

Tipperary News Items.

1-1-1830 Tipperary Free Press.

The parishioners of Greystown offer the public tribute of their grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. Wm. Banner, Rector of Bansha, for the kind and generous manner in which he has met and acceded to their proposals under the Tithe Composition Act. The public will appreciate the benevolent feelings which have actuated this excellent clergyman, when it is stated, that a well known proctor had proposed to pay 260? Per annum for the tithes of this Parish, and that the Rev. Gentleman has preferred, in lieu thereof, the offer of the parishioners amounting to 200?. Annually. If such a noble example were followed, Tipperary would not be disgraced by the commission of outrages, which are frequently caused by the severe exaction of Tithes.

1-2-1889 The Special Commission.

Royal Courts of Justice.

Before the Right Honourable Sir. James Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice A.L.Smith, Commissioners.

The special commission held their 42nd sitting today at 10'30 in the No. 1 Probate Court of the Royal Courts of Justice.

The Counsel representing the Times are the Attorney-General, (Sir R. Webster, Q.C) ., Sir H. James, Q.C. Mr. Murphy, Q.C. and Mr. W. Graham, of the English Bar, and Mr. John Atkinson, Q.C. and Mr. Ronan of the Irish Bar.

Mr. Parnell is represented by Sir. C. Russell, Q.C. and Mr. Asquith; Mr. Dillon, Mr. E. Harrington, and other members of the parliament against whom charges and allegations have been brought by Mr. R.T.Reid, Q.C. and Mr. A. Russell, of the English Bar, and Mr. T. Barrington of the Irish Bar, and the remaining members of Parliament by Mr.F.Lockwood. Q.C. , Mr. Lionel Hart, and Mr. A. O'Connor. Mr. Hammond, solicitor represents Mr. Chance. Mr. Biggar, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. T. Healy appear in person. (I'm only transcribing the Tipperary extracts. Where branches etc are mentioned it's the National Land League.)

Sir C. Russell;-What is the North Tipperary case?-It is the case of a man named Fanning, a Poor Law Guardian who took a farm from which someone was evicted;-A surrendered farm. William Fanning of Loughmore, a Poor Law Guardian, took on March 25th 1885, a farm which Richard Crambie had surrendered in 1882. There was a meeting of the Loughmore Branch on the Tuesday previous to April 4th, 1885, as reported in the Tipperary Leader of April 4th at which Fanning was expelled. On April 6th a threatening letter was sent to him. A public meeting was held in Loughmore on April 18th, at which Fanning was personally condemned and strongly denounced. A public meeting was held on April 26th at Loughmore, at which Fanning was mentioned in intimidatory language. On July 5th Fanning was hooted and groaned at. At Petty Sessions three people were fined for hooting at him. On Oct. 29th Fanning's son was assaulted, and stunned by a blow from an unknown assailant. On Sept. 2nd Pat Maher was sentenced to two months prison and bound to the peace for 12 months for assaulting Fanning's escort. Fanning surrendered the farm on November 12th, 1885, and the boycotting and outrages ceased. The Attorney-General-When did Fanning take the farm?-March 25th 1885.

Sir C. Russell.-And surrendered it in November 1885.

The Court adjourned for Lunch.

On its reassembling,

Sir C. Russell.-We have got down to November 12th, 1885 and then he surrendered, and that is the end of the story?, Yes.

Then let me summarize the case, Fanning, Poor Law Guardian, and Land Leaguer, takes a farm in 1885, that had been surrendered in 1882. On April 18th he is expelled from the League. On April 6th a letter is sent, on April 26th there is a meeting condemning him; in July he was hooted, and on Oct. 29th. his son had a stone thrown at him by some persons unknown.

The Attorney General;-I think his son was stunned by a blow from some unknown person.

Sir. C. Russell;-Oh, I thought the word was stone. In November he surrendered the farm. Is that the whole case?-Yes.

Let me have the whole of the papers, please, including the precis. (Documents handed to Sir. C. Russell.)

Sir. C. Russell here read an extract from the Tipperary Leader April 18th 1885.

Father O'Keane. P.P. speaking at a meeting, said;-Any farmer who goes behind the back of another, or transgresses the rules of the League in any form, should be condemned. In this Parish the most greivous offence against the league was committed by William Fanning. He was expelled from the League, and his subscription returned to him, and Mr. Fanning, would find out yet that the money would not fructify," I do not find anything more until I come to the speech of Mr. Robert Nolan, who asked?;- "How do you treat this Land Grabber?. Well you are not to strike him. Don't strike, but boycott him; Avoid him, let no person go near him, no person speak to him. Let the earth be to him, a Sahara. Let him wander about unknown, unnoticed. Let him be obliged to exclaim with Crusoe-

"O Solitude! Where are the charms,
That sages have seen in my face,
Better dwell in the midst of alarms
Then reign in this horrible place".

The Attorney General-Mr Lords, in the Tipperary Leader of the same date is reported a speech by Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., and there are further references by other speakers to Fanning. Mr. David Sheehy said this-"He wished not only the members of the Branch, but the people in general would consider some of the surroundings of the case to which the first resolution referred. In the first place as to its effect on the great national organization, when we reflect on the position this man Fanning held in their branch of that organization, we must conclude that he relied on that position as his safeguard. He thought that as a committee man, giving a subscription of a £1, and posing there as a patriot, his crime would be lightly regarded. Why, his pretences, hypocrisy, and pure conceit, aggravate the heinousness of his traitorism. Out upon his £1 note, out upon the mean estimate (made from his own heart) of the people's purpose; out upon the vile calculations to be sheltered in his sin for those unworthy reasons. Another matter in the surroundings of the case is the Crimes Act. Did he calculate on the force and terror of the law for immunity from public condemnation. We fear no Crimes Act, for we mean to keep our hands stainless. Outrage is no remedy. Violence from the people would but help

the enemy and strengthen the grabber's position. We do not want to sully our hands by contact with him or his. We abhor, despise, and loathe the brazen Land Grabber; so will we give the breath of the flags in the street, and the road in the country to Billy Fanning, with his smug face, his hungry eyes, and his big coat. And so will he be despised and shunned till sorrow has eaten into his heart, till the salt tears has furrowed his hard visage, or till, sickened by the shame of his sin, he makes public atonement and purges his thievish maw of his prey. Falsehood is also a weapon of the wrongdoer, and Billy of Clondoty, I hear, is using it to palliate his crime. He pretends his case is not a grabbing case, because he says Mr. Cambie gave up the farm. Mr. Cambie did nothing of the kind. He bid for the farm £130-The poor law valuation-when it was sold at Nenagh. But he would not bid a rack rent. "Mr. Cambie;-I was in treaty for the farm when Fanning grabbed it."

"I now beg to second the resolutions"-

The resolutions was this, my Lords;-

That W. Fanning. P.L.G., by his land grabbing has basely violated a vital principle of the League and decree of the county convention; that he is therefore, an arrant traitor to the tenant interest, and an effective tool of Landlord oppression and exaction in the country; and that we are glad and proud the wretched and shameless renegade has been expelled from our ranks.

Sir. C. Russell-What is the next case?. Edward Tobin; boycotting and intimidation, South Tipperary. Edward Tobin, car-owner and farmer, residing at Clonmel, after managing and evicted and boycotted farm for the Landlord, subsequently took two evicted farms on Nov. 1st. 1887, entering into possession on January 20th 1888. He was referred to at the Fethard Branch of the National League, published in the Tipperay Nationalist of March 14th 1888. He was also referred to at the Powerstown and Lisronagh branch, published in the Tipperary Nationalist of November 21st 1888. In addition to the extracts from the paper an indoor meeting of the Powerstown and Lisronagh branches was held on June 20th at Rathronan Mills, at which a man named James Shea appeared and apologized for having bought cattle from Tobin. At a fair in Clonmel on November 5th, Tobins cattle were boycotted. I would rather not refer to the case, as a member of parliament and some others are to be tried for it; it is pending. I mention that case as a very serious one for a man in his position.

Sir. C. Russell;-They are all serious-Some of them more or less so; This man was a car driver and lost his business.

On the 12th July 1885, the action of Valentine Ryan was brought before the Cappawhite Branch of the League. He has been boycotted and a serious outrage has happened. On July 20th 1885 a threatening notice was found near Chadville, calling on the people to boycott him. On December 30th 1885 he received a threatening letter; On Jan. 7th 1886 a notice was posted up threatening any one who should take his dairy, and he is now obliged to send the milk to Dublin by train, and his men have to be protected on their way to and from the junction. On Jan. 16th 1888 he was fired at in his own house, and is now under protection.

There was a prosecution, was there not, in connection with Mr. Ryan's case?-yes, for that firing.

Were you present?-No; but I know the circumstance of the case.

Do you remember before whom it was tried?-Before Judge O'Brien, I think.

Did he make any observations about the evidence of this gentleman?-I was not present at the trial.

Was there any conviction in the case?-No, the man was acquitted. I think I know to what you refer; there was a man arrested by the police, who was tried for the outrage; Mr. Ryan did not identify him at the time, but subsequently identified him, and I believe the Judge remarked that he could not expect the jury to do what Mr. Ryan could not do in the first instance.

Was there any more; did he not say—

The Attorney General – I submit that the witness has said that he was not present, he has told what he knows, and my learned friend is not entitled to put anything further to him with regard to what he does not know.

Sir C. Russell—What he said is part of what he knows.

Witness—No, all.

Sir C. Russell—Very well. Now with reference to this milk grievance, was not Mr. Ryan in the habit of selling his milk in Dublin?—I believe not before that. I know he could not sell it where he was. Is it not a fact that in all that part of the country, it is quite an ordinary thing to send milk to Dublin?. I do not know, but I believe it is. This gentleman also has a farm in another County. I know that his men had to have police protection going to a distant station.

Now with regard to the action of the League at Cappawhite on the 12th July 1885 with regard to Mr. Ryan I will read the report of the meeting.

Rev. J.R.Crowe C.C. presiding.

300 members present.

“It was stated by a member present that several persons (not members) attend our meetings, circulate false reports, and thereby cause disunion. It was resolved that only members be admitted to meeting in future.

“The heartless eviction of the Widow Ryan, Ballykireon, by Valentine Ryan, J.P. Chadville, was reported. Lawrence Hogan, defended the action of Mr. Ryan, on the grounds that there were several years rent due, together with costs. George Ryan, son to the evicted widow, denied that there was so much rent due as stated by Hogan. To end the discussion, the Rev. Chairman asked Hogan if he was authorized to make terms with Mrs. Ryan. He stated he was, and produced a letter (not read) to that effect, agreed to accept £1 in satisfaction of rent due, and to give two years for payment of £2 costs. The Rev. Chairman whose purse is always open to the wants of the distressed, handed George Ryan £1 to hand to Lawrence Hogan, who promised to admit Mrs Ryan to her holding the next day.

That seems to be the only part that refers to Mr. Ryan?—It shows that the matter was under discussion. The “heartless eviction” was referred to, and the man was cried down who defended him.

I do not see that in the report. Was this Hogan in the employment of Mr. Ryan.

The President—Had he taken the place?

Sir. C. Russell—No, my Lord, no one had taken the place.

Cross examination continued—Now, Captain Slacke, I do not know whether it is part of your business to inform yourself about the circumstances of evictions, whether they are harsh or not?—Every eviction is reported, and I should enquire into the circumstances of each one.

Did you enquire into the circumstances of Mr. Ryan's relations with his tenants generally?—Yes, I did.

I have a page here which shows his rents were raised in 1871.—That part would not come before me, I have nothing to do with matters connected with the Land Courts. I may tell you Mr. Ryan has the name of being a hard Landlord, but I cannot tell you all the particulars.

Now tell me when you spoke of his being fired at in 1888 you seemed to connect that with something the League did in 1885?—Because I know of the resolution passed, and that he was obnoxious to the League and was obliged to have protection—It culminated in that manner.

He has the name of being a hard Landlord—Yes.

The rents were raised in 1855, but there has been some reductions, I will read-- £34 reduced to £26, £32 to £25, £21 to £19, £28 to £21, Those are pretty good reductions. Now what is the next case?

The next case is that of Richard Mitchell.

1-2-1889 The Special Commission.

Contd.

Richard Mitchell. On June 11th 1880, several tenants on the property of R. Hunt, near Drangan, were evicted for non payment of rent, and the farms remained vacant until 1884. In 1884 Richard Mitchell, from Carlow took the grazing, and was at once boycotted. He has since taken other evicted farms in the neighbourhood, and still remains boycotted and under police protection. On the 11th May 1884 a meeting of the National League was held at Drangan, where Mr. Davitt told the people to keep a watchful and jealous eye upon the greatest curse that could afflict them—Land grabbing—and advised them to continue to stamp it out. At a league meeting in Fethard Mr. Thomas Mayne, M.P. told the people to look upon a Land Grabber as a man who had forfeited his right to a home within the Country. In October 1885, the Rev. Mr. Ryan denounced land grabbers as persons to be avoided like men with leprosy or cholera. On the 17th October, 1885, a plough and harness and hay were taken from the evicted farm, for which £26 compensation was awarded at the Clonmel assizes on March 16th 1886. On the 4th April a cow was killed, and on Feb 16th 1887 £18 compensation was awarded for it. On Feb. 16th 1887 a bullock was killed, and £7.10. was awarded for it at the following assizes. This man was rigorously boycotted, and at the Mullinahone Petty Sessions, in December 1887, three shopkeepers were prosecuted for conspiring to boycott Mitchell's son, and were sentenced to 6 weeks imprisonment. That is the whole of Mitchell's case.

Then I may take it that neither Mr. Mayne, M.P. nor Mr. Davitt, in the speeches they made in 1884, nor the Rev. Mr. Ryan in 1885, named this particular person Mitchell?—No, but they referred to Land Grabbing.

You know that denunciation of land-grabbing was very common, and that there was a strong feeling in the Country about it?—Yes.

Well, with regard to this case of Mitchell's, may I take it that the whole story is this—

grazing of the land taken in 1884; speeches by Mr. Davitt and Mr. Mayne, May 1884, Rev. Mr. Ryan in 1885; plough and harness and cow killed, and £18 compensation, Feb. 1887, bullock killed, and £7.10 paid, Is that the whole story?—and the boycotting.

Who were these people who were prosecuted?—they were shopkeepers;—I do not remember their names.

It has been suggested to me—Ido not know if this is correct—that you instructed the police to write to Mitchell to get him to apply to particular tradesmen in order to found a prosecution?—I instructed a Police man to accompany him, and I think to write to him. I certainly instructed a Policeman man to go down with him to find out whether he was boycotted or not, and I found he was.

Where do these people live?—In Drangan

They were not the only people who could supply the goods?—they were directed to go to all the shops. It is a small village. Were these not particular shopkeepers who it was thought would refuse?—No, they were told to go to all; and I believe, as a matter of fact, they did go to all.

But had Mitchell complained, or was it you who directed the police to go?—Mitchell complained to me personally that he was boycotted and could not get anything in Drangan, and then I send a policeman with him with the view of finding out whether it was the case or not. And to get him provisions. He was actually starving.

Did he look like a starving man?—it is some time ago and I cannot recollect.

Was it a common thing to send a policeman down to see whether they would refuse or not, in order to get up a prosecution?—the shopkeepers were in the habit of saying they had no bread for sale, and to test the case they asked for something exposed for sale, and it was found they would not sell anything. Did you nominate the Magistrates who tried this case?—I should think I did.

And it was upon this particular refusal to supply to this policeman that the prosecution was based?—To supply to Mitchell, who was accompanied by this policeman.

What was the sentence?—There were several prosecutions. In the case in question they were sentenced to six weeks in prison. Two of the defendants appealed, but the sentences were confirmed by the County Court Judge at the Clonmel Quarter Sessions.

Well, what is the next case?—the next case is that of John Hayden, On the 16th August 1882, Robert Bradshaw evicted Thomas Ryan for the non payment of rent, and the farm came into Bradshaw's hands and remained so until June 1884. This is the same neighbourhood as Mitchell's and the National League was very active in Drangan at that time, and at a meeting on the 11th May 1884, Mr. Davitt used the words previously referred to about keeping a watchful eye on the Land-Grabber. Bradshaw owed a man named Hayden some money, but having none to pay, handed him over the evicted farm instead, in June, 1884. On the 30th June three shots were fired into Hayden's house to intimidate him, in consequence of his having taken the evicted farm.

What is the next case?—The next case is from South Tipperary—that of John Barnes living near Carrick-on-Suir. He sold the interest of some farms to the tenants, which did not meet with the approbation of the National League. At the Grangemuckler branch (reported in the Tipperary Nationalist of Jan 11th 1888) the matter was brought before the league. A meeting was held in the immediate neighbourhood, on Sept. 30th, 188, when

strong language was used against the Landlords. On Oct. 22nd a rick of hay belonging to Barnes was destroyed maliciously by fire. He was rewarded £80 as compensation at presentment sessions. On July 5th 1886, 300 acres of heath belonging to his brother Patrick Barnes had been burnt.

Sir C. Russell—Well, you have heard of such things as that happening accidentally.—What is the next step in the story?—A branch of the league sent a letter to another branch calling upon it to boycott Thomas Barnes for grinding wheat for his brother. Thomas Barnes apologized to the League.

What is the next case?—That, of Mrs. Murray, in South Tipperary. She used to live in Scotland, but she held property near Mullinahone. She evicted some tenants in 1882 and 1883. In the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, the property was looked after by her daughter, now Mrs Hayden. After the evictions in 1883 she was boycotted, and could not get provisions. At the Grangemucklagh branch of the league on Aug. 15th 1885, a party came before the committee accused of providing Mrs. Hayden, and her emergency gang with provisions. On Dec. 26th 1885, eight head of cattle disappeared from Mrs. Murray's farm. On July 29th 1887, the bones of the animals were found buried in a field a short distance from the place from which they had originally taken. Mrs. Murray obtained £70 as compensation. Before the disappearance of the cattle, a colt was found dead upon her farm, and on April 17th 1884, one of her heifers was found dead in a field, and she obtained £6 compensation. On Aug. 14th 1887, a party of men attacked the house of a caretaker on an evicted farm, and the windows were broken. The boycotting of Mrs Murray continued. Her daughters husband assisted her in the management of the farm. The matter was brought before the Mullinahone branch of the League. Then the only thing in the shape of denunciation by the League or of encouragement to boycotting to which you can point is in connection with the Grangemucklagh branch meeting on Aug. 15th 1885?—Yes: but there were other meetings to which I can refer as showing the action of the league. But, before the outrages, the meeting in August, 1885 is the only one to which you can point?—that is the only public thing, but it must be borne in mind that when Mrs. Murray's daughter came over to take care of the place she had to have personal police protection. Have you in this precis any suggestion of any action by the League not public before the outrages?—No.

What is the next case?—The next one is of simple boycotting.

I will not trouble you about that.—There is a long speech to read.

Irish Paper. 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.

1-5-1848 From the Tipperary Vindicator.

At length, thank Heaven, Ireland is aroused. The energies of this old Irish nation are at

last awakened-the ardent hopes and fond aspirations of the people are soon to be realised by the achievement of that constitutional freedom for which we have so long and so determinedly toiled.

Another year must not pass before we shall have gained for Ireland a national parliament, presiding over national institutions-infusing new life and vigour into the national energies, and basing its strength on the policy of Ireland for the Irish. From a series of events, unparalleled in the history of the world, a great crisis has come upon us. To the exigencies of the hour we trust and believe Irishmen will be found equal. This is no time for the Whigs to be hypocritically prating of augmented “franchises”, increased “representatives”, convenient “polling booths”. etc, etc,. But this is a time for Ireland to work out with a fearless and bold resolve, the entire emancipation of this, our beloved country, from the machinations by which Whiggism has beset it. To the task, then-let us set ourselves in right earnest.

Amongst all the projects which have been placed before the public mind, we confess we see but one which can save the country from the imminent perils by which it is menaced. Young and enthusiastic men have adopted a policy upon which, now that we are gagged by “law”, we can, of course, offer no opinion. But our “rulers” have adopted measures, which, notwithstanding the aforesaid “law”, we must denounce as traitorous to the Kingdom.--We are firmly resolved to bring the present ministry, and every other ministry that will not concede the rights of Ireland, to a sense of what public opinion pronounces in their regard. No matter what courses others may adopt, we still cling to the great teachings of our departed Leader, constitutional efforts for freedom, at the same time we are thoroughly convinced that these exertions must be characterised by a steady, resolute, and unwavering determination.

As the advocate of moral means alone for the attainment of our objects, we at once declare that this national council appears to our judgement as the only legal means by which this Kingdom can be raised up to the high and proud position which God and nature intended she should enjoy. To save this land from civil war-which otherwise we tremble to think is inevitable--we counsel this great national movement.

The recent effort of Lord John Russell to intimidate the people by declaring, that whilst life was left him he would resist the Repeal of the Union, has for ever annihilated any hope of obtaining justice -viz., Repeal from the English parliament. To the Queen of Ireland we are about appealing- but after all the great hope of Ireland is the Irishmen themselves.

Let Irishmen of all creeds, classes, and sections--Protestants, Catholic, and Presbyterian--Young and Old Ireland--meet together, and resolve what is to be done for the salvation of our native land. Let them meet within the limits of our constitution--beyond the powers of the law, but let them meet resolved that Ireland must have her rights. Let these Irish Gentlemen meet in Dublin, or in Kilkenny, or in Limerick--not as delegates or representatives, (that might be “illegal”), but in the words of O’Connell, “merely happening to come together by accident”.

We are glad that the Repeal Association has taken steps for having this project carried into practical operation. We understand it can be accomplished without any violation of the law. But the mere possibility of a prosecution should be no justification for abandoning the movement. By the state trials the legality of the association was itself

demonstrated, should the government attempt a prosecution they will, we feel convinced, succeed in establishing the legality of the national assembly. Here, then, is a great national effort in which all Irishmen can combine. May God prosper it.

Clonmel July the 25th. 1-8-1826

Mary Cassidy pleaded guilty to a theft, which she said she committed with the hope of being transported to Botany Bay, and of joining her husband whom that fate was assigned last year.

“Oh my Lord” said she “I will submit, I am guilty”, if you let me bring my poor children to my husband. I have two poor creatures, my Lord, and we want to follow their father. It was for that we stole. We have neither a bit nor a sup. Nor can we get it from out kith and kin. Send us to my husband, My Lord, or if you do not, I will submit to your gracious mercy in any way.

M. Fitzgerald was indicted for stealing a cloak.

Mary Bowler swore that she saw the prisoner leaving her house with the cloak hanging under his arm. On being pressed to identify him, she exclaimed: “O Hone”, I am 30 years in Clonmel in a dealing way, and was never brought to this place afore, and tis myself that am sorry that I have the bad luck. Oh I wisha.

Might the man have taken it by mistake. Oh I wisha he might.

Did you ever take a cloak yourself by mistake. Oh wisha I did.

Chief Baron-Did you ever take a pair of breeches by mistake-my good woman?. –Oh Wisha, lifting up her hands in astonishment at the question.

Did you run after the thief- run, indeed, it was my linen.

Verdict-Guilty.

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.

1-10-1828 From the Clonmel Herald.

Thousands upon thousands of Ribandmen congregated in this town (Clonmel) in Tipperary, and in Fethard, on Sunday last. Several came here from Clogheen, well mounted, and under the command of an ostler belonging to the innkeeper of Clogheen. The party belonging to this town was commanded by Con. O'Neill, whose former acquaintance with Mary Kelly, the prosecutor of the murderers of the Sheas, enabled him to swear that she was not able to know the difference between turkey and hen eggs. When the Clogheen party arrived at the turnpike at Marlfield, their commander informed the keeper of the gate that Mr. Grubb, of Clogheen, would pay for all the horsemen; a horse or two of Mr. Grubb's, were seen on this interesting occasion. As they passed a Protestant Clergyman, who was on his way to his Church, they hissed him to such a degree that he became quite alarmed for his safety. The Clonmel flag, which measured 8 feet by 11 feet, exhibited a daub, representing his Majesty offering Emancipation to O'Connell, who was represented by another daub on the same flag; having, also, the words "Peace to men of good-will"--good will, we suppose to be the Liberator's cause; on the reverse was a harp without a crown. He was represented on a lesser flag as trampling under foot Emancipation, fettered with the wings proposed by himself in 1825, over the daub representative of O'Connell, were the words "God save the King". Mr. O'Connell's band so called, attended. On Market Hill, outside Fethard, the concourse was immense; one of our venerable Judges happened to be in the neighbourhood, and had the curiosity, or some better motive, to ride up to see them.

A few, under the command of one Meara, a Publican, and a process server of the name of Quinlan, marched from Cashel, to join the forces in Tipperary. As they rode of they met the funeral of a man of the name of Woodlock, who the preceding Sunday, attended the meeting in Killenaule, mounted on a horse belonging to Mr. Richard Phillips, which he took without permission, off the lands of Lagganstown, near which the deceased had resided; the horse, however, had more regard for the Sabbath than his rider, and, to show his displeasure, gave him so violent a fall that he died on the following Friday. In the course of the day, a man from Donisokeigh, having issued from one of the Public Houses in Cashel in rather too talkative a mood, was seized by two fellows of the name of Healy and Ryan, who took him to one of the pumps, and pumped him well, to the great danger of his life, several in this town, too, underwent the same punishment. Patrols, selected from the Riband men in all these towns, paraded the streets in the night, for the purpose of keeping the streets quiet.

In this town (Clonmel) the military and police were so judiciously placed that, on the slightest affray, or attack on the loyal, who are kept in constant dread of their lives by such exhibitions of Roman Catholic strength and excitement, they were ready to afford more than sufficient security. No injury occurred, though several evinced their willingness of mind to perform any crusade pointed out to them, by shouting out they had the overhand of the Sassenachs, and they would keep it.

In Cahir, several had their lives endangered by being ducked in the river, to which they

were drawn by means of ropes---One unfortunate man, who cried out that he cared neither for O'Connell, nor for Mr. Baker, nor for the Fennels, was ducked till he begged pardon for speaking so disrespectfully of Mr. O'Connell.

By direction of the Rev. Mr. Flannery P.P. his curate in this town lectured the people severely on these proceedings, and warmly cautioned them against a repetition of them, several of his hearers, however, said he went to far, now that the Almighty was on their side; but no wonder, they added, as he receives 50/. A year from the Government, as Chaplain to the Gaol.

On Sunday night last a number of men entered the house of a poor man, of the name of Brien, who lives at Kiln, in the suburbs of Cashel, next to the rock, and beat him so savagely with stones, his skull is fractured; he was taken next morning to the infirmary, where he lies with very little hope of recovery. They also beat two boys who happened to be in the house at the time.

Last week the house of Terence Byrne, near Thurles, was set on fire and totally consumed. The furniture of the house, the wearing apparel of the inmates, and a large quantity of wheat, shared the same fate. The family most narrowly escaped with their lives. This man had been selected as a victim by the Liberators of the County, because he was concerned in a prosecution.

About 12 O'clock on last Monday night some of the conspirators, who assemble every night in the streets of Cashel, flung a large stone with dreadful violence at Mr. Upton's door and broke a window over it.

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 discomfited 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.

2-4-1879 Tipperary Newspaper

Tipperary Union--The following are the elected guardians of this union for the ensuing year.

Michael Cleary, for Ballycarron,

William Dwyer, for Ballygriffin,

Patrick Mainane, for Ballykisteen,

William Finnan, for Bruis.

Martin Dwyer, for Bansha,

Michael Ryan, for Cappah,

Michael Fahey, for Clonbeg,

Timothy Ryan, for Cullen,

Thomas D. O'Ryan, for Cunahan.

Jeremiah Cross, for Donohil,

Thomas Crowe, for Dromuvad,

Morgan Banks for Emly,

E. O'Dwyer for Glengar.

Michael Hourigan, for Golden,

John Ryan, for Kilfeacle,

Thomas Gorman, for Kilaldriffe,

Jeremiah Ryan, for Kilmucklin.

John Mainane, for Lattin,

Charles William Massy, for Rathlynin,

Richard Daly, for Rodus.

Richard Condon, for Shronill.

Michael Ryan, for Sollyheadbeg.

John Hogan, for Templeniery,

James Cleary, for Thomastown.

J. Dwyer, Matthew Quinlivan, John O'Connor and Thomas Crosse, for Tipperary.

Patrick Walsh for Bilboa,

Michael O'Connel, for Doon South,

James O'Brien, for Grean,
Patrick Naves, (Hayes), for Oola,
Myles Ryan, Templehaden.

The new board met on Tuesday. John Massy, Esq. J.P. was elected chairman, Captain Charles Max.V.C. and Richard Condon, Esq deputy of the chairman.

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.

2-8-1850 Tipperary Vindicator.

Evictions in Tipperary.

Friday last the romantic locality of Cullohill, near Borrisoleigh, was the theatre of a most

soul harrowing scene.

This property has lately come into the possession of Mr. John Parker, of Ballycolliton, near Nenagh, and wishing to get rid of small holdings, and amalgamate farms, he issued an *habere*; and to carry out his intentions, was on this day accompanied by his brother, and his law agent, Mr. Daxon, of Nenagh. At 8'30 they appeared on the land with a gang of about 20 of the notorious levellers of Nenagh. About 9 O'Clock the worthy sub-inspector, Mr. Malone, with about 40 of his police from different stations was on the spot, and shortly afterwards the sub sheriff Mr. Going, on his way to open the commission in Nenagh, with deputy Mr. Gason, and his chief clerk, Mr. Burrows, also arrived. It was a truly awful sight. The poor rate collector, with his seal of office, and the county cess collector and his staff filled up the awful cavalcade. The place of rendezvous was Cullohill Cross, near Mr. Bourke's residence. Mr. Daxon, the law agent, with Mr. Burrows, the chief clerk, and the "Crowbar Brigade", with half the police, filed to the southern district of the ancient castle and levelled 14 houses, and turned the poor inmates out upon the highways. Messrs Parker, with Mr. Gason, and a party of police under the command of the sub inspector, took the northern district, directing their route towards a rick of turf, in hopes of discovering a nest of arms, but without success, and melancholy to behold, in a few hours 470 human beings were disposed from the town lands of Cullohill, Curragreen, Curraghkeal, Glanarisk, and the bog of Monkenan. Out of the above 470, 229 were readmitted as caretakers, the remaining 241 were left out under the clemency of the weather.

2-8-1993 From the Times.

Glenkeen.

To illustrate the fact that a not inconsiderable number of people in the lower stratum of society did not use hereditary surnames even as late as 1650, MacLysaght's Irish Families mentions a case where a witness signed himself James Mac Thomas, where there was evidence that this man's father was Thomas Mac Teige. In his "Surnames of Ireland" he calls those names ephemeral cognomina, these being names formed by prefixing Mac to a Christian name. A great many of these are to be found in the Ormond Deeds, especially those of the sixteenth century i.e. Mac Nicholas, Mac Phelim, Mac Rory, Mac Walter, and Mac Thomas. This latter, also rendered Fitz Thomas, was especially applicable to such well known families as the Fitzgeralds. The surname Thomas, of comparatively recent introduction, but now fairly numerous throughout Ireland was in some cases an abbreviation of the medieval Mac Thomas. Mac Thomas however was quite numerous when the 1659 Census was compiled, being amongst the principal Irish names in Cork City and two baronies of that County, in three baronies of County Kerry, two each in County Limerick and County Tipperary, and in six baronies of County Waterford. Not a single person of that name was listed as a Titulado, though the County Tipperary Civil Survey Book (1654) lists William Mac Thomas as sharing 74 acres with William Shanaghan of Glankeene. Now spelled Glenkeen this is the name of a town land and parish in County Tipperary, as well as towns lands in Mayo, Derry, Laois, Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and appears to be Gleann Caoin, "Pleasant Valley". It is not possible to say what percentage of those bearing the surname Thomas are in fact Mac Thomas. The 1814 Directory lists Thomases in Co. Wicklow, Carlow, Kildare, Laois and

Galway, though not a single Mac Thomas. "Owners of Land of one acre and upwards" (1876), lists Thomases (again no Mac Thomas) in the Leinster counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois and Wexford and also in Cork and Armagh. The largest landowner among them was Francis A. Thomas, Martinstown, Killinick, Co. Wexford, who had 494 acres in that County, as well as 39 acres in Carlow, and 1968 acres in Kilkenny.

In "Irish Family Names" Brian de Breffny writes of a rare Co. Cavan name in Irish Mac Thamhais, a name which is close to the translation of Thom(p)son as son of Thomas, which would be Mac Thomais or Mac Thomais in Irish.

Although we find no reference in either Mac Lysaght or Cottle's "The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames" to the surname Mac Comas or Mac Comish, we wonder if this is not the anglicised form of Mac Thomais. In the late 18th century Samuel M'Comas kept a tailoring establishment in Dame Street, and the 1836 Dublin Directory lists Samuel M'Comas, draper and merchant tailor at 2 Lower Abbey Street, with William M'Comas & Son, military and merchant tailors, at 51 Grafton Street and George Street, Kingstown. The 1850 Dublin Directory had M'Comases at Westmoreland Street, 46 Grafton Street, and Samuel at 2 Lower Abbey Street. Current telephone directories list two McComases and seven McComishes in the Dublin area, and 30 McComishes in the North of Ireland. Sometime in the 1520's Morina Eny ne Thomas (Mor Inion nic Thomais), widow, was killed by Edmund Toben Fitz Walter late of Modessel, and on the same day, said Edmund at Modessel raped one Graynee Iny Loyn (Grainne Inion Ui Laighin) single woman against her will. In the margin of this account next to Edmund's name was mortuus est. (MORTUUS EST. A return made by the sheriff, when the defendant is dead, as an excuse for not executing the writ.)

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.

2-11-1833

The Cashel Corporation-A Family Party.

Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, the Mayor of Cashel, and a son of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald of flogging celebrity, made the following disclosure in the course of his examination before the Commissioners, Messrs Hanna and King:--

The Board of Aldermen are the ruling body of the corporation; that board consists of the Mayor and Aldermen; the late Mr. Richard Pennefather had considerable influence in the appointment of Aldermen, witness thinks that no person would be elected an Alderman or Mayor, contrary to his wishes, witness never knew his recommendation of Aldermen refused.

Mr. O'Brien;-Mr. Commissioner, it will save a great deal of time, if you ask, was Mr. Richard Penne father the sole appointee of the Aldermen---it is a matter of public notoriety.

Mr. Hanna--Give me a list of the Aldermen.
Mr. Roe here handed in a list.

Mr. Hanna;-What relation are you to the late Mr. Pennefather.? I am his son-in-law; and if you are satisfied with that, the list of Aldermen, which is correct, and is now handed in, shows that all the Aldermen are of the Pennefather family.

Mr. Hanna;-Rev. John Pennefather;-is brother to the late Mr. Pennefather, and an Alderman also.

Mr. Hanna;-William Pennefather of Cork, is his brother also, and an Alderman.

Mr. Hanna;--Matthew Pennefather, is his son.

Mr. Hanna, William Pennefather of Lakefield, is his son.

Mr. Hanna, Ambrose Going is married to his daughter.

Mr. Hanna;- Owen Lloyd is married to another of his daughters.

Mr. Hanna;-William Lloyd, is his grandson.

Mr. Hanna;-Kingsmill Pennefather, is his nephew,

Mr. Hanna;-Nicholas Mansergh is his nephew.

Mr. Hanna;-Daniel Connor is his nephew.

Mr. Hanna;--Richard Connor is his nephew.

Mr. Hanna;--William Pennefather of Annesfort?. Second Cousin.?--his cousin, that's all I

can say, (Laughter).

Mr. Hanna;-Thomas Pennefather, Third cousin.

Mr. King;-except in Corporation matters, we don't go further than second cousins.
(Laughter).

Mr. Hanna;-Edward Pennefather, the same.

Mr. Hanna, Matthew Jacob, is first cousin to the late Mrs Pennefather.

Mr. Hanna;-Thomas Bourke, is married to his niece

Sir John Fitzgerald;--All the above mentioned are Aldermen, and are related, as above mentioned, to the said Richard Pennefather, now deceased. None of these persons, I think, were elected contrary to the wishes of the late Mr. Pennefather, or his son.

Mr. T. Pennefather--A great many of them were elected before his son had any influence. Witness believes that Mr. Matthew Pennefather possesses considerable influence in the corporation;-believes that the recorder is first cousin to the late Mr. Pennefather. Thomas Pennefather, Deputy Recorder is one of the Aldermen above mentioned. Matthew Pennefather is also one of the above mentioned.

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.

3-3-1838 County Tipperary Assizes.

A Quack.

John Ryan, a stupid looking very old man, who could not speak English, was placed at the bar, charged with having bled William Ryan to death, on the 18th June last, at Baronmore. Mr. Scott. Q.C., stated that the crown would not go on with this case, but for the hope that the result of the trial would be such as would warn many illiterate persons, whom, he understood, were going about the county in the practice of bleeding.

Daniel Ryan sworn--Deposed that the deceased was his brother; that the prisoner lived in his (witness's) house.

Mr. Scott--Do you recollect---

Witness---I'll tell your lordship all about it; the deceased man came to my house, and says

he to the prisoner, John, says he, the first turn you bled me you relieved me for 6 years. Counsel--The second turn he relieved him forever. (Laughter)

Witness---But now I'm very bad again, says he, pulling out a raiser (razor) (Laughter); here, John, says he, give me a couple of tips now (Laughter);, wid that, My Lord, he gev the raiser to the prisoner, and pulled out a bottle of whiskey (Loud Laughter), and filled a glass for himself; here goes, says he, for courage (Continued laughter); then the prisoner and meself took a glass a-piece (continued laughter); the prisoner then sthrapped the raiser, my lord, and says he to the deceased, William, say he, I'll only tip wan leg now, and thry that for a week (laughter); oh! Says the deceased, I'll be in bed for a week wid wan leg, so you may as well tip every leg I have (great laughter); so wid that, my lord, the deceased tuck off his stockins and settled himself with his back to a chair, and, says he to the prisoner, John, says he, if you tip me at all now, do it well and dhraw blood. So, my lord, the prisoner took the raiser, and gave the deceased tip, tip, tip, on wan leg, (loud laughter), and then tow or three more tips on the other leg, and when he was done, the deceased turned around this way, and looked at his legs bleeding away, and says he, "Ha I like that" (Shouts of laughter). Well my lord he was standing there till he bled about a quart, and thin he fell over the chair, an was a corpse in about an hour.

Dr. Bradshaw sworn-Deposed that he examined the corpse, and found the legs full of varicose veins, several of which, and one artery, were cut across, the loss of blood sustained in consequence of the wound was sufficient to cause death.

Verdict-Guilty.

In consequence of the mitigated circumstances of this particular case, his Lordship would sentence the prisoner to only two weeks prison, if he would promise never to attempt bleeding any one again during his life, and to caution others against the like. This he promised, but with what sincerity time only can tell.

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 Thurles 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 summonises 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.

3-5-1871 All from the Freeman's Journal.

Mr. Heron has given notice that he intends, on the motion for going into committee of supply, to call attention to the circumstances under which the Presbyterian congregation of Fethard, Co. Tipp., were evicted at the Clonmel Spring assizes, 1869 from their meeting house, built in 1739, on the Jacob estate, and under a lease for 999 years, at one shilling per annum, the same having been included by mistake in the Incumbered Estates conveyance under writs. The lands were sold in 1853 without any notice of the lease having been inserted in the rental; and to move that compensation ought to be given to the Presbyterian congregation for the deprivation of their meeting house.

30-1-1859

Breach of Promise of Marriage---In the Irish court of common pleas, on Tuesday, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C. moved, in the case of "Short V. Bentley" to change the venue from Nenagh to Limerick or Cork. It was an action brought by Mr. Richard Short, near Nenagh, as next friend of his daughter-an amiable and accomplished young lady of 18 years-against the defendant, Mr. Walter Bentley, an old gentleman of not less than 55 years of age, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The defence relied on was a mutual release of the promise. The affidavit stated that the plaintiff had great influence amongst the jurors in Tipperary as a popular resident gentleman of extensive connections, and that the contemplated marriage and the alleged breach of it had been the topic of tea table conversation for months past in every house in the County, from the Castle in Barnane to the humblest cottage--The application was refused with costs.

The Trial 17-3-1859

At Nenagh assizes on Tuesday, a case came before Judge Hayes, in an action brought by the next friend of Jane Short against Walter Bentley. The plaintiff is the daughter of a gentleman farmer residing at Ballyvandrum Cottage, within three miles of Nenagh, and the family of Mr. Short consisted of his wife and five daughters, the eldest of them being Miss Jane Short, who is not yet of age, During the course of last year the plaintiff was at Lahinch, a watering place in the County of Clare, and there met the defendant, who is the brother of a merchant and grocer, in George's Street, Limerick, and himself of the mature age of upwards of fifty. He was the owner of small landed property at Broadford, under Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, and having been introduced to the plaintiff a mutual attachment sprung up between them. Mr. Bentley, as is usual upon such occasions, spoke to "Mamma" about the matter, and she wished to know what were Jane's wishes. These being in accordance with the aspirations of her lover, the defendant became an accepted suitor, and the wedding day was named by Mrs. Short. Mr. Bentley intimated that his family were opposed to the match, and that his brother when he heard of it, advertised to

let the upper part of his house in Limerick, but he did not mind this, as he could take lodgings. Various letters were read which left no question of the contract, and in one of them Mr. Bentley declared that sooner would the Keeper mountain be removed to Broadford than his intentions be changed by any intention of his family. In one of the letters he wrote to this effect:-

Limerick, Aug 19th 1858.

My dearest Jane,

Tell your mother that any arrangement she makes the middle of next week will satisfy me. I was out at Broadford on yesterday and told some of my friends about you and me, which was well that I did not tell him before. He blew out a great rate, and said what he would not do. I expect that will soon blow off, but no matter what they say, nothing will alter my love for you, and make your mind easy about it, you must be satisfied that I will do the best I can for you. Some one in Limerick told in Broadford on Sunday that I was with you on that day. If any letter should come to you, or your father or mother, send me a copy of it.

I remain, My dearest Jane,

Your fond and affectionate

W. Bentley.

However, after a time, the tone of his letters became colder and more formal, and he at length intimated that as his relatives were opposed to the marriage, he had not the means of carrying it out. His letter was couched in the following language;--

Mr. Dear Mr. Short,

When first I spoke to Jane I thought to have a comfortable home, but you all know I could not accomplish that, as when my brother heard it you might see an advertisement to sell the house, and I did not put a foot inside it since. I thought to live as I always did, but my family would not agree to it. If I had known this in time I would have never spoken to Jane as I did. I know it must be very painful to all your feelings, but much more to mine. I am sure you would not have me bring Jane into misery, as I have no chance whatever of living in Limerick, which, I may say, was my whole dependence, and only thinking of that I never would have thought anything of the kind. But it is out of the question of me ever going back there again, as the small means I have would never support two people. I know I acted wrong, which I am very sorry for, but any reasonable person reading this statement, which is the truth, I think will not blame me.

I remain, Mr. Short,

Sincerely yours.

Walter Bentley.

This letter Mr. Short answered in the following terms, Mr. Rollestone characterising it as the production of a gentleman and a man of honour.

My Dear Wat.

Your letter this morning to Jane quite surprised us all, as we expected you on Wednesday next according to your letter of the 14th inst.; and as matters have now gone so far it will be necessary for you to bring all your arrangements at once to a close. I depended altogether on your honour and good sense, consequently made no minute inquiry into your means, as I considered you a free agent and able to judge for yourself. The purport of your letter this morning is most unsatisfactory to me. You have so often made promises to

Jane, and not carried them out, you seemed to make no allowance that a female must have her feelings on so serious a matter, and through your means has been the talk of the public. You say it is not your fault, you have others to contend with, but I say it is your fault. If you choose to be ruled by your family, that is no excuse to me. Before you took any step in the matter you should have borne in mind what arrangements you had to make, and not now. You have disturbed the peace of my family, and now, for the last time, I request you will bring your marriage to an end with Jane. Waiting to hear from you by return of post, to name the day you will come to do so,
I remain,
Yours Truly,
Richard S. Short.

The defendant, however, pleaded to this concluding letter that he was unable to marry, and the result was the institution of the present action. Mrs. Short, a very intelligent lady, proved the proposal of marriage, and that Mr. Bentley, when candidly told her daughter had no fortune, he replied he loved her for herself alone. It was also proved by Mr. Short that the defendant said he had a share in a grocery business in Limerick, and that the net property was 700/., a year, the sales of sugar alone in a month being 400/. Dr. Fritt, who was the medical adviser of Miss Short, attended her in December last, her health, which was previously good, being then affected, and she was pining away for a time. In the defence it was sought to be established that Mr. Bentley was an old bachelor, who had been tempted by the allurements of a watering place to make a proposal, thinking at the time that his family would be brought to agree to his wishes, that the Short family very naturally wished to effect a match where the young lady was portion less, and that he was encouraged to visit at Balyvandrum Cottage, that he only went there twice before the treaty was broken off, and that it displayed more honourable feelings for him to abstain from visiting the young lady than to gratify his sincere feelings by marrying her and involving her in comparative poverty. Mr. Boucher, the family attorney, and some connections of the defendant were examined on his behalf to show that they were adverse to the marriage, and that Mr. Walter Bentley had no interest in the shop in George's Street, and was only possessed of an income in land of 86/., per year. Baron Richards charged the jury, who after short deliberation, found for the plaintiff, with 450/, damages and 6d., costs.

23-12-1850 Rolls Court.

Mr. W. Sidney, applied to the court on behalf of the Rev. V.L. Trenor, of Mealiffe, Co. Tipperary, that William Purcell, Esq., the receiver in this cause, be directed to pay to his client, the sum of £38. 7.0., being the amount of five and a half years tithe rent charge due to him out of the lands, in the pleadings in this cause mentioned. Counsel moved on the affidavit of Mr. Trenor, which stated that several applications had been made to Mr. Purcell for payment, and that Mr. Purcell had promised to pay the amount as soon as he had funds to enable him to do so. The affidavit also charged him with having received a sufficient sum to enable him to discharge Mr. Trevar's demand, which fact was not

contradicted by Mr. Purcell.

His honour directed that Mr. Purcell should pay Mr. Trenor the amount of his demand within ten days, together with the cost of the motion.

9-12-1889 Tipperary Town.

Today the assistant Sub Sheriff, Robert Power, accompanied by bailiffs, protected by police under the control of Colonel Caddell, R.M. resumed evictions in the town. The first house attacked was the residence of Mr. William Prendergast, Cattle Dealer. No resistance was offered. There was some expressions of public feeling, but this was at once put a stop to by the Rev. Father Humphreys. The next house visited was that of Michael O'Connor. The tenant has his effects previously removed, and the sheriff had no difficulty in taking possession. Next Mr. Thomas Slattery was put out, and the Mr. Maurice Hayes was next evicted. This ended the sheriff's operations for the day.

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 th house, and the military party were hastening to their support.

3rd April 1858 Nenagh Guardian.

There are 495 paupers in the Tipperary Union, being a decrease of twenty from the same period last year.

There are 29 paupers in the Cashel Workhouse, being a decrease of 148 from the same period last year.

As John Ryan and Thomas Hogan were recently returning to their homes at Coneen, from

this town, they quarrelled on the road, and having taken hold of each other, Hogan's wife, who accompanied them, struck her husband's opponent a blow on the head with a spade which fractured his skull.

Patrick Nolan, Francis Kennedy, and Rody Sheehy, have been arrested on charge of being concerned in the waylaying and murder of Timothy Callinan, on the 17th ult, at Derrinsalla. The murder has no connection with land, but was occasioned, it is said, by the deceased having slighted the affections of a young woman in the neighbourhood for another, to whom he had been married about six or seven weeks.

At last October sessions of Tipperary, a man named Thomas Neill, residing at a place called Ballycrahane, near the Glen of Aherlow, brought an ejectment on a notice to quit against another named David Hennessy, to recover possession of about six acres of land, which it would appear he wished to occupy himself. The Chairman of the County, Mr. Sergeant Howley, having pronounced a decree for possession, the defendant Hennessy appealed therefrom to the assizes of Clonmel, when Mr. Justice Crampton, on hearing the case, confirmed the decision of the court below. On last Wednesday, the 24th ult, the plaintiff went to Tipperary to see his attorney on some business connected with obtaining the possession of the land, and on his return homewards, when near a place called the Coach Road Wood, he was fired at and wounded severely in the right side by a man whom I understand he has fully identified as John Hennessy, and who has been fully committed to the County jail here for trial at the summer assizes. Neill's coat is perforated in several places with the slugs or shot discharged at him, and his waistcoat in two places.

16-8-1816 Freeman's Journal.

Clonmel August 14th .

On Monday morning, shortly after 9 O'Clock, the Hon. Justice Osborne and Baron M'Clelland, proceeded to the courts. Mr. Justice Osborne addressed the Jury at some length. He was pleased to observe that there was a manifest improvement in the moral condition of the County, that the farmers in the neighbourhood of Clonmel had determined to oppose all illegal combinations; but as the system of disorder did not appear to be yet altogether laid aside, he recommended vigilance in the Magistracy and better orders, till its suppression was effected. Looking upon the practice of private distillation as a most dangerous and demoralizing evil, he exhorted the Jury to set their faces against it, and in conclusion, explained the Act requiring Grand Jurors to examine the necessary witnesses on Bills of Indictment, previous to finding the Bills.

The following prisoners were then tried---

Catherine Fitzgerald, for stealing the chalice at the fair of Golden, acquitted.

William Ryan, for murder at Cappaghmurra, acquitted.

John Corcoran, for the murder of Maurice Dunning, at Killenaule, acquitted.

Cornelius Bryan and Andrew Kennedy, for running away with Margaret Ryan, of

Curraghpore, no prosecution-acquitted.

Francis Dwyer, for shooting Patrick O'Bryan, no prosecution-acquitted.

Mathias Darcy, for making potale without a licence, submitted-not sentenced.

Edmond Car, for having an unlicensed still, guilty-not sentenced.

John Byrne, Michael Rorke, Patrick Hogan, Patrick Scurlog, and James Walsh, for having being found in an unlicensed still house-submitted-not sentenced.

Pierce Ryan, for having an unlicensed still and potale in his possession, pleaded guilty, sentenced to 12 months in prison and 100/., fine.

James Twohy, for a like offence, he being a tinker, and in the habit of mending or making private stills-sentenced to 12 months in prison and 10/, fine.

John and Andrew Connors, for rescue, at Thurles, acquitted.

Mary Fogarty, for stealing a pocket-book from P. Gorman, acquitted.

James Comerford and William McCarthy, for stealing three pigs at Cahir, found guilty-not sentenced.

John M'Carthy, for stealing goods from Michael Dowling, at Carrick-no prosecution-ordered to find bail.

Bridget M'Carthy, for being a buyer and receiver of stolen goods at Carrick-no prosecution-ordered to find bail.

Yesterday morning the Court sat shortly after nine. The following prisoners were tried:-- Thos Dan, John Murray and Richard M'Ginness for the murder of Anthony Maher, at Roscrea, and also for a riot and assault in March last. This trial occupied the Court till late in the evening. At eight the jury returned a verdict, acquitting M'Ginness and Murray, and bringing in Dan guilty of manslaughter, who, after a very just and appropriate lecture from Judge Osborne, was sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months, and be burned in the hand.

Philip Maher, for stealing a mare at Brittas, acquitted.

Pat and Michael Liston, for pig stealing at Doonnas, acquitted of this charge.

James Maher, for sheep stealing, acquitted but ordered to find bail.

William Noonan for cow stealing, acquitted, but detained as a deserter and disorderly person.

John Kelly, charged by his brother Joseph with cow stealing and assault-acquitted and discharged.

Pat Leddin for assault and riot at Kilfeacle-no prosecution-acquitted.

John Ryan, for burglary and assault, acquitted.

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 unkown", 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 sent 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 threacherous 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.)

5-2-1859 Freeman's Journal.

County meeting in Tipperary.

The following is the requisition convening a public meeting of the County Tipperary for the 14th inst at Thurles, on the subject of tenant right and parliamentary reform

O'Donoghue. M.P.

Fred Lidwell. J.P. Dromard.

John Lanigan. J.P. Richmond.

N.V.Maher. J.P. Turtulla.

W.L.Hackett. Mayor of Clonmel.

Thomas O'Meara, Bouladuff.

Dudley Byrne, Sorrel Hill.

George Bourke, Liscahill.

John Fogarty, Knockanora.

Pat. Coghlan, South Lodge.

James Cooney, Clerihan.

William Moloney, Thurles.

John Kilbridge, Toomaline.

Michael Corbett, Glengar.

M. Hamersley, Cahernahaila.

Philip Cahill, Rathleasty.

Daniel Maher, Thurles.

William Ryan, Thurles.

Edward Hackett, Pierstown.

John Bergin, Thurles.

John Cormack, Bohernamona.

5-2-1866 Tipperary Free Press.

A rumour prevailed in town this afternoon that Colour-Sergeant McCarthy, who is alleged to be a relative of Stephens, a corporal and private of the 53rd regiment, at present stationed in Carrick on Suir, was arrested today on a charge of fenianism. The report has been confirmed as regards the arrests. McCarthy's wife's lodgings in Clonmel were minutely searched by the police at an early hour this morning, but we understand without the finding of anything calculated to criminate him.

The parties arrested are Acting Sergeant Major Charles McCarthy, Corporal Brennan, and Private Kiely of the 53rd regiment, William Meagher, John Meagher, Philip Morrissey, John Daniel, John Brien, William Dobbyn, and Richard Hoare. The civilians are young men belonging to the town, four of them were arrested in the Carrick on Suir factory. The information on which the men were apprehended is not as yet known to the public. A report prevailed that skeleton keys of the magazine were discovered, but the truth of this has not been confirmed. The utmost excitement prevails.

This evening the eight men arrested upon the charge of being implicated in the Fenian conspiracy were conveyed to Clonmel under a strong military escort. They were at once marched to the jail to await their trial. McCarthy and Brennan of the 53rd, have in accordance with the special instructions from the Commander of the forces, been transmitted to Kilkenny, where the head quarters of the regiment is stationed, to be tried forthwith by court -martial. Private Kiely was among the batch of prisoners send to Clonmel.

On Friday evening Mr. M'Loughlin, Carrick on Suir, arrived in Clonmel bearing a warrant for the arrest of Timothy Maxey, a cooper, on the charge of being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. The warrant was executed by Sub-Constable Pilkington, who took Maxey into custody at his house in William Street. On the prisoner being searched a small prayer book, wrapped in paper was found in his possession. It appeared to be a peculiar kind, and looked as if it hadn't been used much. He was brought before Mr. Kenny, J.P. who committed him for examination. Subsequently his house was searched by Mr. Kelly, but nothing of a treasonable character was found.

We have just received intelligence from Thurles of the arrest of Captain Joseph Gleeson, of the US army, and for some time past residing with his family at Borrissoleigh. He was taken into custody by Constable Ferns upon a charge of fenianism. Captain Gleeson is well known in Tipperary. Since his return to this country he has been travelling about, attending races, fairs, and markets, for the purpose, it is supposed, of entrapping the unwary and inculcating Fenian principles. This however is just a supposition, and we await the trial of the accused to learn how far he is implicated in the Fenian movement. The Captain was arrested in Borrissoleigh, and send to the Thurles Bridewell, and on Thursday morning he was discharged from custody upon giving security, himself in 400/. And two sureties in 200/, each-to appear for trial.

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.

5-3-1866 Tipperary Newspaper.

Nenagh, Friday evening.

About two O'clock this morning a force of 22 police, under the command of Sub Inspector Ramsbottom and Head Constable Long, proceeded to the houses of the following persons, and arrested them under a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant;-Thomas Clarke, Nailor,

Thomas Cormack, Carpenter,

Thomas Devane, Harness Maker,

J. Noonan, Smith at Moylan's Coach Factory,

Michael Molony, shoemaker-all residing in this town. They were immediately lodged in

jail, Other arrests are anticipated here.

Further arrests in Clonmel.

On Thursday the police authorities arrested and had conveyed to the County Jail, the following persons charged with complicity in the Fenian movement.

Thomas Burke, Publican.

Thomas Norris, Chandler.

Philip Power, Shopkeeper.

Patrick Ryan, Nailor.

Edmund Burke, Shopkeeper.

The following arrived from Carrick-on-Suir.

Edward O'Doherty,

Cornelius O'Leary,

John Kent,

David Slattery,

John Vale.

Head Constable Uniack brought in Michael Shea and Patrick Cummins from Cashel.

John Murphy, telegraph clerk, Caher, was also arrested, making in all fourteen arrested on Thursday.

Cappaghwhite.

On Friday H.A. Wood, Esq. S.I. Dundrum, proceeded to the house of a man named Thomas Ryan, a Publican, residing in the village of Cappaghwhite, and arrested him under the Habeas Corpus Act. Ryan leaves a wife and large family to mourn his departure from amongst them. It appears the reason for Ryan's arrest is that he was long suspected of entertaining well known Fenians. This is the third arrest in Cappaghwhite. The prisoner was conveyed to Clonmel on Saturday, and lodged in the County jail.

5-8-1831 From the Tipperary Free Press.

Carrick-on-Suir Meeting to Petition for the total disbandment of the Irish Yeomanry.

On Sunday last a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Carrick-on-Suir took place, at which petitions to both Houses of the Legislature were unanimously adopted, praying for the disbandment of the Irish Yeomanry.

The meeting was too large to be held indoors, and was consequently held beneath the friendly shade of the fine elms which adorn the beautiful town residence of Mr. V.

O'Donnell. At the hour appointed John Power, Esq. MD, was called to the chair; Edmond Power, Esq. was requested to act as secretary to the meeting, and the following gentlemen were appointed to the committee, James Cantwell, James M. Ryan, John Power, (Carrigbeg), James Prendergast, Valentine O'Donnell, John Rourke, John Boyle, A. O'Riordan, Esqrs; Doctor Shea, and Surgeon Brennan. These gentlemen then retired, but shortly after returned and submitted resolutions to the meeting, all of which were unanimously adopted. Valentine O'Donnell, Esq. was then called to the chair, and thanks being returned to Dr. Power, three hearty cheers were given for "O'Connell and the

Repeal of the Union”, after which the meeting separated in the most peaceable and orderly manner.

26-10-1838 From the Tipperary Constitution.

On Friday last a letter was directed through the post-office to George Wayland, Esq. of Ballywalter, the father of the young gentleman, who still lingers from wounds received on the morning Mr. Austin Cooper was murdered, threatening him and every member of his family, male and female, with death, unless the persons now in custody for the murder above alluded to were, through his interference, liberated, and all charges dropped.

John Ryan (Corbett), supposed to be one of the persons concerned in the murder of the late Austin Cooper, Esq. has been arrested, and fully committed to our county gaol, by B. Nangle, Esq. to abide his trial at the ensuing assizes.

At the fair of Borrisoleigh, last August, Michael Magan, Pat Butler and others, waylaid and so severely maltreated John Maher, that he died from injuries on Saturday last: Magan and Butler had been admitted to bail, under a certificate of Maher being out of danger, but upon hearing of the fatal effects of their outrage, they absconded.

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.

5-12-1857 Clonmel Chronicle.

A riot of rather a serious nature took place on Monday last at the fair of Bansha, between two parties named Hennessy and Brien. The Hennessy party were severely beaten. The whole of the parties concerned in the riot were arrested by the police, and escorted next morning to Tipperary, when an investigation was instituted by P.C.Howly, Esq., R.M.. The Hennesseys lodged informations against the following persons, James Cushen, Hugh Brien, William Dwyer, Edmond Quirke, John Grogan, and Thomas Crough, all of whom were committed to Tipperary Bridewell, to await trial at Bansha Petty Sessions.

8-5-1847 Tipperary Vindicator.

On Friday, April 30th, a boat laden with one hundred and fifty sacks of flour was attacked by an armed party on her way from Clonmel to Waterford, and fifty sacks taken away. Among the great bulk of the people the utmost dismay, added to hunger, has prevailed. They believe themselves doomed to certain death by the revolting progress of starvation,

and they were determined to make a struggle.

On Wednesday last vast crowds assembled in the neighbourhood of Drom, crying for food and employment. The greater number of these people had been turned off the public works. A bread cart was emptied of its contents near Drom, as was also a load of flour. On Thursday double the numbers assembled at the cross of Bouladuff, their cry being, bread and employment. They proceeded in a body to Thurles, where they sought an interview with Mr. Gahan, the head officer under the Board of Works, in that district. In Templemore on the 28th ult., there was a demonstration, which was quelled by the active interference of Rev. Mr. Butler, and other influential inhabitants of that town. In the neighbourhood of Drom and Inch the active exertions of Mr. Trant of Dovea, Mr. Ryan of Inch, and the Rev. Mr. Mullany, have had the most beneficial effect in arresting the strides of famine. The crowds passed on to Fishmoyne, and drove four heifers towards the police barracks of Drom. In Borrisoleigh, Upper Church, etc, much alarm prevails among the poor for the same reason.

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, pasengers. 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 forecastle, middle forecastle, 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 send 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 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 instution 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, descipline, 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.

5th June 1877. From the Freeman's Journal.

Court of Probate.

Before Judge Warren and a Common Jury.

Delany versus Delahunty.

This was a suit to establish the will of the late Patrick Delany, farmer, who resided at Castlequarter, Borrisoleigh, in the County of Tipperary , who died in August last, at the age of 80 years, leaving £300, the price of his farm, which he had sold shortly before his death.

The plaintiffs were the three children of the deceased brother of the alleged testator, and the defendant, the personal representative of his widow, who died after the testator, but prior to the commencement of the suit. The alleged will left the property in equal parts to the three plaintiffs. It was disputed on the usual statutory grounds, fraud being charged against the plaintiffs, but the case turned on the question as to whether the testator was of sound memory and understanding at the time of the execution of the will. For the plaintiffs several witnesses were examined and proved the due execution, and alleged that the testator was perfectly competent when he executed it. For the defendant, Dr. Taylor was examined, and deposed that he saw the deceased a short time before the execution of the will, he had been attacked with a apoplectic stroke, and was in a state of semi-stupor, and, in his opinion, incapable of executing any document at that time: witness did not see him on the day the will was executed. The Jury, without a moment's hesitation found for the Plaintiffs. Judge Warren allowed the defendants £15 costs.

5th Oct. 1851.

From the Dublin Evening Herald.

Doon District-Confirmation of Converts.

The confirmation services for the converts of the Parish of Doon, Tuogh and Pallasgrean, were held by the Lord Bishop of Cashel, in the Parish Church of Dromkeen. It had been confidently affirmed that many of the converts would never abide the test of confirmation. Every expedient that Jesuit ingenuity could devise was employed to

intimidate or cajole them into apostasy. Promises of high wages, of constant employment, of the good will of the neighbours, of the Priests blessing, were liberally dispensed by the Romish friends and relatives of the converts, and, when all else failed, there usually followed an eruption of wrathful indignation in the form of threatening and cursings. Regardless of all this, the converts assembled in several bodies in their respective parishes, and pursued their course occasionally saluted by a groan, or a shout, or a curse from the harvest labourers along their line of route. One party of the converts was approaching the Church when the Bishop drove past them. He was greeted with a full and hearty Irish "Cead mille failte", which he cordially acknowledged. He was accompanied by his nephew, the Hon. Bowes Daly, and by the Rev. William Pennefather, Vicar of Aylesbury, who acted as his Chaplain at the confirmations. The services were read by the curate of the Parish, Rev. T. Miles, assisted by the Rev. W.A. Darby, and Rev. W. Scott. The converts joined very generally in the responses, and engaged in singing also, which was excellent. The Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Prebendary of Doon, conducted the arrangements for bringing forward the converts to confirmation at the first service, and Rev. White at the second. The number of converts confirmed were_

Parish of Doon-107

Parish of Tuogh-66

Parish of Pallasgrean-102.

In all 275 adults, which, together with 4 from the Parish of Cullen, previously confirmed at Tipperary, and 13 from the Parish of Ballybroode, previously confirmed at Cahirconlish, makes a total of 292 converts from the district of Doon.

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.

6-4-1846 From the Nenagh Guardian.

Nenagh Assizes.

Rule of Court.

Martin Boyle, perjury, prison for 18 months and kept to hard labour.

Denis Carroll, James Cawley. John Carroll, manslaughter, 12 months in prison each, and kept to hard labour.

William Carroll, John Ryan, Denis Flynnne, and James Kennedy, manslaughter, 6 months each and kept to hard labour.

William Meara, manslaughter, four months prison, and kept to hard labour.

Joseph Leahy, John Cawly, common assault, nine months in prison, with hard labour.

Patrick Madden, malicious assault, 18 months in prison, with hard labour.

Patrick Fogerty, assaulting habitation, and appearing in arms, to be transported for 7 years.

John Mackey, serving a threatening notice, bound to the peace for 7 years.

Bridget Robinson, Mary Robinson, and Bridget Doyle, obtaining money under false pretences, one month each.

Edward Toohey,, abduction, 12 months with hard labour.

Patrick Flemming, highway robbery, 18 months with hard labour.

Patrick Walsh, assaulting with intent to steal, 12 months with hard labour.

John Quirke, manslaughter, 4 days in prison.

Edward Ryan and John Conway, assaulting habitation and appearing in arms, transported for life.

John Kennedy and Thomas Dwyer, assaulting habitation, postponed till next assizes.

Cornelius Bourke and William Bourke, murder, to remain in gaol to abide their trial next assizes.

Daniel Droyne, Thady Ryan and Edward M'Grath, murder, to remain in gaol to abide their trial next assizes.

James Gavin, felonious assault, transported for life.

William Fogarty, felonious assault, and shooting at with intent to murder, to be hanged on Friday 24th April, 1846.

Edward Blackwell, stealing a gun, eighteen months confinement and kept to hard labour.

Michael Fogarty, felony in a dwelling house, bailed for next assizes.

Darby Walsh, stealing a lamb, 6 months with hard labour.

Tim Darcy, Daniel Quin, and Daniel Greagan, felonious assault, trial postponed to next assizes.

Edward Cormack, Morgan Meara, Denis Cormack, Mark Cormack, and Patrick Cormack, murder, to remain to abide their trial at next assizes.

Patrick Kennedy, Patrick Meara, malicious assault, trial postponed to next assizes.

Thomas Williams, larceny, transported for ten years.

James Devany, serving a threatening notice, trial postponed.

Timothy Hogan, John Hogan, and John Whelan, murder to remain to abide their trial to next assizes.

John Duncan, taking a gun, prison for two years, with hard labour.

Patrick Ready, malicious assault, trial postponed.

Thomas Quirk, riot, eighteen months hard labour.

Jeremiah Quirk and Phil Moylan, riot, 12 months hard labour.

John Meara, bailed for next assizes.

Patrick Hayes and Patrick Rice, alias Bourke, conspiracy to murder, to be hanged 30th April 1846.

Patrick Brian, Murder, trial postponed to next assizes.

William Brian, felonious assault, and shooting at with intent to murder, sentence of death recorded.

Michael Stapleton, larceny, confined for two months.

Philip Maher, murder, to remain to abide his trial at next assizes.

William Walsh and Ellen Bercury, murder to remain to abide trial at next assizes.

Patrick Stafford, stealing asses, transported for 7 years.

William Kennedy, perjury, transported for 7 years.

Thomas Darcey, serving a threatening letter, two years in prison with hard labour.

James Cane, serving a threatening letter, bailed for next assizes.

Michael Meara, felony in a dwelling house, trial postponed.

Paddy Kennedy and Thomas Kilkeary, assault, bailed for next assizes.

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 th 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, John 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*

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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 villians 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.

7-1-1812 Freeman's Journal.

A melancholy accident took place on Wednesday night, at Archerstown Mills, Co. Tipperary, the property of Messrs Knaggs and Lawless, which accidentally took fire, and was burnt to the ground before any exertions could possibly be made to save them:- fortunately no lives were lost, but the calamity is dreadfully heightened upon two worthy and industrious men, by the neglect of insuring. The Malt houses belonging to those Gentlemen fortunately escaped the conflagration.

On Thursday night, a man in the service of Messrs Riall and Malcomson, at their brewery in Clonmel, and who was left to attend the kiln, fell asleep near the grate, when some on the coals fell on him, his clothes catching fire. He was immediately attended by Surgeon Phillips, but there is little hopes of his recovery,

On Saturday night, as one Thomas Moughane, who lives near Garryricken, beyond Nine Mile House, was on his return home from Callan, he was met on the road by a party of men, one of whom, named Kearney, asked him some mysterious questions respecting Caravats, which Moughane not understanding, he was desired by Kearney to defend himself, and was struck immediately, several blows, two of which he spurned with such good effect as to leave Kearney senseless. He was then attacked and pursued by Kearney's party, from whom he made his escape, and lodged informations before Thomas Pennefather, Esq. of Ballylanagan, of the assault committed on him. Kearney was so severely injured by the blows he received, that he died on Monday morning.

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.

State of the Country. 7-3-1839

To the Editor of the Nenagh Guardian. Borrisokane May 2nd.1839.

Sir,- in consequence of an article which appeared in the Dublin Evening Post of the 30th. April boasting of the lack of outrage in the Northern part of Tipperary, I beg you will give insertion to the following.:

Taking of Fire arms by day

Four men entered the house of a man named Lyons, at Terryglass, at noon-day, and having searched the house for fire-arms, they found only a loaded fowling piece, which as of a matter of course, they took possession of.

Men armed with faces blackened.

In the same neighbourhood, five or six armed men, with their faces blackened, entered the house of a man named Corcoran, and searched it for fire-arms and money.

Assault and tendering an illegal oath.

The house of Andrew Harty of Kilbarron, was broken into by a party of men, and after beating him unmercifully, they put him on his knees, and swore him to give up the land held from Lord Moss.

A similar outrage.

A large party of armed men broke into the house of William Hogan of Moderreny and swore him to give up what land he held.

Incendiarism.

On the night of the 24th ,. Of April, there was a house maliciously burned at Ballingarry.

Serious assault.

A man named Kelly was waylaid and pelted with stones, in the Parish of Lorrha, that

most tranquil part of all “North Munster”.

Threatening Notice.

In the middle of noon-day, and in his own garden, at Ardcroney, Walter Hacket was served a notice by a party of armed men. On their departure they fired some warning shots.

Tendering illegal oaths.

A few days after the above occurrence, a number of armed men visited the same person, while in his own house, and putting him on his knees swore him not to work on some disputed land.

Precursor Legislation.

The house of the caretaker of Kilerue- wood, was entered a few days ago, by four armed men, who made no secret of their murderous intentions, Fortunately for the man he was not in the way at the time. They departed vowing vengeance Against him if he did not quit the place entirely.

Discharge of Fire-arms and Threatening notices.

On the night of the 30th, the house of John Gleeson, better known by the name of “Jack Andrew”, was attacked by a armed party. Not being able to effect an entrance, they fired two shots and posted a threatening notice. The substance of the notice was, that unless he gave up the land he held from Colonel Maberly?, He might prepare his coffin.

Assault.

John Gleeson alias “White Tom”, from Curraghneddy, and two men of the name of Hayden, were waylaid at Dolla, and beaten with stones on Wed. last, as they were on their way home from the fair at Silvermines. Gleeson and one of the Haydens received severe fractures, the other of them had four teeth knocked out. His mouth smashed and his face dreadfully lacerated.

Waylaid and Assault.

A man named Michael Brien was on his way home from the last Petit sessions in Kilmore, he was overtaken by a man who collared him, drew a stone from his pocket and beat him with it. Another man named Baynan joined in the attack, and belaboured Brien most unmercifully, with a cudgel. Brien having disengaged himself from his attackers, ran for his life, they followed him, but being unable to overtake him, one of them hurled a stone at him which tumbled him into a pool of water. The result would have been fatal to his life, had not some people been coming in the opposite direction at the time.

Assault and Rescue.

At the market of this town (Borrisokane) on Thursday, a man named Condrón seized on three pigs, belonging to another man named Kenna, under the virtue of a civil bill decree. Kenna rescued the pigs from Condrón, knocked him down, and leaped on him while down, not satisfied with this brutality, he drew a claspknife, and swore he would run him

through, if he ever came near him again. Condron was raised from the ground all covered with blood.

Serious Assault.

Morgan Kennedy of Castle Otway, was waylaid by a party of men to the number of a dozen and inhumanly beaten.

Waylaid and assault.

A man named William Star was waylaid and beaten on his way home to Portroe, from Borrisokane on the 18th. He received three serious wounds to the head.

Outrage by an armed Party.

On the night of Tuesday last, a party of armed men, with their faces blackened, and were headed by a man dressed in women's attire, broke into and plundered the house of John Kennedy, of Templeberry, On retiring from the scene of outrage, they smashed the windows.

John Kennedy on Wed. lodged information against a man by the name of Bryan Kennedy, as the man who headed the gang in the dress of a woman. The accused on hearing the charge gave himself up to the authorities here and was admitted to bail?, on giving security of 200 shillings and two others of 100 shillings each. (Not sure if its shillings or pence as the writing is very hard to read. Mary).

Threatening Notices.

On last wed. an incursion was made on the lands of Ballymackey by a fellow called John Hassett and his party, for the purpose of taking possession and tilling a farm, claimed by another man named Michael Hassett. The latter having remonstrated with the invader, a pistol was cocked at his head, and he was told that if he didn't quit the land in a moment his brains would be blown out.

A threatening notice was served on Daniel Delaney, of Ballaughkeene? Intimating that death would be his doom if he dispossed any of the tenants of a farm which he took lately. Two shots were fired at the door at the same time.

Armed Precursors administering the oath of Allegiance.

Three armed men entered the house of Paddy Bohan, of Annameadle, a few days ago at noon. Bohan, not being within, they swore his servant boy to be true to the cause, and commissioned him to serve a notice of immediate quittance on his master.

Destroying Ploughs.

On the night of the same day, some ploughs, the property of one Carney were smashed to bits with stones at Knockfune.

Turning up Land.

About the middle of last month, a field or two, the property of Mr. W. Ryan of Clougher, were dug up in the open day by a party of men. A notice was served the next night

threatening him with death if he did not set the land for 8? Per acre to the friends of the O'Connells.

Sharp Shooting.

A few nights ago shots were fired at the house of John Delany of Killeen. The door was perforated by about 12 pellets.

Arrests.

There have been 7 more men arrested on suspicion of the barbarous murder of Old Hanly at Rapla.

Capture.

Kenna who had given evidence against the murderers of Hanly and who was to prosecute them at the next assizes, but who contrived to escape from the Nenagh Police Barracks was captured on the evening of last Saturday by Head Constable Wess, at Knockenacre-Wood. Kenna was in the act of taking leave of his wife previous to his departure to Liverpool. He confessed that he had been supplied with money out of the fund" to take him to England, and that he came from Thurles dressed in women's attire to bid farewell to his wife and make arrangements for her to follow him.

Infanticide.

A female infant supposed to be about 4 days old, was found in a boghole, near Newport on the 1st. inst. An inquest was held and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned.

A Wedding favour.

A fellow named Stapleton from Upperchurch, had his skull severely fractured at a friends wedding on the 1st inst. He is likely to die from the wound.

Precursor Amusements.

A few nights ago some of the Precursors cut off the ears of a horse belonging to a man named Ryan, near Newport. Of course this was done for amusement, or by way of hurt to Ryan.

More.

A plough was smashed and two threatening notices were served on John Molloy near Thurles, caretaker to Mr. Val. Maher. The substance of the notices was death if he should dare plough the lands of Ballymurreen.

Sheep Killing.

A few nights ago, a fine sheep, the property of Mr. Thomas Cantrill, of Castle Otway, was killed on the lands of Lattera. The flesh and fleece were taken away, but the head and entrails were left behind.

Robbery.

Some nights ago a quantity of corn was stolen out of the barn of Mr. Rickard Bourke, of

Curraghbeha.

Firing at a dwelling.

On the morning of the 1st. inst. Shots were fired at the cabin door of a poor man called Bolland in the Parish of Drom. The bullets which perforated the door were found in the dresser opposite.

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.

All who depend on the public are now obliged to take part in the opposition to tithes, but some tradesmen enter *conamore*, into the national resistance. At Cork, a baker is selling great quantities of biscuits, neatly pricked with the words "No tithes, repeal of the Union, O'Connell and Ronayne". Lots of them are forwarded to Dublin where they experience a similarly favourable reception.

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^m. 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.

7-12-1844 Freeman's Journal.
Receipts for the O'Connell Tribute.

CARRICK ON SUIR.

Very Rev. Dr. Connolly.

Rev. John Hyland

Rev. John Mullins.

Rev. Patrick Byrne.

William O'Donnell, Cottage.

John Power, Esq. Mount Richard.

Charles Fennessy,

James Cantwell.

Mrs. Mary Feehan.

Dr. Fitzgerald.

John Rourke.

Michael Hogan.

Daniel Hayden.

Philip W. Shea.

Dr. Ryan Berry.

Feehan and Co.

Power and Co.

Miss Barron.

Valentine O'Donnell.

A. O'Riordan.

Patrick Kirwan.

Edward O'Halloran.

Richard O'Donnell.

Nicholas Kenny.

Thomas O'Neill.

John O'Neill.

William Power.

James O'Neill.

Pierse O'Donnell.

Patrick Murray.
William Dalton.
Richard Feehan.
Thomas Lalor.
James Kennedy.
John F. Purcell.
Patrick Ryan.
James Ryan.
John Walsh.
William Keating.
Michael Egan,
James Tobin.
John Dowley.
John Sheehan.
James Asper.
Wm. M. O'Donnell.
Adam Power.
John Higgins.
John Sullivan.
John Murray.
Wm. Gaule.
Michael Dowley.
Thomas Keating.
Thomas Cantwell.
Jeremiah Phelan.
Patrick Deady.
Michael Keeffe.
Thomas Dooley.
Andrew Cleary.
William White.
Thomas Riordan.
Messrs Breen.
Pat Deady.
James Moore.
William Stone.
John Prendergast.
James Egan.
Pierse Gallivan.
James Elwara,
Pat Byrne.
Wm. Keyes.
Michael Higgins.
Michael Nugent.
Miss Hearn.
Edward Dwyer.

John Cavanagh.
Mrs Hearn.
Thomas Fitzpatrick.
John Wall.
Pat Callaghan.
Thomas Sheehan.
John O'Neill.
Michael Cahill.
? Foley.
?Acres.
Michael Coghlan.
Pat Duggan.
John Quirke.
Peter Hickey.
John Wall.
Francis Stephenson.
Pat M'Enery.
Miss Mara.
John Graham.

NEW TOWN CHAPEL.

James Cotter.
Michael hyland.
James Walsh.
Edmond Tobin.
Patrick Toole.
James Brazil.
Thomas Shea.
John Hennessy.
Patrick Dee.
John Cody.
Pierce Tyrrell.
Mrs Ryan
John Healy.
Patrick Keating.
William Wall.
Richard Power.
James Fahy.
Mrs Harris.
Michael Fleming.
Richard Power.
Andrew Walsh.
John Hurley.

PALLASGREEN.

Rev. John Mahony.
Rev. John Murphy.
Edmond Ryan. Coologue.
Thomas Ryan, Cottage.
John Barry.
Michael Ryan.
John Ryan.
David Burke.
William Harty.
Terence Ryan.
Michael Burke.
William Dwyer.
Patrick Dwyer.
Thomas Ryan.
Nicholas Madden.
John Dwyer.
Patrick Ryan.

CLERIHAN.
Rev. William Heffernan.
Rev. Mr. Quirke.
? Scully Esq.
D. Cooney.
Maurice Wall.
Thos. Flynn.
Denis Larkin.
Patrick Hogan.
Thomas Shea.
Jeremiah Guiry.
John Corbett.
Widow Larkin.
Michael Mockler.
David Darcy.
William Hanrahan.
Michael O'Donnell.
Denis Slattery.
Denis Botes.

7-12-1844 From the Freeman's Journal.
TIPPERARY. (Presume its Tipp Town)
Very Rev. Dr. Howley.
Rev. John O'Connor.
Rev. Pat Maher.
Very Rev. N. Roche.
James Scully, Esq.

David Ferguson, Esq.
Mrs Barry.
Thomas Dwyer. Solicitor.
P. O'Dwyer, Esq.
P. Morrissey, esq.
Messrs T. and James Morrissey.
Mrs Armstrong.
Pat Burke, Esq.
Laurence Ryan, esq.
Michael Coleman, esq.
Michael Hanrahan, esq.
Pat Keating, esq.
John Ryan, esq. M.D.
John O'Leary.
Joseph Ryan.
R. Dalton.
W. Ryan.
Mr. O'Callaghan.
James Doyle,
Thomas Harney.
P. Bourk.
D. Hogan.
Edward Dillon.
R. Harney.
Mr. M'Dermott.
Mrs Frewen.
Mrs Burns.
Mr. Grant.
Mr. Dunwort.
Pat Bowes.
Michael Mahony.
Jerry Collier.
W. Lonergan.
Miss Mason.
David Treahy.
Michael Bourk.
R. Sadleir.
P. ConrAN.
James Fahy.
Thomas Hayes.
James Doherty.
John Macnane.
Edmond Ryan.
Pat Hayes.
James Dalton.

William Casey.
Mr. Bradshaw.
Mr. E. Butler.
Dan McGrath.
John Heffernan.
D. Hogan.
Richard Scully.
D. Macky.
Thomas Sadleir.
Mr. Duggan.
Mr. E. Nevin.
Mr. Davern.
P. Conroy.
Mrs Margaret Bourk.
Mr. Doherty.
John Dillon.
William Burns.
P. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Savage.
James Fahy.

THURLES.

Most Rev. Doctor Slattery.
Patrick Kirwan.
Thomas Kirwan.
Rev. Wm. Barron.
Rev. M. Laffan.
Rev. Daniel Lannigan.
Rev. Mr. O'Connor.
Rev. Mr. Leahy.
Rev. Mr. Organ.
Rev. T. McNamara.
Richard Molumby.
John O'Reilly.
William Boyton.
Patrick Ryan. M.D.
James Thomas Butler.
R. Wm. Burke.
Michael Bird.
Thomas Hennessy.
James B. Kennedy.
Thomas Molony.
Thomas Mahony.
Edward Stokes.
Daniel Molony.

Patrick Ryan.
Henry Welpley.
Nason Crone.
Martin Quinlan.
Mrs Mulcahy.
Doctor Boyton.
Master J. Power.
David Cambie.
Thomas Mullany.
William Mackey.
Timothy Hickey.
William Hickey.
John Finn.
John Stapleton.
James Fogarty.
Mrs. O'Shea.
Michael Kenny.
Valentine O'Mara.
P. Hayes.
John Keily.
Valentine Fanning.
John Ryan.
Thomas Maher.
M. Egan.
? Harney.
John Maher,
Pat Cahill.
Jerry Burke.
Thomas Michael Harney.
Michael Dawson.
Timothy Cahill.
John Mullany.
Michael Quin.
E. Flanagan.
John Butler.
? Murray.
Michael Finn.
Richard Ryan.
Edmond Mockler.
Daniel Maher.
Thomas Hayden.
? Meighan.
John Quinlan.
J. Flinn.
P. Flinn.

T. Burke.
M. Brien.
C. Callanan.

ANACARTY AND DONOHILL.

Rev. John Croke.
Rev. Thomas O'Carroll.
Rev. James McCormick.
Henry Quillinan.
Edmond Doherty.
William Sadleir.

BORRISOLEIGH.

Rev. Wm. Morris.
Rev. W. Mullally.
Mrs. Cooke.
Wm. Bourke.
Patrick Ryan.
Richard Chadwick.
Mrs Richard Bourke.
Thos. Gilmartin.
Michael Chadwick.
Patrick Molony.

7-12-1886 Freeman's Journal

The Rents in Mid Tipperary.

Thurles, Thursday.

The following reductions have been already given in this district.

Lord Norbury, through his agent, Major Studdert, gave his Noard and Two-Mile-Borris tenantry 20%.

Lord Orkney, to his Killiney and Laffan's Folly tenantry, 15%.

Lord Dunsandle accepted the rents from the farmers on his Thurles property at Griffith's Valuation which was an average reduction of 15%.

Lady Matthews gave her Leugh tenantry a reduction of 25%.

Lady Helena Burnett gave, through her agent Major Maunsell, a reduction of 35% to her Ballinahow tenantry.

The Messrs. Cornwalls, agents for the Smiths, minors, and Countess de Boise, who are owners of very large properties in this district, gave reductions of 20%.

Captain Saunders gave a reduction of 20% to the tenants on the Erasmus Smith property in Drombane.

Mr. Maher Dungarvan, gave a reduction of 30% to his Lisaroon tenantry.

Mr. Alderson, to his Mardyke and Kilnasie tenantry, a reduction of 20%.

Mr. Kennedy, Dublin, the owner of an extensive property in Leigh, gave 20%.

Mr. Denis B. O'Brien, J.P. gave his Clekile tenantry 25%.

Mr. David Clancy, Clonmel, a most popular Landlord, gave a general reduction of 20% to

his Ballycurrane, Canmons, and Seskin tenantry, but in some individual cases, where it had been shown that that abatement was not sufficient, he gave as much as 40%. On the Dame Stannix property, Major Gabbot, the received offered 20%, but the tenants declined to accept it, (pending an appeal to the Judge), as they do not consider it sufficient.

The tenants of Mr. John Trant, Dovea, a gentleman who has some thousands of acres on his own hands, called on him the other day to pay their rents, and on asking for an abatement were refused. Some of the tenants were afterwards obliged to sell their cattle to his steward in order to make up the full amount of the rent.

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.

9-8-1882 Freeman's Journal.

The Ladies Land League.

Since our last meeting 82 evictions have taken place. Most of these took place in July 1882, and 6 in August.

Clonoulty Branch. Co. Tipperary.

Joanna English, 9 in family.

Mathew Gilbert, 13 in family,

John Byrne, 6 in family.

All on the estate of Viscount Hawarden, evicted July 1882, none readmitted.

Rathkeale Branch, Co. Limerick.

Michael Buckley, 5 in family. Evicted 19th July 1882, Landlord-Jeffrey O'Sullivan, Lackandara,?, not readmitted.

Mrs Mulcahy, 6 in family, evicted 14th July 1882, Landlord- Gerald Blennerhasset.

Ennistymon Branch, County Clare.

John Keane, evicted 13th July 1882, Landlord-George Stackpoole Mahon, Corbally, Co. Clare, not readmitted.

Clonguish Branch, Co. Longford.

James Cosgrove, 8 in family,

Bridget Reilly, 8 in family,

Evicted 19th July 1882 by Mr. Galbraith, Omagh, not readmitted.

*Burncourt Branch, Co. Tipperary.

Honorina Cleary,

Michael Maher, 4 in family,

Pat O'Brien, 4 in family,

Evicted 25th July 1882, by Robert Murdock, not readmitted.

Patrick Anglim, 5 in family,

James Keating, 4 in family.

Evicted 25th July 1882 by Lady Margaret Charteris, readmitted as caretakers.*

Rathangan and Cleariestown, Co. Wexford.

Patrick Wyse, 6 in family, evicted 27th July, 1882 by Thomas Boyd, not readmitted,

Clonguish Branch, Co. Longford.

James M'Gurk, 3 in family, evicted 19th July 1882 by A. Bole, not readmitted.

Patrick M'Avey, evicted 19th July, 1882 by Colonel Musters, not readmitted.

Clonakilty Branch, County Cork.

Ellen O'Leary, 2 in family, evicted July 20th 1882, by the Earl of Bandon, not readmitted.

Ballymoate, Co. Sligo.

Thomas Corcoran, 2 in family,

Thomas Cryan, 4 in family,

Evicted 26th July 1882, by Col. King Harmon, admitted as caretakers.

*Longford Branch.

Francis Corr, 4 in family,

Laurence Corr, 7 in family.

Evicted 21st July 1882, by Galbraith, Omagh, not readmitted.

Pat Tohill, 6 in family,

Pat Reilly, 9 in family,

Pat Ginty, 9 in family,

Evicted 20th July 1882, by Col King Harman, not readmitted.

Mrs Ann Hogan, 1 in family, evicted 4th March 1881.*

Middleton Branch, Co. Cork.

Denis Twomey, 6 in family, evicted 11th July 1882, bt Captain Sarsfield, not readmitted.

Moneygall Branch, Co. Tipperary.

James Kennedy, 7 in family, evicted 19th July, 1882, by Mr. Stackpoole, not readmitted.

Mullingar Branch, Co. Westmeath.

John Carney, 4 in family, evicted 12th July 1882, not readmitted.

Glangevline Branch, Co. Cavan.

Chas M'Govern, 7 in family,

Widow A Dolan, 6 in family,

Philip M'Manus, 9 in family,

Evicted between 18th-20th July 1882 by the Earl of Annesley, not readmitted.

Shanagolden Branch, Co. Limerick.

Wm. O'Donovan, 10 in family, evicted 11th July 1882, by Lord Guillamora, not readmitted.

Doe Branch, Co. Donegal.

Johnnie Gallagher, 4 in family, evicted June 30th 1882 by A.J.R.Stewart, Ards, readmitted.

Skibbereen Branch, Co. Cork.

Patrick Sullivan, 8 in family, evicted June 13th 1882, by R. Beamish.

Killoe Branch, Co. Longford.

John Lenon, 5 in family, evicted 19th July 1882, by Mrs. O'Flaherty, London, not readmitted.

Colloney Branch, Co. Sligo

Michael Bourke, 4 in family, evicted 20th March 1882, by Alex Wethers, Ballisodare, not readmitted.

Castlecomer Branch, Co. Kilkenny.

Bridget Byrne, 3 in family,

Laurence Dudn, 10 in family,

Margaret Bryan, 6 in family,

James Byrne, 9 in family,

Mary Brenon, 3 in family,

William Shirley, 1 in family,

John Bradley, 8 in family,

William Tyndall, 13 in family,

Evicted 24th July 1882 by Captain Humphrey, readmitted as caretakers.

Coone Branch, Co. Kilkenny.

William Brenon,

William Tyndall, 13 in family,
Margaret Bryan, 6 in family,
James Byrne, 9 in family,
Laurence Dwan, 10 in family,
William Shirley,
Bridget Byrne, 3 in family.
Evicted 24th July 1882, by Hugh Humphreys, readmitted.

Sneem Branch, Co. Kerry.
Thomas Sullivan, 8 in family, evicted 22nd July 1882, not readmitted.

Killoe Branch, Co. Longford.
Patrick Reilly, 6 in family.
John Lynch, 3 in family.
John Molloy, 6 in family,
Laughlin Prunty, 2 in family.
Peter Molloy, 2 in family.
Evicted 27th July 1882, not readmitted.

Knockanore, Co. Waterford.
Michael Baldwin, 9 in family, evicted 30th June 1882.

Newtonhamilton, Co. Armagh.
Patrick Feehan, 5 in family, evicted May 1882, evicted by Rev. Richard Johnston, not readmitted.

Mullingar Branch, Co. Westmeath.
John Hacket, 4 in family, evicted 20th July 1882, by Mrs Kilpatrick, readmitted as caretaker.

Ballinagh, Co. Cavan.
Thomas Kiernan, 9 in family, evicted 5th July 1882, by Alexander Nesbitt, not readmitted.

Carrigallen Branch, Co. Leitrim.
Jane Price, 4 in family, evicted 18th July 1882, by W. Latouche, not readmitted.

Abbeyleix Branch, Queen's County.
John Kennedy,
Patrick Kelly, 9 in family,
John Hogan, 5 in family,
Evicted 28th July 1882 by Lord De Vesci, not readmitted.

Ballinagh Branch, Co. Cavan.
Michael Goldrick, 7 in family, evicted 26th July 1882, by Earl Annesley, readmitted as caretaker.

Duagh Branch, Co. Kerry.

Jeremiah M'Carthy, 3 in family, evicted 20th May 1882, by John Meade, not readmitted.

Drunlease Branch, Co. Leitrim.

Mr. M'Givney, 13 in family,

Patrick White, 5 in family.

Evicted 6th June 1882, by George Lane Fox, not readmitted.

Gortnahoe Branch, Co. Tipperary.

Bryan M'Donnell, 8 in family, evicted July 26th 1882, not readmitted.

Mullingar Branch, Co. Westmeath.

Esther Mulready, 3 in family, evicted 1st August 1882, by John Swift, readmitted.

Urlingford Branch, Co. Kilkenny.

Dr. Joseph McNamara, 2 in family.

Thomas Kennedy, 6 in family,

Dan Kavanagh, 8 in family.

Evicted 25th July 1882, by Lord Mountgarrett.

Clonoulty Branch, Co. Tipperary.

Thomas Johnson, 2 in family, evicted 1st August 1882, by George Posnett, 3 Hume St. Dublin, not readmitted.

Edgeworthstown Branch, Co. Longford.

Robert Moore, evicted 1st August 1882, by Richard Whyte, Clonwhelan, Edgeworthstown, not readmitted.

Cork Branch,

James Cadigan, 9 in family.

Evicted 5th August 1882 by Walter Robert Atkins.

Claremorris Branch, County Mayo.

John Kean, 9 in family, evicted June 16th 1882, by Isidore Bourke, Curraleigh, not readmitted.

Ballymoate Branch, Co. Sligo.

John and Michael Brown, evicted 7th Aug. 1882, by Lieut. Co. A. Duke.

Not readmitted.

Longford Branch.

Mary Killameade, evicted 5th August 1882, by the Earl of Longford.

Myles Lynch, 6 in family, evicted 2th July 1882, by Galbraith, Omagh.

Thomas Griffin, 3 in family, evicted 11th April 1882, by Tobias Peyton. J.P.

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.

9-9-1848 Tipperary Vindicator.

The most extraordinary and sweeping seizure for rates ever perhaps attempted took place in Nenagh yesterday. The newly appointed rate collector, Mr. Richard Falkiner, repaired, without giving the usual six days notice, to Pound Street, in the morning, and entered every house, demanding the new rate struck on the 24th of last month. In many of the houses the most abject misery was visible, yet pots, kettles, pans, and even the most trifling implements of household furniture, were pounced on and carried in loads to the pound. Old shoes, cloaks, and gridirons were amongst the articles seized, and, what is still more extraordinary, an eccentric though poor old man named Wolfe had four or five cages of canaries taken from him. Whilst making this foray, Falkiner was surrounded by an immense crowd of women and boys, screaming, hooting, and yelling in the most uproarious manner. This is a new way to make the rate popular.

5-8-1848.

Clonmel. Thursday.

The Pike Case.

Martin Ryan (English) was indicted for having in his possession at Cashel, on the 26th of July, one pike, contrary to the proclamation of the Earl of Clarendon, he not being licensed to carry the same, or being about to deposit it with the appointed authorities. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Baron Richards in sentencing the prisoner to two years in prison, said that the legal points urged in his favour, by Mr. Rolleston, should have his deepest consideration, and he would take care that, if they were tenable, he would get every benefit from them.

28-7-1814 Freeman's Journal.

Clonmel.

Monday July 25th. The Court sat at 9 O'Clock, for the trial of prisoners, when the following were disposed of-----.

William Maloney and Philip Connors, indicted for stealing a 1/., note and some articles of wearing apparel from William Sheehan, acquitted for want of prosecution.

William Maloney, for breaking Clonmel Gaol, acquitted.

Daniel Crough and Timothy Crough, indicted for the murder of Thomas Connors, acquitted, for want of prosecution.

Ralph White, indicted, for private distilling, Guilty-to be fined 10s of in default of paying the fine, to be imprisoned.

Michael Darcy, indicted for a rape on Mary Darcy, his servant maid, the 11th June 1813- the prosecutor swore to the fact, but it appearing she had a child by him, he was acquitted and discharged.

Philip Slattery, indicted for stealing sheep form John Rourke, acquitted.

Richard Walsh and John Walsh, indicted for the murder of William Walsh, in a squabble, acquitted.

James Hally, indicted for the murder of James Kennedy, and also for a riot-acquitted of the murder, but found guilty of the riot-sentenced to one month in prison, and find security.

Michael Meara, for cow stealing, acquitted, no prosecution.

Catharine Connolly, for stealing 1 ½ yards of cloth, at Fethard, from one Michael Walsh-- Guilty, imprisoned for two months.

John Fogarty, for a burglary, in the house of John Gleeson, at Ballymoreen, Acquitted.

Denis Ryan, indicted for setting fire to Thomas Condon's House, at Longhill. The prosecutor here was a very stupid old man, who accused the prisoner, without the slightest ground for suspicion. The prisoner was of course, honourably acquitted.

Patrick Bourke and Mary Bourke, indicted for breaking open the house of Andrew Ryan, acquitted, no prosecution, but the Judge ordered the prosecutor to be Estreated.

Edward Fitzpatrick, Denis Kilfoyle, John Loughman, Robert M'Cushen, and Patrick Mahon, private distillers, acquitted, there not being sufficient evidence. Mr. Buck attended here on the part of the Revenue, and conducted himself with his usual circumspection and propriety.

James Kennedy, indicted under Lord Ellenborough's act, for cutting William O'Donnell with a scythe, at Cahin, 11th April 1813. Found guilty. Sentence not yet passed.

Patrick Maher, for the murder of his wife, acquitted, the principal prosecutor, his son. Not attending.

Cornelius Cahill, for stealing fire arms, not guilty.

Patrick Dwyer, for the murder of Henry Stacklum, no prosecution, acquitted.

Patrick Mullally, for the murder of James Noonan, at the fair of Mullinahone, acquitted.

Mary Quirk, for murder, no prosecution, acquitted.

Francis Cotton, indicted for the murder of John Quigley, acquitted, the prosecutors not attending.

9-9-1856 Clonmel Chronicle.

On the 13th September 1854, an inquest was held before Thomas O'Meara, Esq. Coroner for the district of Tipperary, on the body of a man named Thomas Dwyer, of Refadda, who died in consequence of wounds received on the right side of the head, and which fractured his skull, on the 2nd of the same month, at Garryshane, in the south riding of this county. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased was returning home after being paid some money, he was overtaken by two men named Thomas Dwyer, of Donaskea, and William Loughnane, alias Davern. They induced the unfortunate man to accompany them down a bye-road, and when he was next seen the men had fled, and Dwyer was found lying by the side of the road, bleeding profusely. The Coroner's jury returned as their verdict that "the deceased man received several blows of stones or other blunt instruments, of which injuries he lingered until he languished and died on Saturday, 9th Sept, 1854, and that said injuries were wilfully and maliciously inflicted by Thomas Dwyer, of Donaskea, aided and abetted by William Loughnane." As Sub-Constable John F. Noble, of the constabulary depot, Phoenix Park, and who was

stationed in 1854 in the neighbourhood where the above murder was committed, was passing along the quays of Dublin he perceived a man whom he instantly recognised as the Thomas Dwyer named in the Coroner's warrant. The man was arrested, and has since been committed by Major Brownrigg, Inspector General of Prisons, to Clonmel gaol, where he now awaits his trial at the Spring assizes of 1857.

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.

From the Freeman's Journal 10-2-1894.

The Evicted Tenants Fund.

Subscribers to the fund from Knockavella, Co. Tipperary.

£2. Rev. E. Doheny.

£1, Michael Murphy, Michael Carew, and Denis Kelly.

18s. T. Fahey, P.L.G.

12s. J. McGrath.

10s. John O'Keeffe, John Hayes, Mathew Hayes.

7s. John Dwyer.

5s. Denis Neill, Jerh Muan, Denis Tierney, John Scanlan, and Thomas Walsh.

4s. Mrs Condon, John Muan, Martin Ryan, Edward Duggan, James Sanders, C. O'Brien, John Kelly and Laurence Ryan.

3s.6d. William Stapleton, and Patrick Morrissey.

3s. Michael Brown, William Flood, Patrick Ryan (E).

2s.6d. William Hayes, Thomas Fahey, Patrick Madden, Mrs Ryan (A).

2s. D. Ryan, Patrick Ryan, W. Dwyer, John Crowe, T. Foley, John Kennedy, Thomas Gorman, Daniel Dwyer, Michael Taylor, James Muan, Michael Brien, Thomas Hayes.
1s. James Hickey, Michael Dwyer, John Connor, John Ryan, A. Fitzpatrick, T. Lanegan, Wm. Morrissey, John Brett.
6d. T. Ryan, T. Carew.

Donaskeigh Subscribers.

£1. Daniel Ryan.

12s.6d. Wm. Ryan, Denis McGrath.

7s. John Rourke.

6s.6d. Thomas Kelly.

5s. Patrick Deere, Wm. Ryan, Wm. Hogan.

4s.6d. Edward Crowe.

3s.9d. Denis Hickey.

3s.6d. V. Farrell, Patrick Slattery.

2s.6d. James Guilfoyle.

2s.3d. Wm Dwyer.

2s. Edward Hickey.

1s.6d. Thomas Ryan.

1s. Pat Ahern.

6s. John Galvan, John Ryan, P. Hogan.

10-3-1864 Times

A protracted investigation was recently held by order of Government at Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, into the conduct of Sub-Inspector Boyce, who “through an error of judgement”, had interfered with the ministrations of the Priest of the parish in the case of a constable “enfeebled by illness”. The minutes of the proceedings taken at the court of inquiry were submitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the following letter from General Larcom conveys his decision upon the matter.

Dublin Castle, March 4th.

Sir--Referring to your letter of the 15th December last, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that his Excellency has had laid before him the minutes of the proceedings taken by the Court of Inquiry held to investigate certain matters preferred by you against Sub-Inspector Boyce, together with the report of said Court. His Excellency regrets much that the conduct of Sub-Inspector Boyce on the occasion of your visit to the constabulary barracks at Dundrum, where the late Constable Wiggins was lying ill on the afternoon of the 9th December last, has been of such a character as to have justified the finding by the court of inquiry---that Sub-Inspector Boyce on the said day unwarrantably obstructed you in the discharge of your duty as a clergyman, and denied to the deceased constable liberty to receive the religious consolation he sought for. But at the same time his Excellency, having regard to the entire report of the Court of Inquiry and the evidence adduced before it, feels himself justified in thinking that the conduct of the Sub-Inspector may be fairly attributed to an error of judgement on his part, induced by the enfeebled condition to which illness had brought the constable, rather than to any perverse or

improper motive, more especially as on the 10th of December 1863, you had, with the entire concurrence and at the request of Sub-Inspector Boyce, the fullest and freest access to the Constable in the constabulary barrack. His Excellency, however, is of the opinion that Sub-Inspector Boyce is deserving of some censure for the course he took in temporarily excluding you from the constable after the latter had expressed his determination to become a Roman Catholic. His Excellency has accordingly given directions to the Inspector General of the Constabulary that Sub-Inspector Boyce shall be reprimanded, and removed from Dundrum to another station.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T.A. Larcom.

“Rev. W. Corcoran,

Knockavilla.

Cashel.

Co. Tipp.

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 ejectment. 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), reproved 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 sent 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.

Ireland-The Times-From the 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".

The Times-From the 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 than 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.

10-6-1848 Tipperary Vindicator.
Military Outrages in Nenagh.

The 34th depot, stationed in Nenagh, have had two collisions with the people within the last two days. The first originated at a low public-house, or dance-house in Pound Street, where the soldiers were prevented from abusing some females of ill fame on Monday, but the result was by no means serious. On Tuesday, however, the soldiers patrolled William and Pound Streets, where their companions had been engaged the previous evening, in knots of ten to twelve, endeavouring by taunts and reproaches to excite the people to attack. The inhabitants preserved a dignified composure until the soldiery, determined on kicking up a row, commenced to beat several children who were at play in the street. At this unmanly and unsoldierlike conduct the parents and brothers of the children ran in on the aggressors, and applied their fists and feet so vigorously in sundry kicks and cuffs that the rioters took instant flight, running into the nearest houses, and as many as could gaining their Barrack in Pound Street. There was no officer in this Barrack at the time, and the soldiers took their guns, at which the people judiciously retired, but being pursued by a troop of 30 or 40, with fixed bayonets, they took refuge behind a wall in Cudville. Here their numbers were greatly increased by accessions of tradesmen, indignant at the conduct of the military, and they made a final stand at the wall, flinging stones on the advancing line with such effect that the head of the column wavered, and literally turning on their comrades bayonets fled to the Barracks in the greatest disorder. Several of them took refuge in houses, and concealed themselves under the beds. In William Street another body of soldiers, while their companions were being pelted out of Cudville sustained a no less inglorious defeat from a number of boys whom they attacked while playing top in the street, and were pursued in like manner to the barrack gate. The battle cry on one side was--”split the dammed Hirish like hares”---”treat them as we did the Waterford and Kilkenny coves”. While on the other side was shouted --”Hurrah for the Barricades”---”Heres for Mitchel” etc. The soldiers, we understand, sustained

another repulse in Silver Street from a party of men and boys whom they first attacked and pursued into houses, breaking in doors and windows. Eight of the military were this day brought in cars to the hospital in Summer-Hill Barracks, and three of the number are expected to recover, the wounds of another 10 to 12 others are not of so serious a nature. The people have no wounded after the affray, we hear. It was owing to the laudable exertions of County Inspector Carroll and the Police, under Head Constable Hayes, that the riot terminated without loss of life. The police escorted several of the soldiers to Barrack.

The entire company have been removed from Pound Street barrack to Summer-Hill, but unless an order for their immediate withdrawal from the town be given, other and perhaps fatal rencounters may take place. The townspeople are greatly incensed.

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 straggling 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.

10-8-1799 From the Freeman's Journal.

Measure to be the means of a legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

John Meagher, esq., of Ballymorris in the Chair.

Committee:-

J. Meagher, Ballymorris, Esq.

John Butler, Ballycannon, Esq.

George Ryan, Inch, Esq.

Wm. Meagher, Toureen, Esq.

Richard Butler, Kelongy?, Esq.

Rev. Michael Keating, Cahir.

The following Address was unanimously agreed to.

To his Excellency Chas. Marquis Cornwallis.

Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

John Meagher, Chairman.

George Ryan, Inch.

Denis O'Meagher, Kilmoyler.

Nicholas O'Meagher, Ballymorris.

E. O'Meagher, Marlhill.

T. O'Meagher, Bansagh Lodge.

Patrick Boyton, Bansagh.

Darby Quinlan, P.P. Baulagh,

John Donnell, Cappagh,

Noblet Boyce, Curraghana,

Edmond Ryan, Curraghana,

Denis Ryan, Curraghana,

John Murphy, Raheen.

Edmond Prendergast, Marlhill.

R. Prendergast. Greenmount.

Thomas O'Meagher, M.D. Tipperary.

James Greene, Cappamorrow,

Daniel Murphy, Ballymore,

Michael Keating. P.P. Cahir.

Thomas Butler. Cahir.

Richard Butler, late Captain 69th Reg. Cahir.

Pat. Quin. Cahir.

Mat. Slane, Tipperary.

Edmond Dwyre, M.D. Tipperary.

T. Hore, 69th Regiment. Tipp.

James Murphy. Caher.

James Murphy, Jnr. Caher.
Pat. Flood, Caher.
James Nowlan, Caher.
John Nowlan, Cashel.
J. Ryan, 2nd Lieut. Caher. Infantry.
Wm. O'Carroll, M.D. Caher.
Richard Butler, Reylong.
Thomas Mulcahy, Ballynamona.
Pat. Ryan, Caher.
James Hylan, Marlhill,
Richard Hylan, Marlhill.
John Dawson, Graige.
Denis Bates, Graige.
John Moxy, Graige.
John Nowlan, Graige,
Wm. O'Connor, Graige.
Thomas O'Connor, Graige.
John Hassett, Lowesgreen,
Wm. Bochilly, Blackcastle,
Martin O'Grady, Marlhill,
Michael O'Grady, Marlhill,
Corn. Scanlan, Ballymorris.
James Donnell, Tankerstown.
John Davoren, Caher.
Patrick O'Donnell, Caher.
James Buckley, Caher.
Edmond O'Connor, Caher.
M. Glisan, Caher,
Edmond Wall, Caher.
John Mooney, Caher.

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.

10-10-1786 Freemans Journal.

To the Right Honourable Major General Lord Viscount Luttrell, commanding his Majesty's forces in the Province of Munster.

The humble address of the Protestant inhabitants of the town and parish of Thurles.

Tuke Hitchcock,

Edw. Egerton.

Andrew Lindsay,

Hamilton Hewetson,

Joseph Fitzgerald,

Arthur Ardagh,

R.W. Hewetson,

Wm. Delany,

John Mathew,

Bryan Kearney,

Joseph Mills,

Thomas Murphy,

Thomas Langly,

Fred. W. Goodwin,

George Ryan,

James Nugent,

Jas. Lloyd.

Wm. Mathews,

George Bowles,

James Delany,

Edward Pitman,

Robert Braggs,

Patrick Ardagh,

John Ardagh, Jnr.

William Mathew,

Robert Ryves,

Wm. Russell,

H. Langley,

T. Burk,

Dutton Hewetson,

Hugh Smyth,

Edward Ryves,

Thomas Lester,

John Godfrey,

Amos Russell,

F. Langley,

Thomas Beere,

James Going,

Robert Ryves, Jnr.

Ignatius Browne,

Patrick Size,
John Bottomly,
Thomas Perry,
C.K. Garnett,
Robert Langley,
Joseph Godfrey,
John Purcell,
James Purcell,
Timothy Delany.
Michael Purcell,
Oliver Langley,
Charles Ryves,
Geo. Shaw,
J. Garnett,
Patrick Marah,
Edward Russell,
Jeremiah Collins.
Wm. Parkinson,
Wm. Burns,
John Russell of Galbooly,
James Russell,
William Lewis,
Thomas Ryves,
Joseph Prosser,
Joseph Witherell,
James Gready,
James Sanderson,
John Sanderson,
Middleton Burgess,
Wm. Baker,
Wm. Baker, Jnr.
Henry Crafford,
John Russell,
John Ardagh,
Thomas Baker,
John Molloy,
John Burd or Hurd,
Benjamin Teat,
John Russell, Jnr.
John Lamphier,
R. Deane Ruddle,
Arch. Ardagh, Jnr.
Joshua Hughes,
John Bulfin,
Samuel Hill,

Geo. Foulkes,
John Russell,
John Blakwell.

11-1-1776 From the Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from Clonmel.

Last Tuesday John Power of Tullemaine, Esq., and a troop of the Royal Irish Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Keily, conducted Pierce Nagle, one of the White Boys, from Fethard, and lodged him in our gaol, they then proceeded to Waterford, in quest of others, and arrived there that night, and on Thursday following returned and brought with them Thomas Meagher, of Feathard, Shoe Maker, who had fled to Waterford to evade being apprehended.

Yesterday morning was committed to Gaol by Richard Moore, Esq. Peter Hackett, of Ballynagranna, near Carrick on Suir, charged on oath with feloniously and burglarious breaking open three doors of the dwelling house of James Fowley of Carrick-on-Suir on the night of the 27th September last, with 12 or 13 others, well mounted and well armed with guns and pistols, and when they entered said house, fired several shots, and by force and violence carried away Mary Fowley, daughter to the said James Fowley, against her inclination, with the intent to marry her or defile her.

“Other charges of a similar nature lie against the said Hackett, particularly for having in the night of the 14th April last, in company with several other white boys in their uniforms, well armed with guns and pistols, broke open the door of the dwelling house of John Quinlan, at Crehannagh, in the County of Waterford, when they cruelly beat the said Quinlan, and his son, for refusing to give Mary Quinlan, his daughter, in marriage to Thomas Butler of Seskin, in the said County.

“John Cradock, of Red-City, near Fethard, Richard Fitzgerald of Killenaul, Thomas Fogarty, Patrick McGrath, Thomas Moreen, John Meagher, Darby Meagher, James Walsh, James Kennedy, Laurence Tierney and John Power, have also been apprehended and committed to jail, charged on oath with being white-boys, and riotously and feloniously assembling as such, and the latter with having broken open the house of Ambrose Power, late of Barretstown, Esq. and aiding and assisting in murdering the said Ambrose Power, Esq., and also in carrying out of his house sundry fire arms and ammunition.

As it now seems to be determined not to transport our felons to America, a correspondent recommends the erection of a large building, where they may be kept to hard labour, the severest punishment that can be inflicted on a thief. Besides their numbers will require it, for they will soon overflow the present prisons.

11-1-1845 Freeman's Journal. Receipts for the O'Connell Tribute.

CASHEL.

Very Rev. Dean M'Donnell.

Rev. James Ryan. C.C.

Rev. John Ryan. C.C.

Sergeant Stock. M.P.

J. Heney.
Counsellor Doheny.
W. Murphy. Esq.
Mrs. Mathew, Rockview.
Mrs Francis Carew,
John Coman,
Roger Keating.
Chas. Jackson.
Wm. Desmond.
Jeremiah Cahill,
Patrick Lyttleton.
Doctor Heffernan.
Daniel Laffan, Solicitor.
Michael Power,
Richard Keating.
Messrs Power and Co.
Patrick Grace.
Timothy Kennedy.
Michael Dolan,
James Riall.
Wm. O'Connell, (Coburg House).
Doctor Wood,
Denis Heffernan,
Michael Heffernan.
Pierce Butler,
Wm. Anglam,
Patrick Kearney.
John Hassett.
Wm. Mockler,
Cornelius Fogarty.
Thomas Carew,
Patrick Cashin.
Thomas Hayden.
Wm. Cusack.
Doctor Power,
Mathew Hanly.
Patrick Ryan.
John McLoughlin.
James Redmond.
John Butler.
Thos. Lonergan.
John Hogan,
Doctor Coffee.
William Corby.
James Dunne.

Roger Hanigan.
Michael Hanigan.
Michael Kearney.
Thomas Britt.
Jerome Scully.
Thomas Dwyer.
Michael Martin.
Mrs Dunbar.
Thos. McLoughlin,
Thomas Ryan.
John Woodlock.
Patrick Ryan.
John Hanley.
James Heney.
Redmond Burke.
Doctor Mahony.
Wm. Mullony.
Wm. Price.
John Norton.
Patrick Phelan.
T. Hickey.
Michael Ryan.
Thomas Dwyer.
James Donnelly.
Patrick Fitzpatrick.
Thomas Devereux.
David Burke.
Wm. Buckley.
Thomas Downey.
Patrick Angum.
Miss Linton.
Widow Keating.

KILMOYLER.
Rev. John Ryan.
Michael Keating.

GAMMONSFIELD.
John Power, Gurteen.
Captain James Power, Ballydine.
Rev. James Hally.
Rev. Jeremiah Hayes.
Robert Donnelly.
Patrick Cuddihy.
Michael O'Donnell.

Thomas O'Donnell.
James O'Donnell.
Patrick Quinlan.
John Power.
Michael Burke.
Richard Cahill.
J. Hyland.
Philip Deady.
Patrick Cahill.
James Delany.
Patrick Daniel.
James Prendergast.
James Walsh.
Thomas Toppin.
Laurence Quinlan.
Mrs Nagle.
Charles Cannivan.
Thomas Hearn.
John Shee.
William Quinlan.
Henry Barns.

11-1-1861 Times copied from the Tipperary Express.

A Fortunate Arrest,

There is even to captivity a Sunnyside, and the old cattle dealer, William Hogan, who was captured on Monday last by Sub. Constable Johnson, may well feel thankful that the laws of the Country were sufficient to warrant his being taken into safe keeping. He was, it would seem, in a state of complete inebriety, and might have fallen a prey to the delicate attentions of the habitués of our bye streets, did not a friendly constabulary hand rescue him from danger and molestation. As he had loose in his pocket a sum of £112.11.0, in notes, gold and silver, he would have been a fine prize for those out on a looting expedition. Hogan, who is in the employment of Mr. John Phelan, Cashel, purchased at Nenagh a lot of pigs, and proceeded to Waterford to sell them. There he met a ready market, and was returning to Cashel when he was unhappily overtaken by Bacchus, who steeped his senses in forgetfulness.

Before the Mayor he was brought on the evening, and his worship sentenced him to pay a fine of 7/6 and costs, which he subsequently paid in jail. Yesterday morning Hogan was brought up, and the perilous position of his money was explained to him. He said he felt much obliged to the Police, but his return of gratitude extended no further than this, and when his money was returned to him without deduction, he said he would reward the constable who arrested him and give to the charities of the town, but that as he was an object of charity himself, he could not afford to give a farthing away. About a month since Hogan stated as he was passing through Dublin he lost 104 sovereigns, and never recovered them. The Mayor said that this loss, together with the narrow escape he just had, should serve as a caution to him through life to abstain from the crime of

drunkenness.

11-1-1862 From the Times.

The Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act 1857.

Insolvency.

In the matter of Wm. O'Ryan Late of Bansha Castle, in the County of Tipperary, Esq. An Insolvent.

The Judges of the Court of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency will sit at the said Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on Thursday the 23rd day of Jan., inst, at the hour of 11 O'Clock, in the forenoon, to audit the Assignee's account and make a further dividend of the Insolvent's Estate, of which sitting all persons concerned are to take notice.

Dated this 8th day of Jan, 1862

Thomas Farrell, Chief Clerk.

Connell Loughnan, Attorney for Michael Murphy, Official Assignee, 84 Lower Gardiner Street.

Michael Murphy, Official Assignee, 29 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

11-1-1883 Freeman's Journal.

Mansion House Evicted Tenants Fund.

A meeting of the above committee was held in the Mansion House yesterday, Mr. Alfred Webb in the chair.

The following grants were made:-

Mrs Ryan, 5 in family, and Mrs Maher, 3 in family, evicted at Sorrell Hill, Templemore, Co. Tipp. by Major Lidwell, on the 24th July 1882.

Joseph Waldron, 2 in family, evicted 8th May 1889 at Athleague, Roscommon, by W. Jameson, 68 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Michael Merrick, 7 in family, 7th June 1879, at Ballinfulla, Geevagh, Co. Sligo, by Edward Howley, Monkstown.

Thomas Goulden, 5 in family, evicted in April, 1880, Killala, Co. Mayo, by Miss Harriet Gardiner, Farm Hill, same place.

Michael Meara, 3 in family, and John Sweetman, 3 in family, both evicted at Garryduff, Carrick-on-Suir, by H.A.Owens 41 Mountjoy Street, Dublin.

*Mrs Dalton, 9 in family,

Mrs Hourigan, 7 in family,

Patrick Dalton, 6 in family,

Edward Godsell, 6 in family,

Thomas Williams, 3 in family.

All evicted 27th Feb. 1882, at Cloughleigh, Golden, Cashel, by Captain Creagh, Aylesbury Road, Dublin.*

*M. Fitzgerald, 8 in family,

Thomas Quirke, 6 in family,

Both evicted 2nd Feb. 1882, at Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, by Lord Massey.*

Thomas Cryan, evicted 22nd July 1882, near Ballymote, Co. Sligo, by Colonel King Harman.

Kendal O'Brien, evicted at Ballinahinch, Cashel, on the 24th November 1882, by George

Errington, M.P.

*Mary McGrath, 2 in family, evicted April, 1880,

Patrick Hugh, 2 in family,

Both evicted 18th Jan. 1882 by J.B.Moore, of Cookstown, Co. Tyrone.*

Patt Power, 7 in family, evicted at Croagh, Co. Limerick, by Captain Hare, of Devonport, England.

Mrs Fogarty, 2 in family, evicted near Cahir, by Patrick Moloney, Clonmel.

Joseph Dacres, herd and sub-tenant, 2 in family, evicted near Ballacolla, Queen's County, by T.A.Owen, Baggot-Street, Dublin.

James Beirne, evicted at Kilnamanagh, Collooney, Co. Sligo.

11-1-1884 Tipperary Leader.

Great popular interest was evinced on Sunday last in the service of Timothy Ryan, who was evicted from his farm at Coolbawn, within a few miles of Borrisoleigh, about six months ago. The crop sown by the tenant was taken over by the Landlord, and protected by Police living in the vicinity. Advantage was taken of the absence of the Police, while away at Mass, to dig the potatoes sown by the tenant, when upwards of 200 men assembled, who had the produce of two acres cleared away in two hours. They also pitted a quantity of hay in the garden, in order to make the Police suppose that the potatoes had not been taken of the field.

11-3-1861 Times.

County Tipperary North Riding.

Clonmel. Friday.

Mr. Justice O'Brien took his seat this morning at 10 O'clock, and proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

Felonious Assault.

The Queen V. John White.

John White was indicted for a felonious assault upon Ellen Heely-The prisoner was acquitted. Counsel for the prisoner-Mr. Edward Johnstone.

Cow Stealing.

The Queen V. Mary Quigley.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing a heifer, the property of Daniel Dwyer.

The prosecutor proved that he had gone with a policeman to the farm of the prisoner, and did not see his heifer there;- he went a second time with a search warrant and found the heifer, he then went to the prisoner's house, and asked her for the heifer, she said she had no heifer but her own;-the heifer was unmarked.

On cross examination witness admitted that he and his wife had some little difference, his wife sold cattle for him;-heard she had sold the heifer and two other cattle;-the prisoner is a respectable farmer;- has more cattle than witness;-witness heard his own wife tell the magistrates that she had sold the heifer to the prisoner.

The Crown, upon the appearance of the evidence, gave up the case.

Counsel for the Prisoner-Mr. Edward Johnstone.

Passing Base Coin.

Honora Carthy, a mere child, was indicted for passing a base sixpence on the 24th Jan., this year. The only witness against her was a very intelligent little boy, of about the same age as the prisoner, 9 years. Witness could not prove the identity of the sixpence, the prisoner was accordingly acquitted

Sarah Cronin was also indicted for passing another counterfeit sixpence to the same boy.

Record Court.

Mr. Justice Chambers has been engaged during the morning in disposing of the civil bills appeals.

One of these was from the decision of Mr. Sergeant Howley, the chairman of this county, who had given a decree below against the Great Southern and Western Railway. The plaintiff, Mr. Kennedy, processed the company for not keeping in repair a certain sluice, whereby the lands of the plaintiff had been flooded and injured.

The appeal has not yet concluded.

Clonmel Saturday.

Mr. Justice O'Brien took his seat at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded with the trial of the prisoners.

The Queen V. Daniel Driscoll

The prisoner was indicted for the manslaughter of Thomas English, on the evening of the 6th Dec., the deceased was at the door of the forge of prisoner's father, Denis Driscoll said to deceased--"If the truth is in you, tell it now", deceased then said, in an angry manner, "Come out here now". Denis then came out, when deceased caught him, attempted to choke him, and struck him twice, the prisoner came out with a bar of hot iron, deceased made a kick at him, when the prisoner flung the bar at the deceased, which hit him in the mouth, deceased lingered for 6 days before he died.

It appeared that the dispute between prisoner's father and the deceased had originated over a blacksmith's punch which the prisoners father had lent to the deceased, which old Driscoll stated the deceased had not returned to him, deceased contended he had.

Dr. Scully who attended deceased before his death, stated deceased had met his death from a wound. The prisoner was undefended, but called a witness as to character. His Lordship having charged the jury, they found a verdict of not guilty. His Lordship, before ordering the discharge of the prisoner, addressed some admonitory remarks to him, telling him that, although unwittingly, he had been a cause of a fellow creature's death; nevertheless he had suffered 4 months in prison. His Lordship advised him to remember and take warning from that incarceration to abstain from using any weapon or instrument which would be likely to cause death. This warning his Lordship hoped would be attended to by those who were present in the court.

Post Office-Stealing Letters.

The Queen V. Michael Foley.

The prisoner was indicted for that he, on the 18th of Nov. last year, at Killenaule, in the South Riding of Tipperary, did steal a letter containing two halves of bank notes, each for

£5, also for embezzling.

Mr. Michael O'Connor, of Old Bridge, in County Waterford, enclosed to one Michael Kennedy, of Killenaule, on the 17th November, send two halves of National Bank notes for £5 each-Clonmel issue-the other halves he gave to a carrier named John Hall, to bring to Mr. Kennedy in Killenaule.

Mr. Michael Kennedy proved that the first time he saw either of the four half-notes again was when Mr. Gill, the manager of the National Bank in Clonmel, showed them to him. John Hall proved he was a carrier, got a letter from last witness on the 17th Nov. to bring to Mr. Kennedy in Killenaule. Saw him cutting two notes in half, and putting them into an envelope for witness, witness brought the letter to Mrs Kennedy the next morning. Mrs Kennedy proved that on Sunday the 18th of November, she had received a letter from last witness, which she saw her husband open, she did not open it. Michael Kennedy proved that he had got the letter from last witness containing two half £5 notes, knows the numbers, took the numbers about a fortnight after-gave those notes to a Mr. King, a victualler in this town, got them back from King, send them back again to O'Connor by letter through the Post Office.

Mr. William King-Received the half notes from Kennedy on the 21st November, did not notice the numbers; Kennedy told me I would get the other halves from O'Connor. Kennedy and O'Connor were then recalled to prove that the left-hand halves of the notes which were produced were the notes which had been enclosed in the envelope sent by the carrier to Kennedy, and from Kennedy to O'Connor again.

This was the only way by which the half notes could be properly identified. O'Connor now proved that he had put the right hand halves into an envelope, gave it to a boy named Cummins, who had posted the letter addressed to Mr. Kennedy, Killenaule. John Cummins proved that on the 17th Nov he had received a letter from O'Connor, which he had posted in the Clonmel Post Office.

To a Juror-The letter was addressed to Michael Kennedy.

Patrick Wall proved that he was in the employ of the Post Office in Clonmel; proved the post mark of Clonmel, Nov. 17th 1860, the mail for Killenaule was despatched at a quarter to nine in the evening of that day.

Mr. Wall, Postmaster at Killenaule-The Clonmel mail of the 17th arrived in Killenaule at a quarter to ten on the 18th, proved the Killenaule postmark, identified the prisoner, gave all the letters he received on the morning of the 18th Nov., prisoner never gave any of the letters back to witness.

Mrs Kennedy, wife of William Kennedy, a former witness, proved the custody of the left hand halves for some time, her husband gave them to her, and she gave them to Michael Kennedy.

Mr. John Fitzgerald-Keeps a shop at Killenaule, knew the prisoner to be letter carrier of Killenaule, prisoner came to witness sometime in December, and showed him two half notes, he asked witness what he should do with them, I saw the name Clonmel on them, and told him to bring them to the National Bank in Clonmel, where, if he could get any respectable person to answer for him, he might get the money. Prisoner then left witness's shop bringing the notes with him, Mr. M'Craight met prisoner in Killenaule next morning, he said he had half notes with wrong numbers, and wanted to know whether witness would take them to Clonmel. I told him I would next day, and said he might leave

the notes at witness's shop in the course of the day, came about 3 o'clock, and in his presence and witness, showed him two half notes which he said were those he had left there, he knew the word "five" was written on the notes;-witness brought those half notes to Clonmel the next day, to Mr. Gill, the manager of the National Bank, witness marked the notes.

Mr. Gill-Manager of the National Bank in Clonmel.---Mr. M'Graith brought the right hand half notes to me on the 13th Dec.; the left hand notes were presented to the bank on the 13th Dec.; the person who had left the left-hand halves witness could not recognise. Constable McLean arrested the prisoner on the 14th Dec. and found the envelope already proved to have contained the right-hand half notes, showed the envelope to O'Connor; who gave it to the Post-Office surveyor, Mr. James.

Mr. Ryan, the postmaster there, proved that he had told the prisoner to deliver the letters when he gave them to the prisoner. It also appeared that in November he got £6 per year as Postmaster in Killenaule, and from that paid the prisoner as letter-carrier one penny per day, or 30s., a year.

The Postmaster gave the prisoner an excellent character, and stated that when hiring him he got a very good character of him from the last Postmaster.

His Lordship then charged the jury and recommended all who heard him not to follow the example of O'Connor in not taking the number of half-notes when sending them through the post.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of stealing the money from the envelope.

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.

11-4-1846 From the Tipperary Vindicator.

A reporter from this establishment proceeded yesterday morning to Gorthore, between Nenagh and Limerick, to witness the eviction of tenantry on the property of Mr. Tuthill, where 120 men of the 72nd Highlanders, under Captain Pollard, 41 police, under Sub. Inspector Lewis, of Newport, and several bailiffs, went at an early hour. Our reporter

returned at 5 O'Clock P.M.. He informs us that nine poor families were evicted from their tenements. The day was particularly wet, cold, and inclement, more in fact like a mid winter than a spring day. No resistance was offered to the executioners of the law. The people in the neighbourhood, he says, did not expect the visit. Those who were present showed every courtesy and kindness to the military officers and soldiers, who well merited the hospitality manifested by the poor cottiers, who boiled eggs, and gave what refreshment they had to them.

The men of the 72nd seemed ashamed of this distressing duty.

The names of the persons evicted were:---

Patrick Mara, 4 in family.

Patrick Clancy, 9 in family, who showed his receipt to our reporter for his rent up to November.

John Fennell, 5 in family.

Denis Brien, 5 in family.

Pat. O'Brien, 5 in family.

Patrick Clancy, 7 in family.

William Herbert, the amount of whose family our reporter was unable to ascertain, but supposes it to be at least 5.

In all 39 persons.

It was generally stated that the tenants had paid the rent up to May 1845--but of this our reporter had no accurate knowledge. The fact was, that Fennell, above mentioned, had bank notes for rent in his hand, which was refused, and the day ended by the tenants being put out, the doors of their cabins closed and locked. Our reporter was informed that Mr. Tuthill has fourteen evictions against fourteen other tenants. Our reporter also heard it stated from Mara, above mentioned, that Mr. Tuthill promised them possession again, but this he does not know of his own knowledge.

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 Burriskane 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.

12-7-1856 From the Clonmel Chronicle

Rioting in Fethard

A riot took place in the town of Fethard last week, caused by a rather curious circumstance. A native of the town named Patrick Hickey some years ago emigrated to London in the most distressed condition. He entered the service of a Jew and served him so faithfully that when dying the son of Abraham bequeathed to him all his wealth.

Hickey then returned to his native town, purchased a property in the Encumbered Estates Court, lived comfortably, and became the subject of wonder to all the Country, people in general believing that he must have found "a crock of Gold" or caught a "leprechaun".

But Hickey, any more than the Jew, could not live always. He died on Thursday week, after having made a will, and appointing Mr. William Skehan, of Clonmel, and Mr. Pierce Landers, of Fethard, his executors.

Among his friends and relatives the rumour spread that he had left all he possessed to Mr. Skehan, a disposition of things they declared to be most unjust, and were determined to resist. Accordingly, when on Friday morning the executors came to take possession of the house, large numbers collected about the place, and appeared much excited. Rioting soon commenced. The magistrates and police were unable to preserve order, and a troop of the 17th lancers, stationed in Fethard barracks were called out. Their manoeuvres, however, were greatly marred by the women, who brought a number of empty barrels, and rolled them through the streets, a proceeding worthy of the Parisian fair ones. The excitement was not allayed until Monday morning, when the will, at the request of the magistrates, was opened in public court, when it appeared that a sum of £1114 was demised to no

fewer than 34 legatees, many of whom were those relatives whose doubts respecting the contents of the will originated the disturbances of the two previous days. Six Priests were left sums varying from £3 to £5, and should the sale of the effects and property of the deceased realise more than £1114, the surplus is to be devoted to charitable purposes. Since Monday the riotous proceedings have altogether abated. The different police parties have returned to their respective districts, and the town has resumed its wonted quietude.

17-1-1857 From same Newspaper.

Who owns the Pig?.

The following instance of porcine sagacity occurred on Monday last (the day on which the Clonmel monthly pig fair was held) in this locality:- A few days previous to the fair, Mr. Michael Guiry sent instructions to his servant at his farm near Fethard, to send in seven fat pigs in time for the market, and they had not long been exhibited for sale, when six of their number became the property of a Waterford buyer named Pierce Noonan, who afterwards on that day purchased besides eleven pigs. His first purchase-the Fethard porkers-were placed in a yard at Irishtown, where they remained until evening, at which time they were turned out to be driven to the railway station, for conveyance to Waterford. One pig rendered itself singular by straying in different directions from its five companions, so much that it required the driver's utmost vigilance to prevent the refractory animal from being lost. Before arriving at the station a farmer named John Fitzpatrick, residing beyond Ardfinnan, came up in the greatest state of excitement, and having announced that he had lost a pig, without a moment's hesitation singled out the unruly one, and positively stated that it was his. Noonan as positively asserted he purchased that very pig from Mr. Guiry, and that he could not be mistaken in the matter. The affair was brought under the notice of the Mayor, and his worship found it impossible upon the evidence adduced to say to whom the animal belonged. Mr. Guiry's servant who sent in the lot, swore, after seeing the pig in dispute, that she had reared that very animal since it was six weeks old and had fed it constantly. Under the circumstances and with such conflicting swearing as he had before him, the Mayor deemed it the best course to solve the difficulty, to send the pig to the green in Ardfinnan, in the centre of which, on Tuesday last, it was placed by Constable Williams, who, by that night's post, reported to the Mayor, that when the animal was turned out on the Green, after its long drive from Clonmel, it continued grazing for about a half hour, and then it proceeded in the direction of Fitzpatrick's house, distant about a half a mile from the green. The Constable further adds, that, although it had to pass three cross roads, it kept on its own course, undeviating, until it reached Fitzpatrick's yard, into which it turned, where it seemed quite at home. The case was brought before the borough magistracy on Wednesday, and Mr. Guiry and Mr. Noonan having being told of this strange circumstance, they stated they could not be mistaken, but still they could not account for its finding its way to Fitzpatrick's yard. After a full investigation, the Mayor stated it was his opinion-and that opinion was coincided in by his brother magistrates-that the pig was Fitzpatrick's property, however, he would make an order that he could not dispose of it for a month, so as to give an opportunity to the other parties to procure and further evidence, if possible, to prove their right to this wonderful pig.

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 Rathsalla, 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.

13-1-1832 Tipperary Free Press.

New Chapel in Moycarkey.

The under mentioned Protestant Clergy and Gentlemen have liberally subscribed for the above purpose.

Rev. William Armstrong, Mealiffe, 5/.

Rev. William Lloyd, Holycross, 2/.

Sir Henry R. Carden, Priory. 8/.

Usher Beere, Esq. Dublin, 6/.

John P. Lamphier, Esq. Parkstown. 6/.

Samuel Philips, Esq. Gaile 6/.

Henry Langley, Esq. Archerstown. 5/.

John Langley, Esq. Gralla, 5/.

James Knaggs, Esq. Archerstown Mills. 5/.

Vernon Lamphier, Esq. Laurel Lodge. 4/.

Wm. Nicholson, Esq. Thurles, 2/ 2s.

Mr. Carew, Littleton, 1/.

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.

13-3-1920 From the Times

Attacks on Irish Police.

Plan to defend Barracks

Dublin March 12th.

It is believed that the Irish Executive is making plans for the better protection of Police Barracks and of small patrols. The need is urgent, for attacks on the police have increased alarmingly, both in number and audacity, during the last six weeks. Two Policemen have been murdered, a number of patrols have been stopped and robbed of their arms, and police barracks have been attacked by large bodies of armed men, three of them having been captured by the raiders. In addition there have been several murders of civilians, the mysterious assassinations of Quinlisk and Byrne, dozens of raids for arms, the robbery of many mailbags, and the capture of a large haul of official correspondence en route for Dublin Castle.

Lord Justice Ronan, in his address to the grand jury for North Tipperary at the assizes in Nenagh today, said that there were only three trivial cases for trial. The figures and facts supplied by the authorities told a different tale. In the corresponding period of last year there were eight specially reported cases. Now the number was 49. They included two murders, two attempts to murder, three cases of wounding, four raids for arms, two attacks on police barracks, and one case of firing into a dwelling. This is a terrible record of crime. No one has been made amenable, and this state of things could only be attributed to two causes:- either the people sympathized with crime, or they were so terrorized that they dare not give evidence.

De Valera's House searched;

This morning between 7 and 8 O'Clock, a head constable of the RIC and twelve policemen visited De Valera's house at Greystones, Co. Wicklow. They searched all the rooms, but it is understood nothing was found, and no arrests were made. The object of the visit was to arrest Madame Markievics, who was believed by the police to be staying in the house.

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.

13-5-1887 Tipperary Newspaper.

On Feb. 14th at Borrisoleigh Petty Sessions, Edward Ryan, of Glenbrada, was put forward in custody on a charge of being one of an armed party who entered the house of Thomas Hogan, at Glenbrada, on the night of the 5th Feb. The unusual nature of the charge, and the popularity of Ryan, who is secretary of the local branch of the National League, lent a special interest to the case, with the result that the court was crowded to its utmost capacity by spectators. The prisoner was remanded, but bail accepted.

Nenagh National League have appointed the following committee for the ensuing year;-- James Dunne, Joseph Gubbins, T.C., Michael Hugh, Michael Gleeson, T.C., Michael McMahon, T.C., and Patrick Duggan, Benedine. Rev. D. Flannery, C.C., continues as President and Treasurer, with Michael Quirke as Hon. Secretary.

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.

13-7-1859 From the Times.

Insolvency.

The undernamed Insolvents are ordered to be brought up before the Court, at the Court of

Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Four Courts, Dublin, on Wed. the 27th day of July inst, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to be dealt with according to the Act.

George Riggs Falkiner, late of William St. Mountjoy St. and Dominick St. in the City of Dublin, also residing at Kingstown, in the County of Dublin, veterinary medical student, previously in partnership with John Blunden, as house and land agents, and with Chas. Fox Goodwin, trading as Goodwin and Falkner, estate, house, and land agents, in Dame St. Dublin, aforesaid, formerly of Port Royal Lodge, Ballinrobe, and Balla, in the County of Mayo; then previously of South Terrace, Borrisokane, in the County of Tipperary, Gentleman.

Tipperary free Press, March 13th 1833.

TITHE SUFFERERS FUND.

On Monday Leonard Keating, Esq. and the proprietor of the Free Press, waited upon the Sheriff, and made the necessary arrangements preparatory to the release from captivity of that talented young gentleman, John Keating O'Dwyer, Esq. which gratifying event took place on yesterday. There is still one sufferer, Mr. Lysaght Pennefather, whose incarceration, owing to private causes, has been unfortunately protracted. Mr. P. has saved us the disagreeable task of rebutting the low and mean insinuations which have been groundlessly cast upon the men of this county. Any dereliction of principle we shall take care to place to the account of the delinquent without allowing any portion of blame to attach to those undeserving of it. This much we shall only say, that the Patriotic men of Tipperary cannot be swayed by the sectarian prejudices which only those who entertain them habitually, could attribute to them, of this fact Mr. Pennefather is aware, and of course he never felt for a moment he was abandoned. Thus stands the case—a heavy debt remains yet to be discharged—this is not the time and the place to tell how the debt has accumulated—it is sufficient to say, that if those Parishes that have been hitherto criminally apathetic, perform their duty—no stain shall remain on the honour of Tipperary. The following subscriptions have been received since our last publication.

From the Parish of Tipperary, per John O'Leary Esq. £32.10.0.

Parish of Golden per Rev. Mr. Quinlan. £11.0.0.

Parish of Caher. Per John O'Shea, Esq. £12.4.6.

Powerstown and Lisronagh, per John Dunphy. Esq. £9.1.1.

(Includes the sub. Of the Rev. Mr. Wall 30s. and the Rev. Mr. Maher 10s.)

From Richard Lalor Sheil Esq. M.P. per J. Cahill Esq. £50.0.0.

From the Parish of Thurles, per do. £30.17.1.

ANTI-GAGGING MEETING.

On Sunday last there was a very numerous meeting of the men of Gortnahoe, and Glangool, over which presided that excellent clergyman and sterling Patriot the Rev. Mr. Meighan. P.P. The spirited resolutions, unanimously adopted, will be found in our advertising columns. On the Sunday previous the Parishioners of Whitechurch and Tubrid

assembled and have also placed upon record “a strong unvarnished protest” against the unhallowed measures of the Whigs.

IN CHANCERY.

Ellen Scully and Mary Joyce Codd Plaintiffs.

John Scully, executor of William Scully and others, Defendants.

Pursuant to an order made in this cause bearing the date the 28th. February last, I require all persons claiming to be Creditors, or having demands against the real or personal estate of William Scully, late of Dually, in the County of Tipperary, to come in and prove their demands before me at my chambers on the Inns-Quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the 25th. March, inst. Otherwise they will be precluded from the benefit of the said order.

Dated the 9th day of March. 1833

J.S.Townsend.

John Grene, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

Chambers, 23 Capel Street. Dublin.

A COVERED CARRIAGE.

Nearly as good as new, can be drawn by one or two horses, to be seen at Mr. Julian’s Coach Maker, during the Assizes.

ALSO

A PAIR OF HORSES.

Perfectly trained to double or single harness-one of them safe and pleasant for a Lady to ride. Time can be given for payment if necessary.

14-2-1883 Freeman’s Journal.

Mansion House Evicted Tenants Fund.

A special meeting of the above committee was held yesterday in the Mansion House.

The following contributions were acknowledged;--

Irish National Land League, New Jersey, David Donovan Treasurer. £15.15.0.

Kilmacow Branch, Kilkenny per Rev. Peter Doyle. £10.0.0

Ladies Land league, London, Central Branch. £2.0.0.

Grants were made as follows.

Jeremiah Mulvehill, 10 in family, (No Address). Landlord G.P.Mahony, Warwickshire, England.

William O’Brien, near Kinsale, 10 in family, Landlord, Thomas Walton Roberts, Kent, England.

Jeremiah Moloney, Roscarbery, Co. Cork.

M. Jennings, Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

Widow Clancy, 6 in family, Landlord, Lord Massey.
Richard Fitzgerald, 6 in family, near Kiltteely, Co. Limerick, Landlord, Earl of Sandwich.
Mrs Wiseman, Shortstone, Dundalk, Landlord-Townley Filgate.
Martin Murphy, Glenworth, Co. Cork. Landlord-Miss Emily Aldworth, Queenstown.
Mrs John Dalton, Edward Gadsell, Patrick Dalton, Thomas Williams, and Mrs Mary Hourigan, Cloughleigh, Golden, Cashel, Co. Tipp. Landlord-Captain Creagh, Aylesbury Road, Dublin.
Total Grants £149.

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.

14-10-1775 Freeman's Journal.

Clonmel Oct. 12th

By letters from Fethard we are informed, that the White Boys are out in that town and neighbourhood at least every other night, and have taken the fire-arms, ammunition, etc., from most of the inhabitants of that part of the county.

Last Sunday night, the White Boys mounted on horse back, in their uniforms, and well armed with different sorts of fire arms, surrounded the house of John Watson, Esq. at Cattigans-town, about midway between Fethard and Killenaule (he having set out that day for Clonmel) when they after having forced in the half door and frame, about 20 of them went up the stairs and broke open all the doors, which had been locked, in search for fire arms, as they declared, and took from thence a gun, a case of pistols, and a loaf of sugar. On the same night, they went to the house of Ambrose Lane, esq. of Ballyvadin, near Fethard, from whence they took his fire arms. A few nights before they went to the house of William Burgess, Esq. of Lismortagh, near Fethard, and from thence they also took his fire arms.

3-9-1768

A few days ago, Bridget Welsh, read her Recantation from the Errors of Popery, in the Parish Church of Fethard, and was next day married in the same Church, to George Campbell, and eminent Shoe-maker of said town.

Marriages.

Richard Welsh, Esq. of Fethard aged 78 to Mrs Rogers, a young widow lady aged 19.

At Callen, Mr. Edmond Ryan of Mullinahone, to Miss Margaret Butler of Callen.

At Clonmel, Mr. Robert Hervey to Miss Hill.

At Clonmel, Mr. John Howell to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

At Clonmel, Mr. Samuel Floyd of Cork, Clothier, to Miss Jane Peddar, of Clonmel.

17-1-1809

On Thursday night last, a most daring attack was made on the house of a respectable farmer, named Hannagan, who lives at Coolmoyn, near Fethard, in the County Tipperary--Hannigan's daughter had been married that evening, and as is usual on such occasions, a great number of his friends and neighbours were invited, when, in the midst of their entertainment, the house was suddenly surrounded by a party of near 60 on horseback, and all armed, who demanded entrance, this being refused, they immediately commenced firing in at the doors and windows, the fire was returned from within, by James Scully, Esq. of Tullamore, (who from the state of the country, had brought a case of pistols and some ammunition with him) and it is supposed with effect, as one man was seen to fall from his horse, and one of the leaders was heard to give orders to have the dead body removed. The miscreants finding a resistance to their designs, quickly decamped, fortunately without doing any injury. It is supposed their intention was to carry off some young women, relatives of Hannigan's-who have some fortune.

15-3-1878

Tipperary South Riding.

Clonmel-Thursday.

Today Judge O'Brien proceeded with the hearing of the criminal business.

James Lawrence formerly relieving officer of the Carrick-on-Suir Union, was indicted for having, while said relieving Officer, unlawfully, by divers false and fraudulent pretences, defrauded the guardians of said union by falsifying out-door relief returns. A second count charged him with having obtained a cheque for 2s 6d, from the Board of Guardians, by representing that one Honoria Aylward was in receipt of it, and a third account with having represented in like manner that one Thomas Connolly and Norry Moran were in receipt of 2s a week each. Mr. Curtis instructed by Mr. T. Devine, solicitor appeared for the prisoner, who on being put to plea pleaded guilty.

Evidence of character was then given. The prisoner was then put back.

Wm. Ryan, Edmond Ryan and Michael Ryan were indicted for engaging in a riot and causing the death of Michael Ryan (Winnie) at Rossmore on Christmas Eve last. This riot arose at a funeral, and the evidence of Mary Ryan went to show that the disturbance arose out of cries which were used on the occasion, that a fight ensued, and that the prisoners were engaged in it. The deceased threw stones at one of the prisoners, when three or four men, with whom were the prisoners, surrounded him, and he then ran away stabbed in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died at six O'clock next morning. Dr. Thomas

Wilson Webb gave medical testimony of the injuries inflicted on the deceased. This wound, he said, was caused by some sharp instrument, and he knew it to be fatal from the moment he examined him. Mr. Pennefather, for the defence, examined Winifred McGrath, who stated that she saw the deceased throw a stone at one of the prisoners and “wheeling” for “a Ryan”, also that one of the prisoners struck another one of them. The two witnesses deposed that all the parties were drinking in a public house in the neighbourhood. His Lordship directed the acquittal of William, and the jury acquitted Michael, but found Edmond Ryan guilty. Dr. Webb recalled, stated that the prisoner was attended by him soon after the affray, and his skull was fractured, rendering his life in danger for several days. Sentence deferred.

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 an 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.

15-5-1848 From the Tipperary Vindicator.

Extermination in Cappawhite.

On Thursday last the sheriff appeared by proxy on the town land of Gurthnacola, the property of Vincent Scully, Esq., of Kilfeacle House, furnished with all the legal authority for ejection, and all armed rightfulness usual on such occasions. At once the officer of the law set about the work of his mission, and in a very short time executed it.

Down came the houses of;--

Andy Ryan, his family of 11 left without a home, he held 16 acres.

James Dwyer, 6 in family, 13 acres.

Andy Ryan, 2 in family, 6 ½ acres.

Thomas Kelly, 7 in family, 9 acres.

Widow Breen, 7 in family, 1 acre.

Patrick Carroll, 4 in family, 4 ½ acres.

Andy Ryan, 6 in family, 6 ½ acres.

These expelled tenants held their farms under a middle man up to Sept. last, paid their rents punctually, I understand, were most industrious, paid high rents--£2 and £2.6. Per acre, were willing to submit to same rents, offered securities for the fulfilment of these

engagements--one, I am assured, offered two year's rent in advance as a security. These farms were well tilled, yet they had to quit; they did not happen to hold a measure of land sufficient to constitute them respectable tenants;-they had not leases, and a landlord "can do what he likes with his own".

15-6-1834.

Married at Tipperary on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Patrick Coyne, Malster, to Miss Bridget Cashin, of Carrick.

Good Miss Bridget-do not fidget,
That your fate with Pat now join,
Faith, 'tis dazzling, to see your *Cashin*,
Now turned into Irish *Coyne*.

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 Garranoola, 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.

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".

15-9-1903

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.

15-10-1921 Unknown Newspaper.

Sean McKeown-The Blacksmith of Ballinalee.

On an occasion when the Black and Tans went out to Ballinalee to arrest Sean McKeown, some little bird outdistanced their lorry and warned him of their approach. Sean was at work making a shoe for a donkey that was waiting patiently at the door. Sean walked out quite calmly and led Neddy away down the road to a point of vantage where he had the forge under observation. Somebody turned the key in the lock and when the Tans arrived there was no response to their repeated knocking. There was no one to answer their questions and in utter disgust they moved away down the road towards McKeown. He at once threw his leg over the little donkey, pulled his hat down on his eyes, and whistling a tune, he jogged on to meet the lorry.

“What is your name, and where are you going”, shouted the Englishman. “I’m going up to the forge to get this fellow shod” said McKeown. “Well there’s no blacksmith there, so you’d better get away out of here” was the reply. The result is better imagined than described. Sean was safe, anyhow, and whether the shoe was finished or not on that day makes no matter.

(McKeown is also spelled MacEoin. After independence, McKeown became a Dail Deputy, and was also Minister for Justice and later Minister for Defence.)

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.

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.

16-1-1843 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 Grant. Evidence having been given, the magistrates said they considered the charge proved; but, as it was Mr. Long's 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.

16-3-1841

National Repeal Association of Ireland.

The usual weekly meeting was held yesterday at the Corn Exchange. Thomas Steele, Esq entered the meeting shortly after two o'clock, and was greeted with universal acclamation. On the motion of Mr. Stritch, seconded by acclamation.

Mr. Reynolds handed in the names of the following subscribers.

Clonmel,
John Hackett,
Thomas Stokes,
Thomas Connell,
Patrick O'Neill,
Thomas O'Brien,

Carrick-on-Suir.
Rev. Dr. Connolly. P.P.
Rev. James O'Connor,
Rev. J. Hyland.
Richard Hogan,
William O'Donnell,
P. Hayden,
William Dalton,
Joseph Asper.

Thurles-List of Repeal Wardens.

John Maher,
William Mackey,
John Butler,
P. Molony,
Nicholas Laffan,
Cornelius Callanan,
Martin Quinlan,
Wm. Boyton,
Thomas Mullaney,
P. Cahill.

Cahir.
Rev. Mr. Tobin,
Rev. S. Lonergan,
Rev. Gerald T. Long.
William Bourke, Loch Carra,
Pierce O'Donnell.

Carrickbeg.
John Boyle,
Daniel Callaghan,

Mathew Quan,
John Power,
John Forrestal,
John Murphy,
John Hearon,

Moycarkey,
Patrick Fogarty, Cabra Castle.
Wm. Toohy,
John Mannin,
James Dwyer,
James O'Brien,
Michael Delahunty,
Thomas Maher,
Wm. Querney,
Thomas Ryan,
Thomas Grady,
Philip Bourke, Newtown.

Borris.
John Ryan,
William Bride,
John Molloy,
Thomas M'Bride,
Edward Hayes,
John Russell,
Timothy Delany,
Edward Ryan.

Items from the Times.
16-6-1860.
Court of Common Pleas.
Before the Chief Justice and a Common Jury.
Chapman V. England.

The action in this case was brought to recover damages, which were laid at £300, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant having, on the 12th March last, and other days, broken into the plaintiff's lands of Drishane, Co. Tipperary, committed trespass, carried off his cattle, disturbed his possessions, and prevented him from tilling and cultivating his land. The defendant lodged 6d. In court, which he alleged was sufficient fully to discharge plaintiff's demands.
The Jury found for the Plaintiff--£20.

1-5-1861.
Dundrum Petty Sessions.
The quiet, but truly picturesque little town of Dundrum (Tipperary) which is situated in

the centre of Lord Hawarden's splendid estate, was on Friday last the scene of unusual bustle and excitement, it being known that a number of road contractors with their sureties, residing in the locality, had been summoned for wilful neglect of duty, by the vigilant county surveyor, W.L. Worrall, Esq. The session house in consequence was crowded to excess. The magistrates on the bench were---John Greene, P.C.Henley, and N. Greene, Esqrs., Chairman. Mr. R. Chadwick, Solicitor, Tipperary, conducted the case for the prosecution, and the defendants, who were all farmers, 18 in number, submitted to the charges preferred against them. Mr. Worrall, said that he had used, but without avail, all number of caution, and remonstrance, in order to induce the defendants to perform their engagements to the public, and now as a last resort he was coerced to take the present proceedings. The bench ruled that the several defendants should perform their contracts in such a way as to meet the approval of Mr. Worrall, within five weeks otherwise an order would be made against them to recover the penalty on their bonds. The court also awarded the sum of 5s.2d. with costs, in the several cases,.

10-6-1861.

Court Action.

Hayes V Dexter.

This case stood for judgement. The plaintiff in court below was Mr. Dexter, who, claiming to be the butter weigh master under the Act of Parliament, of the town of Tipperary, brought an action against Mr. Hayes for interfering with the office by setting up a butter weigh-house in opposition. The case involved the considerations of two questions----first, whether the town of Tipperary was a place of export under the butter act;-- second, whether the plaintiff was duly appointed to the office of weigh master. The jury, under the direction of the Judge, found that Tipperary was a place of export, and on the second question they found that there was no legal evidence of the Plaintiff's appointment. Both parties being dissatisfied, applied to the Court of Exchequer for a new trial. The court set aside the verdict on the grounds that Tipperary was not a place of export, but refused to do so on the ground that there was evidence of the plaintiff's appointment. The defendant in the action now brought the appeal into this court.

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.

16-8-1836 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 pitchford 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 thrust will soon be apprehended.

16-8-1862 From the Times

We (Irish Times) have learned on good authority that the reported escape of Hayes from Ireland is without foundation. He is known to be still lurking not many miles from the scene of the murder. It is probable that he had long contemplated the commission of the deed, and made arrangements for concealing himself in the mountain districts of the County.

Borrisoleigh August 14th. (From our correspondent.)

Michael Hayes, the reputed murderer of Mr. Braddell is supposed to be present lurking in the neighbourhood of Kilcommon. The Country, for many miles in this direction, presents nothing but interrupted and, as it would almost seem, interminable ranges of wild hills branching in almost every direction, and not scantily clothed with furze and heather, the valleys between being intersected with clefts and gorges, which offer, of course, to the fugitive many convenient hiding places. Mr. Mullarkey, S.I. Borrisoleigh, with a large party of Constabulary, has made several raids in this direction with various success, the most formidable of these being made on the night of Sunday last, when he scoured the Country from the low lying flats about Drombane to Kilcommon and the hills beyond, discovering in his tortuous course, I am credibly informed, several distinct traces of the presence of Hayes, On the night of yesterday, the 13th, the police were again on the alert, and on this morning an old man named John Ryan, of Curreney, was marched under a heavy escort into Borrisoleigh, charged with the offence of having harboured and concealed in his house the fugitive Hayes. Ryan has, I understand, been committed to Templemore Bridewell for further examination. The highest praise is due to Mr. Mullarkey, S.I. for his unflagging zeal and unremitting exertions in those arduous night searches, and it is but just to add that he is warmly and effectively seconded by his subordinates in the effort to bring Hayes to justice.

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.

16-9-1886 From the Freeman's Journal.

Evictions In Tipperary.

Thurles, Wednesday.

Early yesterday morning a cavalcade of 18 cars left here carrying police and bailiffs to carry out evictions. Their destination was a property situate in the Parish of Kilcommon-a wild mountainy district about 11 miles from here, and owned by Captain Armstrong. D.L.J.P., Mealiffe, Thurles, whose agent is Captain Saunders, Saunders Park, Charleville, County Cork, who, with his son was present to superintend the evictions. The police leaving Thurles were under the command of Mr. Gamble, D.J., but their force was further augmented when they arrived at the scene of the operations by a very large body under the command of Mr. Moore, D.I., Newport, the joint forces being in charge of Colonel the Hon.S.F. Carew, R.M.

Mr. Quinn, Clonmel represented the Sheriff.

It was no small surprise to the officers in charge when on arriving at their destination they found themselves confronted by more than one thousand persons headed by the Upperchurch Fife and Drum Band. The surprise was greater still to the parties representing the Landlord, who thought to sweep down on the people asleep and seize their cattle. This is what they would have desired, but for that object their movements were wrapped in mystery, but their intentions were frustrated. The people were on the qui vive, and had removed their cattle, etc., and as a result when the Captain and his Bailiffs came on the holdings of the persons "under sentence of death" not a four footed beast was to be found.

The forces of the Crown proceeded to the house of a widow, Mrs Mary Spillane, who holds a large tract of land. She had made every preparation for the contingency. Her house had been emptied of its contents, and she told the Captain she was prepared for the law to take its course. The legal forms were complied with, but some persons interfering, and the agent thinking better of it, half a year's rent was accepted, (She owed three), and she was then reinstated in her holding.

A move was next made to the house of another widow-Mrs Catherine Ryan-the mother of a young, helpless family, where a piteous and mournful spectacle was witnessed. In this case no settlement was effected, and the eviction was carried out in due form. The widow, knowing how few were her chances of success, clung to her home, thinking that even at the last moment some unforeseen event would prevent the carrying out of that which was

to make her and her little ones homeless. She did not remove the furniture and house fittings, but when the bailiffs made their appearance they set with a will about removing them. In this, however, they were assisted by the spectators, who knew the rough handling the articles would get if they were left to the tender mercies of the Bailiffs, and in a short time the contents of the house were heaped by the roadside. Everything removed, and the fire quenched, possession was taken of it by two emergency men and two constables who were left to protect them, and on the roadside, close to her furniture, were the widow and her children, huddled together, viewing their once happy home. Thomas Ryan, of Cownbeg, was also evicted from a farm, but his house was on another property. This concluded the evictions for the day but I understand they will be resumed after some time.

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.

16-11-1844

National Collection for the O'Connell Tribute for the year 1844 will be effected throughout Ireland universally tomorrow Sunday, 17th inst.

The list hereto will show that the arrangements for the collection at Clonmel have been ably perfected.

The following gentlemen are appointed collectors at the different Chapels on Sunday next.

New Chapel-SS. Peter and Paul.

Thomas Dorney,

Edward Cahill,

Wm. Sheehy,

John Dunphy,

Edward O'Shaughnessy,

Patrick Doody,

Wm. Murphy.

Patrick Fennelly, T.C.

Alderman Kelly,

Walter Keating,

D.F.O'Leary.
James Lonergan,
Andrew Phelan,
E. Phelan, Mayor.
Alderman J. Hackett,
James O'Farrell,
Phillip Daniel,
Alderman J. Luther,
Wm. King,
Thomas Stokes,
Terence Lalor,
Patrick Hogan,
John O'Shaughnessy,
James Murphy,
Maurice Casey,
Francis Ryan,
James Brennan,
Wm. Lonergan,
John Mullins,
Edward Brennan,
John Lacy. T.C.
Thomas O'Brien. T.C.
John Bagg,
John Mullins.

Old Chapel, St. Mary's.
Patrick Quinn, Alderman.
Eccles Green,
Patrick Purcell,
Wm. Hogan,
James Purcell,
Thomas Cantwell,
Maurice Tobin,
Wm. O'Donell,
Francis Lane,
Patrick Casey, T.C.
John Murphy,
Doctor Carew,
Thomas Prendergast,
James Ryan,
Matthew Scully,
Patrick Corcoran, T.C.
Patrick Hogan,
James England,
John Russell,

Edmund Russell,
Wm. Hudson,
John Wright,
Richard Sleaden,
James England,
Daniel O'Brien.T.C.
D.J.O'Brien, (Solicitor).
Laurence Prendergast.
Patrick Power,
Thomas Millea.

The Abbey.
Edward O'Neill,
Patrick O'Neill,
Jeremiah Troy,
James O'Neill,
John Bailey,
Denis Corkran, Jnr.
Patrick Power,
James Quin,
Charles Bianconi,
James Hayes,
Daniel Hearn,
Denis Corkran, Snr.
David Thornton,
John Nowlan,
Patrick Power,
James Murphy,
Peter M'Swiney,
John Maher,
John Wallace,
Thomas Holmes,
Patrick Hear, Alderman.
William Forrestal, T.C.
James White,
William Tennison.

Resolved--That the foregoing be inserted in the Tipperary Free Press, and that copies thereof be sent by the Secretary to the collectors.

16-11-1870 From the Clonmel Chronicle.

Besieged--On an estate adjoining Tipperary there is at present a woman occupying a house which is in a regular state of siege--the "enemy" however, being only a bailiff. It appears that the occupier of the house is an old woman, and she held, with the building, which is of the wretched kind, a "little spot of land", evidently a portion of a larger holding. Some time ago the Landlord had taken up possession, and she was again allowed

in at the nominal rent of 6d per annum. Recently, however, she determined to dispose of her interest in the place, and she came to terms with a neighbour, procuring the consent of the Landlord to the arrangement, he not being aware that the place was already leased to another person. The man to whom she had sold her interest was proceeding to knock down the fence of the haggard, when he was cautioned not to do so by the lessee of the premises. The old woman had got the money, and she denied that the lessee had any claim on her holding, and refused to pay him rent. She was summoned, however, and a decree was brought against her for the money, and this was in due course, issued. The bailiff, in going to the house to execute the warrant, found the place barricaded. His request for a surrender was treated with defiance, so he had to "sit down" before the fortalice with a view of starving the besieged into submission. This, however, is not, it seems, a very easy matter, for even without the aid of an armistice the process of "revictualing" is carried on, and in a simple way. The house is a very small one, and provisions are let down the chimney by friendly neighbours to the defender. Another advantage that the besieged in this case has over the Parisians is that the "enemy" in her case respects the Sabbath, and on Sunday she can with safety open her door and enjoy fresh air without fear of an invasion. This cessation in hostilities, no doubt, enables her to invigorate herself for the next weeks siege.

16-11-1878 Freeman's Journal

Court of Bankruptcy.

In re Daniel Quirke.

The bankrupt was a farmer and publican at Cappawhite, County Tipperary. The bankrupt was brought up in the custody of a warder of Clonmel Jail, having been arrested on an allegation that he was about to leave the country.

Mr. John Hogan, Auctioneer, of Tipperary, was examined by Mr. Carton, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. O'Meara), for the assignees, relative to a sale of the bankrupt's farm and effects. He sold the bankrupt's property on the 10th of August, under instructions received from him, and realised £1065.7.10. There were but a few bidders, and Mr. Ryan, the bankrupt's brother in law, purchased everything. The property realised the full value, but there was an agreement that £600 of the money should remain out for six years.

Mr. John Ryan deposed that he lent £650 to the bankrupt from time to time. He borrowed the money himself. He got no acknowledgement from the bankrupt, nor did he give any to the parties from whom he himself had borrowed. He bought the farm and effects for himself, and it was a perfectly bona fide purchase.

Daniel Quirke, the bankrupt, was examined. He said money was lent to him by Ryan, and that there was no arrangement between them that the latter was to buy anything. He still continued to reside in the house thought it had been bought by Ryan. He had no intention of leaving the country. Except to Ryan, he only owed £120 or £180.

Judge Miller discharged the bankrupt, and said it was a fair case for settlement.

Mr. Scallan appeared for the bankrupt.

21-2-1880.

Before Judge Walsh.

In the matter of Timothy Fogarty.

The bankrupt was a farmer at Coolagh, in County Tipperary. He is at present in custody in the Jail of Nenagh under the warrant of the court.

On a former day he was examined relative to his affairs generally. The meeting today was for examination of witnesses. Mr. Perry, instructed by Mr. A.L. Ryan examined the daughter and son of the bankrupt, to whom he alleged he had paid certain sums of money. The case was further adjourned. Mr. Gibson, instructed by Mr. Matthews, appeared for the witnesses.

In the case of Robert Stanley.

The bankrupt was a farmer residing at Castle Fleming Heath, near Roscrea, Co. Tipperary. He was examined by Mr. Carton, Q.C., instructed by Mr. John Roe, on behalf of the assignee, with regard to the alleged removal of property, but he denied that since his bankruptcy he had disposed of anything. While he was in Dublin, his wife had sold a horse, but he did not know that at the time of making his accounting statement. Mr. George Perry, instructed by Mr. J. Perry, appeared for the bankrupt.

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.

Assorted Newspapers.

17-3-1862 From the Clonmel Chronicle.

County Tipperary Assizes.

John Sheehy was indicted for a violent assault upon Timothy Quaid, a sergeant in the constabulary, while engaged in the discharge of his duty. It appeared that on the 9th Jan last the sergeant and two constables went to the town of Tipperary for the purpose of arresting the prisoner for some offence for which he had been charged. He took up a stone and threw it in the direction of the sergeant's head. The sergeant put up his hand to protect his head, when the stone struck him on the hand, breaking one of its bones. Prisoner resisted the party and was roughly handled. It appears his violence arose from his being under the influence of drink, and he stated his ribs were broken in the struggle to arrest him. The jury convicted the prisoner. The prisoner was undefended, and was sentenced to six months with hard labour.

Wife beating---Patrick Maguire was indicted for an assault, and inflicting grievous bodily harm on his wife, Alice Maguire. The prisoner was undefended. When the case was called on, the prisoner's wife came forward and made an earnest appeal to his Lordship to let the prisoner off. She stated that it was all her own fault, that they had been 11 years

married, and he never before raised his hand to her, that she drank all his money, pawned his clothes, and kept company he did not approve of. It appeared that on the 6th Feb last, the fair day of Clonmel, she was drunk in a public-house in Clonmel, when her husband came in and struck her on the head with a stick. She was carried out insensible, and was brought to Dr. Morrissey's who found her in a dying state from the combined effects of intoxication and of a severe scalp wound, which resulted from the blow. This evidence was given without resorting to that of the wife, who, when the case had closed, again renewed her appeal on behalf of the prisoner. The Jury convicted him, and his Lordship allowed him to stand by to obtain evidence of character.

23-1-1883

Today Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Sub. Sheriff, accompanied by Head-Constable Collier, Cashel, and a large Constabulary force, proceeded to Bullock-Park and Rathmaccarky, Rosegreen, and evicted John Coffey, P.L.G. and his father Mr. R. Coffey, from the above holdings and lands for rent due. Two Property Defence Association men were placed in charge protected by two constables.

30-10-1880

At Borrisoleigh Sessions next month, Patrick Ryan, of Glankeen, will apply for 13/. Compensation for a cow stabbed on Sept. 17th.

At Thurles Road Sessions, on Nov. 5th, William Long of Drom, will apply for 25/. For a house maliciously burned. Ellen Cahill will apply for 70/., for a dwelling house, goods, and stock maliciously burned.

At Kilunhill,? on the 15th David Reilly, Loughmore will apply for 3/., for an ass stabbed.

At Roscrea Road Sessions William Reid, of Gortuagoma, will apply for 12/., for a threshing machine maliciously injured. Michael Cormack, Drumard will claim 10/., for the tails having been cut off two heifers, Edward Delaney for 10/., for a tail cut of a cow. D. Maher Clonallally, will claim 7/., for a clamp of turf burned. Mrs Sutton, Bahonshill, near Roscrea, claims 20/., for Ricks burned.

16-6-1882

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians today, Mr. Patrick Heany, presiding, Messrs Byrne, O'Donnell, Meagher, Hennessy, Heffernan, Mockler, and Feehan. Tenants recently evicted on the estate of Captain Perceval, at Clonoulty, appeared before the board and applied for outdoor relief. Henry Witherow said he held 3 acres, nine in family, owed £12. James Armstrong, 9 in family, held 24 acres, owed £87.12.0. Thomas Fahy, 3 in family, 27 acres, owed £70. Michael Ryan, 9 in family, held 10 acres, owed £40. Patrick Lonergan, 2 in family, caretaker at Ballymore House and Garden. John Power, 2 in family, 9 acres, owed £24. All got on average 2/6 per head, Thirty five ejectment notices were from Viscount Hawarden on Clonoulty and Kilpatrick Estates.

1-7-1885

Further particulars of the shooting of Timothy Hanly by his cousin Michael Breen, near Tipperary, show that the deceased had been visiting at Thomas Breen's in the evening, and afterwards went to Michael Breen's house to drink at the pump in the yard. Breen was in bed, but, hearing a noise, came to the window, and challenged the supposed

stranger. Receiving no reply, he returned to his room and procured his gun. He again called out to the deceased, and, on no answer being given, he discharged the gun, shooting Hanly behind the ear. Breen send word to the police when he found out whom he had killed. At an inquest held yesterday an open verdict of death from a gunshot wound was returned.

10-4-1889

On Sunday night on the public road a dance was held in the Glen of Aherlow, and while it was going on, a farmer's son named James Lenihan passed by. The people, it is said, jeered at him, and he took up stones and threw them into the crowd. One struck Edmond Quirke, another farmer's son, on the head, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died a few hours afterwards. Lenihan is in custody.

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.

17-8-1838 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.

17-8-1918 From an unknown newspaper.

Mistaken Identity.

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.

17-9-1811 Clonmel Herald.

On Saturday evening last as a man named Edward Brennan, was returning from the fair of Fethard, to his residence at Mobarnan, he was waylaid on the road by three men who robbed him of some money, the price of some sheep he had sold at the fair, and three pairs of shoes which he had purchased there. Two of the German Dragoons coming up at the moment, the ruffians fled. The Dragoons having continued their route, it is supposed that Brennan was attacked again, as he was found about a half mile further on, speechless and insensible, apparently strangled. He survived about 20 hours, but could give no information of his murderers. An inquest was held on his body on Monday, when a verdict was returned of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

On Sunday evening last, as two men named Hacket and Bishop, neighbours, were drinking at a Public House in Cashel, some dispute arose between them, when Hacket gave Bishop so desperate a wound with a knife in the belly, that he languished for 48 hours in the greatest agony and expired. An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of wilful murder brought in against Hacket, who had immediately fled.

Some days since, the wife of one Hennessy, who lives at Knockgrasson, Cahir, was found strangled in the field adjoining her own house. Her husband stated that he and his wife were attacked and pursued by three or four persons, that they separated in their flight, and that on his return he found his wife dead. An inquest was held on her body, and a verdict returned of wilful murder against some persons unknown.

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.

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 Queens 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 had 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 for 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.

17-11-1840 Repeal Movement. (Thurles, Co. Tipperary).

Martin Quinlan, Esq. Thurles to Daniel O'Connell., Esq. M.P.---As secretary to the Repeal Committee here I have the honour of sending you a letter of credit for £28, the first instalment of the general Repeal Fund from this town and parish. I also forward the names of over 500 subscribers, two of whom are entitled to be enrolled as members, having paid £1 each, viz. Thomas Kirwan, and James Fogarty, Esqrs, and 22 are entitled to the distinction of membership, being collectors of 20 repealers each.

Martin Thunder,
William Mackay,
Thomas Mallowney,
William Bryton,
Patrick Cahill,
Mich. Dalton,
John Butler,
Pierce M'Loughlin,
Patrick Ryan,
Dominick Ryan,
Thomas Bolger,
Patrick Ellis,
Patrick M'Laughlin,
William Quinlan,
John Quinlan,
Edmond Harty Shea,
Denis Fogarty.
James Gorman.
John Quirk.
Rich. Bourke,
William Byrne,
Thomas Henecy.

18-1-1832 Limerick Chronicle.

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.

18-2-1823 From the Freeman's Journal.

Petitions of Insolvent Debtors, to be heard in Clonmel in the County of Tipperary, on Monday the 3rd day of March at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon.

Anne Conway, late of Carrick-on-Suir, Widow.

Michael Brett, late of Baramore, Farmer.

Margaret Carew, late of the Commons, Cashel, Widow.

James Kennedy, late of Roscrea, Pensioner.

Samuel Smith, late of Roscrea, Gentleman.

Thomas Carew, late of Cashel, Farmer.

Henry Miles, late of Ballylaffan, Gentleman.

David Keeff, late of Cashel, Schoolmaster.

Thomas Butler, late of Clonmel, Dealer.

Stephen Morrissey, late of Loughlaker, Farmer.

Edmond Walsh, late of Ballymackadam, Farmer.

Christopher Leatham, late of Clonmel, Gent.

Patrick Devine, late of Clonmel, Farmer.

Thomas Hickey, late of Knocka, Labourer.

James Keating, late of Clonmel, Blacksmith.

Robert Newstead, late of Nenagh, Painter and Glazier.

John Finn, late of Clonmel, Baker.

Michael McGrath, late of Carrick-on-Suir, Brewer.

William Condon, late of Loughlaker, Farmer.

Andrew Collins, late of Clonmel, Publican.

Edmond Stokes, late of Attybrock.

Robert Honeyborne, late of Boyton Rath, Gent.

Daniel England, late of Banaghmore, Farmer.

Thomas Hogan, late of Ballyarteal, Miller.

John Grace, late of Carrig, Farmer.

John Hogan, late of Carney.

William Maher, late of Newtown, Pensioner.

John Lonergan, late of Cahir, Carpenter.

James Dignam, late of Cahir.

Thomas Daniel, late of Ballyleck, Miller.

James Heffernan, late of Clonmel, Labourer.

Patrick Brien, late of Thurles, dealer.

George Fitzgerald, late of Cullen.

Paris Anderson, late of Glenview Cottage, Gent.

John Herrick, late of Kilcorninan, Farmer.

Thomas Power, late of Clonmel.
David Clifford, late of Caher, Lime Burner.

18-2-1839 From the Nenagh Guardian.

Discovery of another subterraneous passage in the County Tipperary.

A few days ago a cow was observed by its owner to be sunk in a hole in a field, in the suburban part of the city of Cashel, from which she could not extricate her hind legs. He procured the assistance of some friends, who succeeded in clearing the mould from about her, and relieving the cow from her situation. While digging the earth with a spade, the mouth of a cavity was discovered, which, on being sounded, proved to be forty to fifty feet deep, a ladder being procured, several persons descended, and, on exploring the place, discovered three arched passages, one leading towards Cashel, another towards Kilsobon, and the third in another direction, strongly barricaded by a metal door, supported on two stone piers---the vaults are all beautifully arched. The door we suppose will be forced in, in order to see where it leads to, and, from the situation of the ancient city of Cashel, we should not be surprised if this new discovery be found to rival the already well explored and extensive Kingston Cave, which is situate between Caher and Mitchelstown.

18-3-1862 From the Times.

County of Tipperary-South Riding.

Clonmel-Monday.

Mr. Baron Deasy took his seat at 10 O'Clock precisely and proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

Sheep Stealing---William Moloney was indicted for stealing two sheep, the property of Thomas Keating.

The brother of the prosecutor appeared, and stated that he has missed two sheep from the lands of Kilnalogue, on the night of the 16th of Dec. last. On making a search for the sheep, he found them at William Donoghoe's, at whose place the prisoner was working. On enquiry about the sheep from the prisoner, he (prisoner) stated that he bought the sheep at the fair of Fethard.

The prisoner still stated that he had bought the sheep, and that the sheep in his possession were not the same as the sheep stolen from Keating.

The prisoner got a good character.

The jury found him to be guilty of receiving the sheep, knowing them to be stolen.

John Maher and James Crean were indicted for the robbery of two ten pound notes, the property of Michael Comerford, in the town of Carrick-On-Suir on the 28th Feb., last. Crean pleaded guilty, and Maher was put on trial. The prosecutor, on cross-examination admitted that he did not think the prisoner had anything to do with the theft.

Gubbins V. Tobin.

This was an action of ejectment brought to recover possession of certain premises in the town of Tipperary. The defence set up was the statute of limitations.

The jury found for the plaintiff.

Price V. Croagh.

This was an action of ejectment on the title to recover possession of the lands of Carboy, about three miles from Cashel.

From the Times copied from the Limerick Chronicle 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 of 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.

Mary

(Dan Breen became a TD in the Irish Government.)

Clonmel Papers

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.

