would give that 'Infamous ruffian, Crawford' part of his cloak—it was not for that purpose he got the cloak. Mr. O'Dell laughingly observed, that as he had purchased the cloak he could accommodate any one he pleased with it. Mr. Kenyon went on in this manner for a considerable time. It is impossible that we could record all he said in the way of unsparing abuse of every one engaged in the work. He said, however, that he principally blamed that 'ruffian Crawford and his satellites, Walker and Going', two of the magistrates who gave the adjudication against the wall at the petty sessions. He told the crowd to mark well that he protested at the entire proceedings, that he would take action against 'Crawford and the magistrates' that he would see himself righted, no matter what it cost him. He then left still protesting against the entire proceedings; but as he said, to show he had no ill-feeling towards the police or the magistrate, he requested Mr. O'Dell and Captain Pollock to accompany him and take refreshments, regretting he could not also ask 'the infamous Crawford'. Those gentlemen declined the compliment. Previous to going away, he observed one of the labourers—the smallest and youngest of the four—very busily engaged in knocking off the stones; in reference to this person he was understood to use the most extraordinary observation—'If that fellow be not hanged yet, the Almighty does not write a legible hand'.

18-11-1815

Ireland.

Now when the avenging laws have taken their course, now, when the policy of Peel and Grattan has been tried, surely it is not now too soon to inquire into the causes which have

produced so much affliction to the poor, and their consequences, which have produced so much satisfaction to others. The most plain and simple course which we could follow in the pursuit of such an inquiry, would be to turn directly to the scene of operations, and there to ascertain the number of arrests and convictions, the nature of the crimes, and the extent of the punishments.

As the County of Tipperary has been the principal object of complaint among the present race of strong measure men, we prefer selecting it as the basis of inquiry in order that the patrons of the present measures may be the better enabled to judge the efficacy of their favourite system, by ascertaining its influence and effects in that quarter, to which it was, in the first instance applied, and for the improvement of which it was in a principal degree intended.

Cashel Oct. 9th.

Edward Dwyer, charged with having concealed arms, on Monday Oct. 2nd, convicted and sentenced to immediate transportation; the circumstances in this case were very peculiar. Michael Finn and William Finn, charged with being out of their houses at an improper hour, Sunday Oct. 1st, acquitted.

John Redding and William Vaughan, charged with same, Sunday Oct. 1st. acquitted.

Denis and Roger Corcoran, the first charged with being out of his house at an improper hour, the second with having concealed arms-Denis acquitted, Roger adjourned to Thurles sessions.

Flanigan---Hectrop, charged with being out at improper hours, acquitted.

Thurles Oct. 16th.

John Stapleton, charged with being a disorderly person, and with having concealed ammunition, convicted and transported.

Matthew Ryan, charged with being out of his dwelling house at an improper hour, convicted and transported.

Michael Dargan, same, acquitted.

Corcoran, whose case had been adjourned from Cashel-Acquitted.

John Spellane, charged with tumultuous assembly-acquitted.

Thurles Oct. 17th.

Thomas Mara, charged with being out of his dwelling house at an improper hour, acquitted.

John Moroney, charged with being an idle and disorderly person, and having concealed ammunition, the powder amounting to a good charge-Convicted and transported.

James Flannery, Con Flannery, William Bonnicom, Patrick Mahon, Con Mahon, and Edward Lanigan, charged with being idle and disorderly persons, out of their dwelling houses at an improper time, on the 14th of Oct. and Edward Fannin, Joseph Tribby and D. Tribby, charged with a similar offence on the 8th, referred to the quarter sessions.

Stephen Burke, charged with being out of his dwelling at an improper hour-prosecution dismissed by the bench.

Edward McGrath, Patrick Flinn, and James Gilligan, charged with being out of their houses at an improper hours, acquitted.

Oct. 23rd.

James Slattery, charged with same-acquitted.

Michael Condon and John Maher, charged with same, acquitted.

Patrick Harney, Thomas Whelan, and James Cuddihy, charged with being out of their dwelling houses at improper hours, on the night of the 14th, acquitted,

James Kelly, charged with same, on the preceeding Saturday-acquitted.

Oct. 24th.

James Griffin, John Griffin, and John Moher, charged with same, and having concealed arms, James Griffin-acquitted, John Griffin's case postponed-John Moher detained in custody under charge of a capital offence.

John Murphy, charged with being out of his house at improper hours, instantly convicted and transported from the dock.

Cashel Oct. 27th.

Thomas Fox and James Ryan, charged with same, on the night of the 20th Oct. convicted and transported.

Thomas Bryan, charged with same, acquitted.

William White, charged with having concealed arms, acquitted.

Ed. McGrath charged with same, acquitted.

Oct. 31st.

Patrick Ryan, Michael Fogarty, thomas M'Dermot, Michael Heffernan, and William Joy, charged with being out of their houses at improper hours, on the fair day of Golden, all acquitted, save Heffernan, whose case was adjourned.

David Gorman, charged with having concealed balls-acquitted.

November 3rd.

Margaret Hennessy, an old woman, of excellent character, charged with having arms and ammunition in her possession, on the 18th Oct.

Convicted, but not sentenced, owing to ther disturbed state of mind, -to be sentenced on the 20th.

Mary Bryan, a woman very recently confined in child bed-charged with having concealed arms, viz, an old rusty gun-acquitted.

Heffernan from last sessions, brought up and discharged.

Nov. 4th.

Michael Ryan, charged with bein out of his dwelling house at unreasonable hours-acquitted.

John Barry, the elder, and John Barry, the younger, aged 13 years-charged with having concealed arm-the father convicted and transported-the son acquitted.

John Moroney, and Michael Moran, charged with being out of their dwelling houses at improper hours-acquitted.

William Gleeson, James Donovan, and Denis Donovan, charged with having concealed

arms-acquitted.

Mary Gleeson, charged with having concealed arms. The same Oliver Latham was the magistrate who arrested her. On giving his evidence he swore that "Gleeson, the prisoner's husband, is a man of good character, he believed Gleeson has registered his arms; that if Gleeson had been at home he would not have denied them-and that the prisoner had no knowledge of the place of their confinement." It was afterwards admitted that Oliver Latham had himself signed the certificate, authorising Gleeson to keep the gun, and that King, the constable of Latham, and joint prosecutor with him, was the only other person living who knew where it was concealed-acquitted.

Thus it appears that during the nine days of Session no less than seventy persons were charged with transportable felonies, out of whom only thirteen were convicted, leaving fifty seven tried and acquitted.

19-2-1829

Wednesday night, a strong detachment of police under Mr. Forsyth, chief constable at Tipperary repaired to the vicinity of Bansha, where a large party has assembled in the forge of a smith. The Police summoned them to surrender, and the reply from the party inside was, that they would never yield while they had "Firearms and whisky". It was again told them, that 15 minutes would be allowed for opening the doors, but a peremptory refusal was given, followed by a discharge of shots from the forge. The Police now fired, and it appears with effect, for one of the party, who reconnoitred through the roof, was dropped and another wounded through the thigh. The fortress was stormed, and the police made prisoners of seven men, and five strands of arms. One of the party escaped in the confusion.

19-3-1890 From the Times.

A case arising out of the conspiracy on the Smith Barry estate came today before the Vice-Chancellor on a summons by Mr. A. H. Smith-Barry, M.P. to administer the estate of Timothy English, formerly of Main Street, Tipperary, victualler, who died on the 18th of Feb. 1884, leaving a good deal of property. He had made a will, probate of which was taken out in 1883? By Messrs Edmund Hogan and George Furlong, his executors, who are defendants in the present case. Mr. English was one of Smith-Barry's Tipperary tenants. His executors allowed the rest of his farm to fall into arrears, and Smith-Barry took proceedings to recover the rent, and recovered judgement in the Queen's Bench Division; against the defendants for £75.15.0. together with £12-1-8 costs. An order for administration was applied for on a former day, but as it appeared that, owing to the disturbed state of Tipperary, one of the defendants, Mr. Furlong, had not been served, the Vice-Chancellor made an order that a copy might be posted at the Cappaghwhite police Barracks. Counsel appeared for the Plaintiff in support of the application. There was no appearance for the defendants, and the Vice-Chancellor made an order for the administration of the assets of the deceased.

19-5-1834 From the Times.

County of Tipperary;-On Friday night, 6th inst., four armed men went to the house of Denis Gleeson, a resident of Upper Gurteen, midway between Kilcooly and Newbirmingham, they ordered him to quit his house in a week, or, if not, he would get the death of the Faulkners. On the same night, a threatening notice was served on the house of Thomas Meagher, ordering him not to work at Gurteen collieries, and directing him not to employ any stranger whatsoever in his business. The police whilst on patrol heard several shots fired in the above direction; they made every possible effort to come in contact with the "legislators", but we regret to say, were unsuccessful. On the same night, the dwelling house of James Butler, herdsman to Florence Carroll, was broken open, and entered by an armed party, they beat him in a barbarous manner, and swore him to give up his holdings forthwith, or to make the consequences. The police from the Killenaule district made an active and diligent search for fire-arms on the night of the 11th inst., but after searching the country for a considerable distance, discovered no mortal engine, or other appendage to the machinery of human destruction, save a rusty lock of a gun. On Tuesday last, Edward Sargent, Esq. was elected a trustee of the turnpike board, in the room of the late Captain Kidd. A notice was served on the venders of gunpowder in Cashel, not to sell gunpowder to any person not producing a certificate from a bench of magistrates. This order is, we understand, productive of much inconvenience to persons using powder for blasting.

On Sunday night, a cow, the property of Baron Pennefather, was maliciously killed on the lands of Garranmore; the person who held part of these lands went lately to America; before his departure he sold his interest in the lands to a person of the name of Dunphy. At the time of killing the cow, Dunphy was served with a notice to quit, or prepare his coffin. The cow, being on these lands, was killed by the nightly legislators who visited Dunphy.

Sunday last, three men, who had their faces covered in dark cloth, with eye holes opened, entered the house of Captain Ha??merly Hogan, of Bunocha, near Tipperary, while the family were away attending divine service, and possessed themselves of a double and single barrelled gun and blunderbuss, which they carried off without interruption.

Monday week last, in the noon day, eight men entered Spring House, the residence of John Lowe, Esq., a magistrate, near Tipperary, and seized eight stand of fire arms, with which they decamped.

20-1-1920 From the Times

A Thurles Correspondent states that Drombane (Tipperary) Village Hall, which was occupied about 12 months ago by the Police, was attacked on Sunday night by an armed party of about 150. An attempt to blow up the building with dynamite was unsuccessful, but by the explosion the gable was cracked and shattered, part of the roof blown away, a stove was driven into the middle of the floor and a large hole was made in the ground. A fusillade of bullets rained on the Barracks for four or five hours, the police returning the fire vigorously, but there were no casualties.

The besieged received reinforcements of police and soldiers about 2 O'Clock on Monday morning, but before their arrival the attackers had dispersed. The reinforcements, who hurried to the place from Tipperary, Cashel, templemore, and Thurles found every road blocked by trees, some placed miles from the scene of the attack. The Thurles contingent

had to walk four miles, but the Cashel and Tipperary reinforcements hewed a way for their wagons.

Sergeant O'Shea, who was in charge, states that at 8'40 on Sunday night, a whistle sounded, and he heard a burst of rifle firing-150 to 200 discharges. The attack came from the front and the rear. The police who numbered 13, at once returned the fire. Some of the attacking party crept up to the eastern gable and placed two bombs in position, a loud explosion following. After the attack three unexploded bombs were found near the building.

Sergeant McDonnell and Constable McCloskey, who were out at the time, were captured and held prisoners while the attack lasted. Constable McCloskey stated that a little before 9 p.m. about 200 yards behind the station, he saw two men with service rifles, and heard one say, "We are going to attack now". The place was black with men all armed. He blew his whistle and shouted, "They are going to attack". Instantly a fusillade of shots rang out. He endeavoured to crawl to the barracks, but was captured and searched. A man who appeared to be in charge, said:-"We want ammunition, not money". McCloskey was bound, and becoming benumbed, was given some stimulants. Later he was taken further away by the men who said they were going to capture the station at any cost.

A Policeman on his way to Holycross barracks was made a prisoner for some time, and a motor party from Cashel, pedestrians, and others were detained-all probably in connexion with the attack on Drombane station. During the attack the besieged garrison threw up rockets, which were observed by the police about 5 miles away, and brought reinforcements.

20-3-1836 From the Times.

At the Nenagh assizes William Fogarty was tried and convicted for sending a letter to John Brindley, threatening him with death if he did not pay a debt of 20s. After about a half hour's deliberations the jury found the prisoner guilty.

In passing sentence the Judge said;-

"William Fogarty, in the most providential manner the evidence in this case has come to light. You have been convicted on the clearest evidence of a most serious offence, for the man who will in secret send a threatening letter to another is coward enough to hire an assassin to take the life of him against whom he has a grudge. In an adjoining county a wretched man lies who will shortly forfeit his life to the outraged laws of his Country, for hiring a felon, who has already suffered death, to commit murder. Your crime is one which breaks up social harmony, and spreads terror throughout the community. Your sentence is that you undergo four years penal servitude".

John Clifford, a teacher of writing, one of the witnesses in the case, was ordered into custody, in consequence of having given his evidence very reluctantly.

At a subsequent trial the Judge said he was just informed that a Crown witness had been arrested in the court in a Civil suit. This was a contempt of court, for which he had the power of committing the parties. He would hereafter deal most severely with any person who should be guilty of any such audacious attempt to check the administration of justice.

20-8-1850 From the Times.

Vast crowds of emigrants continue day after day to quit the South of Ireland, making our

Harbour the way or exit. The outward flow seems rather to increase than to diminish. By emigrant ships in the port, or by steamers from Liverpool, where other ships wait to receive them, large numbers of our peasantry depart. This outpouring of the rustic population is not by any means confined to Cork, similar accounts reach us from the Ports of Limerick, Dublin, Galway and even from the lesser ports of Waterford. Today the Nimrod and Albert steamers were crammed to excess with these poor creatures, Independently of what went in other vessels, there were upwards of 1000 human beings packed on board these two steamers. To one looking from the quay it seem a marvel how they could have found room to stand in the narrow compass of deck they occupied. Since the above was written we have learned that on arrival of the Nimrod at Passage, it was found necessary to send some of the deck passengers on shore. In doing so we understand the people were taken indiscriminately and forced to leave the vesse, their property and friends being in many instances detained on board. One man is said to have been brought out of the vessel, while his wife, luggage, and 25/. were detained. The entire number send on shore amounts to 200. On enquiry at the Packet office we are informed that the affair rose from the fact of a penalty being inflicted on the Shipping Company for every passenger beyond a certain number. On leaving the Quay this morning a crowd of persons without tickets forced their way on board, and these were the only parties sent out of the vessel.

The Harvest.

There is another series of favourable reports this morning, and if the conclusion arrived at by the majority of the provincial papers be not too hastily drawn, it may be inferred that the potato crop is almost beyond the reach of further danger. All the last accounts concur in representing the late wet weather as being conducive to the safety of the crop, for in those instances, where the leaves and stalks had been discoloured by the symptoms of the blight, they have already assumed their original green and healthy colour. Harvesting operations are proceeding vigorously in the vicinity of Cork, nearly all the wheat crop being ready for the sickle and the weather most propitious. From Galway, Sligo, and North Tipperary-districts where a fortnight since the greatest alarm prevailed, owing to the rapid spread of the potato disease-the advices are now of a directly contrary tendency, and the all but unanimous impression appears that the loss will be so trifling as to reckon nothing compared to the vast quantity that will be saved for consumption. Bere?, barley, oats, and green crops are promising and abundant, and although there are still gloomy reports of the failure of wheat, it is believed that in some cases, as in Tipperary, the extent of the damage sustained by this crop has been exaggerated. At all events the breadth laid down is far short of former years, so that the deficiency on this head will be far more balanced by the return of oats and barley, both of which are likely to yield crops considerably beyond an average as regards quantity and quality. The weather here is find and dry, but since Saturday it has been blowing a fierce gale from Westward, and the air, notwithstanding a tolerably bright sun, is feeling suggestive of seacoal fires and the close of the Autumn season.

20-12-1815 From the Times.
Clonmel. December 13th.

A very refined piece of villainy was practised last Friday evening, at Annerville, the seat of Pierce Archer Butler, Esq, a Magistrate, by a fellow who had once, on a former day, come to the house for alms. He came at dusk, opposite the parlour window, where being observed by Miss Butler, who was alone in the parlour, (her mother being indisposed in her room, and Mr. Butler being from home) she told him she had then no change to give him. He answered that it was not change he wanted; that he had a letter for Mrs. Butler, and immediately on the young lady opening the window to receive it, he hand her a note, addressed "To Mrs Butler, Honorville," and couched as follows;-

"Mrs. Butler, at this time yesterday evening, your husband breathed his last breath; and this is to desire you, and all your dammed family, to quit Honorville, or ye will be served in the same way."

"From Captain Strait Line".

The distraction and agony into which an amiable family was thrown by so hellish a piece of intelligence as this baffles description. An express was instantly sent after Mr. Butler to his lodge at Bansha, where he was, unmolested; and he returned home on Saturday morning to the unspeakable joy of his family and friends.

21-3-1908 The Times

From the Times of 1808

Tuesday March 23rd.

The two parties of insurgents whose incessant outrages keep the County of Tipperary in its present disturbed state, distinguish themselves by the names of the "Caravats" and "Shanavats". They had lately a pitched battle, about 600 a-side, at the fair of Golden; they kept up an incessant and well directed fire of musquetry for a short time, during which a number of men were killed and wounded. They openly appear in the town of Clonmel, wearing the distinguishing badges of their respective clans. The Assizes at Clonmel have already produced four executions. These disturbances, however do not proceed from political cause, they are the outrages of a lawless banditti.

21-8-1829 From the Times.

A Philosopher.-Patrick Tuohy, a stout little fellow, dressed in a long frieze coat, a body coat of the same material, thick cordurey pantaloons, and worsted stockings, and having an O'Connell green hankerchief tied loosely about his neck, was brought before the magistrate, on three specific charges-being drunk, ill-behaved and noisy.

Magistrate-Well Mr. Tuohy, what have you to say to this?.

Tuohy-All I have to say, your Worship, is, that it may be true, or it may be false, I won't dispute about it. I know this, however, and I am quite positive of it, that last night I took as much whisky as would make three men, twice my size, drunk, but for all that, I don't remember being drunk, I don't remember being ill-behaved and I don't remember being noisy.

Watchman-I never in the whole course of my life saw a man so drunk; he was stupidly, sleepily drunk, when I first had hold of him in Sackville-Street; and then when he found himself in custody, he beat me, and I thought he would have torn down the watch-house.

Tuohy-All that may be true; but if you were to kill me for it, I could not say whether it

was or not.

Magistrate-Very well, Mr. Tuohy, I shall take a peace information against you.

Tuohy-Very well, your worship, you may or may not, fer all I can tell.

Magistrate-And I shall send you to Newgate.

Tuohy-Very well your worship, I am thankful to you whatever you might do. If you massacred me, I would say I was obliged to you. I drank an immensity, your worship.

Magistrate-Remove him, I shall consider what to do with him.

Tuohy-I am really obliged to your worship; but the whisky was very good, and I drank plenty of it. I drank twice as much as I could hold.

21-8-1847 Times.

A pressing letter-The following extract from a letter sent by a settler to his friends in Ireland shows that our Country is not the worse in the world:--My Dear Bob, Come to sweet Amerikey, and come quickly. Here you can buy paraties 2 shillings a bushel, whiskey and coal same price, because we ain't got no turf here, a dollar a day for diggin, and no hanging for staling. Och, now, do come.

22-3-1850 The Times

Emigration

The class of emigrants now crowding the quays of Dublin is composed of the very poorest farmers and labourers, many of the wives and children being without shoes and stockings, and covered only with a scanty shawl to protect their emaciated frames from the inclemency of a long sea voyage. There are, in addition, indisputable traces of famine in both sexes, and their general aspect is altogether sad in the extreme. There are no doubt some exceptions to be seen in the "strong" farmers and their followers, carrying to another land the capital and industrial energies which should, in a better ordered state of society, be employed at home. The following is from the Limerick Chronicle;-

"Emigration is again amazingly on the increase, not however, so much to Canada as to the USA, and the train from here to Dublin is daily crowded with intending emigrants, mostly all agricultural and who embark for their destination in Liverpool. The Banks in Limerick are hourly paying out money upon the orders remitted by the friends of those people in America, who emigrated the last and preceding years. There are nine vessels at the Quays taking passengers, three for New York and six for Quebec.

22-3-1850 From the Times.

Tipperary appears to be in a fair way of losing its bad pre-eminence in agrarian crime. Mr. Justice Ball recently, in opening the commission for the South Riding, took occasion to congratulate the grand jury on the improved state of the calendar, and yesterday the same high authority pronounced a similar verdict on the North Riding of the county.

Here are his words-

"Gentlemen-I had occasion, in addressing the grand jury of the South Riding of this county, to observe that what had formerly constituted the entire mass of heavy crimes in that district-namely, agrarian outrages, had all but dissappeared from the calendar of that part of the county. I am very happy to find, upon reference to the calendar for the present assizes here that the same observation is nearly as applicable to this district as it was to

the South Riding of your county. If, perhaps, there are two or three cases which apparently constitute an exception to the general observation, I believe I may congratulate you on nearly the total absence of agrarian offences from the calendar now before me. I observe likewise that an offence which had heretofore been of a very serious character from its frequent commission in this district-namely, cattle stealing, has nearly, if not entirely dissappeared. Now, gentlemen, this is a matter upon which I may well congratulate you, as residents, as magistrates, and as the leading gentry of the district, who are so deeply interested in its well being and social order. But here congratulations must stop, because I am deeply pained to state that in succession to agrarian crimes, which were a disgrace to your county, I find upon this calendar numerous homicides-I think as many as fifteen persons are charged with homicides of different descriptions. But amongst them I find four cases, exhibiting, as far as the charge goes, depravity of a most insidious character, where charges are made of the murder of wives by their husbands, and of children by their parents.

22-4-1842 Times

Monday evening April 18th.

Today, between 11 and 12 O'clock, two factions, the Briens and the Murphy's, met on a disputed turf-bank on the Birdhill Bog armed with pitchforks, slanes, etc. After some altercation a deadly conflict took place, which lasted for some considerable time, when Kennedy Brien, (the head of the faction of that name) received a blow in the head from a slane. After he received the deadly blow, he was left lying for more than a half hour, unheeded, on the turf-bank, while the parties continued in the murderous engagement, until it was thought the leader of the Murphy faction had been killed; who had four fingers chopped off, and received the stab of a pitchfork in the back of the neck. It is extraordinary that Kennedy still exists, but his recovery is impossible. The cause of the outrage is this:- Kennedy Brien processed Murphy at the last quarter sessions of Nenagh about the turf-bank in dispute between them, but Mr. Howley dismissed the case. The matter rested so until today.

Attempt to murder;- On the night of last Friday, as the wife of Patrick Cormack, of Cool, near Toomevara, was in the act of fastening the door of her dwelling, a blunderbuss loaded with five slugs was discharged through it. Three of the slugs wounded her, and she lies in so a precarious a state that every hour is expected to be her last. Cormack is the caretaker on the lands of Cool, for John Hill, of Ollatrim. On Saturday Constable Kevy, of Toomevara, arrested a notorious character named Pound, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the foregoing atrocious outrage. He has since been fully identified by the husband of the dying woman, and committed for trial at the next assizes of this town. The particulars of the identification are as follows;- About two minutes before the shot was fired the dog in the yard was struck by a stone, upon this the woman ran to shut the door, and Cormack turned out of bed to see what was the matter. On his wife being wounded he unbarred the door and ran into the yard, and there perceived Pound with the blunderbuss in his hand. It was with extreme reluctance that he lodged information against Pound.

On the same night a shot was fired through the bedroom window of Mr. B. Minchin,

inspector of weights and measures for this riding. A notice was also posted, threatening him with death unless he quitted Norwood immediately. A notice was posted on the house of Thomas Tracey of Bunmacrum, threatening him with 'a bloody end' if he worked for Mr. Dawson, or anyone belonging to him. A body of armed men broke into the house of James Power, of Ballygrague, and beat him severely on account of land. They fired two shots in the yard. A shot was fired, and a threatening notice posted, on the house of Murty Tierney, of Kilruane. A notice was posted, and two shots were fired into the house of James Neill, of Annameadle. A party of armed men entered the dwelling house of Thomas Greeson, of Cahirhoo;-having beaten him, they said they would 'do his job' the next time, if he worked for Grace Kennedy, of Shangarry. A party of six men, who were armed, effected an entrance into the house of John Gunn, of Boher, and succeeded in plundering it of two blunderbusses and 2s. Gunn was absent at his father's funeral, and the servant boy having offered resistance, was severely beaten. Three men, two of the armed, rapped at the door of a farmed named Clear, living at Drumrue, and obtained admittance on representing themselves as police. They then placed Clear on his knees and swore him to give up five acres which he had purchased on the 7th inst from John Connors. A notice has been served on Mr. Newton Short, of Ballinamona, threatening him that if he charged more than £7.10. an acre for potato ground at Knockalten. The notice also contained an order for the gardener and a woman servant to quit Mr. Short's in eight days on pain of death. John and Roger Cleary, of Old Castle, in the Parish of Bournea, were assaulted and seriously injured by Patrick, William, Cornelius, Timothy, and Edward Ducy, because they attempted to prevent them from taking away some manure which had been seized for rent. Mr. Atkiss, of Birdhill, having had occasion to make a seizure on a refractory tenant, he placed his bailiff, Michael Brien, as keeper on the goods. Three men, one of them armed with a gun, came to Brien, and swore him to abandon his charge, and he did so. Five men, some of whom were armed, broke into the house of a labouring man named Patrick McMahan, who lives at Templebeg. They then noticed McMahan, that if he did not quit the Parish within five days, they would send him out of it a corpse at the expiration of the time. A number of persons went on the land at Ballintemple, within a half mile of Moneygall, and dug up four acres of it. The government have offered a reward of 40/.. to any person giving information that will lead to the prosecution of the perpetrators of this outrage.

22-4-1895

Scene at an attempted eviction-An extraordinary scene occurred at Curranstown, near Clonmel, on Saturday afternoon, when a Sheriff's party and a force of Police attended to carry out an eviction for non-payment of rent on the estate of Samuel Perry, deputy-lieutenant, against a tenant farmer named Fahey. The farm is an extensive one, and the buildings thereon have been recently erected at considerable cost. The house was strongly barricaded, and was held by a numerous party who threw boiling water and lime on the Sheriff's party when they endeavoured to effect an entrance. Two of the Bailiff's were seriously injured. A large crowd was present, and it was not deemed prudent to make any arrests. The eviction was eventually abandoned.

Follow up to the above.

24-4-1895

Yesterday the widow Fahy and her three sisters, who were arrested on the charge of assaulting the Sheriff's party at an attempted eviction on the Perry estate near Clonmel, was brought before Colonel Evanson. R.M.

District-Inspector Shoveller prosecuted on behalf of the crown. The evidence of the two bailiffs, Daniel Ryan and Thomas Shea was taken at their residences, as they were both still confined to their beds. Dr. Hewitson said the Bailiff Ryan had two serious scalp wounds, and he would not certify his life to be out of danger, as erysipelas might set in. The other Bailiff was likely to lose his sight. The prisoners were remanded for a week, bail being refused. The prisoners were loudly cheered when passing through the streets.

22-9-1848

Ireland.

The Electric Telegraph Company's Express, received this morning, contains the following extract from the Dublin Pilot of the 20th inst:-.

“ At a late hour yesterday we received a communication from our correspondent, giving details of the meeting of the peasantry on the hill of Mealiff after the withdrawal of the troops on Monday. We are assured that the hill was covered with people.

“An immense meeting was to take place yesterday at Drombane, and a gentleman who travelled that part of the country yesterday assures us that the Chapel Bells of the districts were ringing for the purpose of assembling the people. Other meetings are spoken of in the district of Castle Otway, etc.

We have heard that many of the persons at yesterday's meeting were armed. The guards of the train report everything quiet”

22-12-1920 Times.

Hill Battle in Tipperary.

Ambushes over wide area.

Sensational reports of a pitched battle between soldiers and civilians in one of the wildest parts of Tipperary reached us late last night. Although the military authorities regard them as exaggerated, it is evident that something on a larger scale than ordinary ambushes took place. Partly owing to a storm, and probably also to the deliberate cutting of wires, few details have yet been officially received. There appears to have been a series of encounters on the border of Tipperary and Kilkenny, between Callan and Glenbower. The district for miles around is mountainous and very thinly populated, and the few roads run up and down, winding their way between hills which at some points come almost sheer down to them. The first ambush took place early yesterday at a spot known as Ninemilehouse, at the foot of Slievenaman. Here a cyclist patrol of troops were suddenly attacked. The soldiers, when they reached the neighbourhood of Ninemilehouse, were met by a burst of firing from rifles and revolvers, handled by a strong body of concealed civilians. The fire was immediately returned, but the military were outnumbered. A communication was sent to Callan for reinforcements, and a relief party of police and soldiers left Callan later in the day. They quickly ran into another ambush near Garryrickin, where Lord Ossory has a shooting Lodge. Immediately shots were fired at the lorries the force descended and adopted skirmishing order. There was a prolonged

encounter, and the civilians in the ambush were beginning to weaken their fire. It was by this time quite dark, and firing was still going on, when a police party from Kilkenny arrived in a lorry and the firing concentrated on them. They dashed through, however, and took up a position a little further on under cover, from which they joined in the conflict. At the same time reinforcements were arriving from Clonmel. These were attacked near Glenbower, where a long and strenuous encounter took place. The attacking party, according to rumours, suffered severe losses. From 10 to 15 are said to have been killed and another 30 captured, but in the absence of reliable details these figures can only be accepted with reserve. It is, however, definitely reported from Kilkenny that the body of a sergeant of police is lying at Callan, and that another sergeant was taken to Kilkenny Military Hospita. He is expected to recover.

24-1-1919 The Times.

Unemployment in Ireland.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir-I think the English taxpayers might like to know how their money is administered in Ireland. There is a so-called "out of employment" donation, oresumaby for people unemployed by the cessation of the war. Here in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, there are no unemployed, yet within the last fortnight, £3000 of public money has been paid to farmers, millers, carpenters, masons, labourers, and their wives, and to all sorts and conditions of domestic servants. The unfortunate taxpayer and landowner can get no service, servants and labourers preferring to draw 28s (could be 29s, copy hard to read) a week and no work, to the maximum 26s a week and work, fixed by the government. I saw on Friday last hundreds of well dressed men drawing this money, and was greatly inconvenienced, when driving home, by the recipients in horse and donkey carts who had "drunk luck" rather freely to their unemployment donation. Apparently this money can be obtained by just signing a filled insurance card; consequently many frauds are perpetrated, and not a responsible person looks into the matter. I can get neither mason or carpenter. The irony of the misadministration is that the majority of people drawing the donation are Sinn Feiners. The Government has indeed put a premium on dishonesty, laziness, and thriftlessness.

Yours Truly.

Curraghbawn, Nenagh. Jan 20th. B.F.KOE

24-4-1867 From the Times.

A letter from Nenagh states that:-

"A party of eight Fenian prisoners arrived here from Thurles and were lodged in the county gaol to await their trial at the commission. The following are the names of those committed today:-William Dwyer, of Mealiffe, Labourer; Edward Dwyer, of Mealiffe, Labourer; Michael Carroll, Drombane, Labourer; John Hayes, Drombane, Labourer; D. Ryan, Drombane, Labourer; William Long, Drombane, Labourer. Patrick Fahy, Drombane, Labourer. And Denis Mullen, Roskeen, Labourer. The prisoners are all fine, healthy looking and athletic young men of the more respectable labouring class. The first six named stand charged "with having being of an armed party of Fenians who illegally marched and demanded arms for treasonable designs and purposes at Drombane, and

other places in the said County on the 5th March 1867; while the two last named (Fahy and Mullen) are charged with having been of an armed party of Fenians who demanded and took away arms from Gortkelly, burned Roskeen Police Barracks, and shot one Patrick Tracey on the night of the 5th March 1867. There are now in this gaol charged with the crimes of high treason and treason felony, the large number of 45 prisoners, and it has become a matter of surprise that the Government has not yet issued a commission for either riding of the County of Tipperary for the trial of Fenian prisoners, as it is admitted on all sides that it would be injudicious to keep over such a large number of prisoners for trial at the next assizes in August or September.

The Times 24-8-1922

MICHAEL COLLINS DEAD.

ROMANTIC CAREER.

Dublin Aug. 23rd. 1922

Since the dark days of 1916, Michael Collins, the son of a County Cork farmer, has been one of the most interesting and romantic figures in Irish Public Life.

Thirty years ago he was born at Woodfield, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, the youngest of a family of eight children. Educated at the local national school, he entered the Civil Service at the age of fifteen as a boy clerk, and later spend three years as a clerk in a London Bank, after which he joined a branch of a New York Bank in the same city. Before entering the service of the Banks he was employed in the Post Office in London, where his sister is also employed. During his residence in London he took the keenest interest in Irish affairs, and before his return to Ireland at the time of the rebellion he is said to have drilled with other Irishmen in Wormwood Scrubs. On Easter Monday, 1916, he was one of those who seized the General Post Office in Sackville Street, Dublin, and towards the end of the week he was taken prisoner, with others, in the building. He was deported to Stafford Gaol, and was later send to Frongoch, from which place, with the other interned men, he was released at Christmas.

Since then he has been the most assiduous of workers for Irish Freedom, and in time came to occupy a high place in the Sinn Fein organization. In 1918 he was imprisoned in Sligo Gaol for a seditious utterance, and after his release he disappeared completely from official view. North and South the Country was searched for him, but he eluded all the efforts of the police and military to secure him. When he was elected to Dail Eireann, in 1918, as representative of his native county, he was in England, and soon afterwards he took a leading part in the escape of Mr. De Valera from an English Gaol. He was next heard of as Finance Minister of the Dail. Through his energy loans amounting to very large sums were subscribed in Ireland, Great Britain, and America, and although the authorities many times tried to lay hands on the money, they succeeded in seizing only a very small part of the whole.

At this time the hunt for Michael Collins was pursued up and down the Country. A price was said to have been put on his head and raids were constantly made in Dublin and the Provinces by the Constabulary, the Military, and the Auxiliary Police Force. At times they had him almost in their grasp, but he slipped through their fingers at the last moment, and so the hunt went on until the truce was signed. On one occasion he was in his Office in Harcourt Street, Dublin, when a raiding party burst into the building and arrested several

of those who were in it. Collins escaped through a skylight and got into an adjoining hotel, and drove away in a Hackney Car. The stories of his hairbreadth escapes would fill a volume. Some of these have little foundation, but that he was often almost within the fingers of his pursuers and escaped by a hairs breadth is true. On two occasions he made his way from hotels in Dublin when raids were carried out, and standing in groups of civilians in the street, watched the Crown Forces at work. It is told of him that when the chase was hottest he boarded a tram car in Dublin beside a detective, who immediately recognized him. Collins, after a brief conversation, advised the man not to leave the tram car until the terminus was reached. Collins broke his journey and disappeared long before the tramcar reached its destination. His visit to London as one of the plenipotentiaries, his fight for the Treaty with Arthur Griffith in the Dail in the face of the most determined opposition, and his fearless advocacy of it in all parts of the Country at the elections will be remembered by everyone. He was greatly grieved when the trouble began in Dublin with the seizure of the Four Courts, and did all he could to stave off the evil days that followed. Last month he was appointed Commander-In-Chief of the Army, and since that time he has travelled the Country up and down, paying flying visits to Dublin for consultation with Mr. Griffith and other leaders. Mr. Griffiths unexpected death was a severe blow to him, and all who saw him at the funeral last week recognized how deeply he was moved.

Today there are signs of mourning everywhere in Dublin. Flags on public buildings and on shipping at the quays are at half mast, and most of the shops are shuttered. The date of the funeral has not yet been fixed, but it will take place either on Saturday or Sunday. The body is being brought by steamer to Dublin, and is expected to reach the city between 2 and 3 O'Clock tomorrow morning.

24-8-1858 From the Times

Some recent attempts to carry the anti-sithe campaign into the counties of Tipperary and Waterford have been unsuccessful. Through the activity of the local authorities, the emute at Carrick-on-Suir was promptly suppressed, and the cutting of the crops with sithes is proceeding without interruption. The ringleader of the riots, one Collins, is still at large, but a reward has been offered for his apprehension and the police are on his trail.

From the Clonmel Chronicle:--

“This spirit of disaffection among the harvest labourers is, we learn from our Ballingarry correspondent, sought to be raised in the neighbourhood of Lanespark, where cradle sithes have been extensively in use. Wednesday evening last two threatening notices were found by the steward of the Irish Land Company, Mr. Nicholson, posted on trees. These notices warned the steward from getting corn cut by sithes, and threatened a speedy and violent death to those who would engage in such work. Information having been conveyed to the local constabulary, an investigation was held before Mr. John Langley, J.P., Knockanure, but no clue was had as to the writer of the threatening documents. The police have been kept in constant patrol on the Land Companys estates, and no violence has since been attempted. It is strange that the labouring classes do not see the utter inutility? of such senseless outbreaks. One would imagine that the example set in Kilkenny ought to have a salutary effect upon them. The authorities are on the alert in every quarter, and on the slightest appearance of disaffection they are prompt in

preventing the spread of those disgraceful attempts to check the advance of agricultural progress.

25-7-1836 Times Newspaper

Payment of Tithes-Writs of rebellion.

Messrs. Hogan of Urra, who was committed to the Bridewell of Nenagh, by P. Ryan, officer of rebellion, have obtained their liberty by paying Mr. Ryan the full amount of their Tithe, and 12s. costs. On Thursday Ryan arrested Mr. James O'Meagher, of Toomevara, under a writ of Rebellion, and in the Bridewell, requested the officer to permit him to sleep at the hotel that night. Mr. Ryan at once acceded to the request and as soon as the National Bank opened next morning, Mr. Meagher discharged the amount of his tithe and costs in full.

Summary of Assize Intelligence.

Tipperary.

The assizes for this county commenced at Clonmel on Monday, before Chief Justice Doherty. After the swearing in of the Grand Jury, a considerable number of burning petitions were send before them.

Mr. Hugh Baker, Lismacue, being sworn to a burning petition, that in Dec. last a large rick of hay (His property) was set fire to and consumed. His Lordship asked Mr. Baker what reasons he had to suppose it was a malicious act?. Mr. Baker said he had many reasons and then produced several threatening letters and Rockite notices with which he had been served previously to the burning.

Mrs Hill, the widow of the unfortunate Mr. Matthew Hill, who was murdered some time since in the Glen of Aherlow, presented a petition for several ditches of hers which had been maliciously levelled.

Mr. Hill brother of the late Mr. M. Hill, presented a petition. Being sworn, he deposed that his stable and out-houses were burned; on being asked " Had he any reason to know why the malicious act was committed"? he replied, "Yes, because I had assisted in re-building the ditches of the Widow Hill, which had been previously levelled.

Many of the Petitioners deposed on oath, that they had reasons to believe that the cause of the burnings, and other malicious injuries done them, was having taken farms contrary to the wishes of those agrarian legislators, so numerous in the County of Tipperary.

His Lordship more than once begged the serious investigation of the grand jury into these burning petitions.

Mr. William Wright, Killahy Castle, petitioned for malicious injury done to a wood, the property of the late Mr. John despard, of whom Mr. Wright is administrator and representative.

Mr. John Roe, of Rockwell, presented petitions for the malicious burnings of an ash plantation and two houses.

The tenants also presented for the furniture and potatoes that were destroyed in the houses.

Chief Justice Doherty told the grand jury that they should compensate Mr. Roe for the injury done; but that they should take care not to put the County to an unnecessary

expense by paying both the landlord and the tenant.

Mr. Rolleston presented a petition from Matthew Ryan, for a robbery committed to the amount of 300s. in cash, together with fire-arms, etc.

Chief Justice Doherty said to a few members of the Grand Jury who were in the gallery-
“Gentlemen, I have again to entreat your sincere attention to the petitions of every description, in order that the poor people of the country may not be taxed with unnecessary expense, as well as those unfortunate people who really have sustained injuries may be compensated accordingly. It appears to me rather strange, if the County of Tipperary is in that quiet state which it is represented to be, and I sincerely hope it is, that within the short space of four months there should be such a number as sixty-one burning petitions to come before me.

A gentleman in the grand jury-box-Where are the members of the Peace Preservation Society?

Mr. William Baker presented a petition for some sheep of his that were killed. There were other sheep in the field, but none were killed or injured but his. Witness was a prosecutor at the last assizes, and it was subsequent to the assizes the injury was done. His Lordship did not decide on the case.

On Tuesday Patrick Divine and John Leahy were convicted of stealing fire-arms, the property of Christopher Lewis, of Clash, and putting him in bodily fear, at his house in June last.

C.J. Doherty, addressing the prisoners, said, “You have committed an offence that endangers your life, but as you did not commit any act of violence, I shall but record sentence of death against you, and recommend you to the Lord-Lieutenant for a milder punishment. “

Thomas Heffernan and James Kingilty were indicted for appearing armed by night. Constable M’Carthy and O’Connell deposed that they arrested the prisoners on the night of the 25th of May with a blunderbuss and a pistol. The country was much disturbed at the time. There were several burnings a few night after some armed men came to the Police Barrack and fired some shots.

The Jury found the prisoners guilty.

C.J.Doherty said, that even taking into consideration that the prisoners could produce characters for industry previous to this act, he felt it his duty, in order to put an end to these acts, which keep the country in a state of disturbance, to sentence them to two years imprisonment and hard labour every alternate week.

James (Bradley)Brady, David Luddy, James Hogan, and John Buckley were indicted for breaking into the habitation of James O’Donnell on the 17th of Sept, and committing an assault on him. James O’Donnell deposed, that between 12 and 1 O’Clock at night, a party of men came to his house and broke in the door, and demanded his fire-arms.

Witness was in bed. Witness’s mother was there also.They asked where the man of the house was. She said he was not in the house that night. They then went to witness’s bed and felt him there, and called in some more men. They dragged witness to the floor, and beat him, then brought him into the yard, and beat him with stones, and buried the cock of the pistol in his shoulder. (Identifies the four prisoners.) Would not swear falsely about them no more than the Parish Priest. (Laughter). Witness was a process-server.

O’Donnell’s mother corroborated his evidence.

Several witnesses swore to alibis on the part of the prisoners. The Parish Priest, Father Tobin, gave two of the prisoners Buckley and Bradley(Brady) and the prosecutor O'Donnell a bad one. He said he would not believe him on oath. He had to denounce him from the altar. He could not charge him with being convicted of any crime, but he knew him to caluminate many respectable persons in the Parish. Mr. Cusack of Caher, and another witness spoke unfavourable of O'Donnell's character. The Jury acquitted the prisoners.

Martin Keherney was charged with aiding in the manslaughter of Thomas Murray at Grange. Edmund and Judy Murray brother and sister of the deceased, deposed that prisoner and their brother had a quarrel in a Public-House after leaving, when they fought. Their brother was thrown into a ditch, and the prisoner struck him with a stone.

Dr. Bradshaw deposed that Murray's death was caused by an abscess on the brain, caused by a blow of a stone or blunt instrument. The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

C.J.Doherty said the prisoner had been mercifully indicted, for he had followed the unfortunate deceased from the house where the quarrel originated, nearly two miles on the road, and there resorted to that deadly and abominable weapon, so much used in this country and killed the unfortunate Murray with a stone. He sentenced him to be transported for life.

Richard Tobin and Edward Tobin were indicted for the murder of Richard Fennelly, at Mullinahone, on the 20th of May last.

The learned Judge charged the jury at great length, stating that they should not find the prisoners guilty of murder, but there was very strong evidence for their consideration for the crime of manslaughter.

The Jury acquitted the prisoners.

26-3-1838 From the Times

Yesterday was the 9th day of the Tipperary Assizes, although Baron Foster had been for some days aiding Mr. Justice Moore in the disposal of the criminal business. It would be needless to give you a recital of the many cases tried, chiefly on charges of murder. With one exception they terminated in convictions for manslaughter or acquittal. Almost all of the cases of this description arose out of quarrels about land or drunken rows. The charge of murder in which there was a capital conviction was tried on Tuesday. Two men named Daniel Hogan and Valentine Farrell, were indicted for the murder of Timothy Hearn. On the day of the murder there had been a gathering of 50 men at Farrel's farm to sow wheat, after which they drank a good deal of whiskey. A row followed in which Hearn lost his life. The jury found Hogan guilty, and acquitted the other prisoner. At these assizes there were several convictions for female violation. The trial of Michael and John Feely, for the murder of Daniel Byrne, at Lissenure, on the 1st of August last, has been postponed by the crown until the next assizes.

26-3-1839 Times

Nenagh, Thursday

Mr. Justice Crampton opened the commission. After apologizing to the grand jury for his inability to attend on the previous day, on account of the pressure of Assize business in Kilkenny, his Lordship referred to the calendar, observing, that if he could place reliance

on it, the North Riding of Tipperary had its full share of the general body of crime that is familiar to the Country at large.

Some petitions for malicious destruction of property were disposed of.

Friday.

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

Murder of Mr. Byrne-An application was made to the Court on behalf of Feehily, charged with the murder of Mr. Byrne, to have counsel assigned to the prisoner, whose trial had been postponed from our Assizes to the special commission, at the instance of the Crown. The application was granted, and the trial was postponed, by consent of the Attorney-General, to afford time for preparing briefs for counsel.

Manslaughter.

Joseph M'Greedy, a police constable, was indicted for the manslaughter of Timothy Leonard. It appeared that the police had been in search of a person charged with murder, and mistook the deceased for the man they were looking for. For the prosecution it was sworn that the prisoner struck the deceased; but witnesses for the defence proved the contrary, and that another policeman, whilst running after the supposed murderer, accidentally knocked down Leonard, who lost his life in consequence of the fall. The prisoner was acquitted.

Dublin Morning Post 26-10-1825

Horrid Murder-Extract from a Clonmel paper.

“A barbarous murder was committed on Tuesday morning, on the road from New Inn to Cahir, quite near the gate leading to Outragh, and close to the unhappy man's house. The name of the unfortunate man is William O'Donnel of Daniel, who was acquitted of the murder of the Kinnealys. On Monday he attended a vestry under the tithe-composition bill, at New Inn, where Dr. Bell attended on the occasion. After the business of the vestry was terminated, it was said that Dr. Bell gave the parishioners 30/s, to drink, and that the deceased continued drinking until 3 O'Clock on Tuesday morning. When he and his servant man, of the name of Carey, were returning home, they were met, at the place we have already stated, by six men, two of whom immediately attacked the deceased with stones. As soon as the attack was made, the boy ran, and was pursued by some of the party, who repeatedly called out to him to stop, as it was impossible for him to escape from them, but he persevered, and happily gained his masters house. Having communicated the horrid business, the friends of the deceased proceeded to the spot, and found the body in the gripe of the ditch. Early in the morning, John Wilcocks, Esq. and a party of his mounted police, proceeded to the place, but no particulars as to the cause have transpired, but it is supposed that suspicion of having given some useful information excited the fears of the ruffians concerned in this tragic scene.

27-9-1879

The Anti Rent Agitation

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir-At Tipperary last Sunday, Mr. Parnell told his hearers not to pay rent unless a reasonable reduction was granted. The Sunday before, at Cahir, a few miles from Tipperary, a meeting, headed by the Parish Priest, called upon the owners of the town and neighbourhood to remit all the March rent. Was this a reasonable demand?. A short time ago, I myself heard a tenant who was three years in arrears tell his landlord that he would not pay the rent, nor sell his interests, nor leave the land. He told a third person that there would be "music" if the landlord still insisted on having either his rent or his land. He has been ejected, of course. Mr. Parnell knows little of Tipperary, if he thinks his threats will frighten the gentlemen of Tipperary. The law will be too strong for him in the end, as well as for such unfortunate tenants as he may be able to seduce from the paths of honesty.

They will, I trust, be few.

A Tipperary Man.

September 25th 1879

27-12-1838 Times (from our own Correspondent)

Special Commission in Tipperary. Dec. 24th.

This commission is to open on Saturday, the 5th Jan. next in the Court House of Clonmel. As I have already apprised you, Judges Burton and Perrin are to preside. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Serjeant Greene are to conduct the prosecutions on the part of the Crown.

The first trials to be entered upon will be the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Austin Cooper and Mr. Weyland. Last week Mr. Nash, stipendiary magistrate committed to the county gaol a man named Cornelius Hickey as the principal in that murder. The trials next in order will be those connected with the murder of Mr. Charles O'Keefe. A man charged as the actual assassin, and several persons implicated as accessories, are now in custody. After those cases shall have been disposed of, the Crown will proceed with the trials of persons accused of other murders, attempts at murder, and crimes of a sanguinary character. It is supposed that the commission will extend to two or three weeks.

Times 27-12-1907

Ireland.

A telegram from Clonmel this evening purports to give particulars of a shooting affair, which is stated to have occurred near the Village of Killenaule, County Tipperary, on Christmas Day. It is stated that while the Rev. Mr. White, son of Dean White of Cashel, was being driven home from Ballingarry Church, he was overtaken at a place called Ballintoher, near Killenaule, by Mr. Gibbings, Rector of Ballingarry. Mr. Gibbings, it is alleged, fired twice at Mr. White with a double-barrelled gun. Both shots took effect, one in the arm and the other in the leg. The carman drove the injured man to a nearby licensed house and medical aid was summoned. Mr. White was not seriously wounded, and was moved to a private hospital in the City of Dublin. His condition gives hope of a speedy recovery. Subsequently Mr. Gibbings surrendered himself to the Police at Ballingarry. It is generally believed that at the time Mr. Gibbings' mind had become temporarily deranged.

A fatal shooting accident is also reported from the same County. A Gamekeeper's son, named Hickey, and a number of men went shooting, and during the day one of the party, a man named Maher, is stated to have been accidentally shot dead by Hickey, who afterwards gave himself up to the Police.

27-12-1924 Times.

On Tuesday night, when a man named Matthew Ryan was returning to his home at Roesborough, a few miles outside the town of Tipperary with two friends, they were "held up" by three armed and masked men, who, apparently, wanted to rob them. They were ordered to put their hands up, and when Ryan refused, he was shot dead. A member of the Civic Guard who was cycling in the vicinity heard the shots and hurried towards the scene. He found Ryan's body lying across the road shot in several places, but the three robbers had escaped, leaving no trace of their identity. Ryan was a well known sportsman, and his murder has aroused great indignation in Tipperary. There have been several raids by armed robbers in this district lately.

28-5-1833 From the Limerick Herald reported in the Times.

Diabolical Murder-A diabolical murder was committed on a man named Gleeson, near Clonoulty, Co. Tipperary on Saturday last about 11 O'Clock.

Gleeson was met at Turraheen, near Clonoulty and not more than two or three miles from Thurles, by a man and a woman, when, on coming up to him, the ruffian struck the unfortunate man on the head with a pitchfork, and brought him to the ground, and while he was down the woman hit him with a stone.

A number of people near the scene immediately rushed on the parties and captured both of them, while others ran to the nearest Police Station, and handed them over to the custody of the Police. It is supposed the cause of the murder originated in consequence of Gleeson having preferred a claim to some land.

26-3-1895 The Times

A shocking occurrence, recalling the barbarities practised in the Middle Ages upon prisoners charged with witchcraft, has taken place at Ballyvadhen, a village situated on the slopes of Slievenamon, in the County of Tipperary. It would be incredible if the account were not substantiated by the sworn evidence of witnesses. Two men and a woman are charged with the death of a woman of 27 years of age, named Bridget Cleary, wife of a cooper, by forcing her, as she lay ill of influenza, to drink noxious potions prepared for her by a herbalist and then seizing her and putting her on a fire under the supposition that she was a witch. During the process of the tortures described by a witness as having been inflicted on the unfortunate woman, some of the party repeated the words, "Come home Bridget Boland" (the maiden name of the victim) in the belief, apparently, that they were doing what was necessary to bring back the real Bridget Boland who had been carried off by the "Good People", the fairies, and that it was superstitious counterfeit they were cruelly killing. The savage orgies were performed in the house of Bridget Boland's father, while her husband stood by and aided the working of the spell. The dead body was found in a ditch a week later. The Doctors at the inquest on Saturday

deposed that she must have died in the fire. Her attack of influenza was not severe, and she was a healthy young woman. And her organs, so far as they had not been burned, were sound. By direction of the coroner the jury found a verdict only as to the cause of death, but a full magisterial inquiry will be held. The prisoners including the medicine man, have been remanded without bail.

29-3-1895 Funeral of Bridget Boland Cleary.

The funeral of Bridget Cleary, who was burned to death near Cloneen, in the Co. Tipperary, in the belief that she had been carried off by the fairies, and an evil spirit put into possession of her body, took place at Cloneen yesterday, and was boycotted by all her family and neighbours. Not one civilian attended the burial, and the rites of sepulture were performed by four Police Constables. There was no hearse and the coffin was borne by a common car from Fethard. The significance of this will be understood when it is remembered that the Irish peasantry regard a funeral not only as an expression of respect for the deceased and of sympathy for the family, but as invested with a certain degree of sanctity. The fact is, however, that the people believe-or, perhaps, with a view to the defence of the prisoners, affect to believe- that the real Bridget Cleary will come back, riding on a white horse sent by the fairies, and that if they can succeed in cutting the reins of the horse they will secure her. With this object there are persons on the watch on the mountains, one of whom is specially provided with a sharp knife to cut the reins. The magisterial inquiry into the occurrence is still proceeding. In addition to the evidence previously given. A daughter of the principal witness, an intelligent child named Kate Bourke, who was an eye-witness at the scene, was examined and corroborated in every detail the statements of her mother. The prisoners declined to ask the witness any questions, but most of them said that she was quite right in what she had stated. They were again remanded.

28-12-1861 From the Times.

Some members of the constabulary have been behaving ill in Tipperary. The following is supplied by a correspondent of the Daily Express.

“A court inquiry, consisting of Sun-Inspectors Bradshaw, Thurles Station; Mullarkey, Borrisoleigh Station, and Nowlan, of Templemore Station, assembled at Drum station in the Borrisoleigh district during the past week by order of the Inspector-General, Sir H.J. Brownrigg, C.B. to try the following Sub-constables-Edmond Foley, Joseph Keenan, James Duggan, and John Hooks, all first class, on the serious charges of conspiracy, disobedience of orders, and general insubordination, preferred against them by the constable in command of the station, H. Maguire. The charges have been substantiated and the same reported to the Inspector-General, he immediately ordered the dismissal from the Constabulary of first class sub-constable Foley, and the reduction from the rank of first to that of second class of J. Keenan for 14 months, with the deprivation of two years service: of James Duggan for 14 months; and of John Hooks for 6 months.

29-3-1867 From the Times.

Yesterday morning two brothers named Ryan were arrested by the Kilfeacle Police for the attack on the 31st Foot and the constabulary at that place on the 5th March. Two of the

men recently arrested at Borrisoleigh, John Dennody and Michael Maher have turned approvers.

Patrick Sheehy, the young man recently arrested in Queenstown while endeavouring to escape to America disguised as a woman, and John Ryan, for attempting to emigrate in a false name and on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian rising, were yesterday transmitted to Thurles. Both prisoners have been identified as being connected with the rising.

At Nenagh yesterday morning the detachment of the 2d (Queens Own) regiment of foot were paraded to hear the sentence read on Corporal John M'Intosh, who has been found guilty of having appropriated the hospital supplies to his own use, and forged the names of several merchants of this town to post office orders and receipts. Lt. Barter read the verdict of the court, finding the prisoner guilty on all charges, and ordering that he be degraded to the rank of private in the corps, and be imprisoned for a period of 672 days in a military prison. Sergeant-Major Hurff then stripped the corporal's stripes of the prisoner, who was removed in custody of a corporal's guard, with fixed bayonets, to the guardhouse, whence he will be transmitted to the military prison at Limerick.

29-4-1897 Times

An application was made today to the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Andrews in the Exchequer Division by counsel on behalf of the Rev. Lawrence Hayes, Parish Priest of Bansha, for an order remitting for trial at the next quarter sessions an action brought by Mr. John Cullinan, chairman of the Tipperary Board of Guardians to recover damages for assault and battery. The affidavit of the defendant in support of the motion stated that on November 18th last, on the occasion of the funeral of a brother of the plaintiff, a sister had made arrangements with the defendant for the celebration of High Mass. The plaintiff objected, and he went to the defendant's house and demanded why the arrangements he had made had been altered. Defendant told him if that was what he came for he should leave. Plaintiff refused and defendant proceeded to shove him out. Plaintiff resisted, and in the hall he put himself into a fighting attitude, and in self-defence defendant struck him on the head with a riding whip, inflicting a slight wound. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff had no visible means to pay costs, and he had no cattle on his farm of 100 acres, and that there was a judgement at the suit of his landlord against him for £280. Counsel for the plaintiff resisted the motion. His client had made a affidavit contradicting the allegations made by the defendant as to the want of a visible means. His farm was well stocked and he had come to a settlement with his landlord. The assault was a most serious one. The court made no rule on the motion.

29-4-1912 From the Times.

Bomb Outrage in Tipperary

Dublin April 28th. 1912

Early on Sat. morning another bomb outrage was committed in Tipperary. A short time ago, a farmer named Pratt complained that the roof had been partly blown off his house by

a bomb. In the present case the house of John Doheny, farmer and district councillor, at Ardcroney was damaged. Mr. Doheny, his wife, his family and some workmen were awakened at 2 O'Clock in the morning by a loud noise, which Doheny afterwards described as resembling a quarry blast. The glass in one of the windows was broken and some articles in the room near it were thrown down. Doheny ran outside and found a second bomb on a windowsill. He seized the burning fuse and threw it away, thus preventing another explosion. Soon afterwards a thatched outhouse took fire as result of the explosion, but some neighbours who had been awakened by the noise extinguished the fire before much damage was done. Mr. Doheny who is popular in the district is at a loss to account for the outrage.

Later in the day the police arrested a farmer named Hugh Hagan, a relative of Doheny, and charged him before a magistrate in Nenagh with having caused the explosion. District-Inspector Price said that when he visited Mr. Doheny's house he found pieces of the exploded bomb in the yard. It had been made of the box or centre-piece of a cartwheel filled with powder and pieces of iron, plugged with wood and filled with iron. He had taken the unexploded bomb to pieces, and found that it contained half a pound of coarse blasting powder. It had been wrapped in canvas which had been tied with twine. On the pump near the house he found a threatening notice which read as follows: "Notice.-Take notice that I require you on behalf of the rightful owner to give up to him the farm in Curravala that you grabbed. If not, mark the consequences. If I have to call again, the buttons of your coat won't be got for the inquest.-Captain Moonlight. To Mr. J. Doheny, Ardcroney.

The accused who protested his innocence when arrested and before the magistrate, was, on the application of the police, remanded for a week.

29-8-1823 From the Times.

As a convincing proof that people have arms still in their possession, the following fact occurred on Thursday. :-A woman was brought before J. Dempster, Esq, Magistrate at Nenagh, that morning, on a warrant, for absconding from her master's service, and carrying of several articles of wearing apparel. She said it was through malice her master had sworn information, and stated that she could tell where he had secreted his fire arms and sword at the time the Insurrection Act was proclaimed in these Baronies. Accordingly, Mr. Dempster sent the Sergeant of Police to make the necessary search, and expected an denial on the part of the accused; however the man was so astonished when the Police arrived at his house, within a mile and a half of Nenagh, in company with his late servant, that he confessed where they were, and which completely corroborated the testimony of the woman, viz, that they were buried in the kitchen garden, where they were found in a piece of timber he had artfully hollowed for the reception of the barrel, which is a good one, and a sword in good preservation. The lock he took out of the roof of the barn.

Attempt at Assassination.

On Wednesday evening, as John Stewart, Esq, of Dundrum, agent to Lord Hawarden, was returning on horseback from the town of Tipperary, mid-way between there and Dundrum, four assassins lay inside the ditch concealed, One of whom fired at him; on his

returning back, a second shot was fired, but both fortunately without effect. Part of the wadding or the torn bushes struck Mr. Stewart in the face. The audacious attack took place within a few perches of two houses, nine of the inhabitants from which pursued and assisted in taking five people into custody. Had Mr. Stewart not turned back at the time, he would most probably have been murdered, as two more armed men were stationed about 60 yards in advance of those who fired. The places where the ruffians had stationed themselves for the perpetration of this crime were completely beaten down with their feet, and port holes were made through the hedge in four different places, with sods raised for their arms to rest on.

Mr. John Scott of Rossmore, was with Mr. Stewart at the time of the attack and a man named Jerry Quinlan, who also had a narrow escape of being shot. This is the second attempt made to assassinate Mr. Stewart.

On the same day, Mr. Michael Dwyer, of Coolacosane was fired on near Mandemount?, it is supposed in consequence of having taken some lands in that quarter last may from Lord Hawarden. Yesterday five prisoners, taken at the place of attack, were brought into Tipperary, under escort of the police, where the magistrates were to assemble yesterday at noon, to investigate the business.

Clonmel Aug. 23rd.

A King's messenger arrived in this town at 7 O'Clock yesterday morning with a respite from the Castle of Dublin, staying the execution of Michael Mara (Who was to be hanged this day) until the 1st. of Sept. next. The other unfortunate man, named Thomas Casey, will be executed this day, at the usual hour. (Clonmel Herald).

29-8-1828 From the Times.

Clonmell August 23rd or 25th.

The appearance of the entire county, 20 miles around this place, exhibits a sort of phenomenon in Ireland. The roads are covered with people carrying green boughs; the horses and carriages are decorated with green ribands, handkerchiefs, and branches of laurel. The town of Clonmel, one of the most important in the South of Ireland, and the most wealthy, appears like a grove. All the houses are covered with boughs, and triumphal arches are thrown, or lines hung with rude (Probably means something other than what it would mean now. Mary) pictures and laurel leaves, across the streets.

Mr. O'Connell arrived here on Saturday, and the mode in which he was received by the people baffles all description. The provincial meeting will be held at the great Catholic Church (for the Catholic places of worship are now universally called Churches). It is now nearly 2 O'Clock, and I write in the midst of an uproar in the committee, where the resolutions to be proposed to the meeting are discussed. As the post goes off at 2'30, I seize this opportunity to state what occurred, at Thurles, in this County, yesterday. Mr. Shiel was expected at the meeting which was to be held for the purpose of reconciling the factions into which the peasantry of the South of Ireland are divided. It was the strangest scene ever witnessed. The three year's old and the four year's old, who kept a distant part of the country in a state of constant riot, but who had been reconciled the week before, crossed the country on Saturday night, to be present at the grand reunion of the Magpies

and the Black hens, the Darigs, and the Cumminses, the Stapletons and the Maras. The three and four year olds, to the amount of 10,000 dressed in a sort of uniform, the green hankerchiefs furnishing a sort of vest, all carrying green boughs. On meeting the parties about to be reconciled, there was a general shout. Mr. Shiel afterwards appeared for the purpose of addressing the assembled multitudes. An address was presented to him, in answer to which he made a long and animated reply. The Black hens and the Magpies, the Darigs, the Cumminses, the Maras, the Stapletons then came forward, headed by the most considerable persons of the respective factions. The reconciliation there was then accomplished with the usual forms; and the immense multitude of Irish peasantry separated without a single breach of the peace. A similar scene will take place at Borrisoleigh, in this county, on next Sunday, which will be attended by a still larger concourse of people. The whole Country, in short, exhibits a moral insurrection-an insurrection which, to an Englishman, must appear most extraordinary. These masses of peasantry are moving in every direction, making peace.

29-8-1844 Ireland

Dublin 27th Aug. 1844

The Roman Catholic Bequests Bill.

You have been already furnished with tolerably numerous samples of the unfavourable opinion entertained of this measure by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, as well as by the subordinate clergy, but there is good reason for believing that if the sense of the laity were made know, it would be found to be highly favourable to the enactments of the bill in general, and to that clause (the 16th) in particular, which requires all wills or deeds, to be registered three calendar months before the death of the person, or persons, executing the same. The truth is, that it is this very clause which has excited the ire of Dr. McHale and his train of satellites, and has caused such rivers of ink to flow denunciatory of the whole bill. An instance of the positive necessity of the enactment, guarded by such a provision as that which is specially objected to, will, in all probability, shortly come before the public, the facts of which, as I am informed, are briefly these:’

Some time since a man who had by a long and laborious life of unremitting industry amassed, in the humble capacity of a pedlar, a sum of 5,000s., made, while in the enjoyment of full health, a will, bequeathing 3,000s of his property in legacies to the various Catholic Charities in his immediate neighbourhood, besides a donation to the county infirmary, which was, of course, open to patients of all religious persuasions. The residue of this property he willed to some poor relations. In the course of time the testator fell ill, and was attended in his illness by the Parish Priest, who, having discovered the disposition he had made of his property, persuaded the dying man to cancel the will, which he did, and execute a new one, in which he left the whole of his 5,000s. for the “Use of the Church”, and to make assurance doubly sure, he was further persuaded to execute a power of attorney, transferring the stock from his own name to that of two titular bishops, one of whom subsequently refused to take any part in the transaction. Scarcely had the priest left the sick bed, when the patient partially rallied, and expressed to a friend near him, his regret at the step he had just taken, and, feeling that his life was drawing to a close, he had merely strength to write a few lines to a relative in Dublin, who acted as a kind of agent, authorising him to resist the transfer of the stock, and declaring

his wish that his property should be disposed of according to the terms of his original will. He died that day, but the letter thus written did not reach its destination until two days afterwards, and too late to be of any avail. The relatives of the deceased, however, determined not to let the matter drop, and legal measures are being taken for the recovery of their share of the money. But, in the event of their being defeated in the attempt, it is still considered a matter of doubt whether the second will can stand good, or whether the property may not be diverted to another and very different channel from what was originally intended; inasmuch as, in drawing up a fresh deed, and in naming the Bishop of the Diocese as the trustee, it was not stated whether the Bishop was the "Catholic Bishop" or the "Protestant Bishop" was meant; and as the law did not recognize the title of the former "Catholic Bishop", previous to the passing of the Charitable Requests Bill, the Protestant Bishop might fairly lay claim to the disputed property.

29-12-1815

Cashel Dec. 11th

Adjourned Special sessions.

Michael Maher was charged as an idle disorderly person, with having concealed arms on the 10th Dec.

James Keating, corporal in the Wexford Militia, swore, that on that night, he attended Colonel Pennefather on a search for arms, to the house of the prisoner, that the Colonel demanded arms, as a magistrate once, and they were denied-a second time, and they were denied-and, on the third demand, the prisoner said he had a kind of arms, and the Colonel should have them, he then put his hand into the thatch outside the house, and pulled down a gun barrell, and came from the place. Colonel Pennefather desired witness to search further, and on his saying he was sure there were more where that was, the prisoner returned to the spot, and handed down a second gun barrell, Colonel Pennefather then desired prisoner to deliver up the bell-muzzled gun, cut short, which he had, and prisoner replied, that he had lent it to William Ryan, on the Dublin road, the barrels were in good firing order. On Colonel Pennefather asking for the locks, the prisoner said he had given them to be repaired to an armourer, and he had not got them back.

Lieut Colonel Pennefather was examined, and swore that he went, as the last witness had described, to the prisoners house, and corroborated Keatings testimony, with this addition, that he had repeatedly warned Maher of the consequences of denial, if arms should afterwards be found. When the prisoner had given him the first barrel, he drew off from the place, and it was not till after Col. Pennefather ordered another search, and the corporal said he was sure there were more arms there, that the prisoner gave the second barrel. Col. Pennefather asked for the stocks and locks, to which the prisoner said he had been out shooting ducks, and the stock was broke, the lock, he said, had been given to be repaired, and when Col. Pennefather asked him for the second stock, he said he never had but one. To the question of what use was the second barrel, he said he thought one was too short and he intended to solder them together. Col. Pennefather gave Maher a good character. This is the first case, under the insurrection act, upon which there was any shade of difference of opinion. The greater majority were for finding him guilty of concealment, and two only for his acquittal, he was convicted accordingly. But in

consequence of the quickness with which it appeared he had given up the arms, the Learned Serjeant, in pronouncing sentence, apprised the man that the bench had determined to make such representation of his case, as should render him the object of Royal clemency, and that he might make himself assured of his pardon.

Michael Cashin, a strange labourer, charged with being idle and disorderly, was acquitted.

Clonmel Dec. 16th.

The Special Sessions of the peace, under the Insurrection Act, was holden by adjournment in this town, on Saturday last. If we are to form an estimate of the state of the County, from the number of Magistrates on the Bench, or of prisoners in the Dock, we should hope that the peace of this of this immediate neighbourhood is in rapid progress of improvement. The former was not in any great multitude, though they were sufficient to do the business, and the calendar was very slender.

Peter Connell was charged with being an idle and disorderly person, out of his dwelling at improper hours, on the night of the 11th inst.

Joseph Hannan, a soldier of the North Cork Militia, swore that on the above night, being sentry on the barracks at Clerihan, he apprehended the prisoner there after 1 O'Clock at night. The prisoner was sober, and on being asked where he was going, he answered to his family, who lived between Thurles and Templemore; and Clerihan, he understood, was on the road between those two places. After the witness was relieved, he heard the prisoner say, that he had been a stable boy to one Carrol in Clonmel, that a man who slept with him there charged him with robbing him of a two pound note, and that he was going home in dread of being taken up.

This latter part of his account was supported by James Carrol, who keeps a Carman's Inn, and swore that the prisoner, being in his service, was charged by a man who slept there, with robbing him, first of a five pound note, then of a two pound note, and lastly of a one pound note and the remainder of change, This simpleton, after hesitating and entertaining his suspicious of the prisoner for 2 to 3 days, at length determined to satisfy himself assuredly of the delinquent, resorted to a card cutter, who secured his conviction at once, and upon the strength of the card cutters revelation, he swore an information against the stable boy, who seems by his withdrawing to have been as credulous to the infallibility of this juggler as the other. The prisoner had a good character and was acquitted.

Thomas Mallowney's case occupied a great length of time, and produced a long and tedious detail of evidence. The fact of his offence (Of being out of his dwelling at improper hours on the night of the 11th inst) was proved by Robert Belville, a constable, who swore that, on that night, he found the prisoner in bed in the house of one Madden, about 4 miles from the prisoners residence, that the prisoners account of himself, was, that he had been married by a Protestant Clergyman, for which the Priest had excommunicated him, and that he was living amongst his friends, and that he had been 6 weeks at Maddens as a servant.

The Rev. Charles Tuckey under whose orders Beville went out on that night, swore, that he desired Beville to search Maddens house for improper persons, that he had married the prisoner about 6 months hence, that the Priest had objected to marrying them, without

making them pay something by way of mulct?, for their indiscretion, as they had gone off together, that he (Mr. Tuckey) had them called by banns, and married them, that he knows their Parish Priest, and does not believe that he showed them any displeasure afterwards or that he was the cause of Mullowney's absconding.

It appeared from a number of witnesses, that this evidence which the prisoners family laboured hard to prove, was quite fictitious, the real cause why he quitted his own house, being, that a warrant had been issued against him at the prosecution of his own mother, for robbing her of corn (whereas the corn and farm were his property, not her's), that he was arrested under the warrant, that he was more active than the constables, and effected his escape, and went to Maddens out of the way. The case was perplexed by his own witnesses, the fabrication of whose testimony seemed to be humanely thrown out of consideration by the bench and he was acquitted. Mullowneys trial was not finished on Saturday, but ran a good deal into the business on Monday, to which day the sessions were adjourned.

On Monday, John Hennessy was charged as an idle and disorderly person, with being absent from his dwelling on the night of Saturday, the 9th inst.

Samuel Middleton, a constable on duty that night swore that about 10'30 he took up the prisoner, whom he saw without his shoes or hat on, running from a crowd, that was tumultous and noisy, outside the door of one Quinlan's, a publican, who said that the prisoner having no money to pay for drink, he (Quinlan) had taken his shoes and hat in pledge. The prisoner was at that time unable, from the effects of drink, to give any account of himself, but on the next morning, he said, that he had come from Mr. Clutterbuck's neighbourhood to look for work, and that he had lived with his father-this account of himself he gave in English.

On his defence, this man produced his brother, a man whose correctness in his testimony was very credible, who swore, that the prisoner was for some time back on and off at his fathers, that on the 9th he came to Clonmel, and told witness that his business was to buy a riding coat, and to get the 5 shillings witness owed him, together with some money owed to him by another, that they parted between 3 and 4 O'Clock, and witness didn't think the prisoner would stay that night. He admitted that he heard his brother absented himself from his own house, near MR. Clutterbuck's, in consequence of a charge against him for attacking a house, and throwing down the chimney of it, on the roadside near Knocklofty, and there was informations against him for that offence.

Mr. Vowel, the gaoler, swore that, at the prisoners request, he got an order from three magistrates to apply to Mr. Clutterbuck, to whom the prisoner referred for a character-that he (Mr. Vowel) wrote one letter by post to that effect, and another by the prisoners father, and this old man told him he was sure Mr. Clutterbuck could do no good. The prisoner all through his trial denied his ability to speak english. For the defence, Thomas Murphy, farmer of Gormanstown, swore, that he knows the prisoner since boyhood-that he never heard anything but what was honest of him, except about throwing down the chimney near Knocklofty, which he heard was done by disturbers. Hennessy was convicted.

Serjeant Moore, in passing sentence of seven years to Botany Bay upon him, remarked that besides the accusation against him for attacking the house, and in consequence of which the prisoner appeared a fugitive from justice, there appears another felony laid to

his charge , under which he is to remain (still of course liable to the present sentence) for trial at the ensuing assizes.

John Griffin, who was convicted at the sessions in Clonmel on Oct. 23rd of having concealed arms, was brought up for judgement, the court having taken time for consultation upon his case. It appeared on the trial that one Dwyer, a constable, under the authority of two warrants, directed to him only by Lord Cahir and Milo Bourke, Esq went in search of arms, that he took one Evans, another constable, and a party with him, that within 200 yards of Griffins house. They seperated, Evans going with a party yo Griffins, and Dwyer, the special constabe named in the warrant going to another house. The learned serjeant pronounced the judgement of the law, that the demand by Evans was not so authorised as to make denial to him a crime, and, therefore, upon that point of law, although there could be no manner of question as to Griffins intentional quilt, he was entitled to be discharged, but he was ordered to give security for his good behaviour, himself in 50s and two surities of 25s each.

The sessions were then adjourned to Wed 27th od Dec. to be holden in Clonmel.

30-1-1811

Dublin Jan. 24th.

On Sunday night last, a party of armed ruffians entered the house of Daniel Hurley, of Kilmore, and forcibly carried away Eleanor Hurley, his daughter, By his examination it appears that Michael Ryan, commonly called Sclug, a notorious robber, and Timothy and Cornelius Ryan, his brothers, were principally concerned, and the only persons he knew. Lieut. Neville Wayland, of the Ballintemple Infantry, having heard of it soon after, took three yeomen with him to the cross-roads near Lacken, in hopes that they might meet the party on their return. In about a half an hour, hearing the noise of the horses coming at a great rate, he divided his party two at each side of the road, and desired that they on no account fire until they were fired at. On their coming up, (consisting of about five horses and about six or seven men), he advanced and desired them in the King's name to stop and surrender themselves, which they instantly answered with three shots at the yeomen; one of the foremost presented a bright blunderbuss at Lieut. Wayland, so near that the flash threw light on his face, but fortunately burned priming only, or his head would have been blown to atoms. Several shots were fired on both sides, but the yeomen's with more effect, for one of the ruffians dropped off his horse; the others made their escape, the lieutenant and his party being on foot, and it being about 1 O'Clock in the morning. This wretch, though mortally wounded, got on his knee, and swore he would have a yeoman's life, but was unable to present his blunderbuss, his arm being broken. He would not tell his name, and desired he might be thrown into a dyke, the dirt thrown over him, and nothing said about it. He died soon after, and the body was conveyed to Dundrum. He proved to be Edmond Ryan, of Donohill, flax-dresser, a deserter from Sir Thomas Fitzgerald's regiment, and one of the most determined fellows in the country.

Vast crowds came to view the body on Monday, which was permitted, in hopes it might have a proper effect on the people. Lord Hawarden, who was at Mr. William Cooper's at Cashel being sent to early that day, came out, and took a party of the Ballintemple Cavalry, with Mr. William Cooper, a magistrate, and scoured the country, as far as

Cappagh, after the runaways, until a late hour that night, and also the next day, but without success. The friends of the deceased having applied to his Lordship for the body, he said he would give it up if the girl was send home by Wed, which not being done, his Lordship brought on a guard of the Fermanagh from Cashel, had the body conveyed to Cashel and buried near the jail.

30-1-1886 The Times

The murder of Edward Allen in the County of Tipperary.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir;-Permit me to state some circumstances which existed previous to the murder of Allen in the broad day-light, on the high road at Damerville, in the County of Tipperary on the 16th inst. In the month of Jan, 1885, in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, judgement was obtained (after a trial by jury) against a tenant named Hourigan for £160., one years rent of a farm at Ballycouree, due to May 1st. 1884. Hourigan, the tenant died, and his reps. declined to pay the amount of the rent or the costs of the action, and were in July 1885 evicted from their holdings. I may here mention that the Judge before whom the action for rent was tried, expressed it as his opinion that I as trustee, was bound to bring the action for the rent.

The following is a list of outrages perpetrated at Damerville, otherwise Ballycouree;-1. I received a letter threatening my life if I did not reinstate the Hourigans. This purported to come from the Cork branch of the National League. 2. The caretakers arms were stolen from Damerville House. 3. The widow Hourigan and family were reinstated in the house from which they had been evicted, by, as they allege, over 200 armed men at night. 4. Shots were exchanged between my caretakers (and the police who were protecting them) and an armed, disguised mob of men, who succeeded in driving off the lands the cattle put to graze thereon by the landlord, and which the next day were recovered and brought back by the Police. 5. An unsuccessful attempt was again made to drive the cattle off; 6. A summons server, who went to serve a summons on the inmates of the evicted house for trespass, was badly beaten, stripped literally naked, and sent back to Tipperary in a sad condition. 7. Mr. Chadwick, the Landlord who lives some 20 miles from Ballycouree, was boycotted, his hay and crops were allowed to rot, he was almost starved out, and I had to send provisions to him from Cork, as no one in the locality dare have anything to do with him. 8. As trustee, I went to demand possession of the house which had beentaken possession of by the Hourigans, when a large crowd, collected by the Chapel Bell and blowing of horns, out in an appearance. The Roman Catholic Curate took command, and kept them quiet. The authorities with a large force of police, declined to break open the door, and I refused to allow my caretaker to take possession with a strong hand, as I did not consider it the proper course to adopt. At the request of the owner (Mr. Chadwick) and others, I consented for peace sake to allow an arrangement to be come to by arbitration.

The Hourigans got back their farm on paying £175 in lieu of £550 (two and a half years of rent at £160 per year and about £150 costs due) and the future rent to be fixed by the Land Court. Now mark well the result of this concession granted in response to the outrageous , illegal conduct of the people. The murdered man Edward Allen frequented Damerville House, he was a loyal man, a friend to the LandLord. He borrowed a horse

from him , he returned his horse to him, and was shot within 200 yards od Damerville House. Another tenant had offered £150 fine and £3 per acre for 7 acres of land in the possession of Mr. Chadwick. Allen was suspected for having bid for it, and these, Sir, are the simple facts of this most sad case, from which those who read can draw their own deductions as to how men live here and why they must die.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert Pratt.J.P.

Carrigrohane

County Cork.

Jan. 26th 1886

30-1-1891

At Tipperary Petty Sessions today, Michael Landers and Michael Hanly were charged with having posted boycotting notices in the town. The prisoners were remanded for 8 days. The boycotting notices were directed against the farmers and shopkeepers who recently deserted the Plan of campaign and redeemed their farms and shops.

A number of tenants on the Smith-Barry property, whose cattle were recently seized for rent, have paid the full amounts, due with costs.

30-6-1885 From the Times.

At a meeting of the Tipperary Board of Guardians today a letter was read from Mr. Michael Davitt in reply to a resolution congratulating him on his recovered health. He desired, he said, to assure the members that he was deeply grateful for their kindness. Such expressions of sympathetic regard were, he said, the best incentives to continued labour in the cause of the people. "Having returned to Ireland in excellent health" continues Mr. Davitt, "at a time when the results of the popular struggles of the last 20 years are manifesting themselves in a disorganized and almost deserted Dublin castle, it is my intention to remain until its overflow is finally accomplished."

In obedience to the injunction of the Tipperary National League, who issued an order at their meeting on Sunday calling on the shopkeepers of Tipperary not to supply goods to Mr. Thomas Dowling of Cappaghwhite, because of his relations with his tenantry, that gentleman was subjected to much annoyance today when he came into Tipperary. He visited the town for the purpose of buying a house that was announced to be sold, but, owing to the opposition offered, he had to abandon his intention. He also tried to get his horse shod, but at the house where he applied he was prevented from entering. The National League has also called on the traders to boycott Mr. George Furlong and Mr. William Carpenter, of Cappaghwhite.

Times. 30-8-1832.

It is scarcely known, and has hitherto escaped comment that a serious occurrence, in which the military were deeply concerned, took place at Caher, Co. Tipperary, on the 15th inst. A legal investigation was instituted by the Caher branch of the Magistrates (during which all public commentary was tacitly relinquished by the aggrieved parties), which

terminated on Wednesday last, and the official report of the stipendiary magistrate, Dr. Fitzgerald, has been forwarded to the Government. As silence is still being observed on the part of the authorities, the sufferers have given vent to their complaints, and their story (divested of the impassioned and ex parte garb in which it is given in the Tipperary Free Press) is as follows.

The writer pledges himself that the facts were proved before the board of Magistrates. On the 15th inst, a young officer of the 6th, or Royal Enniskillen Dragoons, quartered in Caher Barrick, lately appointed to his commission, gave the privates some money, a number of them went into town (about a mile from the Barrack) to spend it in drink. They sat down in a Public House in one of the most frequented parts, threw open the windows, and annoyed the passers by (the population is almost exclusively Catholic) with insulting songs and obnoxious toasts: occasionally vociferating a sentiment also, viz; "Damn and down with the bloody Papists". This was borne quietly by the populace, and after a while the soldiers rushed out fighting amongst themselves. A crowd gathered, but did not interfere, and at length the dragoons indiscriminately dealt their blows on all around, without any distinction of sex, age, or condition. The people made every effort to evade their wanton attacks, endeavouring to retire quickly, but were drawn back by the screams of the aged and infirm calling for aid. The soldiers struck and seriously wounded many. A Mr. O'Donnell is mentioned as being amongst those killed; he was aged between 80 and 90, and of respectable and venerable appearance, he was struck down by the blow of a pair of tongs, as he was returning from a visit to his daughter. One of the Tipperary staff named Tyler was knocked down, a Mr. McMahon was stabbed with a pitchfork while closing his window shutters. The dragoons also attacked the house and broke the windows of a Miss Roach, when the people escaped from them. It appears that their pacification was effected by the exertions of Messrs. Henry, Sargent and Chaytor. While the affray was going on, the trumpet sounded to arms in the barrack, and part of the force of the regiment was sent, in a disorderly manner, to the town, the remainder was despatched in ones and twos, blaspheming and vociferating, as they came along, that they would cut down the "Bloody Papists". First came a young and undisciplined officer, driving furiously into the midst of the dense crowd of spectators. As they galloped furiously into town, they plunged and cut at every one they met. It appears that the affray terminated ere their arrival, and minute descriptions are given of "every species of outrage and insult which they offered on being disappointed in their expected massacre"- Viz, one of them threw a 7lb weight, which he fetched from a shop, at an unoffending man standing at his own door, another threw a large stone into a house as he passed, which struck a child, who lies dangerously ill, and when the poor parent went out expecting humanity and redress from an officer, exclaiming "Officer, Officer, sure you won't permit this", the barbarous fellow vociferated, "Cut at him, Cut at him". The next morning the dragoons, in watering their horses, were heard to swear that "they'd have the blood of the Papists", on which Mr. Chaytor, a Magistrate, waited on the Colonel to request him to take measures for the safety of the inhabitants,- but it appears the Colonel still allows the dragoons to walk through the streets, wearing their swords, and threatening the people.

30-8-1838

On Wednesday night the house of Michael Fanning, of Killough, near Templemore, was attacked by an armed party, three of whom who broke in through a window in the rear, where they lighted a wisp of straw. One of them went to Fanning's bedside with a pistol and swore he would blow his brains out if he did not cover his head, while the others searched the house, and took therefrom, £12.10. in bank notes and silver, and also took a waistcoat, stockings, tin canister, and a bottle of spirits. Fanning, on the party quitting, ran into town, which is three miles distance, and reported it to Constable Foott, who lost no time in pursuit of the marauders, and fortunately came up with three of the party, seven miles from Fanning's residence, on whose persons he found the waistcoat, stockings, canister, and the bottle with some spirits in it, which have been identified by Fanning, his wife, and servant woman.

30-11-1829 Times

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of 200/. for the assassins who fired at and desperately wounded Eleanor Moloney, near Thurles, on the night of the 10th inst. Eleven slugs were lodged in the thigh of this innocent young woman.

11-7-1912

Crime in County Tipperary Dublin July 10th 1912

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord O'Brien, addressing the grand jury for the North Riding of County Tipperary at Nenagh today, said that there had been a slight increase in the specially reported cases. One of the bills referred to a case in which a bomb was exploded near the dwelling of a farmer named Doheny. It exploded with a tremendous noise and set fire to a portion of a house. A second bomb had also been placed in position, but the fuse was extinguished before an explosion could occur. Several cases of fires, for which no one had been made amenable, were reported from Templemore and the surrounding districts, and there were also cases of firing into a house and of setting fire to a house.

11-9-1907

Cattle Driving in South Tipperary. Dublin Sept. 10th.

The first cattle drive in South Tipperary took place on Saturday on a farm near Clogheen, occupied by a "planter" named Coakley. On Sunday morning the animals were missed, and the police in the surrounding stations received notice. After a long search Coakley found one of his cattle in a dying condition two miles away from the farm. It had evidently been unable to keep up with the others, and it died soon afterwards. Yesterday, all the police-stations in the district were notified by telegraph that the cattle were missing; but, up to the present, the constabulary have failed to discover them. Coakley has been in possession of Shanbally farm for the past 12 years, having been put in possession after the former tenant, William Galvin, had been evicted for non-payment of rent.

15-1-1910

Boycotting

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir-Mr. Birrell in a speech made at Bristol on Jan 7th is reported to have said that he did

not believe any person was boycotted in Ireland so that he could not get bread. I am so severely boycotted that I have to get bread from Dublin, 90 miles distant, and am obliged to send my horses ten miles away to be shod. In 1908 a conspiracy was started against me by some rich farmers to drive me out of the country, in order that they could get possession of my house and home farm, which was the only property I have left.

I am not a landlord as I sold to my tenants four years ago. I have not evicted any tenants, and my farm has never been let for grazing. In Nov. 1908, a mob attacked my house and broke the windows. Ever since then I have been boycotted and under police protection. I am guarded by 20 police, seven of whom sleep in my house. This state of affairs has been going on for more than a year. Some of the men who attacked my house were tried at the Cork assizes and found guilty. They were, however, released without punishment and were given return tickets and refreshments at the expense of the Crown.

Last feb. attention was drawn to my case by questions asked in Parliament, and a leading article was published in The Times about it.

The Government then prosecuted some of the members of the Holycross United Irish League on the charge of conspiracy at the assizes last March, but the trial was adjourned and nothing has been done since. I have been obliged to attend as a Crown witness, three assizes, two petty sessions, and four special courts, without any result. I have therefore had plenty of experience of "ordinary law".

When questions were asked in Parliament about my affairs the answer was "Sub Judice". The case has now been "Sub Judice" for more than 10 months. I have never injured or interfered with my neighbours, and the sole reason for the attack on me is the selfish greed of some rich farmers. They have been encouraged by two Priests who have made violent speeches against me.

Charles N. Clarke.

Graiguenoe Park. Thurles. Co. Tipperary Jan. 12th.

Times 30-12-1843

State of Tipperary.

Again comes the often repeated and sickening task of recording another of those bloody deeds which from their unhappy frequency have ceased to excite to any great extent the feelings of surprise and horror which the bare narration of such atrocities ought naturally to produce. The last victim to this conspiracy was a man named James Ardill, who held the humble situation of ploughman to Mr. Joseph Falkiner, of Rodeen, near Borrisokane, and in the immediate vicinage of Finnoe, the scene of the late memorable tragedy. Early on Wednesday morning, and when but within a few doors of his own cabin, and in the very hearing of his family, Ardill was overtaken by a party of men, who immediately fell upon and savagely murdered him by striking him several blows on the head with weapons called "Skull Crackers", any one of which would have been quite sufficient to cause instant death. His wife and children, on hearing his cries for help, rushed to his assistance only in time to discover his corpse. Up to last night there were no trace of his assassins. The unhappy man was a protestant, and stated to be so perfectly inoffensive, that no complaint, save his creed, can be assigned as the cause of his wretched doom.

The following exquisite lyric appears in the Freemans Journal;- (Copied by the Times.)

“Papa, what is ‘The Saxon’.

The Tyrant that came o’er the sea, my child,
To fetter the fearless and free, my child,
Whose murderous band,
Spread through our land,
Leaving sorrow and serfship for thee, my child.

In the hour of disunion, our bane, my child,
He came, and as yet doth remain, my child,
Ha! The bloodhound before,
Lapped full of our gore,
And he growls for the blood-gorge again, my child,

But the millions divided so long, my child,
Now fierce in their hatred of wrong, my child,
With front to the foe,
Are eager to show,
The deeds of the valiant and strong, my child,

Come tyranny’s wrath when it may, my child,
We’ve a chief whom we trust and obey, my child,
Let the contest assume,
Or glory or gloom,
Thy sire shall be first in the fray, my child,

From the Times of 31-1-1837

State of the poor in Ireland.

Extract from the Report of The Irish Poor Law Commissioners.

County of Tipperary, Parish of Carrick, in the Barony of Iffa and Offa-East Barony.

Persons who attended the examination.

Francis Branigan, gentleman farmer. Rev. Dr. Connelly, Parish Priest. Walter Cullen, tradesman, Timothy Donovan, brogue maker, Dr. Leach. M.D. Rev. Mr. Mandeville, Protestant Clergyman. Michael Mullen, weaver. Mr. Wm. O’Donnell; Dr. O’Shea, M.D. Mr. J. Prendergast. James Quon, clerk of the Roman Catholic Curate. The Rev. Mr. Sands, rector of Carrick, and others present at different times.

There is not much work for the labouring classes from May to August; in winter there is ploughing. They suffer a great deal in summer, when there is no work, their stock of potatoes is then exhausted, and provisions are high. The men at that time are ready to work for their diet, the wives and children spread over the land and beg; and begging is a bad provision, as the people have little to give. At this time labourers and tradesmen can scarcely get one full meal in 24 hours. It often happens that a labourer then goes to bed supperless. Besides this, they will often collect the cornkail and rape and nettles, and eat

them; the latter only happens in a dear summer, such as this year. (1834).

It corrupts the children to send them about begging; they meet with every sort of a bad character and vice, if the parents do not keep them under their correction. They separate in order to get more alms, and thus the children are removed from the control of the parents. In reference to whether persons in distress relieve themselves by pilfering, it was stated that petty thefts increase in summer, as of fowl, potatoes, bundles of grass, etc. Turnips and carrots and other vegetables are also stolen out of gentlemen's demesnes at this time. Labourers often get meals on credit, by paying double for it; and whoever they are working for will go bail for them; they are seldom in debt, as they cannot get credit. Several gentlemen in this neighbourhood employ more than a sufficient number of labourers in times of scarcity, in order to assist the working class in their distress. The labourers cannot save anything out of their best wages, if they have families; single men who come from a distance may put something by. The working classes marry at a very early age, the men generally about 20, girls at about 17; the Parish Priest knows of no instance of a person marrying at 16.

Labourers marry earlier than farmers. John Walsh, tradesman, says, "The poorer they are the earlier they marry," but the parish Priest denies this. Others say that early marriages are discountenanced by the general feeling; "under 20 is a wonder". There are few applications to the Parish Priest. The early marriages are to gratify passion and to serve themselves, and enable them to live better, as they think there will be more compassion for them if they are married.

Michael Mullins says, "He knows men of 60 who never married, and they are not a halfpennyworth better off than those who have families. If that a man is sick, who will attend to him without payment, or who will wash or cook for him.

Idleness (that is want of labour) is the cause of early marriages. "if a man had employment to keep the devil out of his mind, he would not be talking to women in the town.

31-3-1825

Lord Donoughmore appears, from a report of the proceedings which took place at the late Clonmel assizes, under colours which, so far as yet can be judged of, reflect no credit on his Lordship, either as a magistrate or a man. An action was brought against the noble Lord by a Mr. Beere for an unjust and malicious exercise of his magisterial power, in employing it for the purpose of entailing on the plaintiff the penalties due to felony and Whiteboyism. Beere had detained upon one Mr. White for rent-the cattle had been rescued. An information as to the rescue was sworn before Lord Glengall, and a warrant issued against White. To execute this warrant, the plaintiff went, accompanied by constables and yeomen, in the night of the 7th of Jan. , White was missing but the horses which had been rescued were found in his stable; and they were seized by plaintiff's orders, as his property. White went with his story to Lord Donoughmore, which his Lordship turned into a charge of felony, and wrote out an information to that effect with his own hand; on which Beere was captured and thrown into prison, bail being by his Lordship refused.

The bill for this felony being thrown out by the Grand Jury, another for burglary, in breaking into Whites house at night was preferred, and found by the Grand Jury. Beere

was tried on this, and acquitted; and now brought his action for these acts of alleged violence and malice. It was said by the counsel, that on the face of the transactions, Lord Donoughmore knew the real merits of the case, and yet coloured them against the plaintiff, to suit some unjustifiable object. It is, at the same time, justice to add, that we have only seen the speech of the plaintiff's counsel and the documents produced on his side of the question.; we are therefore not at liberty to say more than that the jury found damages against the defendant of 250? (Don't know if its shillings or pounds). But those who are acquainted with Ireland will be aware, that against a man so powerful as Lord Donoughmore, damages are seldom given for nothing.

31-5-1831 Times.

Horrible attempt at Assassination.

We regret to have to record a most atrocious attempt which was made to murder Major Carter, Inspector General of the Police, at Thurles, on Tuesday evening last. We give the particulars from a letter written by Mr. Kelly, the active and intelligent superintendent of police in that district.

His letter is dated Thurles May 25th :-“Major Carter and his lady were walking together, about 200 yards from his residence, at Dovea, which is about 5 miles from this town, between 8 and 9 O’Clock last night, when he was pounced upon by two armed assassins from the plantation immediately adjoining the avenue; one of them got in contact with the Major, and discharged a pistol at him, which was loaded with slugs. The contents passed through the abdomen over the hip bone from front to rear. The Major was only armed with a small sword cane which he tried to unsheath, but it was broken by one of the ruffians near the handle. The second fellow then fired, but it does not appear that the shot took effect. Mrs Carter ran screaming to the house, where Mr. Kelly happened to be at the time, and who, on hearing the shots, armed himself and ran to the place: he met Mrs. Carter half ways. On coming up there the Major lay, the ruffians had fled, not until, however, they had beaten the unfortunate object of their deadly malice most brutally about the head and face, leaving him for dead. Medical aid was procured as soon as possible, and the opinion is, that the wound is of a most serious nature, and near a mortal part.

12-8-1892 From the Times.

At Tipperary Petty Sessions today, before Colonel Tynte. R.M. the Rev. David Humphreys, C.C. and 33 others were charged by Police-Inspector Yates, with others unknown, “While armed with sticks, stones, and other offensive weapons, tumultuously assembled and did make a riot by yelling, shouting, and striking, throwing stones, and otherwise assaulting various persons and houses to the terror of her Majesty’s Subjects”. When the case was called it was found that 19 of the defendants, including the Rev. Father had disregarded the summons of the court. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest, and the hearing of the cases were adjourned until Monday.

The work of demolishing the now famous William O’Brien Arcade in New Tipperary, was begun today. Eight or nine men belonging, it is stated to the Property Defence Association, started the work of demolition this morning at 4 O’Clock, and by the afternoon the greater number of the 26 shops within the building had been levelled to the

ground. A few weeks since the application was made in the Dublin Courts to compel Mr. William Hurley, on whose property the mart was erected, to take it down, and on that application an order was made directing that this should be done; but in the event of Mr. Hurley's refusal power was reserved to the Landlord, Mr. Smith-Barry. M.P. to get it removed at Mr. Hurley's expense. The latter having shown no inclination to obey this order, the Landlord proceeded to exercise the power vested in him, and the result was that the first practical steps were taken today to take down what was one of the most prominent landmarks of New Tipperary. During the day a force of Police were engaged in protecting the Landlord's men.

24-1-1849 From the Times

Emigration. Plymouth

The full rigged ship Pemberton, Captain, J.H.Richardson, arrived here from Liverpool on the 12th inst, for the purpose of embarking Irish girls for Sydney. This fine vessel belongs to Messrs Lodge and Pritchard of Liverpool, and registers 1263 tons; her passenger deck runs flush from stem to stern with an average height of eight feet and a half between decks, the larboard-quarter is fitted for a hospital, and the starboard bow is screened off for 11 Irish married couples, passengers. Double bed places for the girls, measuring six feet long by three feet four inches broad, are ranged in two tiers all round the sides of the ship, the lower tier being one foot from the deck, so as to admit of free ventilation underneath. Her fitments include portable swinging fireplaces, and extensive cooking apparatus distinct from that of the crew, a life boat, and life buoys. The captain and aft-deck officers occupy a poop cabin, which has a chief entrance from the main deck and a sub entrance near the ships wheel. The crew are berteed forward on the main deck in a topgallant forecabin, middle forecabin, and round house. By this desirable arrangement there is total separation of the accommodation of the crew and the passengers. On Saturday night the girls were carefully mustered on board the ship in the Sound by Mr. W.H.Foulds, the officer of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. These orphans were all above 12 and under 20 years of age, had a fine healthy appearance, and seemed well pleased with their destination. They were selected as follows;-From the Poor Law Union at Roscrea-60 girls, Nenagh-40 girls, Limerick-50 girls, Kilrush-30 girls, Lisnaskea-20, Tipperary-40, Mallow-20, South Dublin-7; From the Dublin Royal Hibernian Military Asylum-24, and from the Cork Foundling Hospital 16- in all 307, under the charge of a head matron, one schoolteacher, and four sub-matrons. After they had been mustered and sent below, the crew, consisting of 63 persons, were inspected by her Majesty's emigration officer, Lt. Carew.R.N., who in addition to some general advice, endeavoured in the most feeling manner to impress upon the minds of the men the propriety of treating the unfortunate orphans with every proper respect during the voyage. He subsequently examined the ship's provisions, fittings, etc. Dr. Sullivan who has made eight voyages to Australia, has charge of the passengers., through his application additional deck lights and ventilations have been fitted to the ship. Thus in every way the bodily and physical wants of these expatriated girls has been cared for. The mental abilities of those from the Unions have received little or no cultivation- scarcely one can write and very few can read. To aid them in this deficiency, and to provide suitable employment during the long and tedious voyage, is the peculiar object of

the benevolent institution denominated the Female Emigrants Employment Society, which distributes its donations by the hands of the Rev. T. C. Childs, minister of St. Mary's, Devonport, a gentleman who (with Mr. Allen) received the orphans on their leaving the main deck of the Pemberton, and was soon actively employed in giving them spiritual and moral advice, in kindly ranging them in classes, supplying them with books, and appointing teachers and monitors to instruct them on the voyage. The latter were selected mainly from the girls of the Dublin Asylum, and the Cork Foundling Hospital, whose education, discipline, and general appearance reflected credit on the conductors of those humane establishments. There is every reason to hope that the efforts of Mr. Childs will, under Providence, be attended with the most successful results.

25-7-1833. Times.

County of Tipperary Assizes.

James Daniel and William M'Clean, his servant, were after a trial which lasted all day Friday, were acquitted of the murder of the late Rev. Irvine Whitty. One of the witnesses for the prosecution would have been killed by the mob but for the interference of Police Sergeant Malone.

Richard Burns was found guilty of the murder of Michael Egan of Ballingarry. He is to be hanged this day (Monday).

William Croake and John Dunn were tried for the same offence but were acquitted.

From the Times 23-11-1839

Advert.

Tipperary County, seven miles from Cashel, 12 miles from Thurles.

Mr. W. W. Simpson has received directions to sell by auction, at the Commercial Buildings, Dublin, on Tuesday Jan. 14th, at 1 O'Clock, GLENOUGH, a valuable fee simple estate, eligibly situate in the Barony of Kilnemana, within 7 miles of the City of Cashel, and only 12 miles from the excellent market town of Thurles; It comprises nearly 2600 statute acres of land, consisting of arable, pasture, meadow, woods, bog, and reclaimable mountain. Few estates offer greater facilities for improvement than this, indeed by a modest and judicious outlay the rental might be at least doubled in a few years. The estate is in the occupation of a respectable and industrious tenantry, from year to year, at exceedingly low rents, amounting to £337.3.8. per annum, which low rents have prevailed without alteration for upwards of a century. The estate may be viewed and particulars and plans may now be obtained of Messrs. Brassington and Gale, land agents, Dominick Street, Dublin; of John Lanigan, Richmond, Templemore, William Stephens, Esq. solicitor, Bedford Row, London, and of Mr. W. W. Simpson, Bucklesbury.

From the Times copied from London Gazette 29th August 1787.

Whitehall August 28th

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grants to the dignity of a Baronet of that Kingdom to the following gentlemen, and the heirs male of their respective bodies, viz.

William Richardson, of Augher, in the County of Tyrone, Esq.

John Craven Carden, of Templemore, in the County of Tipperary, Esq.

Edward Leslie, of Tarbert, in the County of Kerry, Esq.
Henry Mannix, of Richmond, in the County of Cork, Esq.
Richard Gorges Meredyth, of Catherine's Grove in the County of Dublin. Esq.

Times 8-5-1787

A letter from Clonmel dated April 26th, says,
“Last Friday John Heirk, and Paul Kierwan, convicted at our last assizes, under the whiteboy act, for burglariously breaking into the house of the late John Dunne, on the lands of Fennor, on the night of the 31st. Jan 1786, ornamented with white-boy drapery, horns, etc. and mounted on horse back, and under an escort of horse and foot, commanded by Major Kingsmill, beating the dead march, for the purpose of rendering that tremendous scene still more awful, were taken from hence to Cashel, making Fethard their way, which was the fair day thereon. The next morning they were conducted from thence to the lands of Fennor, where they acknowledged their being guilty for the crime for which they suffered, and were executed pursuant to their sentence, on an eminence at that place, in the presence of upwards of twenty thousand spectators, who assembled from the counties around. The Magistrates and posse comitatus, who attended the occasion were numerous.”

24-5-1798

May 19th.

It having been represented to General Sir James Duff, that the farmers etc. in the Barony of Doohara, between Killaloe and Nenagh, County Tipperary, had concealed large quantities of arms:- the General yesterday morning marched 100 of the city of Dublin Militia, to the said place, where they are to be quartered at free cost, until the said arms shall be delivered up.

Ten members of the Yeomandry Corps at Charleville have been expelled for conniving at treason.

15-8-1786

Clonmel July 27th.

On Wed. and Thursday last the Rev. D. Butler of Thurles, visited the parishes of Holycross and Muckark, and convened the Parishioners, for the purpose of exhorting them against joining in those unhappy risings of the White Boys, or taking the oaths administered by them. Those of the Parishes who met on the occasion, pledged themselves to each other to exert their endeavours for carrying his laudable admonitions into execution. Having prepared for that purpose, (When they heard the meeting of that day had been fixed on for swearing the parishioners to be loyal to them, and supporting their regulations) Mr. John Mannin of Shanbally, with his friends and assistants, proceeded to their rendezvous at five O'Clock in the morning, but they proposed to him to take the oath, which they were then administering to a vast concourse of people, whom they had collected together on the occasion, to the number of 1000 at least. Mr. Mannin, knowing many of them, addressed them in the mildest manner in his power, and exhorted them to desist from their illegal proceedings, notwithstanding, which they persisted in the

swearing of the people, and told him he should also swear, which, when he refused, they fired upon him, and threw several stones upon him, and the people with him, and surrounded him and disarmed them, and most unmercifully beat him and abused him, and them, giving them several cuts on the head, beating one of them to a degree that his life is despaired of, and obliged him (Mannix) and them to take several oaths to them, and then proceeded to swear the rest of the parishioners; and thence upwards of 300 of them went to the house of Mr. William Mannin, of Coollip,(Probably Coolkip) in said Parish in order to swear him, who locked and barred up his doors and windows, and most spiritedly withstood all their threats. They then threw several stones at the door, and broke his windows, when they could not enter to effect their wicked design.

Irish Times. 1-10-1913

At the Fethard Petty Sessions District Inspector White charged William O'Connell, Corbally, Drangan, and his wife, with having neglected their four children. It was stated that the man's wife and family were living in a new labourer's cottage, which they held from the Cashel District Council, when, without any reason, they went back to live in the old roofless hovel that they formerly occupied. The rain was coming down on them, and the children were in a dreadful plight. " Mrs. O'Connell (wife of the tenant) As sure as God is over us, we couldn't live in the cottage, because it is between two hills, and it is full of vapours.' Other parties had to leave the house, too."

Sergeant Dowd said that the house was all right.

" Mrs. O'Connell said that the house was built in a valley, and was infested by fairies, and nobody would live in it.

" Mr. Slattery, J.P. Do not imagine for a moment that the magistrates are believers in fairies.

"A fine of 2. 6d. was imposed. The magistrates warned O'Connell that if he did not take his children out of the hovel within a month he would have to go to jail."

Jan 5th 1863

Ardent, quick, passionate, and impulsive, our people are; but their impulses are generous, and no dark malice has part in their passionate temperament. Faithful, affectionate, loving, they are too, and many of their faults might almost be called virtues run to seed. Their wildest impulses, after all, spring from noblest sources, their ardor for right and justice is as great as their quickness to resent injury and wrong. The demon of faction too often seized its hold on such a people; and miserably circumstanced as our Country is, even their good qualities are perverted into instruments of their undoing. For many years important districts of Ireland had been cursed by faction ; and such strength and manhood which could have been devoted to the common good was wasted in idiotic brawls. Many years ago, O'Connell and Father Matthew dealt a crushing blow to this most deplorable evil; and until the other day we had thought the abomination had been utterly exterminated from the land. It remained for the Venerable Archbishop of Cashel to

enlighten us as to our mistake. We learn from a pastoral issued by his Grace a few weeks ago, that for many years a quarrel of the most brutal and degrading character has existed between two factions in the richest and most beautiful district of the whole county of Tipperary.

The story of the origin of the vile quarrel would tempt one to think that the men engaged in it were not far removed from idiocy. Two tipsy fools, coming home from a fair-drinking in a public house-disputed about the age of a heifer. One said the animal was 4 years old, the other contended it was only 3 years old. The silly controversy ended in blows, and each combatant found plenty of backers. The friends of each disputant took up his quarrel and made it his own; and thus two factions were formed which, for many years, have waged bitter war against one another. And, as if deliberately to perpetuate the memory of the original dispute of the two drunken idiots-and show what self degraded fools they all were-the rival parties dubbed themselves the "Three year olds" and the "Four year olds". We blush to say-and with bitterness of heart we record the humiliating truth-that this insane and brutish quarrel raged for years amongst the most intelligent peasantry of the noblest county in Ireland. How utterly the unhappy men, all of the same race and creed (Children of the same hapless mother, Ireland) could have so trampled upon their own manhood and self respect as to have maintained this sanguinary and treacherous war against one another for a whole generation, is a thing that fills us with amazement. We say treacherous; for the circumstances recorded as attending this quarrel are disgraceful to Tipperary. Fair fighting had ceased amongst them, and cowardly roadside assaults became the rule. It was no longer man to man, in open fight, stick to stick, foot to foot, and blow for blow, but a dastardly and treacherous knot of some three, four, or half a dozen, would lurk behind a hedge to waylay one suspecting adversary, rush out upon him and batter his head. In this way several cruel and cowardly murders were committed. Recounting facts so utterly disgraceful, we weep for the tarnished honour of Ireland. But there is hope now that this bloody stain will be washed away for ever from the fair escutcheon of noble Tipperary. The Archbishop of the diocese, after denouncing the accused rime of faction, invited the Redemptorist Fathers to Emly and give a mission there. The good Fathers came; and blessed fruits have followed from their holy labors. The peasantry thronged in thousands to the Church, and Father Harbison appealed to them with all the touching eloquence of a genuine Irish Priest, who loved his country and his people, and deplored their faults as well as their misfortunes. His appeal was not thrown away; two thousand stalwart young peasants knelt down and solemnly vowed to have done with faction evermore. May God grant that they will be true to their vow. We want these men for Ireland, we want them to love one another, and swear fealty to their Country; God grant them they may never again be betrayed into the wild frenzy of faction. The light hearted courage of the men of Tipperary is proverbial, how blighting to their manhood must be the system which could reduce those men to so low a pitch of cowardice and treachery, that six of them could lurk behind a ditch to assail one unprepared and defenceless foe.

Two thousand unmarried youths, answering to the good Priest's appeal, vowed to trample faction under foot, married men came after and registered the same vow before the altar. And before they received the sacraments of the Church, thousands of men, who had been bitter enemies for years shook hands in mutual forgiveness and reconcilliation. The scene

which followed after, when two by two, they approached the Archbishop and renewed their vows before him, was such (So solemn and so touching) as only the Catholic Church could have furnished.

While the mitred Arch-Prelate, and his attendant Priests stood before them, the assembled crowd, on bended knees, before God's altar, registered their solemn vow, to which afterwards they affixed their names.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Parish and neighbourhood of Emly, moved by the paternal voice of our beloved Arch-Bishop, and impressed by all the graces of the mission which is now being given by the Redemptorist Fathers in the Church in Emly, do hereby, in the presence of Almighty God, of his Grace, the Arch-Bishop, of our Parish Priest, of the missionaries, and of one another, solemnly promise and pledge ourselves.

1st—Never again to belong to the factions called the Three year olds and the Four year olds, or to any other faction or party, which may now or at any future time exist in this parish or part of the County.

2nd—Never again to join in any fight or quarrel, to strike with a stick or stone, and never to encourage or assist in any way those who belong to such factions already existing or hereafter to exist in any other Parish or part of the County.

3rd—Never, as far as possible, to name the words Three year olds and the Four year olds, and especially never to name them by way of challenge, provocation, or reproach.

Whilst this pledge was being repeated, every man held up his right hand, "whilst" says the reporter, "tears bedewed the iron cheeks of old grey men, who had grown up from boyhood in the misery of these factions". The Prelate then ordered that one from each party should come to the Altar, whereupon followed this solemn and striking scene:--Two men, advanced in years—one a tall, fine looking man, about 70 years of age, a highly affluent farmer;—the other apparently not in such good circumstances, but more advanced in years—approached the Archbishop, who now sat on the platform of the Altar, and as they approached, they knelt before his Grace, who asked them were they fully, cordially, and perfectly reconciled?. They replied, with much emotion, in the affirmative, shook hands with each other, and then passed on, and were followed by others in succession, two and two, for nearly two hours, similarly. The great bulk of them were respectable, intelligent-looking, and impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Some were young men, bright and cheerful-looking, others, men of 35 to 40, others 50, and so on, all took the promise, and shook hands. In one case, the brother of one who had been murdered, grasped the hand of the man who had murdered him, said he forgave him, and never more think of what had happened. The Archbishop asked each individual who had been his greatest enemy, and he caused the parties thus brought forward to shake hands, which they did cordially.

From the Times of 31-1-1837

State of the poor in Ireland.

Extract from the Report of The Irish Poor Law Commissioners.

Munster, County of Tipperary, Parish of St. Mary's, Clonmel. Barony of Iffa and Offa, (East Barony).

Persons who attended the examination;—Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Roman Catholic Clergyman. Rev. Dr. Bell, master of the Endowed School. Mr. Benjamin B. Bradshaw, J.P. Mr.

William Chaytor, Mayor of Clonmel. Mr. Grub. Merchant. Mr. John Hacket, Proprietor of the Tipp Free Press. Mr. Hodges, Attorney. D. Malconson, Proprietor of factories. Mr. Meagher, shoemaker. Mr. O'Connor, foreman of the Clonmel Advertiser. Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Protestant clergyman, Thomas Walsh, Labourer, and many others present at different times.

Town labourers are chiefly attendant on slaters, masons, etc. They have not 3s. a week, 2s. on average from November to April; they suffer privations at such times, Sheahan says, he has known his comrade spend the whole day without work, and go to bed without supper, and get work the next day and work until 2 O'Clock before he could get 6d. to buy food. It is very common to have one meal a day; when everything is pledged, sometimes they borrow articles from friends, in order to pledge them. John White, a pensioner and dealer, says he has lost many things in that way. When they have no work, they live regularly on one meal a day. Only now and then it happens that a person passes an entire day without eating.

A policeman present says that a labourer told him last summer that he had no food for 24 hours. Half of the labourers in town have no potatoes; the country labourers generally have some potatoes, and are much better off than the town labourers. The wives and children go round in the unemployed months. Meagher saw a discharged soldier break a window, in order to get into gaol to get something to eat. About two years ago many persons committed felonies in order to be transported. They wish for emigration. Persons in great want often steal provisions, but never without great necessity. A person stated that he knew a man last August to steal potatoes for his family who were in want. When the provisions are out in the country, the richer farmers join the labourers in an I.O.U., and this enables them to get meal and potatoes at a high price, 6s. or 7s. a cwt. more than the price.

Sheahan says, if a labourer can get credit he is never out of debt. It is only those with ground who can find any one to bail for them. A man without ground can only live begging till he gets employment again; some steal, being ashamed to beg, they would do neither if they could get employment.

A loan fund that existed was given up because the bails were so often called upon to pay the money; the want of punctuality or of means was the cause of its failure.

It very seldom happens that the landowners employ more labourers than they require; if they give employment under such circumstances; they wages are lower. Farmer's sons now work who did not formerly; they cannot afford to pay labourers, the price of corn is so low. They assist one another, "I work today for you if you work for me tomorrow." It is impossible for a labourer to lay by; he cannot count a single farthing his own at night; what can he save out of a shilling. If he had a little clothes he may pawn them; this is the only provision he can make.

A man mostly marries from 20 to 22 years of age, women from 18 to 20, sometime under 17, very seldom under 16. Nobody present heard of a girl of 13 being married. Farmers wish to marry off their daughters as fast as they can, to preserve their purity, farmers sons marry earliest, and girls who marry at 16, usually have fortunes. The parents usually make the match, in order to prevent them from running away. Farmer's boys and servant girls sometimes marry early, but not so often as those who are more comfortable; 30 or 40 years ago, no man married till about 28 to 30, and the women 23 or 24, now they marry to

better themselves; the one will help the other, they never think of having children, it steals on them at last. People sometimes look forward to having children to support them in their old age. Young boys mostly make the worse marriages. The labourers marry much earlier than the mechanics; the apprenticeship of the mechanics lasts till they are 20, and then, they do not marry immediately.

Murder of Irish Inspector. 25-6-1919 The Times

The murder of District Inspector Hunt at Thurles is the sixth murder of an Irish Policeman within the last few months. Like most of the other crimes it was committed publicly in the full light of day, and the murderers made good their escape with out difficulty -. No one has yet been brought to justice for any of these crimes. At the inquest today the jury were at first not unanimous, but ultimately agreed to a verdict of "Wilful Murder".

The latest news from Thurles shows that the murder of Inspector Hunt took place in the presence of a large crowd of people, and that the murderers, who wore no disguise, got clear away during the day. Mr. Hunt has been on duty at the Thurles races. In addition to the Police force about 60 soldiers were under arms on the course. When the races had concluded the Police and the Military were marched back to their quarters in the town. Inspector Hunt walked with Captain Smith, who was in charge of the Military, for a part of the way, and then continued the journey alone to the town. The roads at the time were thronged by the Country People returning from the racecourse, and the Inspector walked through the crowds until he had reached the square, which is in the centre of the town. Then three revolver shots were fired, and he fell on the road. One bullet entered the middle of his back, the second passed through his shoulder blade, and the third struck a schoolboy in the knee. The shots were fired at very close range. The crowd fled in all directions. The Inspector lived only for a few minutes. The Police and Military were called out for duty in the streets after the murder. Several houses were searched, and all licenced premises were immediately closed. Half an hour later the country people had left for their homes, and the streets were quiet.

Inspector Hunt, was a native of County Sligo, had 26 years service in the RIC, and was promoted to the rank of District Inspector eight years ago. No arrests have been made.

Special Commission in Tipperary. 29-12-1838

Dublin Dec. 26th.

The Hon. F.A. Prittie, High Sheriff of Tipperary, has published a notification, announcing to the grand and petty jurors of that County, that a special commission of oyer and terminer will be opened at 10 O'Clock on the morning of Monday, the 7th. Jan. next. The number of persons selected for trial at this commissions is 73. The following notice has been issued by order of the Government.

Notice is hereby given- That those persons committed to the gaol of the said county, or at the Bridewells thereof, for the murders of the late Messers Cooper, Wayland, O'Keefe, and Byrne, that their trials will take place at the Court House in Clonmel on or about the 7th. Jan. next; and all persons amenable will be tried at the same time and place. Every facility will be afforded to the persons in confinement to forward any communications they may wish to make to their legal advisers and friends.

"B. Nangle, Resident Magistrate"

“Cashel Dec. 22nd 1838.”

The murder of Mr. Byrne alluded to in the above notice, was perpetrated about two years ago, at the gate of the residence of Mr. Shiel, M.P. Long Orchard, near Templemore. Mr. Byrne was a respectable farmer, and his murder was connected with the taking of land from which some tenants had been evicted. Several persons are now in custody charged with this murder.

The Times. 6th of Nov. 1838

A meeting is to be held in Thurles of persons not in the commission of peace, to pass resolutions counter to those of the 62 magistrates, that life and property are insecure in the County of Tipperary. It is probable that the meeting may be delayed until Mr. O’Connell’s arrival on Thursday next.

Savage assault with intent to murder.

On the night of Tuesday last, between the hours of 10 and 11 O’Clock, as Cane, better known by the name of “Dinger”, was standing in Castle Street in this town (Nenagh), he was assailed by Andy “County”, knocked down, kicked in the face, and stabbed with an oyster knife in the ribs. Cane is not dangerously wounded, on account of the knife glancing off one of his ribs. The reason assigned for the assault is, that the “Dinger” prosecuted “County” Clifford, Kennedy, and other young ruffians that prowl around the town on a charge of robbing the Widow Shaughnessy. If Cane, County, and the rest of the gang were sent on an aquatic excursion for the benefit of “Ould Ireland”, there would not be so much nightly uproar in the streets of Nenagh as at present.

More Conflagration.

On the night of last Monday, a large quantity of turf, the property of John Hawkshaw, was set on fire and consumed to ashes on Greyfort bog. No quarrel or reason can be assigned for this outrage. Some persons are of the opinion that the clamp was kindled for the purpose of the signal fire to congregate some of Dan’s bodyguards.

Savage assault.

Some night ago as a man named Meara was returning home from Thurles, he was waylaid by two men named Purcell, who with stones severely fractured his skull. His life is despaired of.

Shanahan the Schoolmaster-Disgraceful doings in Templemore.

The above notorious character, at the head of the unwashed in Templemore, entered the Court House, as Mr. Hockings, the celebrated advocate of temperance, was delivering one of his edifying lectures, and created a scene of uproar and confusion that would be sufficient to disgrace an assemblage of Mormonites, headed by that transatlantic ruffian who styles himself the true prophet of God.

Dr. Forsythe was the chairman of the meeting convened by Mr. Hocking’s friends, and had presided about a quarter of an hour, while the celebrated stranger was delivering himself in his usual impassioned and impressive manner, when they were suddenly interrupted by the contemptible scoundrel whose name heads this report, aided and

abetted by Tommy O'Mara (who spluttered a trashy tirade some few days ago at a meeting of the unwashed at College-Hill)' Joe Walsh, who practices the avocation of grinning through a horse's halter for halfpence, Paddy Carroll alias "Goose", and Johnny Fogarty, et hoc genus. Mr. Hocking's implored silence, and begged Mr. Shanahan and Mr. O'Mara would come forward in a regular manner, and address the gentleman in the chair; but he was answered with hooting and hissing. In the mean time a chair was procured, and the redoubtable Shanahan voted the halter-grinner thereto; and Mr. O'Mara commenced his speechification. He had the impiety to quote our blessed Redeemer's attendance at the marriage of Cana, in Gallilee, as an argument in the behalf of the free use of spirituous liquer. At this stage of the proceedings there was a burst of indignation from Mr. Hocking's friends, and a yell of approbation from Shanahan and his satellites. A young gentleman, named Cushion, mush to his credit, stood up and cried "Shame, Shame,-blasphemy-put him out". Mr. Hocking's rose again, and lifted his voice above the din of the rabble uproar, and with the thunder of his eloquence he made O'Mara look more like a sheeted apectre, than being of this earth. Shanahan stood by all the time, jabbering unutterable things, and in spite of all his hedge education, and quotations from Epictetus, his flushed visage and glaring eyes bore ample testimony of how devotedly he sacrificed that night at the shrine of the demon of drunkenness. I need not eulogize Mr. Hocking's lectures, for they are above all eulogy. But I may say that his is the way of righteousness, and that whoever offends against what he inculcates (as far as I have heard him) offends against Almighty God. I beg you to excuse me for trespassing so often on the columns of the Nenagh Guardian, but this transaction was of too serious a nature to be overlooked in silence. It is gratifying to add, that with the exeception of Mr. Shanahan, and O'Mara, the remainder of Mr. Hocking's opponents were the very dregs of society, such as any respectable man would be ashamed to be recognized by.

Murder of Mr. O'Keeffe.

The spot where Mr. O'Keeffe was murdered is in a narrow Street, nearly opposite one of the gates of his brewery, and in the centre of a number of small houses. It does appear to be an impossibility how the murder could have been committed without the cognizance of many persons, or at least their having seen the murderer. There is a Boherheen contiguous, and the general impression is that after committing the deed he escaped through this (not on horseback, as was stated), and ran along by the near river, into it is supposed he threw the bloody weapon. Through the activity of that very efficient officer, Chief Constable Comyns, some persons have been apprehended, and a justice-loving public will be glad to hear that a strong chain of circumstantial evidence is linked against one man as the principal. Mr. O'Keeffe employed, between his brewery, tanyard, and farms, on an average, 60 men daily.

The Times 7-3-1866

House of Lords, March 6th.

Dr. Cashel's Divorce.

Their Lordships assembled this afternoon at 2 O'Clock, to hear evidence in support of the second reading of this Bill.

Dr. Twiss and Mr. Hodgson appeared for Dr. Cashel. Neither the respondent nor the co-

respondent appeared.

This was one of the few divorce cases which are limited to Irish and Indian causes that now come before the House of Lords in the form of bills.

The learned Counsel, in opening the case, said that his client, Dr. Cashel, was a surgeon and physician residing at Toomevara, in the County of Tipperary, in Ireland. In 1851 he married his present wife, then Emily Harriet Kingsley, according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland, at the Parish Church in Ballyloughloe, in the County of Westmeath. They lived together until 1858, on terms of the greatest affection, but there was no issue of the marriage. In March 1858, Dr. Cashel's suspicions were first excited by finding his wife's bedroom door locked, and by afterwards seeing a Mr. Harding a very intimate friend and schoolfellow of his, on the staircase, but acting on the advice of his brother-in-law, a Mr. Bounton, the Crown Prosecutor of the County, he took no notice of the circumstance. Shortly afterwards, his wife confessed her guilt, and he immediately took her back to her father's house, where she remained for some time, and then went to America. Dr. Cashel had since instituted proceedings in the Irish Courts, which resulted in a verdict being given in his favour against Mr. Harding in an action for *crim. con.* for 1000/. which sum, together with the costs, he had since received. He had also obtained a divorce *a mensa et thoro* in the Irish Ecclesiastical Courts.

Evidence was given to prove the adultery, which took place at various times from 1854 down to 1858.

The Lord Chancellor said that the rules of their Lordship's house rendered it necessary that parties interested in Bills of this description should prove the marriage of the parties, the adultery, the fact of a verdict in action of *crim. con.* being obtained, and the damages recovered, and the obtaining of a divorce *a mensa et thoro*. All these facts had been satisfactorily made out in the present case, and therefore he had no hesitation in advising their Lordships to read the Bill a second time. The other noble and learned Lords having concurred.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Times 10-1-1804

A fellow named Cullinan, who had, under various names, been an active agent of France since the year 1797, and who was particularly notorious and mischievous in the South of Ireland, by the title of General Clarke, was some time ago, taken near Cashel in Tipperary, and transmitted to Dublin Castle, where he was lodged in the Tower allotted to State prisoners of importance. Late last night, he forced himself through the funnel of his chimney out upon the leads, and by the help of a trunk (for taking off water) conveyed himself down upon the terrace, which overlooks the Castle garden. He was discovered by the sentinel, who seized him, but was knocked down instantly; and Cullinan had just begun to run off, when the sentinel recovering, aimed a blow at his head with the butt end of his musket and fractured his skull. Cullinan, with scarcely a vestige of life, has been carried to a hospital.

Times 3-4-1895

The hearing of the charge of wilful murder against the various persons concerned in the

burning of Mrs. Bridget Cleary, on March 14th was resumed at the Court House, Clonmel, today, before Colonel Evanson, R.M. Colonel Ryall. D.L. and Mr. Grubb.J.P.. Mrs Simpson, the wife of the witness William Simpson, who was examined on the previous day, generally confirmed the story told by him. When Bridget Cleary was carried to the kitchen fire, which was a slow fire, not hot enough to boil a kettle, the witness heard it said by some that "All the questions should be answered by midnight" which she understood to mean that the witch could not be driven away later than midnight. She saw nothing in reference to a hot poker, but there was marks as of a burn on the forehead of the deceased. She knew where the "Fairy Ring" was at Kyleneagranagh Fort, but was never there. She heard Cleary tell her husband on the Sunday following the murder that his wife was at Kyleneagranagh, that they would go for her, that she would be on a grey horse, that they would have to cut the cords that bound her on the horse. She did not know if they went there. District Inspector Wansborough said that the body bore traces of having been burnt severely. Colonel Evanson expressed his sense of the prompt action taken by the constabulary. The hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.

At the meeting of the Town Commissioners of Old Tipperary, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing concern at the state of New Tipperary and the condition of neglect and disorder that has existed there during the past three years in the absence of any legal authority over the property, and appealing to Mr. Stafford O'Brien, the owner of the ground on which it stands, to co-operate with them in turning the place to some profitable account. Mr. McCarthy said it was at present a den of thieves. The Rev. David Humphreys P.P. is said to be engaged in an effort to secure the property for the benefit of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party.

Times 5-10-1815

Clonmel Sept. 27th.

Sunday afternoon, about 3 O'Clock, the mansion of Denis McCarthy Esq, of Springhouse, about three miles from Tipperary, was assailed by a number of armed desperadoes. At the time, there were but two women and a boy in the house, besides Mr. McCarthy, who is much advanced in years, and totally blind. The women and boy were much alarmed, but the old gentleman was cool and deliberate, and without saying a word took his blunderbuss to meet the assailants. They had battered in part of the door, and were entering, when Mr. McCarthy levelled his piece in the direction from whence he heard the voices proceed, and firing, shot one of them through the head, the ball entering at the left eye. The assailants then fired in their turn, and wounded Mr. McCarthy in the hip, the ball proceeding to his back, (from whence it has since been extracted): they then fled hastily, leaving the body of their companion behind them, but returned, some time afterwards, probably to take away the corpse. In the mean time, intelligence of the attack having reached Tipperary, a party of dragoons came to Springhouse at full gallop, were time enough to prevent the party removing th body, and it was brought into Tipperary for an inquest. It appears to be that of a young man of the name of Hackett, who lived at no great distance from Springhouse. The transaction is related with some slight variations from differ sources-but all agree in terms of admiration of the extraordinary courage and

coolness of Mr. McCarthy; and we are happy to learn that the wound which this gallant old gentleman received on the occasion is not considered as very dangerous, though certainly of a serious nature.

We recite the following accounts with less regret than we usually feel at the communication of outrage, because they prove a fact that cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind—the almost uniform success of every brave man, who is prepared and determined to defend himself against midnight treachery, or mid-day violence.

The house of one Regan, not far from the town of Tipperary, was visited by a party of men who put him under contribution for money, to buy powder for killing the proctors, which they commanded him on his allegiance to provide against the next application, for which they appointed a time. Regan provided a companion as stout as himself, and when two of these freebooters came, and, sure of the levy, knocked at the door, Regan, admitting one, suddenly shut the door on the other, upon which his companion instantly discharged a blunderbuss out of the window; the fellow was seen to stumble, but Regan and his companion were too much occupied with the fellow inside to pursue him; on shutting the door, Regan knocked him down, and the two men secured him.

Early last week, a house inhabited by a family named Wallis, rather more northward than the reach of the present insurrectionary spirit, lying between Borrisoleigh and the Silver Mines was attacked for arms by the banditti, of whom Wallis shot the ringleader dead on the spot. The party immediately dispersed.

An attack on the house of a smith, named Golden, at Drum, in the neighbourhood of Templemore, ended more unfortunately. Golden and his family had defended the house with such determined resolution as to beat off their enemy. Golden's son, elated at the victory, followed the runaways, unluckily at the instant when a party of police, under Mr. Wilson, were coming to the spot; Golden, mistaking the constables for the banditti, fired, but without doing any mischief, when one of the police instantly fired, and killed the brave young man on the spot.

Monday, a large detachment of the Commissariat Waggon train arrived here, bringing camp equipage for upwards of 2,000 men. Camp Equipage is also forwarding by different routes for the disturbed districts, part of which takes its course to Limerick. A Regiment of foot is on its march from Cork, with its camp equipage complete. These movements, as well as the vast number of troops either already arrived in the County of Tipperary and its neighbourhood, or on their march for that destination, prove that the Government have determined on smothering in its infancy, the insurrectionary spirit that has unhappily appeared.

Times 6-7-1830

The accounts from Ireland are distressing. The people in some parts of the south are described to be in such destitution, that fears were entertained within these last few days for the Provision Stores in Clonmel; and troops were called in to intimidate the wretched

multitude.

Now we have been aware of the existence of considerable suffering in remote districts of Ireland, and for its unabated continuance in such quarters there may have been some excuse, because of the forlorn state of the Country, from the scanty number of resident inhabitants above the condition of paupers; but what shall we say to the unrelieved famine at Clonmel, the chief town of one of the wealthiest Counties in Ireland, - itself a place of great and increasing traffic, full of rich tradesmen, merchants, and retired persons of independent means, in the midst of a Country, moreover, thickly planted with the residences of noblemen and gentlemen, sportsmen, fashionable men, politicians, jobbers, wealthy graziers, with their thousands of well-fed cattle, while their fellow Christians are wholly without food? - What shall we say to this Tipperary Babylon, for leaving the poorer brethren of its mercantile and landed potentates no alternative but that of perishing of hunger, the sword, or the gallows. There are many worthy persons who seem not to understand how a people can be so extensively miserable as the Irish, when such vast cargoes of corn and cattle are incessantly exported from its harbours. "Ireland not support its people" they cry. "Why, she feeds a fourth or fifth of the English nation, who, of course, cannot be served until the Irish themselves shall have been satisfied." In that "Of Course" there is a good deal of *naivete* and ignorance. It is, to be sure, pretty accurate in the abstract, that one nation sends only its superfluous articles to others, and supplies its own wants first, but it is not true of Ireland, inasmuch as the people of England can better afford to pay for the Irish Produce in the British markets, with the charges of conveyance, insurance, etc. added, than the poor of Ireland can afford to pay the prime cost of these provisions. The export of provisions from Ireland, therefore, is no more a proof that there can be no distress in Ireland, than the export of fine Bordeaux wines from France demonstrates that the French peasantry must first have got their fill of the growths of Lafitte, or Chateau Margaux. The poor Irishman never thinks of such a luxury as wheaten bread, any more than he would of venison. He cannot even buy potatoes, and when he fails to raise them, he starves.

It is not among the most dreadful facts in history, that the Lords of the soil in Ireland should for ages have witnessed this degraded condition of their serfs, without (we do not say a wish, but) a serious and systematic effort at any period of the last two centuries, to amend it.?. We really do feel that Mr. Martin's act, for "punishing cruelty to animals" would be the species of retribution most applicable to the conduct of a large proportion of Irish Landlords towards their poorer tenants, if even their physical treatment be kept in view. But we lose our time; the offenders are too numerous to be shamed into virtue, and as yet too powerful to be compelled. Nevertheless, it is not long before "time and the hour" shall bend them to humanity.

Times. 7-1-1891.

At Munster Winter Assizes, which terminated today, William Heapy and James Grant were charged with the murder of James McGrath, in County Tipperary, on Sept. 12th last. It appears that a man named Maher was evicted from a farm at Ballingarry, and the landlord finding it impossible to let the land, commenced mining operations on it. Considerable hostility was shown to the miners, and the deceased, a well to do farmer, took an active part in the opposition to them. On the date mentioned the two prisoners got

drunk, and opposite McGraths house created considerable disturbance. On going to see what was the matter both prisoners set upon him and beat him savagely, the prisoner Heapy stabbing him with a knife, and when he was lying dead in his wifes arms, Heapy struck him with a stone. Heapy was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude, and Grant to 12 months in prison.

John Ryan, Tobias English, and Joseph English, Tipperary shopkeepers, who were arrested last week, in accordance with the order of the Vice-Chancellor made against them as executors of the will of the late Widow Shanahan, tenant of Mr. Smith Barry. M.P. have forwarded the amount of rent claimed by the landlord together with £45 law costs. The prisoners, however are still in custody, as they refused, when summoned, to appear before the Vice Chancellor. Their cases will probably be disposed of at the next sittings.

A Boycotting notice, headed "A proclamation" has been extensively posted in Tipperary. It contains the names of some 30 shopkeepers and farmers who had the courage to resist the dictation of the local leaders. The people are called upon to treat these with "the most unqualified and persistent boycotting which their recent actions merit". The victims are divided into two classes-(1) Those "who refused to go out" who are characterized as "cowardly blood-sucking hirelings" and (2), those who having gone out, returned to their homes from campaigning; these are termed "Double dyed traitors". According to Mr. William O'Brien M.P. this movement was a purely voluntary and spontaneous one, and according to Archbishop Croke, those taking part in it, "realized the heroic". There appears, however, to be deception somewhere.

Times 12-4-1881

Evictions in Ireland.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,-If the Parnellites are in earnest in wishing to stop evictions, they have nothing to do but give the Irish Tenants permission to pay their rents, which the splendid harvest of last year well enables them to do so; but so long as Mr. Dillon and the Land League tell them that every man who pays his rent is a traitor to his country and deserves to be "Boycotted", the landlords will continue to be forced to take proceedings to recover their rents.

Tenants are being ejected, not because they cannot pay their rents, but because they are forbidden to pay them.

These evictions are the work of the Land League. It was their deliberate purpose to discredit the Government and to discredit the Landlords. To this end, they goaded the former into Coercion Acts, and the latter into ejectments, the results may be disastrous to the poor deluded Irish tenants, but they suit the game of the agitators extremely well. Let us not allow dust to be thrown into our eyes by the affected indignation of the Land Leaguers at the crop of ejectments now springing up-they have sown that crop themselves; it is part of their game.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant.

FACT

Times 14-5-1858

Execution.

The Tipperary paper brings an account of the execution yesterday, at Nenagh, of the two brothers Cormack, convicted at the last assizes of the murder of Mr. John Ellis, in the month of October last. Great local exertions were made, but in vain, to procure a mitigation of the sentence, on the grounds of the villanous character of the principle witness for the prosecution, an informer, and a participator in the guilt of the murderers. The wretched men to the very last moment of their existence persisted in their innocence of the crime for which they were about to pay the penalty of their lives. When Daniel Cormack came in sight of the people he raised his voice and said, in a loud, deep, and sonorous tone;-

“Lord, have mercy on me; for you, Jesus, know that I neither had hand, act, nor part in that for which I am about to die. Good people, pray for me. Lord, have mercy on me.” The brother having made the same awful declaration, both were in the next moment launched into eternity.

On the day that Daniel aged 23 and William age 18 were hung in Nenagh it was always said that the heavens opened and the thunder, rain, and lightning, the likes was never seen before. It even tore up roads. The people looked on it as a mark of disapproval from heaven. Another man, many years after, confessed to the murder of Ellis.

Times 20-6-1862

A collection was made in and about the town of Templemore on Monday and Tuesday for the defence of the Rohans, charged with shooting at Colonel Knox, and a good deal of money collected, several persons, including some public officers of the County subscribing 1s. each. Great preparations are being made for their defence, which, it is said, will be grounded on *alibi*. The result of the trial is looked on with as much anxiety as that of the trials at the last special commission. An immense number of jurors from the North Riding have been summoned to Clonmel, including most of the gentlemen who are usually called on the long panel, and some of whom will have to travel upwards of 50 miles from their homes. A rumour prevails that some jurors have received friendly hints that it would be better for them these “sudden times” not to ‘go hard’ on the prisoners.

Times 24-10-1833

Tithe arrests are still going on in Tipperary. A few days since Messers Cleary and McGrath (the hardship of whose case form the ground of a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, on the subject of proceedings taken against them by the Hon. And Rev. Mr. Cavendish, Vicar of Cahir), were marched through Clonmel, at the Vicar’s suit, escorted by a large body of Police, and lodged in the County Gaol.

At the great October Fair of Carrick, held last Thursday, a good supply of black cattle and horses were disposed of at very encouraging prices. About 3 O’Clock the Poleens and the Gows (the two factions who have often disturbed the counties of Waterford and Tipperary of late) met adjacent to the fair, by appointment, and attacked each other in a most violent

manner. The conflict continued for about 20 minutes, when it was put an end to by the timely arrival of the military and police, under the command of Major Rowan, chief magistrate, and chief constables Croker and Gunn. The Gows, who are the strongest in this part of the County, had the best of the fight; the Poleens, were very much beaten, several having their skulls fractured. One boy, named Butler, who was found shouting "Success to the Poleens" was dreadfully beaten, and is now in a dying state. About 30 of both parties were taken prisoner, and lodged in the Police-Barracks of Carrigbeg.

Times 27-12-1828

Tipperary-Thurles-Dec. 19th.

On Monday night last, about 7 O'Clock, five men came to the house of an industrious farmer of the name of Edmond Long, at Moycarkey, they beat him, his wife, and children, stabbed his wife and burned his daughter, to extort money from them, and having got 11/s. they decamped, but were hotly pursued by the country people, who would have succeeded in apprehending them, but that two young men coming in a contrary direction fired upon them, and the people in pursuit, believing the shot had come from the robbers, who before missed fire, desisted. However a man of the name of Harrahill, and old offender, has since been apprehended, and has been fully identified as one of the robbers.

Origin of Christmas Boxes.

We are told, in the Athenian Oracle (says Brand, in his Popular Antiquities), that the Christmas Box money is derived from hence;-The Romish Priests had masses said for almost everything; if a ship went out to the Indies, the Priest had a box in the ship, under the protection of some Saint, and the poor people must put something into the Priests box, which was not opened until the ships return. The Mass at that time was called Christmas; the box called Christmas Box, or money gathered against the time, and Masses might be made by the Priests to the Saints to forgive the people of debaucheries of that time, and from this the servants had the liberty to get box money, that they to might be able to pay the Priest for his Masses, knowing well the truth of the proverb, "No penny, no Pater-Noster." The practice, however, of giving presents at Christmas, was undoubtedly founded on the Pagan custom of the New Year Gifts, with which, in these times, it is blended.

7-4-1831 From the Times

A family Quarrel-At the Clonmel assizes, Michael Bevan, Esq, was indicted for an assault on Joseph Cooke, Esq. at Cordangan. Mr. Cooke was examined on the trial, and admitted that Mr. Bevan was his brother-inlaw, and that he lived with his sister for 22 years, but that they were not really man and wife. The examination of this witness is not calculated for publication. Mrs. Bevans, he stated, was now concealed from her husband. Mr. Bevan was found guilty of the assault, but the affair was afterwards arranged between him and Mr. Cooke, by Mr. Bevan consenting to allow his wife 300/. A year. Mr. Bevan was then let out on his own recognizance.

7-5-1833

Fatel Duel

This morning at 6 O'Clock a hostile meeting took place between John Power White Esq, a young law student, son of Power White, a gentleman of considerable property resident at Golden, Co. Tipperary and ? Weldon, Esq. Of County Carlow, (Formerly a medical student of the name of Dooley who had taken the patric? Of Weldon with a property of 6000/.) The affair arose out of a trifling dispute at the theatre, which led to a cutting in the street, and as subsequent open defiance of each other last night at Shades Tavern , College Green, where Mr. Weldon happened to from one at a drinking party, and returned a chuff answer to Mr. White, who ventured to address him on entering. Mr. White then called him a blackguard, coward, etc. and was instantly challenged by Mr. Weldon. The affair was brought to a fatal termination this morning, at Sally-Park, adjoining the Grand Canal, at Parnell Bridge. The Hon. Edward Butler, son of Lord Dunboyne, was second to Mr. White, and a Mr. Bodkin, of Galway was second to Mr. Weldon.

Both seconds stepped 12 long paces, linked arm in arm; the measured space was 16 yards, east and west. The sun was obscure at this hour, and both parties were on equal footing as to light and level. I have just been on the ground (The reporter not me). It appears that both parties were very difficult to be pleased, and tried several positions in the field ere they could determine on a fair spot. They at first stood at one spot, and were preparing to fire when it was discovered that two tall chimneys of a distillery a pair of horns in the horizon behind the head of one of the principals, this ground was therefore abandoned at once. The parties fired by signal, and almost together, when a ball passed through Mr. Whites forehead just above his right eye. He dropped dead on the instant, and the seconds absconded. The Coroners, Patley? and M'Carthy, immediately summoned a jury, and viewed the body. Little was elicited, except the unfortunate youth who lay dead at their feet, had first come in contact with his opponent as "Friends" of other parties, whom they had reconciled but at the expense of an misunderstanding between themselves, as very frequently happens amongst Irish seconds ; also that Mr. White had been second to the Hon. Mr. Butler on a previous occasion, when the latter went out with Captain O'Dogherty. This duel was fought close beside the spot where young Mr. O'Grady was shot in a duel last year by Captain Smith. It is said that Mr. Weldon is very eccentric-in fact a little touched

Nenagh Guardian 15-8-1843

Thursday the Sub-Sheriff of this County having occasion to execute an habere on the lands of Annagh, at the suit of "Kilban? V. O'Brien" and having proceeded thither, was informed that a large force of about five thousand men were determined to oppose the process of the law. The Sheriff drove into Birr, and in a short time returned to the spot, accompanied by almost the full force of the 5th Fusiliers stationed in that Town, amounting to 250 men, under their commanding officer-also a strong police force of about 70 men. A collision would certainly have taken place, and lives lost were it not for the kind interposition of Mr. J.W. Walsh, Justice of the peace, who was known to and highly regarded by the peasantry of the neighbourhood. Mr. Walsh remonstrated with the leaders, and his advice was respectfully attended to, for they all departed quietly, and the Sheriff was enabled to perform his duty. "The opposition on the part of the people was owing, we learn, to their Roman Catholic Clergyman being one of the parties evicted".

15-11-1841 Nenagh Guardian

There were four persons indicted at Thurles Quarter sessions for maliciously breaking the Hon. MR. Maude's carriage, at Newport, at the late election. Their trial came on before Mr. Howley, at Thurles. Sub. Inspector Lewis, Head Constable Wass, and four policemen swore positively to two of the prisoners. There were 11 of the jury for guilty, but there was one juror determined to die a martyr, and eat his boots, before he would agree. The men are re-bound to appear and take trial at the next quarter sessions of this town.

A few nights ago a party of Rockites, four in number, and armed with guns and stones, broke into a house in Killaknave, and assaulted three men, named Ryan, Carroll, and Kennedy, and beat them in a unmerciful manner. One of the Rockites miss-fired twice at John Ryan, mistaking him for a man named Dwyer.

The elopement of a respectable young female with the son of Mars some few days ago from Thurles has caused considerable sensation in the locality. What gives the affair a very melancholy turn is, the reflection that the mother of the damsel has since died of a broken heart in consequence of her daughter's departure. Active measures have been adopted to recover the fugitive, but without any success. If the heart of the military Lothario be not as indurated as adamant, his feelings must be anything but enviable, when he reflects on the calamitous complexion of the occurrence.

16-8-1836 From the Tipperary Constitution.

On Saturday last, two bailiffs, named Crowe and Hely, proceeded from Cahir to the Parish of Knockgraffon to execute a dismiss issued from the Quarter Sessions Court on a man named Martin Heffernan, who is an athletic man, on perceiving the bailiffs coming towards him, and knowing their object, rushed on them with savage ferocity and beat them in a most cruel manner. From the effects of this cruel threatment the two miserable men received, they are now lying dangerously ill, particularly Crowe, whose life is considered to be in danger. This Heffernan, who has for the present eluded the pursuit of the police, is a member of the Pacification Society.

We understand that one brother killed another with a blow of a pitchfork in the neighbourhood of Borrisokane a few days since.

On Sunday, as a man was proceeding from Golden to his home, and when within a mile and a half of Cashel, he was waylaid in the demesne of Mr. William Murphy, of Ballinamona, when three armed ruffians, disguised, rushed from a grove and desired him to kneel down and prepare for death. The poor man saw that he had little mercy to expect at the hands of the bloodthirsty assailants, and, with a bravery with which we wish those who are nightly attacked were possessed, felled one of them to the ground-the others then made off, but, as they are known, we trust will soon be apprehended.

16-11-1835 Clonmel Advertiser.

On last Sunday a body of strange labouring men, about 50 in number, congregated in the streets of Mullinahone, the greater part of whom were inebriated, They exhibited a tendency towards rioting, but owing to the exertion of Constable Cosgrave, aided by the

inhabitants, to whom much praise is due, they were finally dispersed. Two of the ringleaders were apprehended and committed by John Despard, Esq, to New Birmingham Bridewell. Great resistance was offered to the police after arrest; and several of the mob cried out not to let the prisoners go with "the B****y Peelers." On Sunday last the caretaker of the Earl of Orkney, named Kennedy, was attacked by a number of persons on their return from the Chapel of Drom, and beaten in an unmerciful manner, leaving him senseless on the road; they took the gun which he had got from his Lordship for his protection. This man had care of the lands of Rollestown, in the barony of Eliogarty, which have for the last two years been untenanted, the last tenant, Mr. Murphy, of Woodford, being forced by intimidation to surrender the same.

16-12-1921

Two Telegrams.

This morning Joseph Cahill of Tipperary, was released from Waterford Gaol. He was arrested last month in connection with a shooting outrage in the town of Tipperary, and was charged before a Court-martial in the City of Waterford. He was afterwards taken to the prison to await the publication of the sentence. This morning he was called to the office of the Governor of the prison, where a military officer was waiting with two telegrams in his hand. One of the telegrams stated that Cahill had been found guilty and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The second telegram ordered his immediate release. He was at once set at liberty.

17-8-1838 Tipperary Constitution.

The Fine Peasantry;-A few evenings since a farmer named Patrick Hammersly, returning from the fair of Cappawhite, was waylaid by a gang of ruffians, who beat him severely, and robbed him of 30s. Lt. Gibbon, of the revenue, was severely beaten with sticks and stones on Tuesday evening by three of the fine peasantry, who attacked him in the most brutal manner as he was returning to his quarters, Cappawhite, after having dined at Greenfields with Colonel Purefoy. His nose was fractured.

17-9-1847 Tipperary Vindicator.

About two months since a man named Edward Madden was deliberately murdered near Kilcash, within six miles of Clonmel, while entering a wood, where he was acting as steward to Lord Ormond. His dying declaration inculpated persons named Philip Cody, Henry Cody, Michael Keating and others. Philip Cody was since arrested by Constable Fitzgerald, and fully committed to the county gaol to stand his trial for the offence; and on Saturday night, at 12 O'Clock, Constables Daniel, Connors, and Fitzgerald, Acting Constable Goulding, and Sub-Constables Flanagan and Ryan, left this town in plain clothes, and proceeded to the neighbourhood of Ballyknockin, where the other prisoners resided previous to the commission of the offence with which they stand charged. The police secreted themselves in the vicinity of the house, and at 11 O'Clock on Sunday morning, Constable Connors saw Keating come out of a house, armed with a long gun, and at once pursued him. Keating on seeing the constable, turned around and presented at him-Connors cried out to him to surrender, in the Queen's name, and at once levelled a pistol at his head. Keating again ran, followed by Connors, and when he found himself so

closely pursued, he turned around again, knelt on one knee, and deliberately took aim at Connors, who told him if he stirred hand or foot, he would shoot him dead. The unfortunate man again arose, and fled, hotly pursued by Connors who, after a run of half a mile, captured him, and gave him into the custody of his comrades. Henry Cody who was concealed in the house, hearing the noise outside, ran from the house, half dressed, closely followed by constables Connors, Fitzgerald, and Flanagan, and after a run of two miles across country, and having made several attempts to fire on the police, took refuge in a small haggard at Killarney. Sub-Constable Flanagan got into the haggard and arrested him. Cody presented the gun at him, when Flanagan drew a pistol out of his pocket and cocked it, both parties then collared each other, and a desperate struggle ensued. Cody succeeded in wresting the pistol from Flanagan, and fired it at him, but Flanagan fortunately pushed the pistol aside, and the ball grazed the face of Constable Fitzgerald, who was on the top of a wall entering into the haggard to assist Flanagan, who by this time had repossessed himself of the pistol, with which he inflicted a blow on the temple of Cody which laid him prostrate, and he was eventually captured. By this time a large crowd of persons had gathered, and violent expressions made use of, and it was suspected that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners. A gentleman came into the town, and informed Mr. Ryan of the facts who proceeded to the scene of the action, with head constable Nowlan, and the police, a troop of the Grays, and a company of the 15th foot, who had only just returned from Church, and both prisoners were safely lodged in gaol to abide their trial at the next assizes. The gun which Keating had was one stolen from Mr. Going, of this town, in the month of July last.

18-5-1835 Clonmel Advertiser.

Incendiarism;-the farm house and out offices of a man named Daniel, of Grange, about 5 miles from Clonmel, on the Fethard Road, were set fire to, and partly consumed, whilst the family were attending the fair of this town on Tuesday last. There is not the slightest doubt of this being a malicious act, as the perpetrators found means on Monday of completing their work by consuming the remaining part of the concern.

Our readers will recollect a "base, brutal, and bloody" attack which was made on Drs. Fitzpatrick and Ryan, when coming to this town to attend as crown witnesses at our last assizes, and will now, no doubt, be gratified to learn that one of the murderous assailants, named Driscoll, was apprehended on Sunday evening last, whilst drinking in a Public House at Killenaule.

Clonmel Herald. May 1835

On Monday last, a rumour prevailed that the possession on the lands of Pointstown, the estate of Mr. Cooke, would be taken from the Rev. Mr. Mihan, Parish Priest, a Mr. Sullivan, and others who hold farms on it; the estate being cleared, it is no longer under the control of the court, and all tenants are liable to surrender their holdings on it. To prevent this expected possession immense numbers of the common people, the greater part of whom are armed, came on the lands, and continued there all day; no possession being attempted, the people departed in the evening, firing shots in every direction; not satisfied with this, they put a hat up at which they fired several shots. The police arrived, but too late to come up with any of them. Such is the state of this unhappy County.

18-8-1843 Nenagh Guardian.

An account has reached town this evening of the perpetration of another barbarous murder in the County of Tipperary. It appears that on Monday morning a man named Thomas Hennessy was waylaid on his farm at Kilpatrick, in the barony of Kilnemanagh, and so brutally beaten and otherwise wounded by some unknown assassins that he died about 6 O'Clock on the same evening. There is yet no cause assigned for the diabolical deed. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of 100/. for the discovery of the murderers.

On Thursday last Mr. Michael Cormack, of Thurles, one of the coroners for this county, held an inquest on view of the body of Catherine Roche, who came by her death as follows:-It appears that Thomas Russell, one of the collectors of poor rates for the Thurles Union, and Cornelius Maher, his servant boy, went to the Village of Upperchurch, in the brony of Kilnemanagh about a fortnight since, to collect the rate, having entered the house of a man named Thomas Roche, and being about to seize upon a bridle for the assessment of 4p, the deceased and her brother, John Roche, attempted to prevent him, a scuffle took place, and Catherine Roche received several blows and bruises, of which she died on Wednesday the 6th. The verdict returned by the jury was "that deceased came by her death from injuries received from Thomas Russell, aided and assisted by Cornelius Maher, which might have caused her death, deceased being in delicate health previous thereto". Thomas Russell has been fully committed under the coroner's warrant, Maher has absconded.

The Clonmel Advertiser 18-10-1823

Sir-I beg to inform the public, through the medium of your excellent journal, that the Hon. Mr. Stanley, grandson to the Earl of Derby, has arrived at his extensive estates in the County of Tipperary. The tenants have every reason to consider the visit an auspicious one; for on all occasions he showed an anxious disposition to relieve the wants and redress the grievances of his numerous tenantry. Time and experience have proved that police establishments and coercive measures are entirely ineffectual to restore tranquility in the disturbed districts, but did landlords take example from from this young nobleman, to come in person to their estates, and make abatements suitable to the pressure of the times, we should not witness so many scenes of outrage in the South of Ireland. Nothing could equal the enthusiasm of his tenantry when chairing this amiable young nobleman through the city of Cashel on Tuesday evening last-the result of which was, that he expressed himself to them publicly in terms of heartfelt gratitude for the reception he met with from them, which he assured them he would not easily forget, and presented the more respectable among them with a donation worthy of his noble family, requesting they would distribute it to a few distressed families whom he noticed on a part of his estate. It may not be superfluous to add, that while other parts of the country were the constant scenes of outrage and insubordination to the laws, not a single outrage occurred on any part of the Earl of Derby's extensive estates in the neighbourhood of Cashel.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Thomas Heffernan,

Ballyduagh. Oct. 9th. 1823

19-7-1837 From the Tipperary Constitution.

Tipperary Tranquillity:-Our radical neighbours argue that Tipperary is getting tranquil; as an instance of the species of tranquillity under which our hopeful county calmly reposes, we need only mention that upwards of £500 is sought for, by presentments, at the ensuing assizes for compensation for losses caused by the midnight legislation of the “fine peasantry” since last assizes, in the shape of houghing of cattle, burning of dwelling houses, etc. From such tranquillity may God preserve us.

On Wed. the annual fair of Gacetown (in this county) was held. Rumour being afloat for many days previous that the Hickies and Mahers, two hostile factions long existing in this county, were respectively making active preparations to decide there, by pitched battle, which would from henceforth have the government of the other, the civil authorities took the necessary precautions to have a strong military force in attendance. Accordingly at an early hour we beheld “the old castle yard” occupied by a party of the 19th Regiment from Killenaule, under Lt. Walsh, and the police from the neighbouring stations, under chief constable Pinchin. Matters passed off quietly until a late hour, when the forces were beginning to retire, but no sooner was this noted by the parties than they fiercely commenced their intended battle, when according to custom the air was darkened by flying stones, the military being now called, after many unsuccessful attempts, they restored peace, being compelled to load with ball-catridge, and having captured some dozen of the belligerents. It is awful to conjecture what the consequences might have been, had it not been for the active exertions of the civil and millitary forces.

19-9-1834 Clonmel Advertiser

Last week a party of midnight legislators attacked and entered the house of John Ryan, of Boutertles?, adjacent to Killenaule, and beat him very severely, and on the same night the same party attacked the house of John Dwyer, of the same place, they broke in his door and beat him in a most savage manner. The only cause assigned for the latter outrage is, that Dwyer is caretaker to Mr. Lodge, who lately seized on some corn for rent due on his lands.

On Wednesday night last, nine armed ruffians went to a house in the neighbourhood of Holycross, where a man named McCarthy had been placed as keeper on com:?, they dragged the unfortunate man out of bed, and beat him in a most ferocious manner, having before fired two shots at him without effect, the ball of one which passed under his arm, and grazed his side; they then broke one of his arms in pieces, and then hit him with a shovel.

19-9-1848 From the Nenagh Guardian.

The Convicts in Nenagh Gaol.

On Thursday last a reprieve from Dublin Castle was received at Nenagh Prison, respiting the sentence of execution passed on John Ryan (Garaghcus) at the last assizes of this town for conspiring to murder Mr. R. U. Bayly. The circumstance, as we have learned, which led to the commutation of the sentence is this;-It seems that the informer on the

trial against Ryan was a man named Garrigan, who swore, amongst other things, that on the Thursday after Mr. Bayly was fired at, he was speaking to Ryan in the town of Nenagh. This circumstance Ryan denied, and he communicated the matter to the Rev. Mr. Bowles, the clergyman who had been attending him in gaol since sentence of death had been pronounced. Ryan in order to prove what he stated, informed Mr. Bowles that he was actually in custody of the police of Nenagh on the day Garrigan swore he had been speaking to him. These facts no doubt, if true, would prove that in one respect the witness had sworn falsely, and Mr. Bowles accordingly resolved on sifting the matter and making due enquiry on the subject, and thereby test the allegation of the Prisoner Ryan. He proceeded to the Police Barrack, and when the diary was produced, in which the entry was made of Ryan being in the custody of the police on the day the witness swore he was speaking to him in the street of Nenagh. These facts were communicated to the government by the Rev. Mr. Bowles, and the consequence was that the sentence of death has been commuted to transportation for life. On Thursday last the friends and relatives of Carthy-under sentence of death for conspiracy to shoot Mr. Bayly-took their final farewell of this unfortunate and guilty man. Carthy bore the painful ordeal with firmness, and almost apparent indifference, for the sighs and sobs of neither an aged father or mother, nor the wailings of a sister and brother, moved the stoic heart of this miserable convict. The other prisoner, who is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Saturday, the 16th inst. Is Matthew Ryan, found guilty last assizes for shooting Mr. Lloyd.

19-10-1849 Clonmel Chronicle

A few mornings back the crop of a tenant on the property of Mr. John Cahill sessional crown solicitor, in the neighbourhood of Moycarkey, was distrained for rent, and a person placed as a keeper over the distress. On the same night a large mob of persons came on the land, and seized on the keeper, whom they had put down in a pit, and placed one of the party, armed with a blunderbuss, as sentry over him. When the anti-rent payers had all their arrangements completed, and the crops removed on carts, the keeper was liberated from "durance vile" and the first use he made of his liberty was to follow the runaways, and kept them in view until he saw them deposit the corn in the yard of a gentleman about two miles distant, where it was put under lock and key. The keeper returned and informed Mr. Cahill of the fact. The learned gentleman had a warrant prepared and the parties arrested, when the leader of the party was delighted to be allowed to convey the property "to the place from whence it came" at an expense for carriage, wages, etc. of over 5/. The crops are again on the land in possession of Mr. Cahill's keeper.

19-12-1835 Tipperary Constitution

A man named Patrick Fahey was lately employed to serve tithe notices on some of the gentry in the neighbourhood of Nenagh. On approaching the residence of George Ryall, Esq. he was assailed in a most furious manner, and narrowly escaped with his life. A few days subsequently Fahey was sent on a similar errand, at the suit of the Rev. Thomas Knox, to the mansion of R, Otway Cave. Esq. M.P. After he had served the notice on the person in the house, the steward addressed him in violent language, ordering him to depart instantly. At the distance of about a mile from the house, when emerging from a wood near Ormond stile, he was attacked by two ruffians, who beat him in a most

barbarous manner, inflicting severe wounds on his head, and lacerated his arm dreadfully. This is the first move in the present "Campaign" in Tipperary, but it is the district of all others where the most violent resistance may be expected.

The Tipperary Constitution says it has good authority for announcing that the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Tipperary, has sent in his resignation as a member of Brookes's, as he is unwilling that his name should be attached to any club which tolerates that double degradation-such a member as Mr. O'Connell, and such language as he has dared to use in more than one instance to other members of that club.

Tipperary Free Press 20-4-1832

We have received a communication from Caher, relative to the interment there of a soldier who belonged to the Carbineers, and who was well known to be a Roman Catholic. On the occasion of his burial one of the Catholic Curates of the Parish attended to perform the last solemn offices of the Church, and having intimated his intention to the Officer in command of the burial party, was told by him, in a tone of most haughty superciliousness, that his orders were to allow none but a Protestant minister officiate, and that he had send for the Hon. And Rev. Mr. Cavendish (the Vicar) for that purpose. The clergyman remonstrated; the officer was inexorable; he ordered the procession, which was on its way to the grave to halt, and the coffin to be laid on the tomb, until Mr. Cavendish arrived. A crowd was at this time was assembled in the Church yard, and the Clergyman, feeling that it was in vain further to remonstrate with the officer, took the opportunity which the delay presented to read De Profundis, the 129th psalm, "From the depts I have cried unto thee, O Lord", etc. after which he expressed a wish that the people should depart with him from the Churchyard, which they immediately complied with, and peaceably seperated. It was soon after ascertained that Mr. Cavendish was from home, and the body was committed to the grave.

20-6-1845 Nenagh Guardian.

Murder in Tipperary.

The comparative tranquillity which the ill-starred North Riding of Tipperary had enjoyed for the last month or two has been interrupted by another of those revolting murders committed under circumstances unhappily but too characteristic of this wretched district. On Tuesday morning last, about the hour of 2 O'Clock, another murder was perpetrated in this county. The victim was a farmer of the middling class, named James Meehan, residing not far from Carrigatoher, within 5 miles of Nenagh. It appears that Meehan left his home early on the morning of Monday, to go some distance, about 5 or 6 miles up in the mountains near Newport, for lime, taking a boy named Gleeson, and his horse and car for the purpose of bringing it to that home he never reached alive. He made some delay near Greenhall and got into some bad company, who made him drink, and remain out until it was late. Gleeson had separated from him, and Meehan returned towards his own place, and when within a short distance from home, he was brutally murdered, it is supposed by three persons, who shot him through the right temple. Some men from the vicinity of Barbaha Police station, who were out early going to a fair in County Clare, discovered, about 3 O'Clock the body on the road side-but they returned to inform the

Constable of the event. The Constable then proceeded to the spot, and found the body of Meehan without any signs of life. There was a farmer's place within 6 yards of the place where he was found but they denied having heard any shot fired. The Constable then went to the house of the boy Gleeson, who accompanied Meehan in the morning for the lime, found him in bed, and he acknowledged having already heard of the murder. Meehan was to have prosecuted at the approaching assizes, and we have no doubt that this was the cause of his murder. Gleeson was taken into custody by Constable Sullivan, and was under examination yesterday for a length of time. An inquest will be held this morning (Wednesday) at 11 O'Clock.

20-9-1837 Tipperary Constitution.

Roscrea Sept 12th.

A few days ago, a man named Malone seized on some stock for rent due to him. He scarcely succeeded in lodging them in the pound of this town, when he was followed by an immense mob, who commenced rioting in the streets by throwing stones, etc. The cattle would, in all probability, have been rescued, and serious injury done to the inhabitants, but for the prompt exertions of Constable John M'Guire and his party, who succeeded in quelling the riot.

On Wed. morning, a little before daylight, the house of a man named Martin Moran, residing in the suburbs of this town (Roscrea), was forcibly broke open with stones, by three men. On Moran coming to the door, he was struck with a large stone, which knocked out all the teeth in the front of his mouth. The only reason assigned for such savage conduct is, that he dared to be honest to the trust reposed upon him, and was suspected of giving information to his employer of petty thefts that were perpetrated by others who were left watching hay by night.

On Sunday night the house of Ann Connor, of this town (Roscrea) was forcibly entered by three men, who under threats to take her life, induced her to give them her all---?. A man named Leonard, has been identified and committed.

On Tuesday morning last an artfully framed little coffin was thrust into the house of Mr. Dalton, of Cashel, with the marks of a skull and cross-bones thereupon, and a notice as follows;

“Bludy Dalton, prepare for death, and all ye hiretics; we will shortly cut ye all off the face of the earth; you slanthur us in the constitution.”

There was something more in the notice, but which, from the forcing of it through the lock of the door, has become illegible, This, with the late notice which Mr. John Gilbert received, and which allusion was also made to Mr. Dalton, is a lasting monument of Lord Mulgrave's “paternal” Government.

The dwelling house of Anthony Lamphier, Esq, near Littleton, was attacked on Friday night, by some of the legislators, the windows over the hall door was broken, and a notice affixed to the door desiring that “he should be a good landlord in future, or else -----
“. Immediately after breaking the windows and posting the notice several shots were fired

by the party, and some balls lodged in the front door. Mr. Lamphier, we have heard, is one of the Conciliators, and refused to vote for either party in the last election. We have often told such gentry that they are sure to be the worse off.

Tipp Free Press 20th Sept. 1832.

Cholera Thurles.

Meeting Resolutions.

At the meeting in the Market House on the 17th His Grace. Dr. Laffan in the chair-The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. That Mr. Matthew Quinlan do act as secretary to the meeting.

2nd. That we deem it necessary at the present crisis to form a relief committee to co-operate with the Board of Health in this Parish of this Parish, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to be handed over to the Treasurer of that Board, and that the committee do consist of 41 members, seven of whom shall form a quorum.

3rd. Resolved that the thanks of the Inhabitants of Thurles are eminently due and hereby given to Edmond Lenigan, Esq. President of the Board of Health, for his zealous and unceasing exertions in providing for the necessities of the poor patients and their orphans whose homes are rendered desolate by the visitation of the Cholera, and for the true sense of humanity which prompts him, regardless of personal consequences, to visit the Hospital daily and attend to the comfort of the inmates.

4th. That the thanks of this meeting be hereby given to those Medical Gentlemen who have given their gratuitous service to the poor afflicted with Cholera in Thurles, and for their anxious and untiring attention at the Hospital both day and night.

5th. Resolved that the Christian Brothers be requested to accept our grateful thanks for the gift of their splendid house for the use of a Hospital, and their unremitting attendance on the wants of the patients.

Resolved; That Mr. Benjamin Russell, be appointed treasurer, and Mr. Matthew Quinlan be appointed secretary to the relief committee.

Robert Laffan Chairman

Matthew Quinlan Secretary.

His Grace Dr. Laffan, having left the chair, and the Rev. Henry Armstrong having been called hereto..

Resolved-That the marked thanks of this meeting be presented to the Most. Rev. Dr. Laffan for his dignified and efficient conduct in the Chair.

Henry Armstrong Chairman

Matthew Quinlan Secretary.

News of the Cholera.

Clonmel-We have not had a case of Cholera in this town, T.G. for the last 10 days. The hospital is now empty and the medical staff discharged.

Carrick-on-Suir is quite free from Cholera.

Thurles-No new case in Thurles on Thursday.

Templemore-Two cases reported.

Nenagh-Cholera is on the decline.

Hot Water a cure for Cholera.

Messrs.G.R. Chappell and brothers of Beswick Mill, Manchester

Have published a bill, stating that up to Sept. 5th from 40 to 50 cases of Cholera have been effectually cured by simply taking from one gill to one pint of water, as hot as it can be drank, on the first painful effects of Cholera being felt. It is added that the patient, being thrown into a profuse perspiration by the water, should be careful to guard against taking cold after.

21-5-1850 From the Nenagh Guardian.

“A gentleman of highly respectable family and connexions, the owner in fee of different estates not many miles from Newport, in this County and which realised until very recently a rental of over £1000 per year, died within the last few days a recipient of indoor relief within one of the Dublin workhouses. The father of the unfortunate gentleman referred to had been at one time High Sheriff of this county, held the commission of peace for the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, was the processor in his lifetime of over 20 fee simple and freehold estates, and a courtier in the reign of George IV, with whom he was a close companion, and favourite when Prince of Wales. The remnants of the Family Estates, which are heavily encumbered, will, we believe, be put up for sale in the Incumbered Estates Court in the month of June, the order for sale having been made absolute some months since.

28-9-1831

On the night of the 18th inst. Four armed men attacked the house of Michael Malone, at Allengart, in the district of Kilnemanagh, they fired several shots through the door, and on going into the house, one of the party struck Malone's mother with a stone, which seriously injured her. She knows one of the party, but will not prosecute.

The Tipperary Constitution 22-11-1837

A few evenings ago a most wanton and murderous attack was made on Mr. Robert Switzer, of Nenagh, on his return from Toomevara, where he had been executing decrees under the Sheriff's warrant at the suit of the National Bank. When within half a mile of Nenagh he was met by a party of men armed with stones, who, after knocking him off his horse by a blow on the back of the neck, beat him until they left him in a state of insensibility. The opportune arrival of some persons frustrated the evident intention of the blood thirsty miscreants of depriving him of his life, but no clue has yet been discovered likely to lead to their apprehension. The only reason that can be assigned for this barbarous outrage is, that Mr. Switzer was appointed a special bailiff under the late act, and it is supposed that in consequence of his spirited and successful exertions in enforcing the provisions of the law, he rendered himself obnoxious to those who seemed no longer disposed to respect the rights of property, or submit to the payment of any legitimate demand.

A man of the name of Hogan, when returning from the fair of Nenagh was waylaid near

Kilcoleman, within two miles of the town, by a party of men, who beat him with stones until they left him apparently lifeless. The unfortunate man had his skull fractured, and was otherwise severely injured.

On Thursday last a man calling himself John Carty, but identified by a police constable as Pat. Mahony, was committed to Nenagh Bridewell, for the wilful murder of Michael Desmonde, of Macroom, County Cork, about four years since.

On Monday the 6th inst, an armed party went to the house of a man named Ryan, in the employment of Lord Dunally as care-taker of part of his Lordships mountains. On Ryan making his appearance at the door, one of the party presented and snapped a gun at him. After consulting a few moments the party decamped, after threatening his life if he should dare to disobey some orders which they gave him.

On Monday last a notorious ruffian named Flannery, who, although not more than 17 or 18 years of age, has already paid many visits to the County gaol, was convicted before the bench at the petty sessions of Nenagh of an aggravated assault on a young woman, by wounding her severely on the head with a heavy bludgeon, and sentenced to pay a fine of 3/, or in default of payment to two months imprisonment and hard labour.

On Sunday, the 12th inst, a respectable farmer named Maurice Scanlan was waylaid within a short distance of his own house, near Traverstown, by a party of men who fractured his skull with a blow of a stone; his recovery if considered doubtful. Active steps have been taken by Caleb Goring, Esq, J.P. for the discovery of the assassins, and strong hopes are entertained of justice speedily overtaking them.

Clonmel Advertiser 23-11-1835

On Sunday evening last, as a respectable farmer, named McGrath, from the neighbourhood of Lisronagh, was on his return from this town, in the company of some labourers, whom he had hired to dig potatoes, a dispute arose, when one of them hit him a violent blow of a spade, which fractured his skull. The wretch, when arrested on the following day by the police, emphatically expressed his regret at not having deprived his victim of life on the spot.

24-1-1846 Clonmel Paper.

On the night of Sunday last a most atrocious, wanton, and diabolical murder was perpetrated in the vicinity of Woodroffe, in this County. The victim was a man of the name of Patrick Crotty. He was a servant to a man named Thomas Fennessy, and was shot through the left side of his chest, the ball coming out through his hip. The body was discovered in Hennessy's yard. An inquest was held on Monday before Mr. William Ryan, Coroner, assisted by Mr. Samuel Perry, justice of the peace, Captain Plunkett, county inspector, and Mr. C. Brew, sub inspector of the district. After a minutes investigation a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person or persons unknown was returned. We understand two persons have been committed, charged with the perpetration

of this heinous crime. Lest the ends of justice may be frustrated in any sense, we decline for the present entering into a more lengthened detail upon the painful subject.

24-7-1837-Tipperary Constitution.

At the Tipperary assizes on Tuesday, Patrick Carroll, William Carroll, Martin Shanahan, James Carroll, and Edward Cane, were given in charge for the wilful murder of John Lanigan, at Fishmoyne, on the 14th of Feb. last. Several witnesses were in this case examined for the crown, and the jury, after having retired for about a half an hour brought in a verdict of guilty against all prisoners but William Carroll, whom they acquitted.

The four unfortunate men convicted were sentenced to be hanged.

James Cormick was given in charge for the wilful murder of Thomas Ryan at Lagginstown, in Dec. last. The jury retired about 2 O'Clock, and at 5'15 returned a verdict of guilty. The Chief Justice passed an awful sentence of the law, but did not name the day of execution.

Denis Hogan was indicted for robbing the dwelling 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 the murderous 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 manslaughter.

24-10-1848

Murderous attack in Clonmel.

A letter from Clonmel, published in a morning paper, says:-

“In one of my letters from Clonmel, I sent an account of an attempt at murder made in the street here a few nights ago. I am now able to send you the particulars. In the month of July a woman named Margaret Walsh eloped from Clonmel with a man named Patrick Doran, a boat hawler from Carrick-on-Suir, taking with her the proceeds of the sale of five pigs and several articles, the property of her brother, who followed the fugitives to Dublin, and succeeded in having them arrested there, previous to their embarkation for Liverpool. Doran, when arrested had on him a pair of Walsh's stockings. The police magistrates forwarded the parties for trial to Clonmel, and on Wednesday they were arraigned before Mr. Sergeant Howley. The prosecutor did not press his charge, not wishing to punish his sister, consequently they were both acquitted. On that night, about the hour of 9 O'clock, Walsh who was on the watch for Doran, met him in Bagwell Street, and plunged a knife into him, in the region of the heart, inflicting a dangerous wound, from which he bled profusely. The unfortunate man fell almost lifeless, and Doctor Prosser, who was in immediate attendance, rendered every aid in stopping the effusion of blood. The mayor and Mr. Ryan. R.M. were promptly on the spot, and having issued their warrant, the assassin was forthwith arrested, and now lies in Clonmel Gaol. Doran was conveyed to the surgical hospital, where he continues in a dangerous state.

Tipperary Free Press 25-11-1828

Nenagh Petit Sessions Nov. 13th.

On last Thursday, Maurice O'Connor, a Roman Catholic Policeman, at Borrisokane station, attended to answer complaints made against him by Chief Constable Lambert, and Mr. Lambert attended to answer complaints made against him by Mr. O'Connor. It appears that O'Connor felt himself harassed by distressing duties put upon him, for what cause he did not know, and memorialled the Lord Lieutenant for inquiry, which was granted; the inquiry was put off from last Thursday to this day, when the Bench was required to go to the bed side of O'Connor and receive his informations against four of the police, who were returning with him to the station in Borrisokane, on Thursday evening last, when they insulted him as a Kerry Papist, knocked him down, kicked him and stabbed him. Major Carter and another magistrate repaired to the house in which O'Connor was confined to his bed, and having taken his informations, had the four policemen committed. An inquiry is to be entered into against Mr. Lambert. I found it difficult to get any information on the progress of these police fracas, as the magistrated discussed them in their private chamber.

26-10-1835 Clonmel Advertiser.

On the evening of the 10th last on the road between Mullinahone and Callan, a confidential man of the name of John Shea, in the employment of Matthew Hughes, Esq., of Ballyrichard, was attacked by two unknown ruffians from inside a ditch, who beat him to a savage degree, inflicting several cuts on his head and a fractured skull, of which he died on Monday night, the 12th inst. An inquest was held on the body by Mr. Hill Coroner, and the Rev. William Bryan, Parish Priest, and a verdict returned "That the deceased came by his death in consequence of having received several cuts on his head and a fractured skull, by some malicious persons as of yet unknown". Shea was a man of upright and temperate character, and had been in the employment of Mr. Hughes for the last 20 years. The only cause assigned for this murder is, that by his attention to his master's business he made himself obnoxious to some individuals. Shea is the eight person who has lost his life within these nine years between Mullinahone and Callan, a distance of only four miles, five out of that number been barbarously murdered.

27-10-1860 Letter to Newspaper.

Ireland in the last Century. William Armstrong, of Killea, near Lloydsboro, in the County of Tipperary, told me he well recollects his father, who, at his death, had attained the advanced age of 87 years, telling him that, in his early days, so sparse was the population in the locality in which he resided, that it was usual when a death took place in the neighbourhood to light a fire at nightfall on the nearest eminence, to notify the occurrence to those living at a distance, and that their attendance would be required to convey the corpse to the grave.

James Butler,
19, Northumberland Street.

18-3-1833 Clonmel Herald

County of Tipperary Calendar-Spring Assizes.

Murder 35

Accessory to murder 4

Assault with intent of murder 1

Cutting and maiming cattle 1
 Rape 2
 Housebreaking 1
 Robbing of the person 5
 Sheep stealing 5
 Pig stealing 2
 Mail robbing 2
 Unlawful oath 5
 Possession of stolen goods 3
 Horse stealing 2
 Robbery of arms 6
 Bigamy 1
 House robbery 16
 Escaping from the Bridewell 1
 Larceny in shop 1
 Larceny in house 6
 Felonious assault 6
 Vagrancy 1
 Appearing in arms 1
 Passing Base Coin 1
 Waylaying and greivous injury 2
 Attacking houses and firing shots 4
 Sacrilege 1
 Abduction 1
 Forcible Possession 1
 Turning up Land 1
 Perjury 1
 Embezzlement 1
 Total 120.
 Three murders.

In our last we gave account of the riotous and outrageous conduct of the people on Wed. last at the steeplechase, at Turtola outside Thurles. Three men, two of them being of the name of Ryan were on their way home waylaid, and at the back of Mr. Langley's Orchard, at Archerstown, set on so violently that the two men of the name of Ryan were killed, and the other so savagely beaten, he has since died. One of the Ryans was from Kyle, his skull dreadfully fractured. The bodies were found in a ditch, outside the orchard already alluded to.

It was remarked by the gentleman who intended to have joined the steeplechase on Wed. that the country people had pistols under their great-coats; and when the latter appeared to wish to provoke a fray by throwing stones the former prudently gave up their sport and returned home.

30-1-1843 Tipperary Constitution.

On Tuesday evening a party of 12 armed men proceeded to the lands of Ballysheehan, near Clogheen, for the purpose of obtaining possession of some decrees which had been

got by a Kerryman for money due to him. He lodged in a house near two others; the party placed sentinels at these houses, the owner of one of them, named Slattery, a respectable man, came out of his house, hearing that armed men were in his yard, he was immediately shot, and died in the arms of his wife. The Kerryman, was of course, robbed of his decrees, valued at 150/. Here an inoffensive man absolutely murdered, and his seven children left fatherless, because he looked out of his own house.

This is bad enough, God knows, but when we look back for a few days, and find that a man named Rody Minaghan, was killed at Lenah, near Nenagh, by a man named Burke, because their children had quarrelled about a blackbird they had caught, and we find, also, that in Nenagh, on Wednesday week, some boys, about 12 years old, quarrelled at football, and one of them, named Clarke, ran off and fetched a long knife or farmer's whittle, and stabbed another boy, named Flannery, most severely, and wounded another also, and that a brother of this Clarke split the skull of another of the Flannery's, we must say that we reflect with horror on the savage and bloody disposition of both the young and old of our lower classes.

30-1-1843

Brutal Assault.

On Sunday evening last, the 22nd inst, about the hour of 7 O'Clock, five men with their faces disguised, and three of whom who were armed with guns and pistols, entered the dwelling house of a man named John Quinn, at Ballagh, in the County of Tipperary. On entering the house, one of the ruffians asked Quinn his name. He replied, and the fellow immediately knocked him prostrate on the floor, inflicting a grievous wound on the side of his head. Quinn's wife and son who were sitting round the fire, came to the poor man's assistance, when the other miscreants felled them to the floor with their guns and bruised them severely. They then placed Quinn on his knees and swore him to quit his master's service. One of the ruffians asked him "for the attorney's authority he had for seizing on the tenants". Quinn replied by saying, he had given it to Mr. Lloyd, his master, when one of the other Rockites struck him a violent blow of his gun on the jaw, which broke his jaw bone, saying at the same time, "that he would not allow any person to seize for rent", and that the man who should come in his (Quinn's) place should seize upon any person, he may bring his coffin with him. The ruffians then left the house. Quinn, his wife and son are confined to bed, and are in a very weak state. On the same night, in the same townland, and it is supposed, by the same party, a Rockite notice of an inflammatory nature was posted on the door of the dwelling house of a small farmer, who resides within a short distance of Quinn's, threatening that person with instant death if he attempted to have any dealings whatsoever with Mr. Lloyd. A coffin appeared at the bottom of the notice.