

1-3-1815.

From the Dublin Journal.

Died-James Walsh, age 103, at Carringhana, near Bansagh in the County of Tipperary. He retained his faculties to the last, and was healthy and robust till within the last six months.

10-10-1789

Thomas Laurence, of Nenagh, Esq. has been dangerously wounded in a duel with Henry Fitzgerald,

Esq. in the church-yard of Clonbeg, near Tipperary ; a ball was lodged in his thigh, which the surgeons have in vain attempted to extract

11-4-1797.

The Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt against Joseph and James Wood, of Clonmel in the County of Tipperary, intend to meet at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on the 5th May next, at 2 o'clock, in order to make a dividend of said Bankrupt's effects;- when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are hereby required to come prepared and prove same, or they well be excluded the Benefit of said dividend.

From the Nenagh Guardian.

30-3-1840.

The following have been declared by the Returning Officer to be Guardians of the Nenagh Union for the ensuing year.

Castletown-James Watson, and O'Brien Dillon.

Templekelly-Matthew Hayes and John Hogan.

Youghal-Denis Kennedy and Michael Darcy.

Kilmastulla-Robert Phillips.

Burgessbeg-Michael Boyle.

Kilcomenty-George Thorn.

Killoscully-John Corbett.

Kilnarath-Michael Ryan.

Newport-Cornelius Hogan.

Kilmore-Andrew Ryan and James Gleeson.

Dolla-Thomas Going.

Annameadle-Morgan O'Brien.

Templederry-John Hunt.

Ballymackey-John Cummins.

Lisboney-R.U.Bayly and Rody Cleary.

Kilruane-Francis Young.

Nenagh-John Darcy, J. Maher, and O'Brien Dillon.

Knigh-John Maher.

Cloughprior-Arthur French.

Ardcrouney-Darius Hogan.
Kilbarron-Patrick Needham.
Terryglass-Michael Hogan.
Borrisokane-Daniel Hctor.
Cloughjordan-W.H.Head and Ed. Kennedy.

6-5-1839.

The following were appointed by Grand Jury at Nenagh Spring Assizes in 1839 to be associated with the Magistrates at Road Sessions for the North Riding of Tipperary.

Owney and Arra.

John Sparling, S.H.Atkins, Denis Kennedy, John Brien, James Watson, J. Waller, Robert Gunsell, Robert Young, Finch White.

Upper Ormonde.

John Shortt, John Hunt, W.C. Crawford, John Quinn, Thomas Going, A. Gavin, M. Kennedy, T. Hackett, T. Ryan. John Costello.

Lower Ormonde.

James Sheppard, William S. Trench. Thomas B. Stoney. Thomas G. Hemsworth. Thomas G. Prendergast. John Brereton. George Smith. Robert Robinson. M. Thompson. Anthony Parker.

Ikerrin.

John Lloyd. George Roe. Frederick Jackson. William H. Hutchinson. Daniel Falkiner. John Willington. James Middleton. Robert Lloyd. Henry Bridge. George Bennett.

Eliogarty.

Theo. Bennett. Henry Langley. Samuel Cooke. Patrick Finnely. Thomas Kirwan. Patrick Finn. Richard M. Carden. Thomas Bennett. Patrick Fogarty. Ml. Lidwell.

Kilnemanagh (Upper Half).

F. Phelan, T. Crowe. Richard Bourke. P. Cahill. John Cormick. P.M.Bride. John H. Harden. George Hodges. Wm. Ryan. John Kennedy.

1-8-1834 Clonmel Advertiser.

Daring Outrage.—On Tuesday night, the 22nd instant, four men, two of whom were armed, went to the house of a man named Quin, *on* the lands of Knockperry, and effected an entrance by breaking the door with stones. They dragged Quin out, and conveyed him away some distance, whilst a second party attacked the house and levelled it to the ground. They also levelled a stone wall enclosing a field in which the house was built. When their work of devastation was effected, they

fired a few shots, and enlarged their prisoner without having offered any violence to his person.

4-12-1837 From the Clonmel Advertiser.

On Monday night a large party of armed men went to the lands of Ballylynch, about a mile from Carrick, where the property of Michael Harney was under seizure for rent due to the Earl of Clonmel, and fastened up the keepers while they took away every particle of property that had been seized. They were, doubtless, the friends of Harney, and fired several shots, to show that they were armed to meet any resistance that might be attempted on the part of the keepers.

We regret to learn that a woman of the name of Cross, who resided at Ballyhurst, near Tipperary, was killed on Friday night last by some inhuman wretches as yet unknown who fired at random into their house as they passed it.

6-12-1833. From the Tipperary Free Press.

Arrest of Desperadoes. The police stationed at Ballycahill, having got information of certain persons-being in arms , and evidently intent on something dreadful, proceeded on Tuesday night, the 36th instant, to the home of a man named Cullough, at Ballinahow, where they succeeded in arresting four men of desperate character, having in their possession three guns and one pistol, all in order, primed and loaded, and, together with Cullough, his wife, and daughter, marched them all prisoners to Thurles next day, with their arms tied on their backs. It is remarkable, that though there were but five policemen on the occasion, the ruffians made no resistance. It is rumoured that a clue will be discovered to their intentions, which were so fortunately frustrated on this occasion, and much good may be expected from this circumstance, as it is probable these fellows were the nucleus of a body preparing to keep the country disturbed for the winter.

7-4-1841 From the Tipperary Constitution.

During Service on Sunday last, the house of James Carbery, steward to W. Roe, Esq., of Rockwell, was attacked by an armed party.. The door being broken, a man with his face blackened entered, and presenting a gun at the breast of the maid-servant, who was the only person at home, demanded arms. On her saying there were none, he seized her by the hair and forced her into a closet, locked the door, and commenced a very diligent search. The girl contrived to make her escape to Rockwell House; and was hotly pursued by the ruffian, who fired at her, hut without effect. The Marquis of Waterford and the

Reverend Mr. Mandeville, returning from New Melton Church, heard of the outrage : his Lordship proceeded forthwith in pursuit; and after a run of a mile and a half over a stiff country, accounted for his man in the house of Denis Hogan, at the commons of Cashel; where, on entering, his Lordship said, " Come along, old chap ! you should have washed your face a little better." As soon as he brought the prisoner to the high-road, he placed him in his phaeton, which his servant followed with in. the direction of the chase. His Lordship drove him to Rockwell ; where he was fully identified, and committed for trial at next Assizes. Two other fellows have since been arrested by Captain Nangle.

9-3-1741

Deserted the 17th Feb. 1741-2, from Hon. Col. Alexander Rose's regiment of Dragoons, William Burgess, born at Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, aged 20 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, of a fair consumptive Countenance, black full eyes, long black hair, with a mixture of grey, but has since cut off his hair, and wears a wig, thick lips, high nose, and sharp faced. Whoever secures the above deserter, and gives notice thereof to Capt. Theophilus Desurisay?, at his Office on Cork-Hill, shall have 40/- reward. And if he returns to the Troops before the 10th April 1742, he will be pardoned.

8-2-1731.

Whereas John Carleton, late of Darling-Hill, in the County of Tipperary, did by his last will and testament, devise unto Robert Marshall, of Clonmel, esq., and to John Perry, of Woodroof, Esq., both in the County of Tipperary aforesaid, the lands of Butler's land, containing 43 acres and 8 perches, Loghnagor containing 20 acres and 24 perches, and Tullough, alias Tulloe, containing 119 acres in trust, with all convenient speed to dispose of the same, with as much as can be got for the same, for the uses in the said will mentioned.

Now we the said Robert Marshall and John Perry, in pursuance of the said trust, will on the third day of the next assizes to be held in Clonmel, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, set up the freehold inheritance of the said lands to sale by cart to the highest and fairest bidder, at the house of Mr. Theobald Lewis in Clonmel aforesaid.

Note, the lands of Butler's lands and Loghnagor, were bought from the trustees appointed to sell the forfeited estates in Ireland, and were set to David Low, late of Fethard, Esq., the 27th August 1728, by the said John Carleton, as both containing 53 acres 32 perches, more or less, for the term of 99 years, commencing the 1st day of May, 1728, or during the lives of the said David Low, Hamilton and James Low, his 2nd and 3rd sons, which shall happen first, at the yearly rent of £21.10.0., payable half yearly.

The lands of Tullough, alias Tulloe, containing 119 acres, were set by the aforesaid John Carleton, deceased, to John Gibbs, deceased, the 5th Nov. 1724, for the term of 31 years, from the 1st May, 1724, at a yearly rent of 7/- per acre, for the said 119 acres, and all Charges, except Quit Rent, Crown rent, and Chief rent.

Said lands are situate in the Barony of Middle Third in the County of Tipperary aforesaid, within a mile of the town of Fethard.

One Moiety of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other Moiety in a month after the deeds are executed.

9-9-1843. From the Nenagh Guardian.

ROBBERY OF ARMS AND GALLANT CAPTURE BY THE PEASANTRY.

On Sunday last, about eleven o'clock, a party of five armed men, with their faces blackened, entered the house of John Cormack, of Cureeny, an aged and respectable farmer, holding land under Lord Dunalley and Mr. T. B. Dancer, whose residence is in the very heart of the mountains, about seven miles from Nenagh. They took away two guns and one pistol which were duly registered. There was only a servant boy in the house at the time named Patrick M'Loughney, whom they placed on his knees and threatened with death if he offered any resistance. After they departed M'Loughney gave the alarm when the neighbours assembled and gave chase after the robbers. After a long and harassing pursuit, having the Terrys in their view all through, they crossed over Reiska Mountain and on the top of Banquet-hill closed in upon the party endeavouring to escape. One of the ruffians presented a pistol, but he was too closely pressed, and three of the five fellows were surrounded and captured. When taken, there were found in their possession two pistols and one of the stolen guns. They had thrown away the other gun, but went back and showed where it was. The two who escaped had taken with them the pistol belonging to Cormack; the two pistols found upon the others were their own. About this time Thomas Cormack, one of John's sons, who resided with his father, came up, and identified the two guns as his property. They then bound the prisoners' arms, strapped the stolen guns on the backs of two of them, and marched them, with an escort of about two hundred of the country people, who had come out of the chapel and who followed in the pursuit, and having called at a police-station on their way, lodged their prisoners safely in the bridewell of Newport. The parties who, in conjunction with Cormack's sons, effected this gallant capture, deserve much praise, and it fully proves that when left to their own sense of public duty, and not tampered with by designing people, the peasantry of Ireland are as capable of acting right as any other on the face of the globe. The pursuing party were tenants on the estate of Mr. Richard Uniacke Bayly, and the captured party were from the parish of Ileagh, in the Borrisoleigh district, two of whom were named Ryan, and one Maher. They have been fully committed to Nenagh gaol for trial at next assizes.

12-1-1840 Nenagh Guardian.

Murderous Assaults.—On Christmas night three men rushed into the house of Laurence Kennedy at Ballough, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and, without any provocation, assaulted

him, inflicting two severe wounds on him with oak wattles. On Saturday evening last, the market-day of Birr, as Wm. Roche, a peddler, was taking down a standing which he had erected for the sale of his goods, some person, at present unknown, came behind him, and, with a stone or some blunt instrument, inflicted a severe wound on the back of his head. Roche was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he lies dangerously ill. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

In the far-famed tranquil locality of that most celebrated talisman, Mr. Ashton Yates, Carney, near Borrisokane, a party consisting of seven men, all armed, forcibly entered the house of a man of the name of Costello, and demanded fire-arms ; on being told there were none in the house, they made a search themselves, but ineffectual, as Costello had fortunately lent his gun to a neighbour to shoot crows, or it may be something else that was obnoxious. The house of a man named Stanley, at Springfield, a care-taker of Daniel Falkiner, Esq., was entered by a number of armed men on the above night (it is supposed the same party), who took from him a gun.

14-12-1842

"On the night of last Wednesday, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a middle-sized stout-looking man, wrapped in a whitish frieze riding-coat, came to the house of Michael Hanly, of Green Hall, and asked the way to a neighbouring townland. Hanly and his wife were sitting at the fire at the time, and the latter-said she did not know where it was; but the husband stood up and approached the door, when the strange man advanced a few paces, presented a gun, and having ordered him to stand back, discharged its contents at him, exclaiming at the same time, with a growl of fiendish exultation, * Take t h a t ! ' Hanly staggered to the fire, and fell to the ground, crying that he was killed. The man stood for a moment at the door, watching the motions of his victim, before he departed. His wife rushed out distracted, to a house that was within a hundred yards of her, crying Help but when she came near it she was so assailed with stones that she was obliged to retire. She then ran to a relative's house, which was at a much greater distance. When she returned, she found her husband in a most appalling condition. Hanly met his dreadful fate on account of land which he took from Mr. White of Green Hall, and from which some refractory tenants had been ejected. About six months ago, the tongue was cut out of a horse belonging to him; and the observation which fell from the lips of one of the sympathizers, in the hearing of a Policeman, was, we understand, that 'it was a pity that it was not out of himself it had been cut.' At a more recent period, a large party of men came at night into his potato-field, and pulled up the stalks, and trampled so on them as to render them useless to him."

A less successful attempt to murder a land-agent—

Thursday evening between four and five o'clock as Mr. Joseph Baxter, senior, Kilcoleman, was on his way home from Nenagh, he was met on the road by three men, **who** first knocked him off his horse with stones, and then discharged two pistols at him. The third ruffian placed the muzzle of his pistol at his ear: **it** having hung fire three times, he reversed the weapon, and beat the prostrate man on the head with **it** in an unmerciful manner. Some country people now appearing in view, the blood-thirsty savages proceeded onward, under the impression that the victim was either dead or mortally wounded. Mr. Baxter owes his escape, under Providence, to his cloak, in which his head got enveloped when tumbled from his horse. After the two shots being fired, neither of which had fatal effect, he remained motionless, and the sanguinary miscreants considered that it was impossible for him to escape."

A Rockite Notice

An evening or two ago, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, three men came to the house of Mr. John Gleeson, baker, **of** this town. One of them having entered, handed Mr. Gleeson a notice, which he refused to take, saying that it was not for him. There was a person standing in the shop, who began to laugh, when the Rockite gave him a blow on the side of the head, which tumbled him, and then put his hand to his side-pocket, pulled out a pistol, and held it to Mr. Gleeson, commanding him to take the notice at his peril; and then the three ruffians decamped. The purport of the notice was, to discharge a man in Mr. Gleeson's employment.

A few nights ago, an unoccupied house belonging to Mr. Blake, of Kilebeg, near Modreeny, was maliciously set on fire, and burned to the ground."

29-1-1842

Savage attempt to Murder.—On last Monday, the 17th inst., there was a savage attempt made to murder Edward Gaynor, a young man, in the vicinity of this town. He was ploughing in a held opposite his father's house, at Ballinacloough, when four miscreants, three of whom were armed with pistols, compelled him to kneel in the "scrape;" while in this posture, two of them discharged their pistols close to the lower region of the belly, and lodged three balls in that part of his body. One of the balls passed from the left hip across to the right thigh, doing severe and serious injury in its course. The third pistol was then discharged at the horses, but without any other effect than that of causing them to plunge madly through the field. Supposing their victim to be lifeless, the sanguinary wretches retired in the direction of Kilcarey, in the burial ground of which place they

made a pause, as if to hold a consultation before they separated. Gaynor still survives—having received prompt surgical aid, hopes are entertained of his recovery. There was a similar attack made on this young man and his father on the previous day was twelve months, as they, were on their way home from the quarter sessions of this town. Two men, named Boland, were tried for the attempted murder at the last spring assizes, but from either an unwillingness or an inability on the part of the young man who now lies dangerously wounded, to identify them, they were acquitted. Four men have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in this outrage. It is evident that an undercurrent of ribbonism and illegal confederacy still exist to a greater or lesser degree amongst the peasantry, which nothing but the most rigid infliction of punishment can stop.

12-8-1829. Tipperary

Return of outrages committed in the barony of Upper Ormond and County Tipperary within the month of July 1829; —

On the night of the 2d the house of Patrick Dwan, of Ballintoher, within one mile of the town of Nenagh, was forcibly entered by four armed men, who robbed the house of wearing apparel and every other moveable article therein.

On the 12th, about twelve o'clock at noon, the house of Nicholas Kennedy, of Connlich, near the Silver mines, was entered by four armed men, who robbed the house of two guns, the property of the said Nicholas Kennedy.

On the evening of the 13th Mr. John O'Brien, attorney, was attacked in the town of Nenagh by a most lawless mob, who, in all probability, would have killed him were it not for the interference of a magistrate who happened to be by at the moment. The only cause assigned for this outrageous attack on Mr. O'Brien is that he was employed on behalf of the police at the inquest lately held in Borrisokane, relating to the recent fatal affrays of that town.

On the night of the 15th the house of Mr. Francis Young, of Ballygibbon, was entered by four armed men, having their faces blackened, who robbed the house of one gun.

On the night of the 19th the house of Owen Coffey, a very industrious and respectable farmer, was maliciously burned on the lands of Kilkinane, within about four miles of the town of Nenagh. The only cause assigned for this outrage is, that Coffey became tenant to those lands from which the widow Corcoran was ejected.

On the night of the 20th the house of James Henzey, of Killinafinch, was entered by ten armed men, having their faces blackened, who robbed the house of cash, amounting to 4/. 10s., a quantity of bacon, and wearing apparel.

On the night of the 22d the house of Murty Hogan, of Baultheny, within three miles of the town of Nenagh, was attacked by an armed party, who demanded a gun ; and, on being refused, fired a shot through the door, which severely wounded Hogan's wife on the head.

Three of the police party stationed at Ballymacky, in this barony, having proceeded to the lands of Killenskera, within one mile and a half of the above station, to execute a levy

warrant on the 29th, and having, through compassion to the defendants in the warrant, given further time for payment thereof, were returning home in the most quiet and orderly manner, when, to their utmost surprise, they were attacked by a mob of persons, who turned out of a bog adjoining the above lands, and being over one hundred in number, and armed with slains, pitchforks, and stones, did, with these weapons assault, wound, and grievously injure, these unfortunate men in such a barbarous and inhuman manner that two of them are despaired of by their medical attendant*. The most prompt measures to secure the perpetrators of this horrid deed were taken by Mr. Brereton and Mr. Willington, two magistrates of the county, who were accompanied by Mr. Kittson, the chief constable of the barony of Upper Ormond, and twenty of the police under his command, and by Lieutenant Stopford, of the 62nd Regiment, stationed at Nenagh, and twenty-one of the soldiery of that regiment despatched the same night to the neighbourhood where the outrage was committed, when they succeeded in apprehending twenty-six, men, fourteen of whom were fully identified and finally committed. On Saturday the 1st of August a great number of persons, amounting to over 100, proceeded to search the houses of Protestants in the neighbourhood of Ballymachy, four miles from Nenagh, in search of a man of the name of Lidwell, who is accused of being in the house of Ledger, at Borrisokane, when three men were shot. On Sunday morning another party, armed with scythes, swords, &c. proceeded to search the same houses about three o'clock in the morning. On coming to the police barrack at Ballymachy they demanded admittance. On being refused they declared if they were prevented from making their search they would tear down the barrack; they were permitted to search, as there were only two men in the barrack taking care of the wounded policemen; they then proceeded to the house of the Rev. Mr. Saunderson, whose house they searched; they robbed his garden, and did other damage.—

13-10-1821. From the Clonmel Advertiser.

THE INGENIOUS CULPRIT.—A singular and successful instance of deception occurred in the dock at our Clonmel assizes. One of the prisoners, named John Barrett whose trial and acquittal we reported on Wednesday last, was charged with having, on the 1st of December last, robbed one Thomas Fitzmartin, on the high-way, of a 30s. note. The prosecutor has been a very poor man, possessed of only one ass, which he had sold for 30s. He received the price, and was found by the prisoner in Caher. They slept in the same house, and the poor man was, on the day following, stopped by the prisoner on his road to Clonmel, and robbed of this 30s. note. The trial was called on; the witness stepped on the table, and noticed the prisoner's *dress* and appearance. He then turned his back to the dock, addressed the Judge and Jury, and related his story, which occupied some time. In the meantime the prisoner slunk backwards from the bar to the furthest extremity of the dock, and adroitly exchanged all his clothes with another prisoner, named Edward Collins (who stood indicted for cow-stealing), and then quietly returned to the bar. The poor old witness having finished his story, was lastly called upon in the usual manner to take the rod and identify the robber.

At this instant Collins came up to the bar with an air of guilty embarrassment, and well-acted tremor, attired in the brown coat, striped waistcoat, and blue neck-handkerchief of his friend Barrett, and even wearing his old wig. The witness at once laid the rod upon Collins, and swore positively to his identity. He was warned and repeatedly questioned, but he persisted, and affirmed that he would know him any where. Of course an acquittal instantly ensued, and Barrett was discharged triumphantly. His friend Collins was not so fortunate in his own case. His trial came on in the course of the day. He was found guilty, upon clear evidence, of having stolen a cow from Mr. Thomas Geer, of Clonmel, and has since received sentence accordingly. The identity of the man was clearly established, and no change of apparel was practicable in his case. It is remarkable that the late celebrated Earl of Clonmel, in early life (when Mr. John Scott), made a happy and memorable use of the like expedient for guarding the life of a worthy gentleman against the attempt of a perjured witness, at an Assizes held in this town about the year 1766, and on Mr. Scott's first circuit, and his success in that instance greatly aided his rising reputation and interest in his profession. A like attempt to defeat perjury is said to have been made in the city of Limerick in June, 1798, upon the trial of Mr. Francis Arthur, before a Court-martial, for high treason, but the attempt failed, and Mr. Arthur was sentenced to death. However, his sentence was remitted by an almost providential interposition. After the gallows had been erected, and the grave actually dug for him, it was commuted to banishment and a heavy fine.

15-11-1748. From a Dublin Newspaper.

Whereas Andrew Henesy, a noted cow stealer, who stole several head of cattle these four years past out of the Glenn of Aherlogh, near Tipperary, and disposed of them at Clonmel and near Dungarvan, and on the 5th of October last, at night, he stole from Mr. John Cooke, of Cordangan, near Tipperary, one bullock and one cow, both value £7.2.0., and is now abroad on his keeping, and is supposed to keep mostly between John Maher's land near Lismolin, in said county, where he lived last year, and where he was a harbourer of thieves, and Richard Bourk's house in the Glenn of Agherlogh in said County, he is near six foot high, a fleet runner, a very smooth spoken fellow, with brown hair, and a long nose, and some small signs of the small pox in his face. He is about 40 years of age, and speaks both Irish and English. Whoever secures him so as to be laid in Clonmell Goal, shall be paid by said Cooke three guineas and no question's asked.

Witness my hand this 15th day of November 1748.

John Cooke.

23-2-1747.

John Doran, having lately bound himself to Richard O'Donnell of Ballyneal in the County of Tipperary, Gent, for 5 years, did on the 7th day of January last, at night, run away from his said Master, and feloniously took with him, a Green cloth coat, waistcoat and breeches, lined and turned up with red, a hat and several other things. He is about 18

years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, smooth faced and well complexioned. Whoever secures him so as he may be brought to justice, shall be well rewarded, and paid all reasonable charges by said Richard O'Donnell.

16-9-1829.

CLANWILLIAM.

A DETAIL OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN CLANWILLIAM DISTRICT IN THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1829.

JUNE 24.—On the evening of the 24th June a man named Dwyer was killed by a blow of a stone, in a riot in the town of Tipperary.

25.—On the evening of the 25th a woman named Mary Corry was killed by a blow of a stone, given by a man, named Mooney, in the town of Tipperary.

JULY 16.—On the night of the 16th July an armed party of four men went to the house of Valentine Davern, at Kilfeacle, and forced a woman named Ellen Marshal out, and discharged two shots at her, by which she was severely wounded.

23 . A party of six men went to Mr. Robins's land at Ballyglasshen, took the horses from the ploughs, and warned the men to be off and not to till the land.

AUGUST 4.—On the 4th of August, about the hour of five o'clock p.m., the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Clonshenny, was attacked near Doneskeagh by an armed party, with their faces blackened, who fired after him, but he made his escape into Mr. Smithwick's, of Lacken.

6.—On the 6th a proctor of the Rev. Mr. Whitty's was severely beaten on the lands of Abbey, near Golden.

16.—On the night of the 16th an armed party went to the house of Thomas Ryan, near Holyford, and forcibly carried away his daughter.

18.— On the night of the 18th a shot was fired through the hall-door of the Rev. Mr. Whitty, and a notice left for him to settle his tithes.

27.—On the 27th the house of John Moroney, at Lagganstown, was maliciously set on fire and consumed, together with some money, the furniture, and a pig.

16-9-1829.

IKERRIN.

A LIST OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN THE BARONY OF IKERRIN COUNTY TIPPERARY, IN THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1829.

MAY 28.—The Cumminses and Darrigs assembled this day in great force in the town of Roscrea for the purpose of fighting, and,

in spite of the exertions of the police, had some little skirmishing; they made a violent effort to rescue two prisoners from the police, but were effectually resisted.

Same night, as James Kean, a farmer, who lived at a place called Bonlarea, was returning home from the market of Roscrea, in company with four of his neighbours, he was attacked with stones, from behind a ditch, by some persons unknown, and murdered. This "occurred at Timooony, which is about four miles and a half from Roscrea, on the Rathdowny road.

JUNE 8.—On this evening, as several farmers of the name of Davis, who live at Timooony, on the Rathdowny road, were returning home from the petty sessions of Roscrea, they were attacked at a place called the Sheehills, about a mile and a half from Roscrea, by a large mob, who heat them severely with stones. There is reason to think they would have been killed but for the assistance of the police, who took several of the ringleaders into custody.

18.—There was some serious rioting in the town of Roscrea, but the police were able to check it before mischief was done, and they made several prisoners.

Same night the doors and windows of the Quakers' meeting-house at Knockballymaher, within about five miles of Roscrea, at the Queen's county side, and of three respectable farmers' houses on the same night, were maliciously broken by persons unknown.

22.—On this night two hundred and twenty-two paces of the coping of a new wall, lately built by a man named Michael Carrol, were maliciously thrown down, and two new iron gates of his broken, on a farm which he holds close to the town of Roscrea ; the former tenant had been dispossessed for non-payment of rent.

24.—A gate, the property of James Russell, of Honiara, near Templetoohy, twelve miles from Roscrea, was on this night maliciously broken.

26.—On this night an old house belonging to Patrick Dempsey, of Tulla, near Templetoohy, was broken into by persons unknown, and a cask of butter carried off.

28.—On this night a threatening notice was put on Michael Delaney's door at Oldcastle, desiring him forthwith to turn out of his house a man named Connor Mullally; it was signed "Captain James Kirby, of Glenculloe, five miles from Roscrea.

29.—Connor Mullally, of Oldcastle, was knocked down, leaped upon, and severely beaten on this day in the town of Roscrea, by Patrick Jordan, who was caught in the act by the police.

July 7.—Connor Mullally, of Oldcastle, was on this day murdered while in the act of trenching potatoes in company with two other men, by James Bourk and Thomas Smith, both of Ballynakill, in the same neighbourhood, who have been since then tried, condemned, and executed for

that offence. Oldcastle is within five miles of Roscrea, and between the towns of Dunkerrin and Templemore.

12.—On this night a gate was broken, a ditch levelled, and three shots were fired by persons unknown on James Russel's farm at Boularee, near Templetoohy, twelve miles from Roscrea. Same night Thomas Martin's house on the lands of Carrig, about a mile and a half from Roscrea, was maliciously set on fire, but by the timely assistance of his neighbours the flames were extinguished before much mischief was done.

17.—A threatening notice was on this night left at the house of John Cane, near Templemore, desiring, him to quit that neighbourhood, or he should get the death of the Maras.

30.—On this morning a horse, the property of John Egan, of Cloneganna, in the King's county, was maliciously killed on the Lands of Gremlin, in this county. It is supposed to have been killed by a man named Richard Flinn, of that neighbourhood, who has some claim to the land on which the horse was grazing.

AUGUST 9.—About three o'clock in the afternoon of this day two men, who called themselves Thomas Wheelan and Keeran Byrne, entered the house of John Fitzgerald, of Long Orchard, near the village of Templetoohy, and warned him to quit that part of the country, and not to be there another day. The police, on getting a description of the men, pursued and apprehended them. Fitzgerald identified them; but on going before Mr. Webb, a magistrate, he was afraid to prosecute.

14.—Daniel Clear, of Gurtahinka, in the King's county, was on this evening beaten almost to death by Connor Delahunty and Patrick Parkinson, in the town of Roscrea; they have both absconded.

16.—The mail-coach from Dublin to Limerick was on this morning stopped for a considerable time near Mr. Egan's brewery, in the town of Roscrea, by large pieces of timber, which were maliciously or feloniously placed across the bridge: the horses got entangled in the timber, and the coach was near being upset, as the morning was dark.

16.—On this night some corn was maliciously cut, and a gate broken, on the lands of Verdant-hill, within a mile of Roscrea, the property of the Rev. Joseph Townshend.

25.—The doors and windows of several houses were on this night maliciously broken by persons unknown, on the Corvilee road, within half a mile of Roscrea.

29.—As James M'Donald and Thomas Keeshan, of Parsonstown, carmen, were returning home from Cork, they were attacked, within two miles of Roscrea, on the Templemore road, about the hour of one o'clock this day, and beaten in the most inhuman manner. Thomas Tate, who committed this outrage, was on the same day apprehended by the police, and has been identified and committed.

30.—A threatening notice, signed " James Quick," was on this night left on the bog of Clonakenny, near Joseph England's turf, cautioning the public from building poor schools or garrisons in that neighbourhood.

16-9-1829.

KILNAMANAGH.

A LIST OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN THE BARONY OF KILNAMANAGH FROM JUNE 1 TO AUGUST 31.

JUNE 7.—On Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, an armed party attacked the house of James Long, a tithe proctor to the Rev. Mr. Going, of Kilvelure, who beat him in a most desperate manner, and took from him his valuation book.

8.—On Monday evening six drivers came from Thurles. to distraint a man named Brett for rent, and, after impounding the stock in Borrisoleigh, one of the drivers, named Stephen Walsh was murdered in the street with stones ; there were two persons named Maher and Keefe apprehended and acquitted at this assizes for same charge.

9.—On Tuesday, being the fair-day of Borrisoleigh. there was a party of police standing in the street, under the command of John Willington, esq., J . P . , and chief constable Carroll, when there were stones thrown from all directions, which wounded several of them, and broke six carbines; there were six persons apprehended, who were taken in the act of throwing stones.

On the same evening Martin Ryan, of Upper Church, was murdered at the fair-green of Borrisoleigh, by two persons who fled from justice.

JULY 6.—On Monday, about the hour of twelve o'clock, eight armed men maliciously set on fire a slated lodge at Glennough, the property of a man named Sadler ; they shot four horses, one heifer and bull ; this lodge was occupied by two men named Connor and Dwyer ; they beat the boy and girl severely with their arms.

13.—On Monday night a party of men maliciously levelled a farmhouse at Upper Church, the property of the widow Connor; the persons are unknown.

22.—On Monday night, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, two armed men came to the house of William Hallaran, of Pallas, and fired a ball through his window. Hallaran's wife on hearing the shot opened the door, when the other man missed fire three times at her, but did no further injury.

AUGUST 10.—On Monday night, about the hour of twelve o'clock, a party of armed men. consisting of ten in number, attacked the house of John Cormack, of Curreeney, by firing shots into it and

demanding arms ; Cormack having six men in the house resisted and beat them off; they attempted to set fire to the house different times.

21 . On the night of Friday five threatening notices were posted on different houses on the lands of Springfield, threatening them with the death of the Sheas and Maras, at Holycross.

28. On Friday night there was a house burned on the lands of Ballycooney, in the rear of Glenough, the property of John Ryan, occupied by Simon Hayes and the widow Ryan ; the widow states it was set on fire by an armed party ; two of said party she saw guns with at the door, who desired her to send out her sons before they would be burned, but they were not at home, the house and furniture were consumed, with two ten-pound notes and some wearing apparel.

30. On Sunday night, about the hour of twelve o'clock, an armed party attacked the house of Patrick Minahan, of Crochnatena, near Upper Church, who stripped the thatch off the house and fired five shots in the direction of his bed ; this house was maliciously set on fire last March.

16-9-1829.

MIDDLETHIRD.

A LIST OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN THE BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1829.

JUNE 20.—On the evening of the 20th, about the hour of seven o'clock, a man-servant, named Kennedy, was deprived of a gun, the property of Mr. Prendergast, of Garanilla, by two men, who were armed with stones, but which has since been recovered.

21.—On the evening of the 21st, as Mr. Baker, the coroner, was returning after holding an inquest in the Glen of Aherlow, he was attacked between Cashel and Golden by three armed men, one of whom knocked him down with a stone, and robbed him of a pistol. One of the party was armed with a gun, and another with a canesword. Mr. B . received two severe cuts in the head.

JULY 24.—On the night of the 24th two houses, the property of a man named Michael Shea, were burned down at West Lodge, near Cashel, but it is thought it was accidental.

On the 26th, as a farmer of the name of Neill and his sister were returning home to Rosegreen, they were overtaken about two miles from Cashel by two men named Long and Brazil, who seized Neill's sister, dragged her out of the car, and severely beat her. One of the ruffians, with the blow of a stone, inflicted a dreadful wound on Neill's head. Long is apprehended.

AUGUST 18.—On the morning of the 18th, while the police were out on duty, their barracks at Hymenstown were attacked by two

armed men, with their faces blackened; they broke open a box, and took therefrom some ammunition and a cane-sword, with which they made off.

16-9-1829.

OWNEY AND ARRA.

A LIST OF OUTRAGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE BARONY OF OWNEY AND ARRA, COUNTY TIPPERARY, DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31st. AUGUST, 1829.

JUNE 28.—Four men armed with blunderbusses came to a house in the parish of Castletown, and fired a shot at John Vaughan, the proprietor, and wounded him ; they afterwards cut his ears off.

Those men were strangers, and it is supposed from the county of Limerick.

JUL-1 20.—A man named Michael Ryan was found murdered Near the mill of Burgess; his brains had been beaten out between two stones. This man had lodged information's against several men for an assault a short time previous, some of whom were to stand their trial at the last quarter sessions at Nenagh.

AUGUST 3 . — A notice was found pasted on the chapel door of Portroe. threatening a Mr. Walplate and a Mr. Westropp ; and cautioning people not to give over a certain rent for meadowing. A house on Lord Bloomfield's estate at Glencaloo was maliciously set on fire, and partly consumed.

17-5-1830. From the Clonmel Advertiser.

On the night of Wednesday, the 5th instant, a house, the property of a poor farmer, near Templetoohy, was maliciously burned. No noise was made by the miscreants, or notice given to the unfortunate inmates that their house was on fire, until the devouring element made its appearance inside ; they barely escaped with their lives—every article in the house was consumed. It is worthy of notice, that, about two years back, a party of men came to this poor man's house, whose name is Thomas Lahy, for the purpose of robbing him, and one of the ruffians was in the act of getting through a window, when Lahy gave him a blow of a mallet, which killed him. He was carried away by the rest of the gang, who decamped without effecting their purpose.

In a short time after this a party came again and cut the tongue out of his horse—and afterwards met himself, and beat him until they considered him dead: however Lahy recovered, and now the wretches thought to complete their diabolical design by consuming him and all his family.

23-10-1829. From the Clonmel Advertiser.

MANLY AND HEROIC CONDUCT—THREE MEN SHOT. After nightfall on Sunday last a large party of Rockites, fourteen in number, came to the house of a farmer named Hogan, of Tiermoyle, about three miles from Toomavara, and, to gain admittance the more easily, they forced his herdsman, John Kennedy, to go with them, and, by a false

story of his cattle being in a certain damage, to induce Hogan to open his door. The plan succeeded so far ; the herdsman did as he was directed ;Hogan's wife opened the door, and in rushed six or seven of the party, and the herdsman with them. Hogan, in the mean time, being on his guard, from having been formerly attacked, had, just as his wife was opening the door, slipped into the room (the door of which stood beside the outside door), and, having laid hold of a case of pistols, which he had there ready loaded, he fired, and shot the sentinel at the door. One of the party, who was a tall man, and seemed to act as commander, was lighting a candle at the fire, and, seeing his comrade fall, turned round and fired at Hogan's wife. The ball only grazed her forehead, but lodged in the body of the unfortunate herdsman and killed him, on which the party rushed out. The tall man, stooping to raise up the dead body of the sentinel, received a shot from Hogan in the neck, which put an end to his villainous career. The remainder dragged away the dead bodies, leaving that of the herdsman in Hogan's house, and went off. Next day the police of Nenagh and the neighbouring stations scoured the country, and found the two dead bodies of the Rockites. In searching them they found in the pocket of the tall man (whose name we heard to have been Meara, a blacksmith, from Ballycahill, near Thurles) a Rockite notice, intended for another farmer in the neighbourhood of Tiermoyle, threatening him with the death of Hogan if he did not quit his land. Can any thing more strongly depict the true state of this unhappy county than this latter circumstance.

28-8-1833. From the Clonmel Advertiser.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Some months since a tailor named Michael Keating, of this town, got a pair of trousers from Mr. Grubb, of Suir Island, to repair, in the pocket of which a note to the amount of £25 remained. On being questioned by Mr. Grubb as to his having found it, he denied any knowledge of it. On Saturday last he went to the house of a respectable hat-manufacturer in Bagwell-street (Mr. Newell), and having purchased one, gave a £25 note in payment: he was returned twenty sovereigns, and was told to come for the balance on Monday. In the intermediate time Mr. Newell presented the note at the bank to be cashed, and was informed that it was the property of Mr. Grubb. Keating has absconded. The adventures of the above £25 note are of rather a romantic nature. It appears that a young man named Flinn, who had been in the employment of Mr. Grubb, was convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation for having stolen it ; Mr. Grubb humanely interested himself for the prisoner, and had his sentence commuted to a short period of imprisonment. On recovering the note, Mr. Grubb placed it' in his trousers' pocket, and forgetting to remove it, gave the trousers to the tailor, who placed *the* contents of the pocket with the utmost avidity amongst the rest of his *Cabbage*.

Copied from the Nenagh Guardian. 1904.

(Just one hundred years ago.)

From the Limerick Chronicle of 1804.

Married on the 20th. Feb 1804 at Beachwood, Co. Tipperary, Thomas Fitzgibbon, Esq.

High Sheriff of the County Limerick, to Miss Osborne, daughter to Henry Osborne, Esq., High Sheriff of the County Tipperary.

Married on Friday last, William Hill of Doneraile, Esq., to Miss Parker, eldest daughter of Wm. Parker, of Lansdowne, Co. Tipperary.

Died Feb. 23rd 1804, in Mary Street, Limerick, at the advanced age of 92 years, George Parker, formerly of Lickadoon, Co. Limerick, Esq., and brother to the late Anthony Parker, of Castlough, Esq. This gentleman retained his faculties to the last.

On Saturday last, in Frederick Street, Dublin, much regretted by her respectable family and acquaintances, Mrs Minchin, relic of William Minchin, of Greenhills, Co. Tipperary, Esq.

We hear an application has been made to the Post-Master general from several respectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Castleconnell to have that place made a post-town.

5-10-1747. From the Dublin Journal.

Whereas Thomas Connor, late of the City of Dublin, Gentleman, deceased, being in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, seized and possessed of Darby-Square, in the said city, mortgaged the same unto Joseph Damer, Esq., deceased, and whereas John Damer, of Shronhill, in the County of Tipperary, Esq., Heir at Law, and residuary Legatee, of the said Joseph Damer, deceased, having received great part of the rents of said mortgaged premises, and now permits one Rathburn Mills, to receive the rent thereof,:- Now Patrick Connor, of the said city, gent, eldest son and Heir at Law, of the said Thomas Connor, the Mortgager, do hereby give notice, that I will fyle a bill in the High Court of Chancery, in Ireland, next term, to redeem said premises, and for an account of the rents and profits thereof, since the date of the said mortgage, dated this 5th Oct. 1747.

Pat Connor.

4-9-1750.

This is to advertise the Publick, that John Williams, son of Hercules Williams, and brother to Thomas Williams, who now keeps the King's Head in Tipperary Town, now keeps the Garter Inn in the town of Clogheen, in the County of Tipperary, lately held by Lawford Mills, and promises to give all Gentlemen and others who are so kind as to favour him with their Company, Content and Satisfaction, and prays them to make a trial of the same.

6-7-1741.

February 2nd 1741.

The house of Daniel Barrane of Nenagh in the County Tipperary, Merchant, was

burglariously broke open on the 26th Jan., last, and robbed of the following goods, Viz. 19 pieces of Cambrick, 30 yard of Muslin, 6 pieces of Holland, 34 yards of Velvet of different colours, Silk and cotton handkerchiefs, 18 yards of blue and white linen, 14 yards of black flowered silk damask for waistcoats. Any person who discovers the thief shall have a reward, besides what is allowed by Act of Parliament, and if there is more than one concerned, shall have 5/- for every one who is convicted. The reward to be paid by Col. Pretie, Dan Tolar, Esq., the aforesaid Daniel Barrane, or by Peter Corkeran, Thomas Street, Merchant.

Freeman's Journal 23rd March 1877.

Charitable Bequests in the Goods of Bridget Quinlan, late of Thurles, in the County of Tipperary, Spinster, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the 30th and 31st Vix. Chap. 54, that the above named Bridget Quinlan, who died on the 19th Feb, 1875, by her will dated the 18th Feb. 1875, and one codicil thereto, Probate whereof was granted forth of her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland, on the 6th April 1875, to the Rev. Lawrence M. Hayes, C.C., and Mr. Joseph Molloy, Merchant, the Executors therein named, bequeathed the following sums for charitable or religious purposes.

To the Rev. Lawrence Hayes, the sum of £50, to be applied to him as she should direct, and in default of direction, according to his own judgement for religious or charitable purposes, to be paid immediately after her decease, free of legacy duty.

The Testatrix directed her Executors to pay to the nuns in the Presentation Convent, Thurles, the sum of £50, to the Christian Brothers, Thurles, £50, and directed her Executors to expend £100 upon vestments and ornaments and sacred vessels for the Cathedral in Thurles, and a further sum of £30 in the erection of a Memorial Window in memory of Testatrix in the said Cathedral, and desired her Executors to apply the residue of her property in religious or charitable purposes, and bequeathed a sum of £50 to the Clergymen of Mount Mellerary Abbey, to be paid to them after the death of Testatrix's father, and for which they were to say Masses for the repose of her soul, and the souls of her father and mother.

Dated this 20th day of March 1877.

Hugh Vincent Kelly.

From the Dublin Gazette

4-8-1730.

The following notices have been brought to the printer of the Dublin Gazette (Published by authority) to be inserted in this paper, and are herein inserted in Obedience to An Act lately passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The under mentioned persons being Prisoners for Debt in Cashel Goal, design to take the benefit of the Act lately passed at the next General or Quarter Sessions to be held in the County of Tipperary.

MURPHEY, John, of the City of Cashel, Labourer.

CURTIS, Charles, of Cashel, Harness Maker.

CORMACK, John, of the City of Cashel, Labourer.

The under mentioned persons being prisoners for debt, in Clonmel Gaol, design to take the benefit of the Act lately passed at the next General or Quarter Sessions to be held in the County of Tipperary.

McGOMERY, Hugh, of Clonmel, Gauger.

FEAU**L, Richard, of Kilnockan, Dairy Man.

HICKIE, John, of the city of Cashel, Carr Man.

HORANE, Connor, of Silvermines, Labourer.

NEWMAN, Thomas, of Clonmel, Labourer.

From the Nenagh Guardian April 12th 1941.

A Nenagh Funeral in 1793.

From the following description of a funeral in Nenagh about 150 years ago, it would appear that an interment in those far-off days was an affair both elaborate and spectacular. The names of some of the items mentioned on the list sound quaint to us of the present day whose customary requirements on occasions of this nature are met in a manner not only less pompous but decidedly more modest and unassuming.

Below is an account for a small portion of funeral expenses which was furnished in 1793 to the executors of an individual in Nenagh, who had died and who, in due form and amid the lamentation of “keeners” and friends, was taken to his last resting place in Tyone Abbey in the most respectable style of the period.

17th Jan. 1793, Mr. Andrew Hurley, Undertaker, Barrack Street, to James Meagher, Dr., for the interment of your brother:--

To 6 yards of flannel at 14d per yard-----7/.

To 7 yards black flannel---2d.

To 16 yards tape----8d.

To a breast plate---3/3.

To 4 handles, pleats, and spipebills----4/10½.

To 6 cherubim heads---2/8½.

To 24 double clasps at 4/4 per dozen---8/8.

To 3 cwt of white tacks---4/4.

To 4 cwt of black tacks----1/.

To habits, caps and poles---4/4.

To 3 ½ yards of linen---5/10.

To 2 pairs of gloves---1/1½.

To a figure term (term?), -----2/2.

To 13 ½ yards Dutch cambric-----18/11½.

To 45 ½ yards of fine linen for 13 Clergy---£5-6-2.

To 15 pairs gloves----16/3.

To ¾ and half laun for driver-----1/11.

To one cloak---1/7½.

To one pair of gloves----1/1.

From the Nenagh Guardian, July 9th 1877.

Assize Intelligence.

Nenagh, Saturday.

The crown business for this assizes will open here on next Monday, at one o'clock, before Judge Lawson. There are 15 prisoners in the calendar for trial, namely---

Michael Buckley for causing the death of Michael Mara in Slevoir Bay, near Portumna, on the 31st July, last.

Patrick Meara, for harbouring George Allis, who was "on the run" for assault.

Patrick Houlihan and Thomas Higgins for robbery and assaulting one Martin Hayes, at Thurles on the 23rd April last.

Patrick Ryan for rescue from a bailiff.

John Hayes, for larceny of sheep at the Silvermines.

Daniel and Michael Galvan, (father and son) for assaulting William Dillon, in Abbey Lane, Nenagh, on the 23rd June, and inflicting bodily harm on him with a bar of iron.

James Searson for stabbing a man at Roscrea, and Catherine Searson for aiding and abetting in same.

Patrick and Michael Bourke for an assault at Newport.

John Ryan, for an assault at Clohinen, Templederry.

21st May 1851.

A girl named Larkin was charged with infanticide at Borrisoleigh and remanded to Nenagh assizes. The body of the infant, encased in a soap box, was disinterred by the police at Glenkeen Churchyard.

Died on the 20th May 1851, at Farney Castle, at the residence of her son, Major William Armstrong, Sophie, in her 84th year, relict of Major Thomas Armstrong, formerly of the 8th Regiment, and sister of General Sir John Ormsby Vandaleur.

7th May, 1851.

A frightful accident occurred at Barnane, the seat of John Carden. Four men were making an embankment for the conveyance of water to a flax mill, when a portion fell in killing the men instantly. Three were masons, named Kennedy, Ryan and Callaghan.

7-6-1851.

A lady of this county has drawn our attention to a case of cancer of the tongue, under which a young female named Mary McInerney had been given up as incurable for some time by several of the profession in Limerick, was perfectly restored and an effectual cure made of by Dr. Cahalan of Nenagh.

21st June 1851

The death took place at the residence of her daughter in Dublin, of Mrs Pennefather, aged 86, widow of Rev. J. Pennefather, D.D., Rector of Newport.

William G. Sturgess, R.N., was married by the Rev. Mr. Moffit, on the 21st June 1851 to Georgina, daughter of Henry Davis White, of Cappawhite.

From the Nenagh Guardian.

Feb. 1855. Deaths

C.P. Dawson, inspector of the Revenue Police, Killaloe.

Charles Lysaght, Master of Scariff Workhouse.

Wm. C. Crawford, of Rapla, Nenagh.

Mrs. Jones, mother of Ed. Jones, Victualler, Nenagh.

7th Feb. 1855.

At the last meeting of the Ennis Guardians, the Board considered a report from Dr. Cullinan as to several of the young girls putting soap and ink under their eyelids for the purpose of making their eyes sore, and so avoiding work or to get to the hospital. The Schoolmistress was directed to have a strict watch on them.

14th Feb. 1855.

Nine convicts under sentence of Penal Servitude for four years left the County Jail yesterday for Mountjoy prison, escorted by a strong party of the Nenagh Constabulary.

17th Feb. 1855.

There is at present living at Lissenhall, near Nenagh, a man named Morgan, who has completed his 105th year. He retains all his faculties unimpaired. In the summer season he is in the habit of bathing regularly. He affords much amusement to the neighbouring youths relating to them the deeds and events of other days, and he can crack a joke with as much vivacity, and quaff his pipe with as evident a degree of delight as he did a half century ago.

At Templederry Church yesterday, by the Rev. W.T. Jordan, Rector, James Ardill, Riverfield, was married to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late William Dagg, Gurrane, and immediately afterwards, by the same Clergy-Man, James Dagg, Gurrane, to Eliza, only daughter of John Ardell, Riverfield.

24th Feb. 1855.

A boy named Lyons, who was in the habit of sleeping on the limekiln in William Street, Nenagh, lost his life by suffocation on Wednesday night, having laid himself down too near the edge of the kiln.

A young man named Cameron E. Quilter, of Lincolnshire, lost his life on the Shannon at Bellisle, near Portumna, on the 23rd Feb. 1855. He had been staying at Henry Moore's of Rodeen, and went out skating on the Shannon with friends. The ice gave way and he was drowned.

At Ennis Assizes on the 27th Feb. 1855, Denis Tierney was found guilty of stealing from Clarisford, the residence of the Bishop of Killaloe, a large quantity of valuable plate, including silver knives, forks, punch ladles, jugs, bowls, etc.

21st March. 1855

On St. Patrick's night, some men were in a festive mood at Loughisle, Kilcommon. A row originated, and in the affray John Scanlan received three stabs of a knife. He was attended by Dr. McKeogh, Nenagh, and his condition continues very serious.

18th April 1855.

One of the brave fellows who escaped with their lives the carnage of several battles and engagements with the enemy in the Crimea, and the miseries and privations of the trenches, has returned to his friends near this town. His name is Hogan from Carrigatoher. He belonged to the 95th Regiment, and in the battle of Inkerman, the calf of his leg was completely shot away, and so he was permanently disabled from active service. He has been discharged on a pension of 1s.2d., per day, with a gratuity of £30.

Died in Oct. 1853, Mr. Daniel O'Brien, son of Mr. J. O'Brien, Kilmore, one of the Nenagh Union relieving officers. He met his death in tragic circumstances. Deceased, aged 28, a clerk in the post-office at Liverpool, was home on holidays, went with his brother to a house in the Silvermines where there was drinking and card playing. A row arose over the cards, (no change there then, still happens) and O'Brien was savagely beaten, when he died a short time later. The inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against three men from the Silvermines.

21st Jan. 1854.

A man named Phillip Ryan, Ballyea, within two miles of Killaloe, was returning with his wife from Nenagh when a half mile from his house he was attacked by three men and murdered. Land it seems was the cause of this awful deed. Three men, cousins of the deceased have been arrested in connection with the matter.

7th Oct. 1854.

On Monday on the occasion of an internment at Kilnerath Churchyard, near Newport, a dispute having occurred about a grave, a dreadful conflict ensued in which some of the parties, named Murnane and Kennedy were severely injured. The belligerents were from the neighbourhood of the Keeper Mountains, and from the savage custom still prevailing of distributing whiskey at funerals, were all, of course, under the influence of the "mountain fire".

From the Nenagh Guardian.

21-10-1839.

At Birr, Bridget Walsh was sentenced to seven years transportation for stealing a watch, the property of the Hon. T. Dillon, of the 60th Rifles Regiment.

18-9-1882.

At Nenagh Petty Sessions, William Hayes, of Glencolloo, summoned Michael Kennedy, of Kileteroan, for having, on the 4th inst, attacked him on the high road at Bawn, and knocked him down, and attempted to rob him of money £40 which he had in his pocket, the proceeds of cattle and butter he sold at the fair of Nenagh that day. After the evidence was heard the Chairman said he didn't believe that any such thing as robbery was

intended, but they would fine Kennedy 10/- and costs for striking Hayes with a stick.

Births, deaths and Marriages.

Sept. 2nd at Latteragh, to the wife of Mr. George McCutcheon, of a son.

Sept 10th, died at Latteragh, Prudence, the beloved and much lamented wife of the above, aged 20 years.

Married on the 11th Sept., at the Roman Catholic Church, Nenagh, by the Rev. John McMahon, C.C., Constable James Gallagher, to Julia, second daughter of Thomas Carroll, Merchant, Queen Street, Nenagh.

At Nenagh Petty Sessions, Constable McGoldrick summoned Denis Carr of Pound Street, for being drunk and disorderly, and assaulting him in the execution of his duty. Because the defendant was deemed generally quiet, he was only fined 5/- and costs in each case. Another man with the same address, Thomas Hayes, was summoned by the same Constable for being drunk on the fair day. Defendant was fined 5/- and costs or 24 hours in prison.

17-2-1840.

Michael Keeshan, who was fired at and wounded in the leg by the armed party that attacked his father's house at Corolanty, near Birr, on the 18th Jan., died on Wednesday night from the effects of his injuries.

Married on Thursday last at Monsea Church, by the Rev. J.H. Poe, Rector of Nenagh, and subsequently by the Rev. N. Power, C.C., Mr. Joseph Baxter, of Kilcolman, to Miss Catherine Keane, of Nenagh.

William Ponsonby Barker, Esq., of Kilcooley Abbey, has offered a reward of £50 in addition to the £50 offered by the Government for the apprehension of the person who beat Wright, a Clonmel Bailiff, near Ballinamony.

20-1-1940.

Died of fever at Sierra Leone, on the 20th Oct., last, Richard Waller, R.N., son of the late George Waller, of Prior Park.

24-7-1854.

On Sunday night last an altercation took place in this town between two men, named Hayes, a cooper, and McKeogh, a shoemaker. A scuffle ensued, in which the former dealt his antagonist a violent blow of a stone in the face, which knocked out several of his teeth, and frightfully lacerated his jaw. The police arrested Hayes, who is fully committed by M.R. Plunkett, R.M., to stand his trial at the next assizes for the assault, from the effects of which McKeogh lies dangerously ill.

24-6-1839.

Last Saturday, Constable Kevy arrested at Soup's lodging house in Pound Street., Mary Mullally, who has been identified as having stolen on the previous day different articles

of wearing apparel from a house in Eglisk near Borrisokane.

Funny.

“I cannot imagine”, said an Alderman, “why my whiskers should turn grey so much sooner than my head.”

“Because”, observed a wag, “you have worked much harder with your jaws than your brains.”

23-3-1840.

A pension of £50 a year was lately granted from the Civil List to the children (6 in number), of Chief Constable Gibbons, who was killed at Carrickshock.

The Government have determined that transportation to Sydney, New South Wales, shall finally cease this year. The Convict settlement will then be Norfolk Island.

From Tipperary Newspapers.

27-7-1871.

THE LATE MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Collins the man who was convicted at the Clonmel Assizes of the murder of Ryan, at Glassdrum, near Cappaghwhite, has made a confession of his guilt. He states that the details of the circumstantial evidence brought forward at the trial were so accurate that the parties must have seen him commit the murder. He does not manifest the least contrition, but justifies himself on the ground that the deceased threw a stone at him on the night of the murder. He is a man of very violent temper. In passing sentence of death { Baron Deasy did not assume the black cap, and the circumstance is supposed by the country people to denote that the sentence will not be executed. The Society of Friends are endeavouring to bring influence to bear upon the Government to procure a mitigation of the capital sentence.

22-9-1883.

A MUCH PROTECTED LANDLORD.

At the Cappawhite (county Tipperary) petty sessions Mr. Thomas Dowling, a landed proprietor, has appeared against a number of his evicted tenants for trespass. Mr. Dowling lives in a remote part of the country, named Inchesquillih, situate in the mountains, and since his differences with his tenantry, who are leaseholders he has had to avail himself of police protection to a large extent. There are three protection posts in the immediate vicinity of his residence ; armed police are also occupying the house with Mr. Dowling. He was driven to Cappawhite petty sessions on a trap on which there were two armed policemen, Mr. Dowling himself carrying a double-barrelled breechloader, the escort being completed by four other armed policemen, who followed on an outside car. In each of the cases he obtained convictions ; in one case, where 52 head of cattle were found on the lands, the owner was fined Is. a head and costs. In returning home in the evening the same precautions were adopted for Mr. Dowling's safety

20-7-1872.

On July 13 two men, father and son, named Ryan, residing at Inchiquil, near Cappawhite,

county Tipperary, were attacked while proceeding home from Tipperary town, at Kingswell, about a mile from the town, by seven men who suddenly approached from behind the ditch. The father, after receiving some blows, ran towards Tipperary, and the son proceeded in the opposite direction towards a police barrack. A travelling showman who happened to be with them, and whom they had casually met on the road, was beaten severely. His skull was fractured, and his chest and face lacerated. It was supposed he was a friend of the Ryans. Three men—named Allen, Trehy, and Ryan have been arrested, and identified by young Ryan as part of the gang. The outrage is supposed to be agrarian, as Ryan had recently purchased a farm for which he is to pay 1,500/., having outbid others who were anxious to get it. On the day of the outrage they had gone to Tipperary to lodge part of the purchase-money, and it was on their return that the attack was made.

15-4-1876.

At the Nenagh quarter sessions, which opened on April 1st. the only case on the calendar was that of a man charged with killing a turkey in an enclosure at Roscrea. At the Thurles quarter sessions, just closed, there was only one conviction—namely, that of a little girl for striking a fellow servant at Thurles. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Gleanings from the Nenagh Guardian.

April 1st 1839.

At a meeting in the Vestry Room of the Church of Nenagh, the following Officers were appointed:-

Churchwardens-John Bennett, Jnr., Dr. Glissan.

Officers of Health-George Burr, Rody Spain, Francis Byron, John Darcey, and Joshua Cantrell.

Overseers of Persons and Public Houses-William Cantrell, Thomas Heney, Daniel Tracey, James O'Brien, Rice Lewis, Michael Harty, Rody Spain, Anthony Nolan, David Brundley, William T. Carey, and John Darcey.

James Blake, found guilty at the late Nenagh Assizes, of the murder of his wife, is to be hanged at Clonmel on Wed. 17th April.

April 6th 1840.

Such is the feeling of indignation entertained by those who have taken the pledge from Father Mathew against members of the Society who may break it that whenever a person is so unfortunate as to be found violating his or her promise, they are set upon by the people and punished without mercy. A servant boy who had lately joined the Temperance Society was unable to refrain from his old habits, and on Wednesday was seen intoxicated on the streets of Nenagh, and only for the interference of Mr. Carroll, the County Inspector, who had him removed from the crowd to "durance vile", he would have been torn limb to limb.

One of the "fair sex" of Carrick-on-Suir who did not keep her pledge was a few days since taken to a pump and treated to a "shower bath", after which she was carried to the

bank of the river where she was given a “plunge bath”.

At Nenagh Petty Sessions on Monday before Capt Leyn, S.M., a sturdy red-faced country woman appeared to prosecute her brother-in-law for assault.

On being asked what complaint she had against her brother-in-law she cocked her arms akimbo and said:-

“Complaint enough, your Honour, if you knew but half of it. Didn’t he sthreel me, saving your presence, across the cross of four honest rudges where I was sowing a handful of airly ones, (potatoes) sure that was enough of a rayson for complaint, at any rate.

Mr. John O’Brien (solicitor)--Oh, you’re an “airly one” at any rate. (laughter).

Mr. G. Lee (solicitor)--In whose garden did this occurrence take place?.

Complainant--In my own, whose else could it be seeing my dead husband is not alive. (Laughter).

Defendant here thrust himself forward and exclaimed, “Ah sure he wasn’t your husband at all. Sure you left him at the end of three weeks. (Laughter).

Complainant (in a towering fashion)--You liar, you varmint. Didn’t I pledge a quarter of praties for the price of the marriage money. (Laughter).

Mr. Lee- Now don’t be in such a passion. Tell his Worship the facts of the case.

Complainant--Oh, thin, ‘tis myself that will. Your honour, one week before last Shrovetide twelve months, I met me future husband at a wake. As I was coming home in the dark of the night he comes up to me and puts his come hither on me and said he would see me home. So I consinted and as we went along we med the bargain to be man and wife for the rest of our lives. We got married as I tould you before, but as it plazed God, he died last Patrick’s night, and so of course the bit of garden is mine by lawful inheritance.

Mr. John O’Brien--Were you not married to the defendants brother?.

Complainant--No, but the defendant was a brother to my husband. (laughter).

Mr. O’Brien--How long did you live with your husband?.

Complainant--Isn’t he dead, man?. Shure you didn’t want me to keep him company in the coffin. (laughter).

Mr. O’Brien--On the virtue of your oath, did you not leave him three weeks after marriage and spread scandalous reports about him throughout the neighbourhood.

Complainant--I never left him, barring that I might go to a neighbour’s house for a while.

Mr. O’Brien--Did you cohabit with him up to this death.?

Complainant--The divil a habitation. We had but one between us. (laughter).

Mr. O’Brien--Did you ever say he was not like a husband at all.

Complainant--I don’t understand you. I’ll answer no more of thim sort of kwestuns. (laughter).

Mr. O’Brien--This woman left her husband, your worship, about three weeks after marriage and never came near him till he was on his death-bed. She now has possession of the house and garden.

The Bench granted informations for an assault.

April 13th 1840.

Daniel Ryan, second son of Patrick Ryan, of Shallee, Nenagh, has been called to the Bar,

along with 20 other students.

Aug. 19th 1845.

Died on the 7th Aug. 1845, after a long and severe suffering from disease of the heart, George Decimus, second son of the late George Greene, Esq., of Upper Rutland Street, Dublin, and nephew of Col. Greene, of Kilmainham Castle, County Waterford.

On the night of the 17th inst., about the hour of ten o'clock, a party of seven men, unknown, entered the dwelling of Cornelium Deely, of Gurtennekill, dragged him out of bed, and with stones and bludgeons inflicted several cuts on his head. His wife was beaten in a similar manner, who, on their departure cautioned Deely not to work in future for John O'Brien, of Hogan's Pass.

On the morning of the 18th inst, around two o'clock, a party consisting of four men, two of whom were armed with pistols, broke open the door of Timothy Maher's dwelling, of Curraheen, and cautioned him to discontinue his herding, or they would pay him another visit in a few days. Maher received a blow on the head, which knocked him down, and when down, received several kicks on his body. Two shots were fired on their departure. Constable John Creagh of Ballinaclough station, on hearing of the occurrence, proceeded with his party in search of the offenders, and succeeded in arresting three suspicious characters, named Thomas and Pat Donovan, and Jeremiah Hough. Head Constable Denis Hayes visited the scene and had Maher and his wife brought in, who identified Thomas and Pat Donovan as being of the party, they are fully committed by Captain Pollock. R.M.

Nenagh Petty Sessions.

Trespass.

Michael Kelly was examined by Mr. M'Grath, and stated that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., Mr. Henry Hill, of Ridgemount, accompanied by five other persons, entered on part of the lands of Cloonmoore, the property of James Carty, and committed a wilful and malicious trespass, by levelling his walls and bounds. Mr. Hill and his men had with them three horses and cars, and after cutting the soil and grass of the lands, they carried them away against the consent of the witness. The Bench fined Mr. Hill £1 or five weeks confinement, when Mr. Leo signified his intention of appealing to the Quarter Sessions.

Stealing fruit and timber.

Michael Ryan v Pat Hayes, and two other boys, were summoned for stealing pears from a garden at Kilboy, the residence of Lord Dunalley. They were fined 6d each and costs, with the admonition that if they were to be caught again they would be liable to be tried for felony.

Pat Hayes disposed of catching the defendant Margaret Delaney in the act of stealing timber from off a portion of the Kilboy property, and the court fined her 6d.

August 19th 1870.

Births

At Rodeen Cottage, Borrisokane, on the 17th August the wife of Thomas S. Blackwell, a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 17th Inst, at Ballinacloough Church, by the Rev. Robert Going, Rector of Ballymackey and Chancellor of Killaloe, assisted by the Rev. J.R. Triphook, Vicar of Lee, Robert, eldest son of P. Smithwick, Shanbally, Co. Tipperary, Esq., to Charlotte Caroline, younger daughter of the late Admiral William Webb, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Sir Willoughby Lake, K.C.B.

July 21st, at St. James' Church, Bridgetown, N.S., by the Rev. M. Pryer Almon, Henry J. Cambie, Esq. J.P., of Castletown, Co. Tipp, to Helen, only daughter of John B. Fay. Esq. of Bridgetown.

August 10th at Dunkerrin Church, King's County, by the Rev. Somers H. Payne, V.G., assisted by the Rev. Richard Homan, nephew to the Bridegroom, the Rev. Knox Homan, of Balteagh Rectory, in the county of Londonderry, to Elizabeth Saah, eldest daughter of the late James Franck Rolleston, Esq. D.L., of Franck Fort, King's County.

Died on the 15th inst, at 151 Rathgar Road, Dublin, Mary Anne, widow of the late Isaac Smallman, esq., of Montevideo and Roscrea.

August 19th 1885.

Died on Aug. 11th at Summerhill, Nenagh, Margaret Carey, aged 82 years, for upwards of 40 years the faithful servant of the late Miss Cantrell.

The marriage between Mr. Prior Spinner Palmer, Geylon Mounted Infantry, youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Spinner Palmer, Merrion Square, Dublin, to Leslie, only daughter of the late Colonel Wills Croft Gason, of Kiltelagh, Nenagh, will take place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, on the 27th inst.

On Monday, Mr. W.R. Armitage was evicted from the house which he occupied in Barrack-Street, as well as from two other houses in the same street, in which he possessed a middle interest. The ejection was brought at the suit of Mr. Traherne Holmes, J.P., for non payment of rent. The ejection was carried out by Mr. Shamacher, Sheriff's Deputy, and resistance had evidently been anticipated by the authorities, as a large force of police, armed with rifles, was drawn up outside the premises, under the command of District-Inspector Huggins, and Head-Constable Culliton. There was no disturbance, however, and everything passed off quietly.

2-3-1872.

For the past eight or ten weeks the rural constabulary in the King's County and county Tipperary have been literally harassed searching incessantly night and day over the mountains

and through the remote glens and swamps of these two counties for a young man named Patrick Murcane, who is charged with participation in the murder of Cornelius Guilfoyle,, near Moneygall, King's County. The Tipperary police having received a hint respecting his hiding place, redoubled their vigilance, and, accordingly. Sub-inspector M'Ardle took a party of men- with him in the middle of the night on Sunday, and^ after a wearying march, surrounded a house in Roskeen, while the sub-inspector and some of his men went in to search the rooms. The officer was not long inside when he turned out Murcane, who was lying under two or three women, who, it seems, were concealing him. Murcane was directly marched away, and sent next morning to the King's County Gaol.

2-10-1875.

As a countryman from the neighbourhood of Newport, county Tipperary, named Magrath, was proceeding home, somewhat under the influence of drink, he was attacked outside Limerick by two men, who knocked him down, beat him about the head, relieved him of his coat and vest, and cut the thongs of his boots, which they took off him. If he made any resistance they swore they would shoot him, which so terrified the unfortunate man that he made no resistance ; and after they searched him for money, made off. Two men, Michael Kiely and Henry M^digan, have since been arrested, the coat and vest being found under the head of K i e l / s bed and the boots in the room Madigan slept in. The accuser identified the parties as those who robbed him, and swore to the clothes found with them as his property.

3-6-1871

A man named Brogan, residing at Ballycroy, county Tipperary, has been beaten to death while on his way home from a fair in company with his wife. He had a dispute with a family named Caflferly, and it is alleged the fatal outrage was committed by them. The deceased's wife was sever^y beaten while endeavouring to save her husband.

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Mr. Benjamin Stronge Cork, manager of the branch bank of Munster at Cahir, county Tipperary, has absconded. He is charged with forgery.

3-8-1872.

At the Tipperary assizes, Mr. Clarke, Q.C., in the Record Court, tried an action in which Mr. Anglim was the plaintiff and Miss O'Brien the defendant, to recover a portion of the lands of Rosegreen. While the defendant, a good-looking young woman, was under cross-examination, the plaintiff was ordered up to confront her with reference to a portion of her

testimony.—

Mr. Clarke : It just strikes me that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate this lawsuit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. (Laughter.) They can both get married and live happily on this farm. If they go on with the proceedings it will all be frittered away between the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungallant enough to wish the marriage may not come off. The young lady, on being interrogated, blushed, and stated she was quite willing to marry the plaintiff. Mr. Clarke (to the latter) : Will you marry this young woman ? Plaintiff: Most undoubtedly. (Great laughter.) Mr. Clarke : It is odd this course was not before adopted. The suggestion came to me by instinct on seeing the young couple. (Laughter.) A verdict was subsequently entered for plaintiff on condition of his promising to marry defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put on the verdict till the marriage ceremony is completed.

4-11-1871.

Matthew Quinlivan, a respectable farmer on the estate of Mr. Stafford O'Brien, was murdered on October 27, a short distance from Tipperary. He was walking with his wife when he was overtaken by two farmers, named Donovan and Delany, who offered him a seat in their car. Quinlivan had hardly taken his seat when one of the men jumped down, seized a large stone, and struck him several-violent blows upon the temple. The pair then dragged him off the car, beat him fearfully about the head with stones, and left him in a dying state in the road. He has since died, and warrants have been issued against the perpetrators of the outrage. It was stated that the deceased, who was rent-warner as well as tenant on the estate, had prevented Delany from obtaining a piece of land for a person in whom he was interested.

7-10-1871.

Thomas Kefferman, (Kefferman in the newspaper, maybe should be Hefferman.) a respectable farmer residing at Croag, between Cashel and Tipperary, was found murdered a short distance outside the latter town on Saturday night. It is stated that he was beaten to death by two men on his way home that evening. At the inquest, a verdict of "Murdered by some person or persons unknown " was returned. Two brothers named Duggan, and a man named Mahony, a servant of Viscount de Chabot, who drove the deceased on a car, have been arrested on suspicion. The crime is not supposed to be agrarian.

11-3-1871.

The Act giving compensation to the representatives of murdered men, and directing the amounts to be levied off the districts, is being carried out. At the assizes for the North Riding of Tipperary, held at Nenagh last Saturday, the widow of Patrick Murphy, who was murdered near Templemore, applied for compensation under the Peace Preservation Act, The application, made by Mr. Thomas B. Pennefather, solicitor, Was supported by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. George Bolton). Mr. Sheppard opposed the presentment. The grand jury were unanimous in granting the widow 500/., which was ordered to be levied on three parishes in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the outrage.

19-9-1874.

A farmer named Scanlan, living at Killenaule, Tipperary, was murdered at his own door on the evening of Sept. 13, as he was returning from a visit to some friends. The bullet passed completely through the man's head. A servant boy who was with him states that he saw the gun but not the assassin. About eighteen months ago Mr. Scanlan married the daughter of a farmer named Bourke, with whom he received as dowry the old man's interest in 100 acres of land held at moderate rent. Bourke had a son named Michael recently returned from America, and he had been frequently heard to utter threats of vengeance against any one who should stand between him and the possession of the farm. In fulfilment of these threats, it is thought he deliberately shot his brother-in-law. Both the Bourkes have been arrested.

22-11-1873.

A shocking tragedy occurred on Nov. 15 in the neighbourhood of Ballyporeen, a small village in Tipperary, and near the borders of Cork :—

Constable M'Namara and Sub-constable Banyon, both stationed at Ballyporeen, left the barracks at two o'clock in the morning to go on patrol. Nothing further was heard of them until Banyon's wife rushed into the barracks an hour afterwards to state that her husband had cut his throat. The police proceeded to his lodging, where they found him quite dead, his windpipe cut right through. The rifle he had with him was smeared with blood and broken, and his sword was marked with blood. The police at once went in search for M 'Namara, and found him at Ballywilliam, a mile from the barracks, his head battered into a pulp. He was also stabbed in several places chest, and presented a horrible spectacle. Two large stones,

with blood, were found close to the body, and it appears that after he had been struck down with a sudden blow of the butt-end of Banyon's rifle, the murderer battered his skull to fragments with the stones. When leaving the barracks Banyon had his rifle and sword bayonet, while the constable carried only the fire-arms. Both men had been twenty years in the force, and no previous quarrel or ill-will existed between them to account for the murder. An inquest was held, and the jury were of opinion that Banyon committed the crime while labouring under sudden homicidal mania.

24-1-1874.

A farmer named Burnes, living near the town of Tipperary, was fired at outside his own dwelling on Jan. 19. The ball grazed his ear, and the powder begrimed his face. A second shot was fired as he ran away, but it took no effect. A third followed and hit him on the hip, causing a slight wound. The man Burnes was tried for cutting a man's throat some time ago and acquitted. No other motive for the outrage can be assigned.

25-11-1871.

The Borrisoleigh magistrates sent for trial a Tipperary farmer, named Quinlan, who, having quarrelled with a friend, named Ryan, and made up the dispute, afterwards attacked him with a stone and smashed his skull. The prosecutor appeared in court with portions of his skull in a handkerchief.

27-11-1875.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried in one of the Dublin courts on Nov. 22. The plaintiff is aged about twenty-four, her father being a respectable farmer, named Sheehan ; the defendant a man of middle age, a widower, and whose name is Young, farmer. Damages were [laid at 500/. Judgment was allowed to go by default. The parties resided at Temple-derry, near Nenagh.—

Counsel said the defendant had been to Australia, and on his return in 1873 his wife died. He had been a widower about five months, when he expressed a wish to a friend of his named Boland to marry again, that he liked Miss Sheehan, and that they might strike up a match. Boland mentioned the matter to Miss Sheehan's father, but no decision was come to. The defendant held a farm under Mr. J. P. Hare, at a yearly rent of 61/. So matters remained until August last, when he repeated his wish to marry Miss Sheehan, and asked his friend Boland to introduce the matter again to her father. Ultimately the matter was arranged, and the girl, although it was not alleged she

was particularly fond of him, agreed to marry him. The defendant arranged with the parish priest to get a dispensation to avoid publication of the banns. This was on Aug. 4. The next day the marriage was to have been solemnised. The plaintiff's brother came to the defendant's land to help him to make up some hay, A sudden notion seemed to seize Young, for he mounted a horse and rode off. To the surprise of every one he did not return, and although the girl was ready for the ceremony and all necessary arrangements made, he never turned up. On the Monday following, two days after, the defendant was married to a girl named Stapleton, belonging, as counsel suggested, to a more " powerful faction " in Tipperary. Mr. Ryan replied in mitigation of damages, and he suggested the defendant would have carried out the contract were it not, in fact, for fear of a rival faction. The jury assessed the damages at 150/.

CONDITION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE OF TIPPERARY. From the Times 12-11-1845

The Commissioner gives a deplorable account of the people of Tipperary. He says The county of Tipperary has long possessed the notoriety of being a focus of outrage and disorder—of embodying in itself, in an aggravated form, all the strange anomalies of evils which mark this country generally. You have here the richest land and the most extreme

poverty. The people complain of high rents, and yet extract but half the profit out of the land

which it will yield. They struggle desperately to possess a patch of land, because they have no employment by which to live; and yet the land is only half cultivated for want of labour, which might be profitably bestowed upon it. They shoot one another in the struggle to possess a patch of land, and leave neglected and waste thousands of acres which would

amply repay their labour and capital. They complain of the want of tenure, and the moment they get a lease they sublet and get rid of their tenure to another. They complain that landlords and agents in parts of the county will not reside, and they shoot them if they do.

How strangely do these contradictions jumble together ! How oddly each complaint seems to point out its own remedy ! But not the least strange part of the consideration is that, with the remedy in their own hand, they neglect it, and call open-mouthed on the government to do something to help them, which, indeed, seems necessary, if any remedy is to be obtained.

The best tenants, who will live in comfort, are compelled to emigrate, and the most ignorant and unenterprising tenants remain, without knowledge or means to improve the land, and striving by endurance, and poor potato diet, to squeeze out the rent. They have no means of employment, land they must have, to live, until the struggle for the patch of land has become so desperate that it is retained by a system of terror and assassination disgraceful to any country.

A case is given of a public-spirited landlord, resident on his estates, who has been repeatedly shot at by his tenantry, his offence being, that he had bought out several of his

tenantry. His steward paid the outgoing tenants the money they agreed to take, and a fortnight after, in June last year, though an old man, much respected, he had two shots fired at him, and was wounded in the arm. In the following October another lease of mountain land fell in, covered with cottier tenants, in the most wretched condition. The landlord was anxious to obtain this land, because it was in the centre of his plantations. He offered to buy their interest, to provide the tenants with houses, and to give them constant employment on another part of the estate. He employed his woodranger to negotiate with them, and this poor fellow was most treacherously and inhumanly murdered. A notice was then stuck up on a part of the estate, that if any persons reaped this gentleman's crops, or dug his potatoes, they would be murdered. He offered 6s. a day to get his potatoes dug, but such was the feeling of terror inspired amongst the best of the tenantry, that no one would attempt it. Being a young man of high spirit and determination, he went to Shinrone to procure labourers, and a number volunteered to reap his crops. These men narrowly escaped being murdered by the people, and had to be protected by the police. During the whole of last winter there was a perfect system of terror established. This gentleman, on riding up the avenue of his domain one night was fired at by four different people, who fortunately missed him. On another occasion, shortly afterwards, on driving through his entrance gate, two shots were fired at him, and his horse was shot, a tenant farmer living within ten yards of the spot. In the three months of last year no less than eight murders were committed in the police district of Borrisoleigh adjoining, generally shooting from behind hedges, because of dispossessions of land by the tenants amongst one another. How many gentlemen who could afford to live elsewhere would risk their lives by residing in such an unfortunate community. It is enough to compel absenteeism. This gentleman is building an agricultural school, is affording much employment, and yet is compelled to walk about his estate with two men with guns to guard him, to have ball-proof window shutters to his house, and two armed policemen to guard his steward as he walks about! This frightful state of society I saw, or could scarcely have credited it. The very men who attempted to shoot him, who shot his steward, and murdered his woodranger, are his own tenants, and at large. Generally, the murders are all about the possession of land ; and it matters little what the character of the landlord may be—he may give great employment, as in the case of Mr Scully, or be a most exemplary gentleman, like Mr Cooper—if he ventures to turn out a tenant, or his agent on his behalf, they will be murdered—shot in the back, or from behind a wall, if they dare to venture out.

Is not this enough to compel many men to be absentees ? There can be no worse mischief to an estate than an absentee landlord ; but what man would bear to live in perpetual apprehension of some villain shooting him in the back, or from behind a hedge, unless influenced to remain by motives of attachment to his estate, or by a strong sense of duty: The very atrocities which the people resort to, the brutal and barbarous ignorance, winch make

any Christian shudder, heap upon themselves further miseries ; for, as crime, from the sympathy of the people with the criminals, goes unpunished, the men who could give them employment, and who would spend money among them, are driven out to more civilised communities, where their lives will be safe.

Near Nenagh, according to the evidence of Mr M'Curtin, in the midst of all this distress, and misery, and shootings, about the possession of land, there is " an immense tract of waste land—the finest mountain land in the world—from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of wild land." And according to the report of Mr Griffiths, " it is probable that about 300,000 acres of -waste land might be reclaimed for cultivation, and 60,000 acres might be drained for pasture," in this very county. Now, to what conclusions does a review of this evidence lead ? The object of every government is the prosperity and safety of the people. Neither is accomplished in this county. It is, then, the duty of government to see that they shall be accomplished. It is the duty of the government to take measures to compel these 'waste lands to be brought into cultivation, as an immediate means of affording employment to the people, to save them from starvation and the commission of outrage. It is the duty of the government to have the people properly taught their trade of agriculture by example as well as precept—by means of agricultural model schools, so that they shall not, as now, waste one-half the land they have. And, above all, it is the duty of the government, with a strong and determined hand to put down the system of terror and assassination which drives men of property out of the country, and deprives the peasants of the employment they would otherwise have. As a means of this, I would suggest a partial return to the constitution of Alfred the Great; divide each barony into districts, police districts would do, and put a fine on the district for every offence, unless the offender were apprehended and brought to justice. This has been found effective with regard to burnings and coughing of cattle, for which the barony is made to pay ; why should it not be so in the protection of human life.?

A more recent communication of the commissioner's, furnishes still more appalling details of the state of Tipperary. We give a few cases taken almost at random from this report :—" I saw a respectable looking man walking about the town guarded by two armed policemen, who followed him wherever he seemed to wish to go. I inquired the reason of this. I was informed by the authorities that he is a schoolmaster named James, whose house was attacked some months ago by three men searching for arms. He made some resistance, and one of the men immediately fired at him and shot him with slugs in the head, some of which are still not extracted. Thus wounded he seized a dirk, and with it killed one of the parties, and the other two ran away. One of them was afterwards apprehended and transported on his evidence. Instead of his courageous resistance carrying with it the sympathy of the people, their sympathy is with the cowardly ruffians who attacked him, and, if not guarded by the police, he would be murdered.

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

A man named Hooley, the tenant of half an acre of land at Ashmere, near this town, wanted to emigrate to America, and sold his "good-will" as they call it, or the right to the peaceable possession of the land, for about £20, to a small farmer named Jackson, the tenant of a few acres of adjoining land, Jackson having also to pay a smart rent for it

to the landlord. A younger brother of this Hooley took it into his head that he was entitled to the land, and that the elder brother had no right to sell the possession of it, and that Jackson ought to give it up.

Without any offer to repay him the money—he had paid for it, Jackson was threatened with murder if he did not give the land up, and this man now goes about his labour protected by two armed policemen.

Hooley has since been sent to gaol for going about with a loaded pistol in his pocket, which was not registered.

A farmer, named Tracey, of Gertnaskea, near this town, took a farm formerly held by his brother, who was ejected for the non-payment of rent. The ejected brother had him served with threats of death unless he left the farm, and so frightened him that he was compelled to apply for protection, and he now goes about his daily labour, protected by two armed policemen."

Several more cases of murders, mutilations, beatings, threatening notices, &c, are given, and the Commissioner goes on to say :—

" In vain need the country hope for prosperity where even decent ploughmen, and farmers, and schoolmasters, to say nothing of agents and landlords, are obliged to have their lives protected by policemen whilst following their vocations. The absurdity—the positive ruin to a community, of two well dressed and well-paid policemen being employed to guard one ploughman at his work—not in one case, but in numerous instances—can be seen nowhere else in Europe.

"Much, however, as we may pity the people—ignorant, prejudiced, neglected, brutalised—those who pander to their ignorance, who foster their prejudices, who excite their brutality—those who, by a system of sordid agitation, for objects which they know can never be accomplished, excite and keep up the spirit of outrage, are, or ought to be, viewed with execration by every good citizen as the curse and ruin of their country."

STATE OF TIPPERARY. 16-9-1829.

A LIST OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN THE BARONY OF LOWER ORMOND, FROM THE 1ST DAY OF JULY TO THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1829.

JULY 17.—On the evening of the 17th July inst. a most barbarous and inhuman murder was committed on the person of John Brien, of Ballinderry, in this barony, who was waylaid near the town of Borrisokane, and murdered in a most savage manner by blows of stones.

27.—On the evening of the 27th of July inst. two men went to the house of Edward Hodgens, of Tombricane, near the town of Borrisokane, and, finding no person therein but a small boy, one of them threw him down, while the other went to an inner room, and took therefrom three muskets, with which they made off to a wood which was convenient; the inmates of the house being then absent at a funeral.

28.—On the night of the 28th of July inst. about six armed men

came to the house of John Hodgens, of Kilbarron, brother to the sub-constable in confinement at Clonmel, from this barony, and took therefrom two bayonets and one powder-horn. There also have been several windows and panes of glass broken, the property of Protestants, in this barony during the month, particularly by night.

AUGUST 7.—The house of George Burgess, of Carney, was attacked by a large party of armed men, who broke his windows, and demanded his arms, which he refused to give until they set fire to his house, which obliged him to deliver up to them three pistols and one blunderbuss.

Same night a party attacked the house of John Burgess, brother to the above George Burgess, and took therefrom one double-barrelled pistol and one fowling-piece, with which they made off.

8.—A party of armed men came to the house of Tidd Abbott, esq., of Whitestown, who was then from the house, and carried therefrom one double-barrelled gun.

9.—The house of Leonard Ardel, of Derrinvohilla, had been attacked by an armed party of men, who broke in his windows and fired in several shots, threatening to burn his house if he did not immediately give up his arms ; on which he gave them two pistols and a gun.

Same night an armed party attacked the house of a man named Hogan, of Terriglass, and took therefrom one gun.

Same night attacked the house of Mr. Dane, of Arragh, and took therefrom one gun.

Same night the house of a man named Matthew Hayes, of the Cross of Nigh, was attacked by a party of mounted and dismounted men, who maliciously set fire to his house, which was totally consumed, together with the better part of his furniture.

15—On the night of the 15th the house of Henry Elly, of Ettaville, within two miles of Borrisokane, was attacked by an armed party, who took therefrom two pistols.

The house of Mr. Thomas Dane, of Ballinahinch, was attacked by an armed party, who demanded his fire-arms, broke his windows, and fired several shots into said house, and threatened to burn same if he did not give out his arms ; they also swore him had he his arms in the house or not, when he told them he sent them a few days before to Captain Sheppard

Same night eleven panes of glass had been broken in the church of Ballingarry, and a great quantity of stones found therein.

On the night of the 14th, or early in the morning of the 15th, two cows, the property of Edward Hodgkins, had been attempted to be destroyed.

16.—On the night of the 16th the house of Wm. Ardel, of Ballynavin,

was attacked by an armed party, consisting of eight or nine persons, who demanded his fire-arms ; and, on being told there were none in the house, they commenced breaking the windows, and set fire to said house in three different places, and also fired a shot through one of said windows, which obliged the latter to surrender lest they should be consumed. When they got admittance they commenced searching for arms, and found two shot-bags containing some shot, one sword, the stock and lock of a musket, with which they made off.

Same night the house of Edward Corbett, of same place, was attacked by same party (as is supposed) ; they broke his windows, and demanded his fire-arms, but he had none.

Same night the house of Richard White, of Modereny, was attacked, his windows broken, entered and searched his house for fire-arms, but got none.

Same night the house of Michael Flanagan was attacked by an armed party, who most violently broke in his windows and entered his house, and took therefrom one gun and some powder.

Same night four armed men came to the house of Hugh Cowley, of Modereny, and broke his windows, demanding drink, on which he gave them half a gallon of beer.

Same night the house of Mr. Abbott, of Cottage, within half a mile of Cloughjordan, was attacked by an armed party, consisting of six persons, who entered his house, and took therefrom one gun and two charges of powder and shot.

Same night the house of Thomas Nicholson, of Ballyhasty, within a quarter of a mile of Cloughjordan, was attacked by an armed party, consisting of eight persons, who broke his windows, and took with them one gun.

Same night the house of Lieutenant Benjamin Tidd/of the Cloughjordan yeomanry, living within half a mile of Cloughjordan, was attacked by an armed party, consisting of nine persons, who broke his windows, entered the house, and took therefrom one sword and belt, the barrel and lock of a gun, a powder-horn, a shot-pouch, containing therein about two pounds of shot, and about thirty musket balls.

23.—The house of Thomas Lalor, of Spring-park, was attacked by a number of persons, who broke his windows, and threatened him most severely if he did not quit his house next morning, he being previously served with a threatening notice.

25.—On the night of Tuesday, the 25th inst., the mills of Simpson Hacket, esq., at Riverstown, were broken into by some person or persons, who tossed his papers and books about, and stole some ropes therefrom.

28. The following is a copy of a threatening notice posted on a

tree on part of Samuel Barry Esq. lands, at Bell-park, which had been found on the morning of the 28th of August inst. :—

" Take notice, my worthy neighbours and friends, that you are not, to cut down any of Barry's corn, the perjured villain that swore the bullock to be a horse for the sake of pocket money, as his father was disemployed until the next term. Or if you do you will get the game death of Bryan, or worse if possible ; and also any person that will take it down, the perjured foresworn villain, that freed the Borrisokane murderers in Clonmel; but let him take care that he would not fall a victim, before it is long, as our friends deceased."

On the night of Friday, the 28th of August inst., a field of wheat, the property of Thos. Hodgins, of Bohermore, in this barony, was maliciously cut down by some persons unknown.

29.—A sheep, the property of Thomas Stanly, of Borrisokane, had been brutally houghed convenient to the town on the morning of the 29th inst.

STATE OF TIPPERARY. 16-9-1829.

SLIEVEARDAGH.

A LIST OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN THE SLIEVEARDAGH DISTRICT (BARONY) DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1829.

JUNE 9.—On the 9th instant a sheep, the property of Michael Walshe, of Glangool, was maliciously killed by some person or persons unknown.

On the same night the dwelling-house of Michael M'Nally, of Ourard, was feloniously entered by persons unknown, and a quantity of powder (which he had for blasting stone), a hatchet, razor, etc., stolen therefrom.

22.—On the night of the 22d instant a party of insurgents feloniously entered the dwelling-house of Thomas Egan, of Islands ; they beat him severely, and stole therefrom several articles of wearing apparel.

26.—On the night of the 26th instant John Pollard, of Boughlough, while in the act of hanging the door of an outhouse, was fired at by a person unknown.

JULY 26.—On Sunday, the 26th instant, the dwelling-house of James Delany, of Boughlough, was attacked and entered by eight men, one of whom presented a pistol at him.

AUGUST 29.—On the night of the 29th instant four or five shots were fired in the neighbourhood of Ballingarry. The police were on patrol, and heard them, as did also the inhabitants.

STATE OF TIPPERARY. 16-9-1829.

A LIST OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN THE BARONY OF UPPER ORMOND, FROM THE 1ST DAY OF JULY TO THE 31ST DAY OF

AUGUST, 1829.

June 8.—Constable Dalton Matthews, while standing at the barrack-door at Toomavara, received a blow of a stone on the forehead which severely wounded him.

The house of Thomas Quigly, of Liscorrive, was entered by three armed men, who placed his wife on her face and hands, and kept her in that posture, and set fire to the house, which was totally consumed. They then proceeded to a field adjoining and shot two horses, the property of John Ryan, of Culleen, to whom Quigly was herdsman.

JULY 2.—The house of Patrick Dwan, of Ballintoher, was entered by four men, armed, who robbed the house of every article of wearing apparel, and every other portable thing of any value.

12.—The house of Nicholas Kennedy, of Cownleigh, near the Silvermines, was entered by four armed men, who robbed said house of two guns, the property of said Kennedy, with which they made off.

13.—Mr. John O'Brien, attorney, was attacked by a large mob in the town of Nenagh, and would most probably have been murdered only for the timely inference of a magistrate. The only cause for this attack on Mr. O'Brien was, for being employed by the police at the inquest held, in the town of Borrisokane, on the bodies of several persons shot in an affray between the police and a riotous mob.

16.—The house of Mr. Francis Young, of Ballygibbon, was entered by four armed men (having their faces blackened), who robbed said house of one gun.

19.—The house of Owen Coffy, a respectable farmer, was maliciously set on fire and consumed. The only cause assigned for this outrage is, that Coffy became tenant to the lands of Kilkinnoe, on which this house was lately built, and from whence a widow Corcoran was ejected.

20.—The house of James Henzy, of Killinafinch, was entered by an armed party (having their faces blackened), who robbed him of cash to the amount of £4.10., a quantity of bacon, together with wearing apparel, &c.

22.—The house of Murty Hogan, of Boultheny and Blacksmith, was attacked by an armed party, who fired a shot through the door, by which Hogan's wife was severely wounded on the head ; they demanded a gun with which he was armed ; but he in a most praiseworthy manner beat them off and did not give up his gun.

The house of John Hunt, of Hunt's-grove, was entered by an armed party, who robbed it of one gun.

29.—The house of Maurice Scanlan, of Traverstown, was entered by an armed party, who robbed it of one gun.

This day sub-constables Cummins, Dunn, and Guest, proceeded to the lands of Kileineshera, in this barony, and within one mile and a half of their station at Ballymackey, to execute a levy warrant, and, having given the people time for the payment thereof, were returning home to their quarters through the bog of Kileineshera aforesaid, when they were attacked by over one hundred men, who, in the most barbarous manner, inflicted the most severe wounds on those policemen, and broke their firearms to pieces.

AUGUST 5.—An armed party attacked the house of Henry Morgan, of Clonnerough, near the Silvermines ; they demanded his gun, but not having one robbed him of a sword.

The house of William Armstrong, of Reggitstown, near the Silvermines, was attacked by an armed party, who demanded his firearms but on his preparing to defend himself they fired a shot through the door, and then went off.

14. The house of Henry Young, of Anne-brook, was broken into by an armed party, some of whom had their faces blackened, or disguised by having pieces of black cloth on their faces. They robbed the house of a blunderbuss, a silver watch, a quantity of bacon, a piece of linen, and other articles.

30. The house of James Hill, of Loughill, was entered by a man who was armed with a case of pistols, he demanded firearms, searched the house, but found none, this occurred when people were at divine service. The police party, stationed at Toomavara, being apprised of the this, proceeded forthwith to the place, but the robber had fled.

18-7-1844 From the Tipperary Vindicator.

A Military Panic----A good deal of amusement was caused yesterday, in the Court House, by the sudden rushing out of several soldiers who had assembled there to witness the proceedings at quarter sessions. It seems that some mischievous wag wrote a note to the sergeant, stating that the barrack had been taken. This alarming intimation kindled up all the valorous enthusiasm of the British Soldier---the men ran in most glorious and promiscuous confusion from the court, and through the street. Fortunate for the wearers of the Repeal buttons that they were not in the way, and still more fortunate for the men of Tipperary that the precincts of the barrack were not invaded. Nothing, of course, could be intended beyond a mere freak of merriment. The present depot affords a pleasing contrast, indeed, to the last, whose officers and men were universally and so deservedly detested. There seems to be a mutual kindly feeling between the 35th and the people of this town--they evince none of the low, insulting bigotry of the 52nd, nor is the barrack yard like a castle in a stage of siege. The inhabitants are permitted to hear the musical performance of the splendid band belonging to this depot-as superior to that of the 52nd in point of musical excellence as officers and men are in gentlemanly bearing and propriety of demeanour. If any offence were meant by this hoax, we should exceedingly regret it; but confident that it was done to create a laugh, we enjoy it as a harmless joke.

18-8-1843 Nenagh Guardian.

An account has reached town this evening of the perpetration of another barbarous

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

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

18-9-1832 Times

We are informed that a mine has been discovered at Oulah. Within four miles of Tipperary. It appears to possess properties similar to those of the Silver-Mines near Nenagh. Several cartloads of the ore have already been drawn away.

The Clonmel Advertiser 18-10-1823

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

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Thomas Heffernan,
Ballyduagh. Oct. 9th. 1823

18-10-1847 From the Times.

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

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

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

18-11-1815
Ireland.

Now when the avenging laws have taken their course, now, when the policy of Peel and Grattan has been tried, surely it is not now too soon to inquire into the causes which have produced so much affliction to the poor, and their consequences, which have produced so much satisfaction to others. The most plain and simple course which we could follow in the pursuit of such an inquiry, would be to turn directly to the scene of operations, and there to ascertain the number of arrests and convictions, the nature of the crimes, and the extent of the punishments.

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

Cashel Oct. 9th.

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

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

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

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

Thurles Oct. 16th.

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

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

Michael Dargan, same, acquitted.

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

John Spellane, charged with tumultuous assembly-acquitted.

Thurles Oct. 17th.

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

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

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

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

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

Oct. 23rd.

James Slattery, charged with same-acquitted.

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

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

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

Oct. 24th.

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

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

Cashel Oct. 27th.

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

Thomas Bryan, charged with same, acquitted.

William White, charged with having concealed arms, acquitted.

Ed. McGrath charged with same, acquitted.

Oct. 31st.

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

David Gorman, charged with having concealed balls-acquitted.

November 3rd.

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

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

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

Heffernan from last sessions, brought up and discharged.

Nov. 4th.

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

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

John Moroney, and Michael Moran, charged with being out of their dwelling houses at

improper hours-acquitted.

William Gleeson, James Donovan, and Denis Donovan, charged with having concealed arms-acquitted.

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

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

18-12-1860 Times.

Elopement--About 2 O'Clock on Friday a telegram was received by Head-Constable Roe, stating that the sender, Richard Fitzpatrick, residing at Toomavara, County Tipperary, was robbed of £28 in money, and that as his daughter Bridget, a girl of 20 years of age, had that morning left home in the company with a man named James Coughlan, he suspected them of taking it. A description of both was also given, from which, later in the day, Constable Carson, of the detective body, Cork, arrested them, and recovered £11, the remainder having been probably expended in paying the fares to that city, in procuring emigration tickets, and in making some purchases during their stay there, short as it was. On the following morning they were brought before the magistrates of Cork, when it was stated by the male prisoner that they had been married since the 28th October last, and by the female that they did not take the money in question. Both parties were then removed in custody, on application to have them remanded in custody until the owner would be communicated with with having been granted. The girl's father appeared at the Police Office this morning and declined to prosecute. Both parties were accordingly discharged, but in the opinion of the crowded court, a vote of thanks is due to the indulgent father, who extended his forgiveness to the fugitives, and is expected shortly to give the happy pair his blessing.

On the evening of the 14th December, as a number of Country people named Owen Coleman, John Ryan, Thomas Coleman, and Daniel Ryan, were returning from the town of Tipperary, an assault of a very serious nature was committed upon the first two named, when they reached as far as Gurthuncare. According to the informations of Owen Coleman, that have been sworn, it would appear that he saw John Ryan struck and knocked down by the blow of a stone, and afterwards he himself was assaulted and kicked by Flynn, aided by a man named Ryan, and another man. John Ryan has sustained a severe fracture of the skull, swears he was struck with a stone over the left eye by Michael Flynn, of Breansha, which stone he held in his hand. A second time he was assaulted and knocked down by a stone which he threw at him, a third time he was struck and knocked down by Flynn. There were two men with Flynn but he was unable to

identify them. At the Petty Sessions held at Tipperary last Thursday, Constable Saville submitted Dr. B.W. Bradshaw's certificate, which was to the effect that he examined the wounds of John Ryan, and found a fracture over his left eye, also a wound on his head which had a very angry appearance. He was suffering from inflammation, the bone being deprived of its covering.

19-2-1829 From the Limerick Chronicle.

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

19-2-1866 From the Times.

In reference to the charge of Fenianism against those prisoners, who were transmitted to Kilmainham Jail during the week, from Clonmel, Mr. George Bolton of Nenagh, Sessional Crown Solicitor for the County of Tipperary, attended before the magistrate at the Head Police Office this day, and made the following information,---On the 2nd of Feb. inst I received instructions from the Lord Lieutenant through the Under Secretary to assist Samuel Hanna, Esq. R.M. of Carrick-on-Suir, in investigating a charge against several persons at that place of being members of the Fenian Conspiracy. According to those directions I entered with the said Samuel Hanna in the investigation of such charge, and have become possessed of information directly implicating Richard Hoare, Philip Morrissey, William Maher, Colour Sergeant M'Carthy, Private Keilly, Timothy Mackesey, Private Bourke, and Corporal Brennan, all of whom except Burke, are now confined in Kilmainham prison, and several others as being members of the Fenian Conspiracy. I do not believe it would be for the ends of justice that such information should for the present be made public, and I have reason to believe that if said prisoners be remanded, further evidence will be produced against them.

19-3-1890 From the Times.

A case arising out of the conspiracy on the Smith Barry estate came today before the Vice-Chancellor on a summons by Mr. A. H. Smith-Barry, M.P. to administer the estate of Timothy English, formerly of Main Street, Tipperary, victualler, who died on the 18th of Feb. 1884, leaving a good deal of property. He had made a will, probate of which was taken out in 1883? By Messrs Edmund Hogan and George Furlong, his executors, who are defendants in the present case. Mr. English was one of Smith-Barry's Tipperary tenants. His executors allowed the rest of his farm to fall into arrears, and Smith-Barry took proceedings to recover the rent, and recovered judgement in the Queen's Bench Division; against the defendants for £75.15.0. together with £12-1-8 costs. An order for

administration was applied for on a former day, but as it appeared that, owing to the disturbed state of Tipperary, one of the defendants, Mr. Furlong, had not been served, the Vice-Chancellor made an order that a copy might be posted at the Cappaghwhite police Barracks. Counsel appeared for the Plaintiff in support of the application. There was no appearance for the defendants, and the Vice-Chancellor made an order for the administration of the assets of the deceased.

19-5-1834 From the Times.

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

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

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

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

19-7-1837 From the Tipperary Constitution.

Tipperary Tranquillity:-Our radical neighbours argue that Tipperary is getting tranquil; as an instance of the species of tranquillity under which our hopeful county calmly reposes, we need only mention that upwards of £500 is sought for, by presentments, at the ensuing

assizes for compensation for losses caused by the midnight legislation of the “fine peasantry” since last assizes, in the shape of houghing of cattle, burning of dwelling houses, etc. From such tranquillity may God preserve us.

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

19-9-1834 Clonmel Advertiser

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

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

19-9-1848 From the Nenagh Guardian.

The Convicts in Nenagh Gaol.

On Thursday last a reprieve from Dublin Castle was received at Nenagh Prison, respiting the sentence of execution passed on John Ryan (Garagheus) at the last assizes of this town for conspiring to murder Mr. R. U. Bayly. The circumstance, as we have learned, which led to the commutation of the sentence is this;-It seems that the informer on the trial against Ryan was a man named Garrigan, who swore, amongst other things, that on the Thursday after Mr. Bayly was fired at, he was speaking to Ryan in the town of Nenagh. This circumstance Ryan denied, and he communicated the matter to the Rev. Mr. Bowles, the clergyman who had been attending him in gaol since sentence of death had been pronounced. Ryan in order to prove what he stated, informed Mr. Bowles that he was actually in custody of the police of Nenagh on the day Garrigan swore he had been

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

19-10-1849 Clonmel Chronicle

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

19-10-1860 Times.

Mary Hasset, a respectable looking young Country girl, aged 17, was brought into the custody of Police Constable 18G, charged, with having stolen from her father, Mr. John Hasset, of Baylough, in the County of Tipperary, a sum of £20. From information the constable received he proceeded to the Great Southern and Western Railway, and on the arrival of the train he saw her get out. He accosted and accused her of having some money in her possession which she had taken from her father. She stated she had taken £14, but subsequently admitted she had taken £20. She cried bitterly, and confessed to the constable that her intention was to proceed to Australia, and that she would have to pay £14 for her passage. £19 was found in her possession--She was remanded, and the police were directed to communicate with her father.

From the Nenagh Guardian.

19-11-1844

On Saturday last, about 4 o'clock, a man named Pat M'Gennissy, was on his return home

from the sessions in Thurles, and when near the Demesne of Brittas, two men jumped out over a ditch and pulled him off the car on which he sat, and on which three other men were travelling. The two murderers beat their victim with stones about the head to such an extent, that he died from the effects on Sunday evening last. A man named Tracy, has been arrested and is in custody.

On the evening of Sunday last, three men, named James Molony, Patrick Carr and William Carr, went into the house of Denis Bryan, a publican, near Kilcommon, and after drinking they had some dispute, after leaving the house a quarrel ensued, and the two Carr's went into the dwelling of another brother, named John Carr, out of which they came, and after shouting outside the house where Molony went into for protection--- Molony jumped out the window, and was seized by John and William Carr, and was beaten with stones on the head by Paddy Carr, which fractured his skull, and of which he died on Sat. 9th November.

An inquest was held in Thurles, on Saturday last, on the body of a man named Thomas Ryan, who was assaulted by Patrick Ryan, on the 2nd Oct last, in that town. The jury brought in a verdict to the following effect:---That the deceased, Thomas Ryan, came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone on the head, inflicted by Patrick Ryan, on the 2nd Oct., last, of which he died on Friday, the 8th November inst. The Coroners warrant was then issued, and Patrick Ryan has been arrested.

9-1-1849

On New Year's day, while the Rev. Mr. Scanlan, of Bourn, and his curate, the Rev. Mr. Maher, were attending their Chapels, at Clonakenny, and Corraguneen, two men, armed with pistols, and having their faces disguised, entered the house of the former, at Bourn, presented a pistol at the servant girl, Bridget Tracey, the only inmate in the house at the time, ordered her to go on her knees, and hold down her head. Having immediately complied with this threatening mandate, one of the fellows stood over her, as a sentinel, while the other proceeded to Father Scanlan's room, and having ransacked every portion of it, he came to the object of his search--a box---which he broke open, and robbed £14, in silver, which Father Scanlan was after receiving, as part of his Christmas Collection.

9-9-1862.

A threatening notice of a novel kind in this part of the County, at least, was found posted upon the house of Mr. Brindley, Ballincur, within five miles of this town, on Monday morning. It warned him that unless he dealt fairly with his creditors, the contents of a pistol (a rude representation of which, with a coffin underneath, was drawn with a pen), would be put through his body. On the matter being reported to Constable M'Mahon, of Capparoo Station, that officer proceeded to the house of a widow named Fogarty, living at Lisbrien, in the same neighbourhood, and there found in a trunk, which had been locked, belonging to her eldest son, William, a manuscript book containing an exact copy of the threatening notice posted on Mr. Brindley's house. The constable at once arrested young

Fogarty, and he has been remanded to the next Petty Sessions of this town. It appears that Fogarty's father, who died recently, had previous to his death, a misunderstanding with Mr. Brindley respecting a money order.

19-12-1835

A man named Patrick Fahey was lately employed to serve tithe notices on some of the gentry in the neighbourhood of Nenagh. On approaching the residence of George Ryall, Esq. he was assailed in a most furious manner, and narrowly escaped with his life. A few days subsequently Fahey was sent on a similar errand, at the suit of the Rev. Thomas Knox, to the mansion of R. Otway Cave. Esq. M.P. After he had served the notice on the person in the house, the steward addressed him in violent language, ordering him to depart instantly. At the distance of about a mile from the house, when emerging from a wood near Ormond stile, he was attacked by two ruffians, who beat him in a most barbarous manner, inflicting severe wounds on his head, and lacerated his arm dreadfully. This is the first move in the present "Campaign" in Tipperary, but it is the district of all others where the most violent resistance may be expected.

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

20-1-1920 From the Times

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

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

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

Sergeant McDonnell and Constable McCloskey, who were out at the time, were captured and held prisoners while the attack lasted. Constable McCloskey stated that a little before

9 p.m. about 200 yards behind the station, he saw two men with service rifles, and heard one say, "We are going to attack now". The place was black with men all armed. He blew his whistle and shouted, "They are going to attack". Instantly a fusillade of shots rang out. He endeavoured to crawl to the barracks, but was captured and searched. A man who appeared to be in charge, said:-"We want ammunition, not money". McCloskey was bound, and becoming benumbed, was given some stimulants. Later he was taken further away by the men who said they were going to capture the station at any cost. A Policeman on his way to Holycross barracks was made a prisoner for some time, and a motor party from Cashel, pedestrians, and others were detained-all probably in connexion with the attack on Drombane station. During the attack the besieged garrison threw up rockets, which were observed by the police about 5 miles away, and brought reinforcements.

20-3-1836 From the Times.

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

In passing sentence the Judge said;-

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

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

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

Tipperary Free Press 20-4-1832

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

depts I have cried unto thee, O Lord", etc. after which he expressed a wish that the people should depart with him from the Churchyard, which they immediately complied with, and peaceably separated. It was soon after ascertained that Mr. Cavendish was from home, and the body was committed to the grave.

20-4-1882 Clonmel Chronicle

Evictions at Clooneyharp and Clonoulty.

Special Telegram.

Cashel, Wednesday.

Today Gerald Fitzgerald, Es. Sub-Sheriff, County Tipperary, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Henry H. Jones, Cashel, and a large force of constabulary, a company of the 48th Regiment, Tipperary, all under the control of Albert J. Meldon, R.M. Tipperary, evicted five tenants, namely, Patrick Molony, Jeremiah Ryan, Mary Ryan, John Murphy. Michael Quirk, another tenant paid. Mary Ryan was let in again as caretaker. All the tenants lived on the property of Mr. W. Jones, Monkstown. Possession was given to William Ryan, the landlord's representative.

20-6-1845 Times copied from the Nenagh Guardian.

Murder in Tipperary.

The comparative tranquillity which the ill-starred North Riding of Tipperary had enjoyed for the last month or two has been interrupted by another of those revolting murders committed under circumstances unhappily but too characteristic of this wretched district. On Tuesday morning last, about the hour of 2 O'Clock, another murder was perpetrated in this county. The victim was a farmer of the middling class, named James Meehan, residing not far from Carrigatoher, within 5 miles of Nenagh. It appears that Meehan left his home early on the morning of Monday, to go some distance, about 5 or 6 miles up in the mountains near Newport, for lime, taking a boy named Gleeson, and his horse and car for the purpose of bringing it to that home he never reached alive. He made some delay near Greenhall and got into some bad company, who made him drink, and remain out until it was late. Gleeson had separated from him, and Meehan returned towards his own place, and when within a short distance from home, he was brutally murdered, it is supposed by three persons, who shot him through the right temple. Some men from the vicinity of Barbaha Police station, who were out early going to a fair in County Clare, discovered, about 3 O'Clock the body on the road side-but they returned to inform the Constable of the event. The Constable then proceeded to the spot, and found the body of Meehan without any signs of life. There was a farmer's place within 6 yards of the place where he was found but they denied having heard any shot fired. The Constable then went to the house of the boy Gleeson, who accompanied Meehan in the morning for the lime, found him in bed, and he acknowledged having already heard of the murder. Meehan was to have prosecuted at the approaching assizes, and we have no doubt that this was the cause of his murder. Gleeson was taken into custody by Constable Sullivan, and was under examination yesterday for a length of time. An inquest will be held this morning (Wednesday) at 11 O'Clock.

20-8-1821 From Freeman's Journal

Royal Visit.

To Chambre Brabazon Barker, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Tipperary.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, request you to convene a meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy and Freeholders of this County, on as early a day as may be convenient, for the purpose of preparing an humble address to his Majesty, expressive of our grateful sense of the Royal condescension in his Majesty being pleased to honour with his personal presence this part of the United Kingdom.

Dated 1st. August 1821

Wm. Bagwell,

Rich. Pennefather,

S. Moore, Barn, All Governors.

Francis A. Prettie. M.P.

Francis H. Hutchinson, Knocklofty.

Massy Dawson. M.P.

Benjamin Bloomfield, Major General.

J.J.Fitzgerald. Bart.

Arthur Carden, Bart.

Robert Waller, Bart.

R B H Lowe, Low's Green.

Samuel Perry, Woodroffe,

Crosby Moore, Mooresfort.

Peter Holmes, Peterfield.

Val Maher, Turtulla.

William Barton, grove.

Dunbar Barton, Rochestown.

John Palliser, Derryluskin.

Robert Latouche M.P.

W.P.Carroll, Major General.

Richard Pennefather, Baron of the Exchequer.

Benjamin Bagwell, Clonmel.

Charles Tuckey, Parson's Green, Clerk.

Daniel Wall, Clonmel, Clerk.

James Hill, Glebe, Clerk.

Nat. Taylor. Noan.

Samuel Jacob, Mobernan.

Wm. Stevenson, Clonmel, Clerk.

Richard Moore, Co. Barrister.

William Quinn, Loughloher.

Denis Scully, Kilfeacle.

J.G.Jacob, Mortalstown Castle.

Mat. Jacob, Mobernan.

H.R.Carden, Priory.

R. Prendergast, Greenmount.

Theo. Willington, Castle Willington.

Jn. Willington, Kiloskehane.

John Lalor, Cranagh.
John Bagwell, Kilmore.
T.J.Lalor, Cranagh.
Thos. P. Lalor, Cranagh.
Paul R. Carden, Templemore.
John Bennet, Nenagh.
Charles T.K. Monk, Belville.
D.H.Webb, Woodville.
Nat. Taylor, Cashel.
Rich. Carey, Clonmel Clerk.
J.P.Poe, Harley Park.
Geo. Gough, Ardsalagh,
Geo. Gough, Annsgift.
Ben. Frend, Rocklow.
John Lane, Lanespark.
Francis Despard, Killaghy Castle.
John Godfrey, Beechmount.
B.B.Bradshaw, Gambonstown.
Richard Lloyd, Meldrum.
Thomas Going, Traverstown.
Matthew Pennefather, Castle Leake.
Wm. Scully, Duhallow.
John Lloyd, Loydsborough.
Frederick Lloyd, Lisheen.
Charles Langley, Coalbrooke.
Henry Langley, Brittas.
Thomas Clutterbuck, Kilgroggy?.
Richard Long, Longfield.
George Walsh, Kilcooley.
Arthur Burdett.
Stephen O'Meagher, Kilmoyler.
Ed. O'Meagher, Marlhill.
Edmond Lalor, Craigh.
George Lidwell, Dromard.
Ryder Pepper, Laughton.
Thomas Lidwell, Clonmore.
Edmond Power, Gurteen.
Thos. Sadlier, Priorpark.
Dan Ryan, Inch.
Andrew O'Ryan, Bansha Castle.
Richard Phillips, Gaile.
W.H.Birch, Birchgrove.
W.H.Hutchinson, Rockforest.
John Maher, Tullamayne.
Pursuant to the above requisition, I appoint a meeting of my Bailiwick, at Cashel, on

Wed. the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock.
C.B. Barker. Sheriff.
Kilcooley Abbey, 3rd August 1821.

20-9-1837 Tipperary Constitution.
Roscrea Sept 12th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The dwelling house of Anthony Lamphier, Esq, near Littleton, was attacked on Friday night, by some of the legislators, the windows over the hall door was broken, and a notice affixed to the door desiring that “he should be a good landlord in future, or else ----- “. Immediately after breaking the windows and posting the notice several shots were fired by the party, and some balls lodged in the front door. Mr. Lamphier, we have heard, is one of the Concilliators, and refused to vote for either party in the last election. We have often told such gentry that they are sure to be the worse off.

From the Times of the 20-10-1829 (This piece is very big so will probably have to do it in a few pieces.)

IRELAND

Private Correspondence.

October 16th.

I shall devote the present letter to what I consider to be, and to what I think you will find upon inquiry, an accurate statement of the existing condition of this Country. Many judicious men in Dublin are of opinion that such a statement, unbiassed by any particular doctrines, and without an Irish colouring of any hue, should be laid before the British public through the medium of such a journal as yours—firstly, because they are aware that efforts are still making to distort circumstances, and misrepresent the real state of things; and in the next place, because they are satisfied that the high authority and prodigious circulation of “THE TIMES” furnish the best grounded hopes that a fair representation will be read with patience, at least, by the public, and be received with some attention by the many Englishmen who feel and interest in the fortunes of this country.

I begin with the repetition of the assurance contained in my letter of yesterday, that the Country in every direction is tranquil; for I do not think the sort of contest which was going on; but which I now believe is relaxed, between a fanatical gentleman in County Clare, and his tenants constitutes an exception. Tipperary, of which people were justly more apprehensive than any other County in Ireland, enjoys a peace as complete as the County of Dublin. I am still of opinion, in accordance with some of the first legal men in Ireland, that serious mistakes were made in the late Crown prosecutions in Tipperary, but as a discussion of this subject could answer no good purpose at present, and as Mr. O’Connell has pledged himself to bring the matter to Parliament, I shall cheerfully dismiss the affray of Borrisokane. It is referred to at present for the purpose of showing to your readers, how easy, under comparatively speaking difficult circumstances, it is to govern the peasantry of Ireland,—and Tipperary contains, beyond a doubt, the most refractory portion of them.—If people will only condescend to take the right and reasonable course. There is no question that the results of the trials at Clonmel filled the peasantry with great indignation and disgust. It matters not for the statement whether justifiably so or otherwise. I was, I confess, amongst the number who apprehended a re-action; and although several censures have been passed on the Parish Priest of Borrisokane for the letter he addressed to the Irish Solicitor-General, as well as on account of his exhortation to his flock after his return from the Assizes. I believe that the tone of reproach he assumed on those several occasions, as well as the advice he gave, contributed materially to preserve the peace of his Parish and its vicinity. No doubt much was due to the judicious conduct of Major Carter, who was appointed to the place of stipendiary magistrate of this district, to the promptitude with which he draughted off the policemen who had rendered themselves offensive to the peasantry, to other places, and had the vacancies filled by strangers; but above all, to the determination to which it was understood he had come, not to allow the police to act upon any occasion except under his orders, and if possible under his own personal inspection. This produced confidence among the common people, or at all events for the present served to tranquillize their apprehensions, and to blunt the vindictive feelings which it is absurd to deny they still cherish against those persons who slew their friends and relations, some of which are still resident in the very house from which several of the fatal shots were fired. I am not, however, quite sure that either the exhortations of the Catholic Clergy, or the activity of

the stipendiary Magistrates, would have been availing, had the Tipperary Justices assembled at Thurles succeeded in drawing from the Lord Lieutnant a promise that his Grace, in compliance with their requisition, would recommend the Government to call for re-enactment of the Insurrection Bill.

It is clear enough that those gentlemen (and most of the seventy who demanded the aid of the terrible act are resident in the country) were under the most serious apprehensions that another rustic insurrection, similar to what occurred in Tipperary before, as well in the neighbouring County of Limerick, was at hand, and that this was the chief motive which induced them to make the demand. It would be uncandid to attribute their conduct to any other cause; for as I have mentioned above, most of them are resident, many of them have considerable stakes in the County, and they are all, it is reasonable to infer, interested personally in the peace of the district in which they reside. The Marquis of Ormond, and the Earl of Landaff are above all suspicions of being actuated by unworthy motives. Mr. Prettie, the member for the County, and a brother of Lord Dunally, (who has been lately elected a representative Peer against the Orange faction), had a strong interest in rendering himself popular, and the more especially as two candidates of considerable pretensions, Mr. Dawson, the representative of the Damer family, and the proprietor of great possessions in this County, and Mr. Otway Cave, will certainly contest its representation at the next election, and I understand under the most promising auspices. Yet both Mr. Prettie and the nobleman I have just mentioned concurred in soliciting the Duke of Northumberland to apply for the Insurrection act. How is the conduct of such individuals as these, and the Gentry of Tipperary generally, to be explained?. An English gentleman can scarcely comprehend it; but if the matter be viewed more nearly, it may supply a key to explain many of the, apparently, anomalies of our condition. In private life most of these gentlemen, I doubt not, are the most estimable characters. With some of them I am personally acquainted, and I do not know juster men in their intercourse with each other, and with persons in their own rank of life. Yet they have from generation to generation from the period in which this country was finally settled by Cromwell, been in the constant habit of regarding the people as serfs or aliens. This disposition, it is true, is found in other Counties, but it is in Tipperary alone, of all Munster, that it has continued to flourish in spite of the rapid strides with which the Catholics are making towards landed property in this County. Tipperary was the original home of the Whiteboys in the last century, and the head-quarters of Captain Rock in our own time. The hostility between the proprietors and the peasantry passed from father to son, and the severity of the former, which they seemed to have judged necessary for their safety, was constantly followed by the atrocities of the latter. They considered themselves respectively as a hostile race, and acted accordingly. Though the exaction of tithes in former times, contributed powerfully to keep the country in a constant state of disturbance. I do not find that the Protestant Clergy in the last century were particularly obnoxious to the the people; but there can be little doubt that the difference of religion, and the superiority assumed by the favoured sect, contributed to ferment these dissensions. The people, however, in the process of time, became numerous; and at a period when it was hoped that the interests of the landlords would teach them to moderate their polemical prejudices, the competition for land, previously encouraged by the Elective Franchise Act of 1793, came with a frightful force into the market.

In a country like this, almost entirely agricultural, and in a population which, from causes well known, has increased to a degree so alarming, the struggle to possess a spot for a potato garden, and a pig led repeatedly to serious breaches of the peace, and too often to bloodshed and murder. The Landlords, while they endeavoured, by rude and irregular fits of violence, to repress these excesses, nevertheless encouraged the competition for land, both for election objects and with a view to swell their nominal rental; for it is a point of vanity amongst the Irish Landlords and perhaps amongst the English also, to exhibit, if only upon the roll, a splendid display of figures. However, it must be confessed, it was not all moonshine. From the beginning of the war against the French revolution, but more particularly since the year 1806, when the market to England was thrown open to them without restriction, and when, a few years after, they had to supply the army in the Peninsula, not only with beef and pork, but with flour, oats, and even hay (straw was actually sent over one time), the rents were doubled and trebled. It is to be remarkable that about this period (from 1810 to 1812) this county, as well indeed as several others, was convulsed to the very centre. Peace came at last and the revulsion came along with it. The denseness of the population still kept up the competition for the land, and the same rents were demanded and promised, but they could not be paid. In the interval which succeeded, the middleman—a name, I suppose, with which you are familiar began to go in great numbers; the landlords in their turn, began to feel the effects of a contracted rental, mortgages were called in; and in spite of the strict entail by which most of the landlords of the country are covered, several sales were effected under the orders of the courts. But the same system, arising from the great distress which then prevailed (I am now speaking of the years 1816-1817), continued to be pursued towards the tenantry. They were driven, distrained, their cattle impounded by all their landlords—sometimes four or five in succession, from the Lord of the fee to the last of the middle-men (if it be not rather Irish to term the fifth landlord a middleman). The disputes growing out of this interminable litigation necessarily led to disturbance on one side, and to increased severity on the other. However, the landlords did not yet find out that Ireland was over populous. This discovery was reserved for a later period, and we shall see presently to what this truth has led, and is still likely to produce. With all their efforts, however well directed and persevering, they found it difficult, by the ordinary process, to dislodge their tenantry. It is true, the latter, by their violence and outrages, furnished them with an opportunity of calling again for the Insurrection act, and many refractory, and I doubt not, guilty individuals were transported for their natural lives beyond the seas. But that innocent men also shared in the punishment I have not the shadow of a doubt. One instance is rather remarkable, and is worth stating,—it was publicly mentioned by Mr. Martin Lanigan, a solicitor in the County of Tipperary, and a gentleman of handsome landed property in that county. He had been agent for some persons who were taken up for a violation of the Insurrection act, were tried under the act by the magistrates who had them apprehended, and sentenced, without the intervention of a jury, of course to transportation. Mr. Lanigan, it would appear, notwithstanding, was convinced of their innocence, and resolved to use every effort in his power to have the sentence reversed. He caused a memorial to be presented to Lord Wellesley, then Lord Lieutenant. In the mean time the men were sent off to Cork, under a rule of transportation, and put on board the convict ship. After incredible efforts, and experiencing all sorts of hindrances and hostility, Mr.

Lanigan succeeded, to his infinite credit be it spoken, to prove the innocence of these men to the Government; and after an imprisonment of several months, he had the satisfaction of restoring them to their wives and children.

Such instances as these, and many such might be quoted, appear to have had the proper effect on the government of Lord Wellesley. His Lordship and Lord Plunkett, who was at that time Attorney-General, saw from repeated experience that though the Insurrection Act might for a space suppress disturbance, the tendency still remained, and when the pressure was withdrawn, they perceived clearly enough that the entire of the symptoms would be again exhibited. It was therefore determined to create a constabulary of a character superior to that which previously existed, and which was familiarly known to the people by the name of *Peelers*, the latter having been constituted by an act brought into Parliament by Mr. Peel. To this determination we owe the present constabulary. To the necessity of this body, to the principle upon which it was formed, and to the manner in which in several of the counties it was organized, I do not know, though considerable clamour existed at the time, that any valid objection has been brought. But in many of the counties, and in Tipperary among the rest, the selection of the rank and file might have been more prudent. There are in this County, as well as in Limerick and other counties, certain persons called Palatines, the remains of a German Colony, which, towards the middle of the last century, the Protestant landlords of Ireland imported with a view either to Protestantize the country, or to promote its cultivation, then in a most deplorable state, or to strengthen their own hands. Whatever were their objects, the scheme was an absurd one. In three cases out of four the descendants of these Palatines merged, as may well be supposed, into the mass of the people, became Papists, and like the original settlers of old, were *ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*. Even their names are almost lost. That the distinction has not long since been entirely forgotten, may be attributed to the circumstances immediately preceding or subsequent to the rebellion of 1798. You know, though Papists were necessarily engaged in it, that the rebellion was not Popish in its origin or principle, but it suited the policy of the times to represent it as such, and fierce appeals were made to the slumbering or decaying Protestantism of Ireland, in the south. Yeomanry Corps were enrolled, and the remains of these little colonies of Germans, which in a few years of peace would have passed away from the remembrance of the people, were brought forward. Their wavering protestantism was fixed for the red coat and the permanent pay. Missionaries from the North initiated them in the mysteries of Orangeism. They became, *par excellence*, loyal. They were armed and intrusted. This created a distinction between them and the rest of the peasantry. It was even a distinction to go to Church, where there happened to be one in the Parish. In short, the relics of the body corporate of the palatine letters revived in different counties, and in particular Wexford and Tipperary, under the auspices of a Protestant proprietary. These persons, you will observe, formed the infantry corps in the remoter districts. The Cavalry were composed of the better order of the Yeomanry, Protestant and Catholic. After it was judged proper to disband the Yeomanry, when the apprehension of invasion had passed by, matters it is likely would again find its own level, but for the disturbances produced in this and other counties; first, by the intolerable exactions of the tithe owners; and secondly, by the system, as it is called, of canting the lands.

With respect to the first, the disease became so inveterate and alarming, that the Government found it necessary for the protection of the Church Property to pass the Tithe Composition Act ;-a blessed law, which, though it was at first violently and even seditiously opposed by the Bishops and the Clergy of the establishment (such of the latter at least as held benefices), is now acknowledged by all parties to be, next to emancipation, one of the most salutary measures which has been adopted with regard to Ireland. This measure, for which Lord Plunkett ought to have the glory, though it is called Mr. Goldburn's bill, has for the present in nearly two thirds of the Country put a period to scenes of litigation and oppression without parallel in any other country, and would, of itself, have contributed very materially to restore peace to the South, but for that other practice to which I referred above;-namely recanting the lands. These, in too many instances, when out of lease, or when the tenant failed in his engagement to the lessor, were put up to a sort of auction, and set to the highest bidder, without any reference to the out-going tenant, or any consideration for such improvements as he might have made on the farm. Where land, as in Ireland is an object of the first necessity,-where its possession, in short, involves the question of life and death, bidders were always found in abundance; and the consequences were, too often, the destruction of the property, and the loss even of lives, of the incoming tenants. Hence, among other causes, the frequent application of the Insurrection act, and hence the necessity of forming the Police. The Peace-Preservation Bill provided or attempted to provide, for that object; and the Peelers were selected generally from the kind of Protestant I have above described. The race was kept up but the disturbances of the country, until the time of the constabulary bill. They were, it is true, very inefficient, perhaps from their constitution, and it is certain, very unpopular. The new measure, for which the country is also indebted to Lord Plunkett, promised better things; and I still hope they may realize the anticipations which were indulged at the time of their formation. I do not, indeed, deny that they have rendered good service to the peace of the Country, because I know that such has been the case in Kerry, in several parts of Cork, but above all in Limerick and the King's County, both of which border on Tipperary. In the latter, however, they have not done well,-partly in my opinion, because the selection of individuals has been injudicious, but principally on account of the temper of the magistracy and their hostility to the common people. One of the most remarkable as well as the most recent instances of the conduct to which I have been referring occurred at Borrisokane. The magistrate, Mr. Dobbyn, under whose orders the police acted upon that occasion, is one of the kindest men in the world. It is even supposed that he has injured, to some extent, a very handsome property, by acts of beneficence; but standing amongst the peasantry and surrounded by a Protestant Police, this excellent gentleman appeared to consider that he was beset with enemies, and acted accordingly. Now, as I have said already, I believe there are many kind and excellent gentlemen in Tipperary, and several of this class, I doubt not, might be found amongst the 70 Magistrates who called on Government for the Insurrection Act. In England, in France,-any where else almost,-these men would be natural leaders of the people, their protectors and defenders. But such is the malformation of society in Ireland-such is the strange and perverse nature of the artificial system in which we live, that instead of having even a feudal regard for their serfs, they consider them as a kennel of refractory hounds, to be kept in order by the whip, rather than as sheep or oxen to be tended and supported for the

ultimate benefit of the owners.

But with the Whiteboy code (such a code, if they have any at all, does not exist in Algiers) with the peace preservation bill, with the constabulary or all the other remedial or coercive measures which have been adopted for the Government of Ireland, it is impossible, particularly in the periods of Agricultural depression, that the rack-rents could be paid; and although distresses might be multiplied for the non-payment of arrears, it was a difficult, a tedious, and an expensive process very often, to dislodge the insolvent occupiers. In short, it was necessary to apply to the Courts above for an ejectment, and a year-sometimes more than a year-elapsd before the *Habere* could be served on the tenants, and the latter be expelled by due process of the law.

From the Times of the 20-10-1829

IRELAND

Private Correspondence.

October 16th. Part 5

from their homes and tenements. This delay Sir John Newport undertook to cure by bringing in a bill, empowering the Assistant Barristers at the quarter sessions to decide questions which theretofore could not be accomplished except in term time, after much hesitation and form, and under the jurisdiction of the superior Judges. Sir John Newport succeeded in passing his measure, and it is now the law. To hasten suits, to abridge expense, and to bring the law home to the door of the people, are, in the abstract, blessings, but with the best intentions that man ever had, Sir John, by this act, has inflicted more misery upon the Irish tenantry, and has caused more disturbance than perhaps any other person-metaphorical or real, Captain Rock included-who has appeared amongst us during the present century. This, no doubt, your readers, and yourself perhaps, will regard as a startling assertion; but it would be easy by an induction or particulars, for which however you would not have room at present, to demonstrate to the fullest latitude its perfect truth. The assistant barristers had not yet been relieved from the multitude of Tithe-Cases with which they were oppressed, and for which they were obliged upon *prima facie* evidence to grant decrees, as a matter of course, when a new and more difficult class of questions were submitted for their decision. These barristers are in general men of competent, and some of them of very respectable talent. But giving them all the credit to which I candidly think them entitled, it must not be deemed disparaging, either to their intelligence or good intentions, to say they are not all of them qualified by experience for a duty, the due discharge of which heretofore occupied so much of the time, and occasionally called forth so much of the legal learning of the superior judges. But it is, after all, its operation upon the people which ought to be the prime concern. That has been most mischievous. In general, from the system of rack-rents which prevails in this country, the tenant was always too much in the power of his landlord; but delays heretofore intervened; forms should be observed, and the law should take its own steady, though tedious course. Time was therefore obtained by the tenant, as he was often enabled so to use the opportunities it created, as ultimately to protect himself from the landlords temper or cupidity. Every thing is now done in a month or two. There is no appeal, or at least no practical one,-no delay, no mitigation,-the landlord re-enters at once, and the tenant is dislodged. Yes he must find some place to rest his foot-some hovel to cover himself and his wretched family; he must perish on the roadside, or have recourse,

as is too frequently the case, to violence and that brute retaliation which has been so long the disgrace of Ireland. But the ejection bill was not considered sufficient. The doctrine that Ireland is over-peopled, with reference to the means of the country to afford profitable employment, had prevailed for a long time in the closet, was a favourite topic in books of great name and authority, and was frequently dwelt upon by speakers of great eminence in both houses of Parliament. It does not however appear, during the war and for several years afterwards, to have made any remarkable impression upon Irish landlords. At length, with the diminution of rents, it was discovered that the subdivision of the acres was injurious to good farming, and that the abundant population was not only unnecessary, but a grievous practical evil. I am not called upon to dispute the soundness of these positions. In fact, I do not deny them. The difficulty was, however, to stop the progress of the subdivision, to arrest the progress of the population, and to re-compound the farms upon the English or the Scotch plan. For one of these purposes the simplification of the ejection law referred to above seemed very well calculated, though it is probable it was not originally devised with such a view. But it was not sufficient. Tenants underlet, notwithstanding the clauses in their leases which forbade them under penalties to do so. A fiction of the law, or at least, a rule of the courts, established the right of the latter by waiver, as it is called-that is to say, if the lessor suffered a year, or a certain term to lapse, without seeking a legal remedy for the penalties at the foot of the lease, the right of the tenant, notwithstanding the aforesaid clauses, to underlet and subdivide *ad libitum* was established. Hence the necessity of the Sub-Letting Act. One part of that act is not only unobjectionable, but entitled to all praise-namely, that by which it is sought to protect the under tenant from repeated drivings and distresses for rent.

From the Times of the 20-10-1829

IRELAND

Private Correspondence.

October 16th. Last Part.

In several places there were three, four, and even five landlords. Against each of these the proprietor of the fee had a legal claim. But it often happened the middlemen had no stock; in that case, the landlord came down upon the land, and compelled the under-tenant to pay over again. This was the cause of constant disturbance in this and neighbouring counties. By the Subletting Act, a receipt from his immediate landlord is taken as set-off to the superior, *quoad* the individual who produces. But I do not believe, however, that even this, the best part of the act, has worked so well as was anticipated by the farmers, or that it merits all the praises with which it is loaded in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*. I shall not, however, in this letter, enter upon disputable ground; but referring to another part of the act-namely, that from which it has acquired its title-I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that it is working incalculable mischief, and that after all it cannot be put in execution. It is most material, on a subject such as this, on which so much error prevails even in the most respectable quarters, that the public mind should be disabused. The *Edinburgh Review* has the following remarks;-It is false to say that it (The Sub-Letting Act) "is an engine of oppression on the part of the landlords. It is prospective only, and affects no existing contracts. It gives to the landlords a power which in Ireland at least they never previously possessed, of preventing their estates from being sub-let and sub-divided, contrary to contract, but that is all. Not one of these assertions is supported

by the fact. The Sub-Letting act is an engine of oppression in the hands of the landlords, when they choose to put it into force; for it is untrue that this act affects no existing contracts, and that it is prospective only. It affects all existing contracts, by setting aside the legal waver mentioned above; and though prospective certainly, it is as completely and more mischievously retrospective. It does not give a new power to the landlord, which before he did not possess in Ireland. For he had the power to prevent underletting, and it was owing to his own laches, either to his indifference or want of proper management of his estate, that this power in so many instances had legally lapsed. The Sub-Letting Act, instead of validating old contracts, sets aside our great branch of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and, considering the excess and circumstances of our rural population, the most considerable.

You will have perceived that the object of this letter is to account for the causes which have led to the total alienation, if not hostility, between the mass of peasantry and the upper orders of our rural gentry. I have not introduced the subject of religion into the discussion, because I am satisfied it has less to do with the matter, in Munster at least, than persons unacquainted with Ireland, and who derived their opinions from the debates on the Catholic question, might be led to imagine. The results, to which from these premises, I would lead your readers, if possible, is this-that the less the parties are brought into contact, the better it will be for their own comfort and character, and the more salutary will be the effects regarding the tranquility of the country. It was, therefore, I think, politic on the part of the Government, and humane as well to the gentry as the common people, to refuse to the former the Insurrection Act, to which they had almost unanimously called for. The refusal manifestly displeased many of them,-the majority, I imagine, as they have pretty distinctly declared their resolution not to interfere as magistrates in the distribution, as it has been called, of justice. This is one of the most fortunate consequences of the refusal of the Government; it clears the stage for their operations; it will enable them to appoint stipendiary and accountable magistrates, without interfering with little local jurisdictions, or with the petty authorities of the county.

I have chosen Tipperary in particular, as being the most flagrant example of local mismanagement and of rustic outrage in the Kingdom, as the theme of this letter. You will be at no loss to extend the application.

I will not lengthen this letter further by apologizing for its unconscionable length. My excuse is, that I wished to bring together, and in one view, the leading and operative causes of the disturbances in the south of Ireland.

20-11-1878 Freeman's Journal. (Kickham Fund)

To the Editor of the Freeman.

Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary, Nov. 19th.

Sir-Enclosed you will find cheque, amount £43.11.6. Being the first instalment from the Mullinahone Committee to the C.J.Kickham fund, with a list of subscribers, which you will please publish in full at your earliest convenience.

I am, faithfully yours,

Nicholas K. Shee, Treasurer.

The following is the list of subscribers;-

Rev. John Murphy. C.C.
Nicholas K. Shee,
Joseph Kenderick, Clongoose,
John Mullally, Kilngenna,
Denis O'Shea, Mullinahone,
John Kickham, Mullinahone,
William Morrissey, Mullinahone,
Patrick Crotty, Mullinahone,
Thomas O'Brien, Mullinahone,
Philip Kickham, Kilvemenon,
Patrick Bourke, Mullinahone,
John F. Cleary, Mullinahone,
Patrick Bulger, Mullinahone,
Edmond Kickham, Kilvemenon,
P. Hawe, Poulacopple,
James Carew, Clongoose,
James Brady, Compsey Mills,
William P. Lyons, Mullinahone,
Walter Marnell, Beeverstown,
James Phelan, Cappaghmagrane,
James Going, M.D. Mullinahone,
Thomas R. Naughten, Killaghy Castle,
John Fox, Mullinahone,
John Tierney, Mullinahone,
James Croke, Mullinahone,
Michael Tobin, Mullinahone,
Edward Crotty, Mullinahone,
Edmond Vaughan, Mullinahone,
William Conway, Mullinahone,
Laurence Naughton, Killaghy Castle,
Michael White, Mullinahone,
Thomas Meagher, Mullinahone,
Richard Hawe, Ballycullen,
Edmond McGlynn, Mullinahone,
William Ryan, Upper Clashakenna,
John St. John, Mullinahone,
John Hanrahan, Nine Mile House,
Mrs O'Shea, Clonagoose,
John Dearmody, Mullinahone,
Mrs. R. Tobin, Mullinahone,
James Boland, Mullinahone,
*Walter Brett,
William Crotty,
John Barnwell, Mullinahone.*
Maurice Boland, Ballyvarra,

Thomas Walsh,
James Mansfield, Both Mullinahone.
Patrick Phelan, Cappaghmagrane,
John McLennon, Timothy Vaughan, William Delany, Andrew M'Dermott, all
Mullinahone.
John Eagan, Poulacopple,
John Alexander, Mullinahone,
John Connor, John Byrne, Philip Coughlan, James White, Simon O'Brien, Thomas
Rotchford, Pierce Connor, Michael Mullally, all of Mullinahone.
Thomas Cuddihy, Edmond Commons, Martin Smyth, Michael Brett, all of Ballycullen,
William Tobin, Michael Hally, Killoctear,
John White, Beeverstown,
Nicholas McGrath, Mullinahone,
Michael Dunne, Ballynacloghy.

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

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

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

"From Captain Strait Line".

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

Reports from the County Tipp assizes reported in the Tipp Free Press dated March 20th 1833.

Peter Lyons was placed at the bar, charged with a greivous assault on Malachy Ryan at Cappa, also of robbing him of £14.2.0. on the 27th of Jan last. Malachi Ryan sworn-examined by Mr. Scott. K.C. Knows Peter Lyons, saw him in Cappa, remembers the 27th of Jan. last saw him that day in Cappa, at the house of Mrs Keane, they were both together, went down the street again, saw him take a tongs out of the house and put it under his coat, did not know why he took the tongs, supposed it was a spite he had against someone in the street, had never thought it was against him, when they were both

going down by the pound gate, Lyons told witness to wait for him awhile, as he had business inside for a moment, witness waited a long time and I returned to look for prisoner, who when witness came up, told him he had lost something and was looking for it. Witness was looking for what he had said he had lost with prisoner, when he struck witness on the left side of the head, and then took the tongs out also; witness lay insensible for some time at length, when he recovered he found he was missing his money. On Cross-Examination by Mr Hatchell, it was elicited that witness was a pensioner in the East India Company, and had been robbed of his pension by Lyons, a short time after drawing it. He had lost his left eye and an arm in the service. Nothing however, contrary to his strict examination was elicited, and the prisoner was found guilty. (Sentence not yet passed.).

Next Case.

Patrick Reddy, Thomas Fogarty, and William Condon, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing a cloak, bed and other articles out of the Cholera Hospital of Carrick-On-Suir. The witness who came forward to prove against the prisoners, was of rather impeached character, and a verdict of not guilty was then given by the Jury. .

Next Case.

Duncan King pleaded guilty to the charge, having stolen goods in Templemore. Sentence to be passed.

Next Case.

Alice Condon was placed at the bar charged with a greivous assault on Alice Bryan. (The readers of this journal, must have been acquainted with this transaction) in consequence of the non appearance of evidence.

The prisoner was discharged.

Court-It is very lucky for you Alice Condon that the prosecutrix don't appear here, your'se is a very serious one.

Mr. Smith, Your Lord, she doesn't speak english. (Laughter).

Court (To the Jailer)-Mr Sanford, tell the prisoner if you speak Irish, that she would be transported were she able to be prosecuted and found guilty of the charge against her.

Tipp Free Press 20th Sept. 1832.

Cholera Thurles.

Meeting Resolutions.

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

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

2nd. That we deem it necessary at the present crisis to form a relief committee to co-

operate with the Board of Health in this Parish of this Parish, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to be handed over to the Treasurer of that Board, and that the committee do consist of 41 members, seven of whom shall form a quorum.

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

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

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

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

Robert Laffan Chairman

Matthew Quinlan Secretary.

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

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

Henry Armstrong Chairman

Matthew Quinlan Secretary.

From the same paper. News of the Cholera.

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

Carrick-on-Suir is quite free from Cholera.

Thurles-No new case in Thurles on Thursday.

Templemore-Two cases reported.

Nenagh-Cholera is on the decline.

Hot Water a cure for Cholera.

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

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

21-3-1908 The Times

From the Times of 1808
Tuesday March 23rd.

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

21-4-1848 From the Tipperary Vindicator.

Evictions. From our correspondent.

Some time since the Bird-Hill property, comprising, I am informed, upwards of 1500 acres, had fallen into the possession of Mrs Margaret Ormsby, who resides in CastleConnell. Part of these lands were previously held by a middleman, Mr. Stephen Hastings Atkins, who, it is said, either was ejected or compromised with Mrs. Ormsby. On the property of Bird Hill was located a national school, where some two hundred or upwards of the neighbouring children received the blessings of a religious and moral education, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McGrath. The National School was, it is said, purchased by the Board of Education for the sum of £150; but when Mr. Atkins gave up possession of the land, it was taken possession of by Mrs Ormsby, and converted into a Bible School. As soon as this school was established, numerous, it is said, were the inducements held out to the neighbouring Roman Catholic children to attend it. Among the many, they were to receive daily one meal of Indian stir about, served out to them, of course, in forma pauperis. Accordingly several half starved were attracted to the stirabout school, and now be it stated that upwards of 70 children of the Roman Catholic persuasion attend it. The school is daily visited by the Misses Going. The Catholic Clergymen of Newport have repeatedly warned their flocks against the school. Mr. Twiss, who has been made manager of this estate, and who is nephew to the Landlady, Mrs. Ormsby, ejected several of the tenantry, and by granting scanty compensation, succeeded in obtaining voluntary possession. The following are the names of the unfortunate evicted families who resided on the lands of Gregaugh.

Widow Given, 2 (Number after name is the number in family.)

Michael Bourke, 3

Michael Coffey, 6

George Ryan, 8

Bill Brian, 13

Connor Brien, 13

Denis Ryan, 4

James Nicks, 3

Patt Mack, 3

Mary Nicks, 4

Philip Maher, 6

James Farrell, 5

Con M'Donough, 5
William Nolan, 7
Mary Elliott, 3
Pat Nolan, 6
Widow M'Donough, 6
Con M'Donough 3
John Barron, 4
James Gardner, 4
Patt Gleeson, 4
Michael Gleeson, 3
John Gleeson, 4
John Ginane, 10
Widow Gleeson, 2
Widow Guinane, 2
Widow Ryan, 4
Widow Guinane 4
Mary Ryan, 4
Thomas Guinane, 6
Widow Seery, 6
Jer Ahern, 3
Widow Crow, 4
Denis Ryan, 5
John Ryan, 6
Michael Ryan, 3
Patt Star, 7
James Fionn, 4

Numbering in all the category of 189 human beings. Mr. Twiss, accompanied by Mr. Gason, Deputy Sub Sheriff, and a large police force, proceeded to the Roman Catholic chapel of Bird-Hill, on Friday, and took possession of it, as well as the holdings of some of the persons above mentioned. No sooner had Messrs Twiss and Gason, the deputy, invaded the holy precincts of the chapel, than the former presented himself to a number of Catholic spectators on the road, and delivered an harangue on the conditions by which he would give to the parishioners a lease of the chapel-namely, that it should be used for religious purposes, and none other. There was no one present to receive possession, nor, I believe, did the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities deign to notice the proceedings.

The Parish Priest of Birdhill, whose chapel has been taken possession of, has addressed the following letter to us-(Tipperary Vindicator)

Newport April 17th.

Mr Dear Mr. Lenihan--As you seem to be already in possession of the affair at Birdhill, so far as last Friday's business, I have no further information to give you on that head, except that I had to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass yesterday, in a house on the Mail Coach road, the congregation kneeling in the puddles in heavy rain.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours as usual.

R. Burke. P.P.

21-5-1850 From the Nenagh Guardian.

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

28-9-1831

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

21-8-1829 From the Times.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Magistrate-And I shall send you to Newgate.

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

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

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

21-8-1847 Times.

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

21-9-1786 Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from Clonmel Sept. 4th.

Committed to our County Gaol the 2nd inst, by the Right Hon. Major General Lord Luttrell, James Davane, John Cahil, Denis Callanan, John Dwyer, James Nugent, Laurence Moore, William Common, Edmond Meagher, John Guinan, James Heaney, William Bourk, William Parker, T. Headen and William Mullowney, charged on oath with having, on the 23rd of July last, with many others, abused and struck John Mannin, Esq., of Shanbelly,?, and feloniously took and carried away from him, and his men, 8 guns, one pistol, silver hilted sword, value £8 and upwards, fired a gun at said Mannin, with felonious intent to kill him, and also did greivously wound him, swore him to abide by the White or Rightboy regulations, to become their Captain, not to prosecute them, and put him in great terror.

10-10-1850 Tipperary Vindicator.

Daring burglary and robbery at Inch House.

On the morning of Thursday, a person who gave his name as Thomas Kernan, a native of Taghmon, Co. Wexford., effected an entrance into Inch House, Borrisoleigh, the residence of George Ryan, Esq. D.L., by extracting a pane of glass from the window of the hall door. After picking three locks he entered the dining room, and finding a quantity of plate, value over 30/., with a garduvin, he decamped with his booty. Not having gone far, he opened the garduvin and found two decanters of wine, and being tempted to try the flavour of the juice of the grape, he drank rather freely. Making his way towards Templemore, his course was directed by Dovea barracks. A herd of Mr. O'Meara's, of Bouladuff House, seeing a suspicious looking person crossing the fields, pursued him in the direction of the barracks, and on his alarming the police, Mr. Ryan's coachman arrived at the same time. The active Constable Hoolahan and his party were immediately on the look out, and in a short time Sub Constable Tracy arrested the lad with the entire plate in his possession. He was committed to Nenagh Gaol by J.G. Jones, R.M. to stand his trial at the next quarter sessions.

21-12-1844 Freeman's Journal.

Receipts for the O'Connell Tribute.

Union of Fethard and Killusty, Co. Tipperary.

Very Rev. Archdeacon Laffan.

Rev. P. Laffan.

Rev. T. O'Meagher.

Rev. J. Lonergan.

M. Laffan, esq. PLG.

Edward O'Connor. PLG
Thomas Kickam.
John Kendrick. PLG
Richard Crean. PLG
Michael Butler.
Patrick Neville.
Charles Blackmore.
William Byrne.
W. Harvey.
T. O'Meagher.
Richard O'Flaherty.
Timothy O'Halloran.
James Cantwell.
John Carey.
John Delahunty.
Patrick Fitzgerald
Wm. Cummins.
James Connell.
Patrick Quin.
Mrs Cleary.
William Carey.
John Cummins.
Edward Cummins.
Philip Connell.
Thomas Power.
Edward Connell.
John Byrne.
A. Shea.
Bryan Connell.
Patrick Carey.
James Daniel.
Mrs Heffernan.
Mrs Cummins.
John Duggan.
Thomas Byrne.
John Mockler.
Thomas Mackey.
Edward Stokes.
Michael Wall.
Michael Tobin.
Wm. Hogan.
John Tribe.
John Phelan.
Edward Walsh.
Michael Skehan.

John Shea.
Michael Walsh.
Mrs Fennessy.
Wm. Maher.
John Ryan.
Michael Doheny.
John Daniel.
John Maher.
John Needham.
Patrick Lahy.
Thomas Walsh.
John Daniel.
William Bowe.
Wm. Downey.
Thomas Flinn.
Thomas Connors.
Daniel O'Connell Laffan.
James Hayes.
Thomas Hayes.
Thomas Wall.
Patrick Butler.
John Blackmore.
Edward O'Brien.
John O'Connor.
Patrick Carrigan.
George Cummins.
Patrick Hanrahan.
Mrs Thomas Crean.
Redmond Bourke.
Thomas Harney.
Wm. Carey.
James Doheny.
James Delahunty.
Widow Nagle.
Patrick Ryan.
Michael Reul.
Edmond Houlahan.
Wm. Carey.
Widow Smyth.
Denis Quin.
Laurence Byrne.

Moycarkey and Borris.
Nicholas Maher, esq.

Rev. Dr. Grace.
Rev. Mr. Kean.
Rev. Mr. Callinan.
Pat Fogarty, Cabra Castle.
James Knaggs.
Robert Manning.
William Max.
James Kavanagh.
John Scanlan.
Daniel Guiden.
John Fogarty.
James Tobin.
Edmd. Hackett.
Michael Martin.
Mrs Kickham.

Galbally and Clonbeg.
Rev. John Cormick.
Rev. J. O'Loughlin.
Rev. Michael O'Cleary.
Edward Fruin.
Mrs Morgan O'Brien.
James O'Brien.
Edward Daley.
John O'Neill.
Nicholas Bergan.
Michael Henebry.

22-3-1844 From the Tipperary Free Press.

The following scene is reported as having occurred between the learned Judge who presided in the Criminal Court at Clonmel, Mr. Justice Ball, and a leading Queen's counsel on that circuit.

Alice Dwyer stood indicted for arson on the 17th November at Tipperary.

Margaret Condon sworn, examined by Mr. Scott---I live in Tipperary. I know the prisoner well, she lives in the same lane as me. I know Honor Flanagan, she lodged with me. I had a falling out with her on account of her keeping company with the prisoner, who had the name of being a robber. I summoned Norry Flanagan for assaulting me with a stone, and I send her for a month to the thread mill:--the same night the prisoner came to my house, and said if she had me out she would knock my brains out.

Court---What night was that.?

Mr. Scott---It was the-----.

Court---I will not take the answer of a witness from you, Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott---If your lordship will leave the witness to me, I'll get the answer out of her.

Court---I'll not take down any evidence I can't understand.

Mr. Scott---Very well, my Lord, you may examine the witness yourself.

Court---Go on, Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott---I'll hand you my instructions, my Lord, perhaps you will examine the witness from them.

Court---What is that you say.?

Mr. Scott---Perhaps, my Lord, you can get the facts out better than I.

Court---I would recommend you to reconsider what you are doing.

Mr. Scott---I only beg, my Lord, that when I am doing my duty, the witness will be left to me.

Court---Go on, Sir.

From the evident excitement of Mr. Scott, this altercation threatened to end differently. His Lordship was quite calm and undisturbed.

4-5-1844 From the Tipperary Vindicator.

On Saturday last the sub-sheriff proceeded to the lands of Rosnamulteeny, near Borrisoleigh, and ejected from their holdings 32 persons. These unfortunate beings were ejected for non-title, some of them had leases which expired. Each of the unhappy creatures, we are assured, came forward and tendered the November rent in the presence of the sheriff, which was refused. Widow P. Kennedy offered to lodge a year's rent in advance for her holding (6 ½ acres) but no terms would be given---she was turned out, and her house levelled to the ground, as were those also of Widow Burke and Tom Dunn. The others were permitted, through the humanity of the men to whom their land was portioned out, to re-enter their dwellings till they find shelter elsewhere, or become inmates of the poor house.

22-3-1850 The Times

Emigration

The class of emigrants now crowding the quays of Dublin is composed of the very poorest farmers and labourers, many of the wives and children being without shoes and stockings, and covered only with a scanty shawl to protect their emaciated frames from the inclemency of a long sea voyage. There are, in addition, indisputable traces of famine in both sexes, and their general aspect is altogether sad in the extreme. There are no doubt some exceptions to be seen in the "strong" farmers and their followers, carrying to another land the capital and industrial energies which should, in a better ordered state of society, be employed at home. The following is from the Limerick Chronicle;-
"Emigration is again amazingly on the increase, not however, so much to Canada as to the USA, and the train from here to Dublin is daily crowded with intending emigrants, mostly all agricultural and who embark for their destination in Liverpool. The Banks in Limerick are hourly paying out money upon the orders remitted by the friends of those people in America, who emigrated the last and preceding years. There are nine vessels at the Quays taking passengers, three for New York and six for Quebec.

22-3-1850 From the Times.

Tipperary appears to be in a fair way of losing its bad pre-eminence in agrarian crime. Mr.

Justice Ball recently, in opening the commission for the South Riding, took occasion to congratulate the grand jury on the improved state of the calendar, and yesterday the same high authority pronounced a similar verdict on the North Riding of the county.

Here are his words-

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

22-4-1842 Times

Monday evening April 18th.

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

Attempt to murder;- On the night of last Friday, as the wife of Patrick Cormack, of Cool, near Toomevara, was in the act of fastening the door of her dwelling, a blunderbuss loaded with five slugs was discharged through it. Three of the slugs wounded her, and she lies in so a precarious a state that every hour is expected to be her last. Cormack is the caretaker on the lands of Cool, for John Hill, of Ollatrim. On Saturday Constable Kevy, of Toomevara, arrested a notorious character named Pound, on suspicion of being the

perpetrator of the foregoing atrocious outrage. He has since been fully identified by the husband of the dying woman, and committed for trial at the next assizes of this town. The particulars of the identification are as follows;- About two minutes before the shot was fired the dog in the yard was struck by a stone, upon this the woman ran to shut the door, and Cormack turned out of bed to see what was the matter. On his wife being wounded he unbarred the door and ran into the yard, and there perceived Pound with the blunderbuss in his hand. It was with extreme reluctance that he lodged information against Pound.

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

22-4-1895

Scene at an attempted eviction-An extraordinary scene occurred at Curranstown, near Clonmel, on Saturday afternoon, when a Sheriff's party and a force of Police attended to

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

Follow up to the above.

24-4-1895

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

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

22-9-1848

Ireland.

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

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

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

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

22-9-1869 Tipperary Vindicator.

At the Clonmel Petty Sessions, an old bailiff, named Michael Bate, charged Anne Roche with assaulting him at Clonmel. Bate deposed that on the 30th July, he went to the defendant's house to serve a notice to quit. She told him she would make him eat it, and suiting her action to the word, threw him back on a bed, forced open his mouth, and put the notice into it. The defendant said she had paid her rent up to the day. John Dunning, a young lad, corroborated the complainant's statement. The Defendant was fined 1s and 5d. costs, or twenty four hours in prison.

A man named Thady Hehir, a farmer resident at Killoe, in the parish of Doorra, recently died suddenly.

The sickle is in extensive use in every place for miles around Nenagh. Wages were never so high, mowers obtaining up to 6s. per day, with their provisions, and female hands from 2s 6d. to 3s 6d.

A young man named John Hanley, of Ballycohey, near Tipperary, was killed on the 20th ult. by a fall from a car, near Roseboro, about a mile from Tipperary.

It is said that the affluent pauper, Mary Connell, better known as Peashe Connell, in addition to the deposit of £24 in the National Bank, has upwards of £90 in the Savings Bank. About 12 months ago she accused a person of stealing £19 from her, but her statement was merely regarded as an hallucination.

Recently there died at Cudville, Nenagh, an old woman named Margaret Gonshella, who had attained one hundred years. For several years back she had been one of the weekly recipients of the bounty of Henry H. Poe, Esq, J.P. Solsboro.

On Thursday the 26th ult, a fine little girl, daughter of Mr. Caplis, publican, Newport, was killed while taking a drive in the cart of her grandfather, Mr. Michael Egan, Poor Law Guardian, of Castlewaller. The little girl was going with her grandfather to fetch a barrel of water, and the horse backing into a dyke, the cart upset, throwing the occupants out, the weighty barrel rolling over the little girl, who survived the crushing but a few hours.

Sir John C. Carden, Bart. of the Abbey, Templemore, has announced himself as a candidate "on the most Liberal Principles" for the Parliamentary representation of the County Tipperary.

The Tipperary Constitution 22-11-1837

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

A man of the name of Hogan, when returning from the fair of Nenagh was waylaid near Kilcoleman, within two miles of the town, by a party of men, who beat him with stones

until they left him apparently lifeless. The unfortunate man had his skull fractured, and was otherwise severely injured.

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

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

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

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

22-12-1920 Times.

Hill Battle in Tipperary.

Ambushes over wide area.

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

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

23-11-1786 From the Freeman's Journal.

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

The most humble address of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of Bourney.

Sept 10th 1786

William Ryan, Jnr.

Richard Russell,

Andrew Ryan,

Edmond Harold,

Mathias Scott,

George Monahan,

John Meagher,

Edmond Cooper,

Michael Kean,

James Carroll,

Darby Kerevan,

John Larean?

Richard Lahy,

Michael, Thomas, and Darby Treacy.

Daniel Mara,

Michael Dunn,

Patrick Meagher,

Wm. Ryan,

James Keely,

John Smith,

Pat. Bergin,

John Loughnane,

Thomas Kinnaw,?

John Magher,

Patrick Ryan,

Pat Costigan,

William Geder,

John and Timothy Shiel,

Martin Malloony,
Pat and Walter Harrold.
Pat Harold (Another)
Thomas Larkin,
Pat Melon,
William Rine,
Mallick Ryan,
John Kennedy,
Thomas Guinan,
John Ryan,
Wm. McGrath,
Darby Meara,
James Russell,
Edmund Meagher,
Wm. Gilmartin,
Patrick Lowry,
Daniel Sheedy,
Thady Meagher,
Michael Sheedy,
John Egan,
Loughlin Flannery,
William Card,
Patrick Hackett,
James Treacy,
Andrew Russell,
George Russell,
John Magher,
Denis Dunn,
John Gelady,
George Russell,
James Kennelly,
John Ryan,
Denis Dwire,
John and Daniel Sheridan,
Loughlin Meagher,
James Campion,
John Talbot,
Michael, Andrew, Denis and John Hamilton.
Patrick, Darby, John and Michael Delany.

23-11-1786 From the Freeman's Journal.

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

The most humble address of the inhabitants of the Parish and Union of Templemore. May
it please your Lordship.

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the Parish and Union of Templemore, Diocese of Cashel, most sincerely offer to your Lordship our warmest congratulations on your arrival in these parts.

A return of the names of all the people that live at this side of the Bog of Lissnavidogue, this 14th Oct. 1786.

Michael Lanigan,
John Lanigan,
Stephen Lanigan,
James Lanigan,
Daniel Lanigan,
James Meagher.
John Talbot,
Pat Fogarty,
James Steevans,
John Spellane,
William Spellane,
Philip Spellane,
Martin Spellane,
Martin Dulahunty,
Thomas Joice.
Daniel Morocy,
Timothy Morocy.
John Morocy,
William Morocy,
James Morocy,
Thomas Morocy,
Denis Morocy,
Wat. Morocy.
Denis Cahill,
Philip Cahill,
Andrew Kennedy,
James Kennedy,
John Karney,
Daniel Karney,
William Karney,
Pat Carroll,
John Carroll,
Daniel Carroll,
James Carroll,
Mat. Carroll,
William Carroll,
Thomas Carroll,
Charles Carroll,
Denis Carroll,
John Delany,

Morty Delany,
John Cahill,
Daniel Dulanty,
Patrick Spalane.
James, Martin, and John Linch.
Matthew and Thomas Fogarty.
Richard Fox,
J. Wensley.
Richard Wensley.
Roger Outing.
Edmund, Thomas and Pat Comaford.
John Lane,
Michael Kennedy,
Pat and James Ryan.
Michael Commons,
John Marow,
Darby Marow,
Pat Marow,
Pat Leamey.
Daniel Leamy,
Wm. Leamey,
Philip Leamey,
Michael O'Brine,
Timothy O'Brine.
Charles O'Brine,
Denis Corkeran,
Roger Corkeran,
Pat. Burke,
Wm. Dunlea,
Darby Dunlea,
John Dunlea,
Wm. Dunlea.
James Dancy,
Michael Quinlan,
James Ryan,
William Bowen,
Denis Murrey,
Thomas Murrey,
Roger, John, Denis, and James Ryan.
Michael Murrey,
James Meagher,
Pat, Mark, John and Michael Shelly,
Patrick Meagher,
Denis and John Kennedy.
William Spelane,

Richard Buckley,
Michael Ryan.
William, James, Pat and John Shelly.
Joseph Loyde,
Wm. Carew,
Richard Lynch,
Edward Roach,
John Lynch.
Daniel Roach,
Wm. Wallis.
John Poacock.
Andrew Phelan,
Edward Spalane.
Denis Spalane,
Wm. Spalane,
James Bourke.
Stephen Ryan,
John, Edward, Philip and William Ryan.
Thomas Bourke,
Denis Meagher,
Nicholas, John, Patrick and William Meagher.
Patrick and Edward Banan.
James, Conner, Edward and John Healy.
Richard, Thomas and John Quill,
James Nealy.
Mathew Sweeny.
Edward Brasil,
John Bruton,
Daniel Quinn,
Daniel Moore.
Darby Delany,
James Delany,
Wm. Delany.
Miles Grady,
Thomas Casey.
Jo. Higginbottom,
Thomas Higginbottom.
James Ryan,
Wm. Cahill.
Denis Dwyer,
Michael Ryan,
John Kelly.

23-11-1786 From the Freeman's Journal.

To the Right Honourable Major General Viscount Luttrell, commanding his Majesty's

Forces in the Province of Munster.

The most humble address of the inhabitants of the Parish and Union of Templemore. May it please your Lordship.

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the Parish and Union of Templemore, Diocese of Cashel, most sincerely offer to your Lordship our warmest congratulations on your arrival in these parts.

A return of the Inhabitants from Hickey's River to the Hill of Ballycahill.

John, Thomas, Humphry, James and Joseph Hargraft,

John Spinner,

Wm. Spinner,

George Spinner,

George Roe,

Pat. Cormack.

Michael, Thomas, Jeremiah, Joseph and John Quinlan,

Pat Redmond,

Thos. Redmond.

Michael, and Pat Camell.

Thomas Euron,

James Euron,

Patrick Brian,

John Brian,

Michael Brian,

Pat Brian,

Michael Conagan,

Daniel Conagan,

Robert Spinner,

George Spinner,

John Collans,

Daniel Collans.

James Collans.

Michael Lawlar,

James Carnell,

Daniel Carnell,

Wm. Farrel,

James Farrel,

Thomas Pians,

Michael and Timothy Gleeson,

James Ryan,

Michael Dwire,

Darby Dwire,

Michael Butler,

Edm. Campan,

Denis Ryan,

Michael Carroll,

Richard Quin,

Edmund Murphy,
James Murphy,
Joseph Murphy,
James Magher,
Andrew Magher,
Pat Magher,
James Magher,
William Laughlee,
Thomas Carroll,
Michael Magher,
Pat Magher,
Darby Magher,
Daniel Tiernee,
John Tiernee,
Denis Fogarty,
Laurence Carroll,
James Carroll,
John Martin,
John Carroll,
Thomas Martin,
Pat Costigan,
James Magher,
Wm. Shelly,
Thomas Shelly,
Wm. Gorman,
Pat Riardan,
Thomas Riardan,
Denis Gorman,
Pat Gorman,
Daniel Magher,
James Magher,
Michael Magher,
Timothy, Michael, Pat, Denis, James, Richard, John, and Joseph Quinlan,
Michael Breen,
Michael Cary,
Daniel Cary,
Wm. Cary,
Daniel Duckan,
Bryan Gleeson,
Thomas Teerney,
Daniel Magher,
Edmund Magher,
John Magher,
James Magher,
Michael Magher,

Timothy Magher,
John, Michael, Timothy, Pat, Daniel, James, Denis Dulahanty,
John Magher,
Pat Magher,
John Pians,
John Loughnane,
William Gread,
Joseph Gread,
Michael Ginnare,
Patrick Ginnare,
Daniel Gread,
James, John and Patrick Magher.
Laug. Tierney,
Michael Tierney,
Denis Tierney,
John, Thomas, and Daniel Carroll.
Roger, James and John Magher,
Darby and Daniel Bowen,
Michael and Daniel Dulihty,
Andrew Kennedy,
James Daniel and John Mara,
John and Denis Magher,
James, Philip, Daniel, Martin and James Carroll,
Patrick Corroll,
Patrick Fluskey,
John, Patrick and Mathias Cleary.
Roger Carroll,
John Darmody,
Thomas Cleary,
Mathias Cantwell,
James Cantwell,
Denis Ryan,
Patrick Ryan,
James Ryan,
John Ryan,
James Magher,
Michael Magher,
Laughlin Quinlisk,
Denis Quinlisk,
William, James, Thomas, John, Nicholas, Joseph Spinner.
Gilbert Dalinan,
Laurence, Michael and Edmond Cockley.
Stephen Fogarty,
Michael Tracy,
James, John, Daniel and Con. Treacy,

Thomas Treacy,
James, Michael and Martin Cambell,
Daniel Kennedy,
John Magher,
John Gread.
Andrew and James Kennedy,
Luke, John, Patrick, Dan, Michael, Boyce, and Thomas Eagan,
Patrick Fogarty,
Darby and Michael Magher,
Patrick, Joseph, Robert and Timothy Kennedy.
Thomas Carroll,
John and James Macky,
Mathew and Patrick Kain,
John, Thomas, and Laurence Iron,
Michael and Thomas Keating.
Denis Lahey,
James and John M'Nemara,
John Fogarty,
William Bourke,
Bryan Malally.
James, John, William and Edward Meagher,
Thomas Mara.

23-11-1786 From the Freeman's Journal.

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

The most humble address of the inhabitants of the Parish Moyalive.

May it please your Lordship.

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the Parish of
Moyalive, Diocese of Cashel, most sincerely offer to your Lordship our warmest
congratulations on your arrival in these parts.

A return of the names of the inhabitants in the Parish of Moyalive, Oct 17th 1786.

Patrick, John, and Philip Ryan,

Denis Dwyer,

Michael Ryan,

James Welsh,

Timothy Hogan,

John McGrath,

Timothy Long,

John Ryan,

John Dolan,

Thomas Dolan,

John Dowlan,

Edmund Dowlan,

Maurice Dowlan,

Martin, James, Michael, John, Denis Ryan.
John McGrath,
Laurence Bourk,
William, James and Denis Ryan.
Patrick, Michael and James Hayes.
Laurence and Michael Tohy,
Patrick Bary,
John Brennan,
James, Michael and Edmond Meagher,
Thomas Gleeson,
Wm. Neil,
Darby, Philip, Michael and Martin Cahill,
John and Martin Fogarty,
William and Edmund Bryan,
Edmund, Patrick, and Michael Ryan.
John Tynan,
John Ryan,
Denis McCarthy,
Denis and Michael Corcoran.
Thomas, Martin and James Boyle,
John Bourk,
Denis Ryan,
Stephen Armstrong,
Thomas, William and Maurice Magrath,
Michael, James and John Cive.
Thomas, James, John, Michael, William Ryan.
Laurence Huite,
Thomas Bourk,
John and Edmund Ryan.
Richard, James and John Huite.
Patrick and Laurence Wall,
John Dea,
Thomas Collins,
William Ceffy or Cessy.
William, Cornelius and Timothy Ryan.
William and Darby Ryan.
Thomas Hayes,
Daniel and Denis Ryan.
John and Daniel Heffernan,
John, James, and William Ryan.
William Hayes,
Cornelius Ryan,
Daniel Ryan,
Thomas Collins,
William Ryan,

Nicholas Dwyer,
Thomas Dwyer,
Thomas Meagher,
Martin Fogarty,
John Meagher,
Cornelius Meagher,
Thomas Dwyer,
Thomas and Daniel Ryan,
William and Philip Hayes,
Philip Dwyer,
Michael Hayes,
Patrick Collins,
William Phelan,
Philip Ryan,
John Collins,
Edmund Kennedy,
Edmund Ryan.
William and Thomas Dwyer,
Thomas and Michael Ryan,
William and James Furlong.
John, Denis and Peter Ryan.
David Fannan,
Denis Colzugh,
John Fogerty,
Thomas Hayes,
Edmund Hayden,
Maurice Dugan,
Timothy Ryan,
Denis Kearney,
Thomas, Timothy, and John Ryan,
Richard, William and Edmund Shefley,
David Hayes,
Mathias and John Dwyer.
Anthony, William, Edmund, Denis and Thomas Ryan,
James, Michael and John Carrew.
Cornelius, William and Thomas Hayes.
John Brodeen,
Thomas Ryan,
Darby and Denis Dwyer.
William Birren,
James and Michael Dwyer.
Edmund and Denis Shanahan,
Daniel Ryan,
James Hickey,
Owen Ryan,

James Magrath,
Michael Magrath,
Laurence Collins,
Thomas Long,
John Long,
William and James Baskerfield,
Denis Ryan,
John Dwyer,
Andrew Kennedy,
Cornelius, Daniel, Edmund and John Gleesan,
James Fogarthy,
John Dwyer,
Thomas and William Perkins.
Redmund Stapletin,
Michael Ryan,
Denis Dwyer.
Thomas Leamy,
Edmund, Timothy, Philip, Daniel, Michael, and Andrew Ryan.
Patrick and William Lamb.
Denis Nowlan,
Denis Fogarty,
Patrick Lamb,
Patrick Ryan.
John Ryan,
Philip Kennedy,
Denis, Philip, and Cornelius Fogarty,
John Lamb,
Cornelius, Thomas and John Ryan,
Darby and Philip Long,
Patrick and John Ryan.
James and Timothy Dwyer,
John Dwyer,
Patrick Ryan,
William Collins,
William, Cornelius and Mathias Ryan.
Michael and James Neil.
John and Anthony Dwyer.
Mathias Ryan.
Thomas, John, Pierce, Edmund, William, Michael, Andrew, James, Philip Purcell.
John, Patrick, James, Cornelius, Barnaby, William Ryan.
Patrick and Michael Fogarty.
George and James Taylor.
John Grant,
Thomas Tobin,
Denis, Thomas and James Gleesan,

Patrick Ryan.

Clonmel Advertiser 23-11-1835

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

23rd June 1849 From the Tipperary Vindicator.

Toomevara-The condition of the wretched people of this ruined village continues as deplorable as ever. We do not know what movement the Board of Guardians has made in their regard; but we have heard that a person of the name of Wilson, who has been stopping at Toomevara, at Donohue the Bailiffs house for the last few weeks, and who is said to be an agent on the Massey Dawson estates, besought the Rev. Mr. Meagher, P.P. to advise the people to leave the village and proceed to the workhouse. On Sunday, Rev. Meagher did request the people to proceed to the workhouse, but the fact is, that that establishment contains, by some hundreds, more inmates than the sealed order of the commissioners permits; and we do think that the best thing that could be done for the miserable poor of that most wretched district is to procure house accommodation for them forthwith, as in the event of a change in the weather it is impossible to say what may become of them. They are all congregated in squalid huts near the chapel walls, some of them have got into the graveyards adjoining, where they have endeavoured to make huts for themselves also, but their condition in the churchyards can better be imagined than described; it is enough to state that nothing can possibly be more afflicting in every sense of the word.

FROM HANSARDS PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES. JUNE 1849

Mr. Scully rose to put a question to the right hon. Baronet the Chief Secretary for Ireland with regard to the evictions that had recently taken place at Toomevara, where a most heartrending scene took place, 600 individuals having been dispossessed of their homes, in the midst of a dreadful storm of wind and rain. He had received accounts of this lamentable affair from an eye-witness, which fully bore out all that had appeared in the newspapers. He understood that the gentleman on whose estate these evictions had occurred, was a clergyman in the English Church, but who resided partly in England and partly in Ireland. He wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, as one of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, whether the board of guardians in the Nenagh union, in which these evictions had occurred, had made any provision for this large and numerous body of poor wretched individuals, and whether they had taken any steps to provide them with shelter, for he had since been informed that hundreds of them subsequently died on the high roads, in ditches, under trees, or wherever they could find shelter. Such a state of things surely ought not to continue in a Christian country. He was the more anxious to put the question he had done, because

some time ago there was a memorial, very numerously signed by the ratepayers in the Nenagh union, forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners in Dublin, complaining that the guardians of the union had refused to give outdoor relief, and that in consequence the workhouse had become so crowded that upwards of 1,000 persons died in about four months.

Mr. Drummond said, before that question was answered, he wished to ask a question of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Tipperary. A very strong attack had been made upon a gentleman with whom he (Mr. Drummond) had the honour to be acquainted, and he thought that an attack of this kind, founded on newspaper statements—(Mr. Scully: It is a private communication.) Well, it is the same thing. An attack of this kind ought not to be made upon an absent gentleman without giving him an opportunity to instruct some one as to his defence; and he said so the more confidently because they knew, from what the noble Lord at the head of the Government had recently stated, that they could not take all communications that came from Ireland without abatement.

Sir W. Sommeville said, he had received no official information on the subject. If he understood the statement of his hon. Friend alright, it was that the board of guardians of the Nenagh union had failed to provide for those who were evicted under the provisions of the Act of last Session. In that case the guardians of the union and not the Poor Law Commissioners were the responsible parties. With regard to the memorial referred to by his hon. Friend, having had no notice of the question, he could not give an answer respecting it.

Mr. J. O'Connell said, there was a more important question behind the present, which it would be well if the House would address itself to, and that was, whether they ought not to interfere and put a stop to the fearful system of evictions which was now going on in Ireland. An excellent Act had been passed at the end of last Session, which provided that before parties were evicted notice should be given to the relieving officer; but it was very evident, from the deaths which had occurred in consequence of these evictions, that that Act had never been brought into operation. Doubts had been attempted to be cast upon some of the accessories of these scenes, but there could be no doubt of the atrocities themselves. He held in his hand an account of some other evictions at Kilnafinch, in the same county. He trusted the Government would inquire into these facts; and if the Irish Members were, as it was said, continually misrepresenting—continually asseverating things that did not exist—let that be proved. He, for one, should be very happy to learn that these atrocities had not been committed.

24-1-1846 Probably from a Clonmel Paper.

On the night of Sunday last a most atrocious, wanton, and diabolical murder was perpetrated in the vicinity of Woodroffe, in this County. The victim was a man of the name of Patrick Crotty. He was a servant to a man named Thomas Fennessy, and was shot through the left side of his chest, the ball coming out through his hip. The body was discovered in Hennessy's yard. An inquest was held on Monday before Mr. William

Ryan, Coroner, assisted by Mr. Samuel Perry, justice of the peace, Captain Plunkett, county inspector, and Mr. C. Brew, sub inspector of the district. After a minutes investigation a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person or persons unknown was returned. We understand two persons have been committed, charged with the perpetration of this heinous crime. Lest the ends of justice may be frustrated in any sense, we decline for the present entering into a more lengthened detail upon the painful subject.

24-1-1919 The Times.

Unemployment in Ireland.

To the Editor of the Times.

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

Yours Truly.

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

24-3-1883

Mansion House Evicted Tenants Fund.

A meeting of the above was held on Thursday, Alfred Webb, T.C. was in the chair.

The following grants were made to evicted tenants;---

Mrs Byrne, Raheenduff, Attanagh, Queen's County, 7 in family, and Michael Brannigan, same place, 10 in family, both on the estate of J. Cornwell Brady, of Myshall, Co. Carlow.

Denis Mulligan, Kilrea, Co. Longford, 4 in family, evicted by Henry Dopping, Kilrea, Co. Longford.

Patrick Cormac, Lissoy, Tobberclair, 9 in family, Landlord James Groarke, Streamstown.

Timothy Dwyer, Holyford, Co. Tipperary, 6 in family and Francis Ryan, same place, 6 in family, evicted by Thomas Dowling, Rathgar, Dublin.

Hugh Donohoe, Larkfield, Dring, 6 in family, Landlord, Colonel Hippenstal, Dring, Co. Longford.

Daniel Ryan, 9 in family, Denis Fahey, 8 in family, William Rankins, 3 in family, Ml. Riordan, 4 in family, Labourers to Patrick Walsh, Cappamore, Landlord, Walter M. O'Grady, Doon.

Amount voted to defray costs in connection with evicted tenants hut, Rhode, Kings County.

Mrs John Dalton, Edward Godsell, Patrick Dalton, Thos. Williams, and Mrs Mary Hourigan, evicted by Capt. Creagh, Aylesbury Road, Dublin.

Denis Gleeson, Glounaglough, Coachford, 8 in family, Landlord Mrs. J. Harding, Myrtle Hill House, County Cork.

John Dineen, Wamerslane, Bandon, 2 in family, Landlord, U.B. Scally, Kilbrittain, Bandon.

James Kadogur,?, Ballyemly, Douglas, 9 in family, Landlord, W.R. Atkin, Yarmouth.

Denis Murphy, Curraclough, Lisarda, 9 in family, Landlord, Sir Augustus Warren, Warrenscourt, Co. Cork.

P. Guinee, Timothy Guinee, Johanna Connor, Michael Connell, Margaret Collins, and Johanna Roach, on the estate of the Rev. Archdeacon Bland.

24-4-1867 From the Times.

A letter from Nenagh states that:-

“A party of eight Fenian prisoners arrived here from Thurles and were lodged in the county gaol to await their trial at the commission. The following are the names of those committed today:- William Dwyer, of Mealiffe, Labourer; Edward Dwyer, of Mealiffe, Labourer; Michael Carroll, Drombane, Labourer; John Hayes, Drombane, Labourer; D. Ryan, Drombane, Labourer; William Long, Drombane, Labourer. Patrick Fahy, Drombane, Labourer. And Denis Mullen, Roskeen, Labourer. The prisoners are all fine, healthy looking and athletic young men of the more respectable labouring class. The first six named stand charged “with having being of an armed party of Fenians who illegally marched and demanded arms for treasonable designs and purposes at Drombane, and other places in the said County on the 5th March 1867; while the two last named (Fahy and Mullen) are charged with having been of an armed party of Fenians who demanded and took away arms from Gortkelly, burned Roskeen Police Barracks, and shot one Patrick Tracey on the night of the 5th March 1867. There are now in this gaol charged with the crimes of high treason and treason felony, the large number of 45 prisoners, and it has become a matter of surprise that the Government has not yet issued a commission for either riding of the County of Tipperary for the trial of Fenian prisoners, as it is admitted on all sides that it would be injudicious to keep over such a large number of prisoners for trial at the next assizes in August or September.

24-7-1837-Tipperary Constitution.

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

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

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

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

Daniel Ryan was acquitted of the murder of Patrick Ryan. Jeremiah Ryan and James Ryan pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter.