

The Times newspaper.
Dublin May 26th. 1908

Strange Scenes are reported to have taken place in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, on Sunday evening in connection with an eviction which was carried out on the previous Friday. Mr. Richard Burke, who kept a large licensed and bakery establishment in New-Street, was some time ago adjudicated a bankrupt. The place was advertised for sale, but no offers of purchase were forth-coming. Finally a private offer of £2000 from Mr. Coady, a trader in the town was accepted. Meantime the bankrupt who had refused to give up possession, was evicted by the Sub-Sheriff. On Sunday evening a large crowd of men and youths, headed by a band, marched to the evicted tenant's former home, the windows of which they smashed with sticks, stones, and bottles. Mr. Coadys bakery shop was next attacked, and then the National Bank, which had proceeded against Burke during the bankruptcy Proceedings. Afterwards the windows in the offices of Mr. Ryan, a solicitor, and the dwellings of Mr. Coady and his mother-in-law were smashed. The mob finally made a second attack on the bank, and some constables were injured with stones in trying to protect the building. The crowd afterwards paraded the streets until 11 O'Clock.

Irish Superstitions. July 5th. 1837.

The unfortunate and deluded peasantry of the neighbourhood of Tipperary have been excited not a little within the last week by the humbugging story, got up evidently for a similar purpose to the "Wild Fire" or the "Blessed Turf" of the last year, and which has the effect of collecting thousands together almost at a moments warning, who can be then be led on to any act of desperation their leaders may direct. A man named Keating, from near Newcastle, was taken ill, died, and was buried some short time ago. But a few nights since he appeared to his Father and brother and told them he had only been taken by the fairies, and that if they were resolute, and would bring plenty of whisky, and some of their neighbours, and each have a black hafted knife, he would be passing the crossroad at Glendalough, at 12 O'Clock precisely, on St. John's Eve: that they would first see a little man on a fine gray horse, whom they were to let to pass, as well as any others, until they perceived him: he would be mounted on a black horse, they were to get between him and the rest, cut off the right ear of the horse, then he would be at once out of the fairies power, and be let home again to them. Numbers in this town and neighbourhood either believed it or pretended to believe it, and went off to the meeting, where, we are informed, upwards of 1200 people assembled. As may be supposed, no little man or gray horse appeared, and all returned again, but what passed there, and why they were called thus together, is as of yet a secret. To carry in the humbug, this ghost or fairy appeared on Sunday night again to his father, and told him all was lost by a fellow going in their company, who had murdered three men (Whom he named), but that he would be passing Ratcliffe's mill, near the Spa, in a few nights again, when they would have another opportunity.

Dublin March 27th 1927.

Disturbances in County Tipperary.

A serious revival of agrarian disturbance is reported from County Tipperary, where exciting scenes were witnessed yesterday. Recently the Free State Land Commission acquired 3000 acres of the Loran estate midway between Roscrea and Templemore, and decided to distribute the land among landless men. Taking advantage of the powers which it obtained under the land act of 1923 the commission allotted certain holdings on the estate to half-a-dozen families from other parts of Tipperary, to the intense annoyance of the local inhabitants, who demanded that they alone should share the distributed lands. When the new tenants of the farms arrived at their holdings, the local people organized a big demonstration. Having mobilized all the available young men they marched with several bands to the Loran estate where they proceeded to maltreat the so-called usurpers. At first they confined their activities to booing and insulting remarks, but afterwards their indignation broke all bounds and they drove the unfortunate people from their farms, handling them severely. While these disturbances were in progress news was conveyed to the Civic Guards at one of the neighbouring towns, with the result that a substantial force of police was hurried to the scene in Motor-Lorries. Their arrival put a stop to the demonstration, and after a short struggle 16 of the rioters were arrested. They were taken by Motor-Lorry to Limerick where they will be put on trial. This revival of trouble on the land has been expected in Ireland for some time. The new land act was designed specially to redress the grievances of the landless men and "Congests" but the wide powers given to the Land Commission took no account of the fierce local jealousies which has been a dangerous feature of the Irish Land Problem. The attempt to import strangers into any new agricultural area will always be attended by grave risks in this country, and the outrage on the Loran estate is symptomatic of the unreasonable attitude of the persons whom the land commission is trying to help. Without some transference of "Congests" from one area to another nothing can be done to relieve the acute land hunger which prevails throughout Southern Ireland, but while memories of the old land war remain, the best efforts of legislation to solve the problem will be liable to shipwreck.

April 27th 1842.

Owing to the very alarming state of the northern part of County Tipperary, as evidenced by the numerous outrages perpetrated within the last fortnight, a meeting of magistrates took place on Saturday last when a memorial, strongly worded was forwarded to the Executive, praying, that prompt measures would be taken to afford protection for the lives and properties of the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of the disturbed districts. Five additional policeman have been despatched to Moneygall, the scene of a recent murder, or it is to be feared murders, as it is currently reported in town today that Mrs Margaret Curry, the companion of the ill-fated Mr. Roberts, had expired of the wounds she had received on the evening the former met his untimely end. Up to the present there has been no clue of the assassins, and from the combination there exists there appears to be little leading to detection.

Extract of a letter from Clonmel in Tipperary.

Aug. 18th, 1810.

Mr Maken, a gentleman of considerable landed property, had let some land, contrary to the wishes of some of the peasantry. On his return home one evening lately, he was way-laid, and murdered with the most horrid barbarity. Another gentleman returning home, was shot in the back, seven plugs were lodged, and he died on the spot. A poor man with his family, were murdered in his cabin, and then burned, merely from the pique of their Catholic neighbours (They being Protestants). The assizes are held here quarterly. In the short time I have been here 14 criminals have been hanged for murder. The sessions began yesterday, and the Calender announces 163 prisoners to be tried. Provisions were never known so high, but whisky is reduced from a guinea to 3s per gallon. There are two sets of disturbers, who meet in the mountain opposite the barracks, who have pitched battles. They are called Caravats and Shanavests. Their Chief aim is to steal fire arms and horses from gentlemen who go shooting.

1811. "The Caravats and Shanavests" - faction fighters in South Tipperary -

Fethard. Evidence given at a Special Commission at Clonmel [6 Feb. 1811]

James Slattery, examined, stated that the Caravats were going on for two years before the Shanavests stirred. Shanavests so called because they wore old waistcoats. On questioning, he admitted that his uncle, called "Paudeen Car" [Gar], was a ringleader and commander of the Shanavests, but was now a poor old man not able to take command. Said a man named Healy or Hanly was hanged; he was presented by the Shanavests and Paudeen Car said he would not leave the place of execution, till he saw the "Caravat" around the

fellow's neck, and from that time that faction were called Caravats. Before that, Healy's party were called the Moyle Rangers and the Shanavests were called Paudeen Car's Party. Healy was hanged for burning the house of a man, who had taken land over his neighbour's head. He states that these were the parties engaged in an affray at the Races of Coolmoynne in August. Nicholas Sexton, examined, gave similar evidence and proved that all these connected with these illegal associations had no other object than to defend themselves against the attacks by one faction on the other. Rev. John Ryan P.P Fethard, examined. Was P.P Fethard for 8 years last October, knew his Parishioners and was at Coolmoynne Races in September, the day of the fight; heard a shot fired in the direction of the Shanavest party. Cross examined by the Solicitor General, he said that, at the fair he saw some Shanavests strike the Caravats. It is notorious in his parish

who the Caravats and Shanavests are; does not know the real cause of their feud; both parties attend Divine Service indiscriminately; thinks feuds are confined to the lower orders; is not sure whether any respectable parishioner joined them. Both parties are equally criminal, but the taking of arms, is confined exclusively to the two parties concerned in these feuds.

Thurles. August 2nd 1837

Barbarous murder yesterday at 7.30 p.m. yesterday at Kilmacjames between Thurles and Templetuohy. Mr. Daniel Byrne, Lisanure, returning from fair of Thurles, was fired from behind a cabin by two men and mortally wounded and expired shortly after. The only reason assigned is that Byrne became tenant of lands from which former occupants had been dispossessed.

Saturday July 29 1837

Clonmel Summer Assizes: -To be hanged on 9th Aug. ; Robert Sadler, James Cormack, Thomas Ryan - all for murder.

To be hanged on 12th Aug.; Patk Carroll: Martin Shanahan, James Carroll, Edw. Cane - all for murder.

To be transported for life: Jeremiah and James Ryan - for manslaughter; Wm and Cornelius French - for stealing a horse; Morgan Brien - stealing a cow;

James Quinlivan - sheep stealing; Robert Fanning - for same; Edw. Fitzgerald - for administering an unlawful oath; Patk Dwyer and John Bourke - for ditto; - Ml. Hogan - felony in a dwelling house; George Hagarty - manslaughter; William Longeran - stealing a lamb.

Sentence of death recorded: Thos. Collins - abduction; Stephen Peters- shooting with intent to kill. 14 years transportation; Bgt. Fitzpatrick, called 'Bridget the Star' - passing forged notes, etc.

Saturday August 12th 1837

At Clonmel, executed, Wednesday 9th - James Cormack, for murder of Thos. Ryan at Ballyslateen, 11 December 1836. Robert Sadlier, for murder of Timothy Crowe in Cashel, 19th April 1837; and Thomas Ryan for murder of Rd Cummins at Cahir, 26th June 1837. Ryan a tall well looking young man, walked with firm step and composed air, declared his innocence, died almost without a struggle. Sadlier, low sized and not composed as Ryan, made no declaration of guilt or innocence and when launched into eternity, appeared to struggle hard with death. Cormack last to be executed low-sized, deportment somewhat timid, exhorted spectators to shun bad company, whiskey and have nothing to do with fire arms which brought him to his untimely end; his sufferings when suspended were protracted for several minutes. Dr. Burke PP and Rev. Mr. Mullins CC attended the dying men; all buried in a pit dug in one of the jail yards.

Wednesday August 16th 1837

Execution at Clonmel, Saturday Augt 12. Patrick Carroll for the murder of John Lanigan, near Fishmoynne on 13th Feb. 1837. Attended by the Rev. Mr Power CC; made no declaration of innocence and guilt. When the fatal drop fell, he struggled hard till death put an end to his sufferings. Martin Shanahan, James Carroll and Edward Cane who were to be executed at the same time, were reprieved.

Saturday 7 Oct. 1837

Attempted seizure for tithes at Mullinahone, Tues 3 Oct. About 150 police from Clonmel, Carrick, Cashel, Fethard and Killenaule, with about 40 of the 34th Regt, with Edw. Lawlor Cambie Esq, sub-sheriff and 4 ragged bailiffs, marched in here and at 12 o'clock proceeded to the house of Mr Thomas Mullally, Mohubbe, to distrain for tithes due to Rev. Archdeacon Cotton. But Mr. Mullally could not be found and there was not a 4 footed animal on his land. A similar attempt was made on this gentleman and on Mr. Rd. Cormack in Oct. 1836. Cotton an absentee clergyman from his union of Lismalin - which has 2000 Catholics and only about half a dozen Protestants. The people of Lismalin and Mohubber are determined not to pay tithes until the question is settled by British Legislature.

Wednesday. 15 Nov. 1837

Appeal for subscriptions for widow and 6 children of John Kiely, Law officer who died suddenly at Kilkenny. Earl of Glengall £5, R. Long, Longfield £5,

B Nagle stip magistrate, Cashel, £3, G. Fitzgerald S.M. Morthestown Castle, Killenaule £3, Rbt. Courtney, Bally Edmond £3, Misses Dillon, Blackrock, per Rev. R. Chinnery £3, Thomas Butler, Ballycarron £1-10-0, Laurence Creagh, Castlepark £1-10.0, John Scully, Dualla £1, Nich Grene, Cappamurra £1, Rd. M. Duckett, Clonmel £1, John Chaytor, Cahir £1, Rd. Creagh Castlepark £1, Sir. Wm. Beecker Bart £1, A friend O.M. per Rev. Dr. Neligan £1,

Wednesday 30 May 1837

Three prisoners escaped from Clonmel Jail on Sunday last, using a crow bar and other implements left behind by a smith. They are Wm Murphy, Don Casey and Wm Ryan, the latter charged with firing on Major Lidwell. The Stipendary magistrates, Nangle and Wilcox are investigating the affair.

Saturday 11 May 1839

A ruffian named Pierce Treacy of Ballycahill has been sent for two months to the thread-mill by Mr Tabiteau C.M. for flinging a stone at Mr. B. Ryan, Manager of Thurles Agricultural Bank.

Saturday 3 August, 1839

Tipperary North Riding Summer Assizes .

Thomas Davy indicted for murder of Mathew Davy at Tullo Mc James on 26 May last (1839). James Davy son of deceased swore he was going to mass at 9 am with deceased; Tom Davy ran at him with 2 stones and struck deceased and ran away, but was overtaken. Dr. Bradshaw said deceased's skull was fractured and he lived about one month. Guilty of manslaughter. 12 months imprisonment with hard labour every 2nd month and 6 weeks solitary confinement.

Patk Cormac, a married man aged 70 of Newport - for rape of Mary Leighton, aged 16, Newport, whose family were a "wicked set". She lived with her grandmother who was at Castleconnel on day of the offence. Not guilty, but got a severe lecture from the judge for his conduct.

Wednesday 30 October 1839

Denis Carew found guilty of assaulting Thos Dwyer Pat and wrecking his house when returning from fair of Kilfeacle on 12 July. 6 Months hard labour to restrain his stone - throwing.

John and Mat Joy of Coolkoosane (Anacarty) prosecuted John Haffer for assault and being of a riotous party. Guilty - 6 months hard labour, or pay Joy 30/= and get two months.

Norry Dwyer for stealing a lodging woman's linen and pawning at Mr. Littleton's office, Cashel. She had only 7/6 for which no Attorney would plead for her. The "Reporter" gave her 2/6 and she chose an attorney, Mr. P. Kirwan. Guilty - 4 months hard labour.

Pat Meagher, Wm. Cummins and Thos Ryan - rioting in Cashel town, 22 June. Guilty 5/= or a fortnight.

Edw. Fogarty, represented as a poor man, influenced by drink, for stealing a pair of shoes from a poor Kerry labourer. Guilty and as judge found Fogarty was a large farmer near Tipp. - gave 4 months hard.

John Connell, Jer Dwyer and Edw. Shea - rioting at fair of Glen. Connell and Dwyer got 3 months.

Thomas Flinn (Cappawhite) prosecuted by Lieut Gibbons of Revenue Police - for obstruction in discharge of his duty at fair (of Cappa) where he caught him selling Whiskey. Flinn said prosecution was in revenge for his giving evidence against Gibbons for firing a pistol at some unoffending men. Guilty - £1, or 1 month.

Slattery for violent assault on Thos Dwyer at Clonpet near Tipperary -12 months hard.

Andrew Burke Esq of Newlawn and of Clare St, near Limerick, went with a man named Carroll on 24 Sept. to lay out a passage to a bog for his tenants: a brutal attack made on him near Castle Otway and Borrisoleigh at Cooleen, by 4 men, one who presented a pistol to his breast and the other beat him unmercifully; 13 wounds on his head; he lingered until Saturday last and then died; 4 fractures in his skull.

£20 reward for information on armed party who on night of 7th Oct., went to the house Pat Purcell, Wm. Smith and Ml Condon and threatened their lives if they did not level a ditch which they built round the Commons of Brownstown, Co. Tipp; levelled part of ditch and fired a shot.

Saturday 9 Nov. 1839

Thomas Hanrahan, waylaid on his way home from Clonmel on 20th Oct. last, was murdered at Clonabeg midway between Cahir and Ardfinnan. Inquest by Mr. Ryan, Wednesday last (6th).

Wednesday 27 Nov. 1839

48 employees of Mr. Bianconi left Clonmel on his cars for Cork to take the pledge from Fr. Mathew. Nearly all Bianconi's vast number of employees throughout Ireland are now teetotallers.

25 Nov. 1839.

The hitherto turbulent parish of Donaskeigh within 4 miles of this town - the former scene of many an outrage and murder - yes, Donaskeigh so memorable as being the spot where Messrs Cooper and Wayland fell by the hands of Assassins - this parish where not long since, riot, disorder, and crime reigned, singular to say has been the first of rural parishes in this neighbourhood to establish within it a branch of the Temperance Society" (Fr. Mathew's). The best and most happy results are anticipated. It was formed by the highly talented and much esteemed Curate Rev. P.O'B. Davern and called "The Donaskeigh and Knockavella Temperance Society" with Fr. Davern at its first President. There will be the first meeting on 22 December and several hundred additional members are expected to have then taken the pledge.

Wednesday 25 March, 1840

A widow named Connors of Bogtonrath was accidently burned to death on Saturday night (21st). A little girl lit a sop of straw which ignited more straw that was covering oats in a corner. Woman and child were burned to death. Inquest held by Wm. Ryan Esq, (Coroner) assisted by B. Nagle R.M. - Verdict accidental death.

Saturday 28 March 1840 Nenagh Assizes

Tues (24th) 7th day. Thos Hogan charged with murder of Wm Brien of Templeberry 18 Sept. 1838 when coming from the fair of Castle Otway. This was a faction fight between the "Magpies" and the "Black Hens". The chief people concerned were Burkes and Ryans. Not guilty.

Wednesday 25th, Philip Hayes of Upperchurch (who lived with his father in law) and John Gleeson indicted for the murder of Andrew Burke of Newlawn and Clare Street, Limerick, at Cooleen, apparently between Borrisoleigh and Castle Otway). Burke was attacked and severely beaten on the head by 4 men - 14 or 15 wounds - there on 24th Sept. and died of fracture of the skull (not discovered till post mortem) and abscess of the brain on 19 October. John Shouldice, rent-collector for Burke (elderly gentleman) who had ejected some of his tenants, gave evidence that Burke stayed at his house the night before the attack and went out with a man named John Carroll, whom Burke had evicted but later reinstated, about making a road for Burke's tenants next morning. About an hour later witness's son and servant and Carrol brought back Burke, who was weak and covered with blood and who told that he was severely beaten. Burke had a nephew, John Burke with whom he had a lawsuit. The Glanbride tenants sided with John, but not the tenants of Knockakelly.

John Carroll who lived 17 or 18 years at Knockakelly swore he was with Burke when 4 men came from a boreen and attacked him near Quinlan's house. He saw a youth striking Burke with a stone: one of the men, Hayes, had a pistol and ordered Carroll to lie down on his face and hands, which he did and remained so still the men left. He identified Hayes. Witness arrested on day of beating and in custody since he first said that a man named Murphy beat Mr. Burke, but later withdraw that statement. Dr. Pinchin gave evidence of attending Burke. Philip Hayes found guilty and sentenced to death; execution to be on 30 April. John Gleeson found not guilty. Hayes then said "Praise be to God, I am as innocent of it as my parish priest." The Jury recommended mercy. Patk Dunne charged as an accomplice to remain in Gaol till next Assizes when he is to stand trial.

Wednesday 1st April, 1840

North Riding Tipperary Assizes - Criminal Court Thursday - 9th Day.

Edmond Ryan of Killoshkehan arraigned for murder of Ml Lanigan of Killoshkehan on 24th June last (1839). The others were associated with Ryan at the murder, Paddy Dunn, James Lacy, and James Howard (Killoshkehan): the latter 2 because approvers. The motive of the murder appears to have been robbery and land dispute. They were arrested on 31 Dec. Edm. Ryan was Woodranger of John Willington of Killoshkehan for which he had some land rent free:

Willington dismissed him in May: the Dunnes held a commonage which Willington took from them last May and gave to Lanigan to take care of and gave him the grass of a horse and cow on it. Lanigan had about 11 acres of land. His dead body was found with his

head bashed in with the pole of a hatchet, near Edm. Ryan's house: he had £26 on him the morning of the murder, but it was missing from body. James Howard (approver) gave evidence that Ryan struck Lanigan on poll with a hatchet and took the money: Howard admitted that he was one of 3 charged with murder of Milo Burke (Lanigan another and one

Quirk). His wife died but he did not murder her; he has 2 children who are with friends; he was caught at Glanaguile. Edm Ryan found not guilty.

Saturday 18 July 1840

Nenagh Quarter Sessions Tuesday (14th). Rd. Cooke, John Cooksen, Peter Cooke and MI Dunn indicted for riotous and unlawful assembly at Rathmoy on 20 May and taking forcible possession of the house and land there which had been occupied by a Mr. Phelan, deceased since Nov. 12 months. The land was got by Phelan from Mr. Cooke. On the day Phelan died, Cooke's eldest son, John came and knocked down part of a wall on the land. Martin Butler who with his father, Nicholas Butler, lived as herdsmen on the land and swore that on 20 May they were put out of the house by Mr. Rd Cooke, Mr John Cooke and MI Dunn. They had a bayonet with them. Cooke has possession of their ½ acre of potatoes. On Cooke's side, it was said that 100 armed mountaineers assembled to drive Phelan's stock off the land and deprive Cooke of the rent. Rd Cooke and MI Dunn found guilty; fine 10/=.

Old Mr. John Cooke was then charged with assault on Nicholas Butler on 17th May. For Cooke it was said that Butler was trespassing on his land and he used no more force than necessary to put him off it. The land was that lately held by Phelan, the rent was in arrears no stock on the land and no representative to pay for the land and Cooke had re - possessed it. Butler was well known to the head of a faction and very disorderly. Judge held that Butler was caretaker of the land for Phelan and so not a trespasser. Cooke fined 40/=.

John Fogarty of Kilrush, Thurles, indicted for assault and causing grievous bodily harm to John B. Fogarty, aged 10, son of W. B. Fogarty of Thurles. The Fogartys were travelling in a gig from the fair of Borrisoleigh to Thurles at 9 p.m. last August. About 1½ miles from Thurles, They met John Fogarty who without any provocation threw a stone and hit John B. Fogarty on the head from which he was unconscious for 4 days. Police swore that they had a warrant for defendant's arrest for 10 months before they apprehended

him. Evidence hinged on identification. Occurrence happened at a bridge. Jury found Fogarty guilty and he was sentenced to 7 years transportation; he still protested innocence.

A case was adjourned in which Mr. French was indicted of assaulting John Kempston, Jun, Proprietor of the Nenagh Guardian.

FENIANS

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

Patk. Lahy was indicted for treason felony. Miss Mary Ryan of Gortkelly deposed that on Shrove Tuesday night, a large party came to her house & roused her up. They demanded arms. She went downstairs & opened the hall door but did not recognise any of the party. One of the men said, "I am Charles Bourke"; he wore a green sash. He went upstairs & took away five guns, two pistols, & one rifle. He brought away her servant boy, Purcell. Purcell examined, said he saw Charles Bourke Pat. Bourke, John Bourke, Pat. Lahy, Pat. Butler & others go up stairs. John Darmody was called as a Crown witness but refused to give evidence a woman in the gallery shouting "Johnny, Johnny, if you say a word I will hang myself". Pat. Grady examined, corroborated the evidence of other witness, admitted on cross examination that he instigated Philip Hayes to shoot Mr. Gore Jones at Lisaroon some time previously, "I fired with Hayes from behind a ditch". Hayes is now undergoing 20 years penal servitude for the offence. Lahy was found guilty & sentenced to 5 years penal servitude.

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

Ireland

March 14th 1846.

On Tuesday night last, a man named Daniel Berachree, who resides in a mountain district near Newport, called the Copper Mines?, retired to bed at an early hour, which was his usual custom, and was followed by his wife and a young man named Walsh, a servant of his, who lay with him on each side. In

the morning an alarm was given by the wife, who says she saw four men quitting the house, as she awoke, and found her husband's skull fractured, and a mark of a wound over one of his eyes. The outrage upon this man is at present involved in much mystery. He was rather advanced in years, and the wife is young and well looking. The window of the room was fastened inside by a boy, a son of Berachree, with a hatchet, and on examination the next morning, the hatchet was found in the house with blood and hair upon it. The unfortunate man still lives, but there are no hopes of his recovery.

On Tuesday 5th as a man of the name of England was returning from the market of Roscrea, he was followed by three or four fellows who knocked him down with a stone. England recovered and ran for home, but they followed him, and knocked him down again, he again got up, and ran to a house on the roadside, but was not admitted, he was again knocked down, and pelted with stones in a most savage manner. One of his assailants, more fiendish than the rest, gave him a chop of a spade in the back of the neck, they then decamped, leaving him for dead. England lies in a precarious state.

1802. Dreadful fire at Thurles; 30 or 40 houses burned; fire started by boys throwing squibs. Appeal for help for the sufferers by William Nicholson of Turtulla. (Clonmel Herald).

1845. Nicholas Maher MP. Turtulla, married a daughter of Walter Herbert, Pill Ho. Carrick, Marriage performed by bride's uncle - Rev. Nich Herbert, rector, - and after by Edm Flynn PP of New Inn (Tipperary Free Press). Wednesday. Aug. 2 1837.

Died in Clonmel where he had come on business connected with the Assizes on Sunday 30th. Edmond Kelly M.D. Physician to Borrisoleigh Dispensary, in prime of life. He was seized with a malignant fever. Left a wife and 3 infant children. An immense concourse from Borrisoleigh left home to meet his funeral.

Fracas in Town of Tipperary on Tues (1st August) when a Protestant Clergyman, it is said, fired from a window at Rev. Mr. O' Connor CC, and

shot him through the arm.

Died. Richard Creagh Esq of Castlepark, Co. Tipperary, magistrate and deputy Lieutenant, Co. Tipperary.

Wednesday August 9th 1837

Sunday, August 6th. At Knockavilla, Rev. Mr. Mockler, after divine service addressed the people and forcibly denounced the conduct of the coward slave who could desert the country in her last struggle for freedom, by voting for the Tories. Rev. M. Fogarty did likewise at Donaskeagh, after which an immense meeting was held at the cross of Donaskeagh.

Fined £10 each for non-attendance as witnesses at the spring Assizes:- John Bourke, Kylecrew; Thos. Fogarty and Wm Long, Lisheenataggert; James Hines, Killahaigire.

Saturday August 19 1837

Co. Tipperary Election - Names of Deputy Presiding in each booth and agents acting for Sheil and Cave.

Eligogarty Deputy James Archer Butler

Middlethird - Thomas E Lalor

Owney and Arra - John Lanigan

Slieveardagh - Samuel Ryall

Upp. Ormond and Ikerrin - Hon Cornelius O' Callaghan

Clanwilliam and Kilnarnagh - Rd. O' Kellett

Iffa Offa East and West - George Ryan

Sherriff's Booth - Sheriff was Stephen O' Meagher of Kilmoyler.

Saturday 26 Aug. 1837

New Inn Petty Sessions. Magistrate of the Bench and Rev. Herbert and Wm. Roe. Wm Norris, Protestant, charged Wm. Quirke, Pat Ryan and James Clifford with assault. Quirke fined £4.00 or 6 weeks; other 2 fined of £2 or 1 month all with costs.

Wednesday 6th September 1837

Cashel Petty Sessions. Aug. 30th. On Bench - S. Cooper chairman, William Murphy, John Scully, Samuel Phillips and Captain Nagle SM. Patk. Lyttleton prosecuted Thomas Cormack one of the Corporations Sergeants of mace for maliciously breaking his windows on the night of the 7th August. Two witnesses, Guinan and Purtil, said they saw Cormack standing at the Wesleyan Church and cast something and heard a crash of glass. Cormack had eye witness, but his wife swore an alibi. Case dismissed, Scully decending, saying he never heard a clearer conviction by the evidence.

Nenagh Petty Sessions. One Wm. D. Gleeson, hearing that there would be a contested Election in Co. Tipperary, returned from Liverpool to aid the Reform candidates. He was arrested at Borrisoleigh on charge of having unregistered pistols. Gleeson represented by Francis Meagher, Solicitor; when called, Gleeson refused to answer, stating he had not been summoned and then left the court. Capt. Jason Chairman of the Magistrates insisted on going on with the case, despite protests of Solicitor Meagher. A gun - smith, Egan, said the pistols were left to him for cleaning by a Mr. Wm. Dwyer, who said Gleeson owned them. After further protests by Meagher, the Magistrates reluctantly decided to refer the matter to the Crown advisers on

how to proceed. In meantime, Gleeson petitioned the Lord Lieut. for his pistols and for the enquiry into the conduct of magistrates who signed warrant for his arrest- apparently alleging the arrest was a Tory plot to prevent him from exercising his rights in the election.

Wednesday 13th Sept. 1837

Garrison Races, Templemore. Major Hay's horse 19th Regt. was winner. Capt. Lovelace who rode a horse of Lieut. Walshe, fell with the animal and was hurt. The horse broke a leg.

Wednesday 18 Oct. 1837

Stephen Tully, aged 11 fair- haired inclined to curl, smooth-faced with cut on forehead. Wearing dark brown frock coat, cloth ap, and cord trousers, strayed from his father's house. Thos Tully, Mountslat, Killenaule, on Friday 13th. He left Marlfield on Sunday last and crossed the Work-house Bridge, it is supposed, with the intention of making his way to Kerry for the pupose of going to school. Police please look out for him, (Advt).

12 O' clock Thursday Oct. 19 day fixed for the sale of 87 sheep for tithes property of Walter Brett of Wilford. Apparently Brett was under a bail bond to produce the sheep, which he did, each branded on one side "Walter Brett's Sheep" and on the other "Seized for Tithes" a great number of people gathered, including 500 on horseback. A large body of police and military present and Mr. Tabiteau CM (Stipendary magistrate) and Robert Lidwell J.P. The sale proved abortive; the Sheriff announced that he would still hold the bail for the production of the sheep at a later date. Brett and his friends then carried home the sheep, having clipped off the branding.

Saturday 28th Oct. 1837

On Saturday night 21st October, a small party of police at Donaskeagh, arrested a desperate character named Dwyer who for some months traversed the country armed. He was taken in a field in midst of a group of labourers who gave the alarm and a great multitude gathered. Police and prisoner took refuge in a cottage. Crowd begun to tear down door and set fire to the thatch. Police fired and shot dead one MI Ryan. Crowd broke in and rescued Dwyer. Thigh of one policeman broken and another got a fractured skull, his recovery despaired of.

Wednesday. 29 Nov. 1837

Samuel Clutterbuck Esq and his servant, John Shine fined £5 each for using lights at night on River Tar for purpose of catching salmon.

Saturday 30 Dec. 1837

Mr O' Meagher's School, Fethard. He thanks Public for their support of his school. A few boarders can at present be admitted and will have advantage of evening tuition, and on recreation will always be accompanied by Mr O' Meagher. Strict attention will be paid to religious instruction. He prepares gentleman intended for Maynooth or T.C.D. Instruction in Greek, Latin, French, Italian, English, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Dancing, Vacation ends on 4th Jan. (advt)

Saturday 19 May 1837

Note on Presentments: The High Sheriff had the right and duty to summon a Grand Jury to the spring and summer Assizes to deal with road construction, etc. Persons wishing to make or mend a road had it measured by 2 persons who swore to the measurements before a magistrate. The road was described as leading from one market town to another, They also swore to the cost (per perch or total) for the making or mending. This application was presented to the Grand Jury who approved or tore it up. If approved, the Grand Jury placed it before the Judge presiding at the Assizes for his fiat, after which the person who applied for the making or repair of the road carried

out the work at his own expense and when finished. The overseer swore that the work was done accordingly to the presentment, and in due course the person was paid out of money which had previously been levied by the High Constable on the different baronies (Act of George III).

Thurles to Roscrea Road - between Lar Gleeson's, Ballybrista, and 3 roads at Tinvoher, 375 perches for 7 years.

Thurles to Johnstown Road - between MI Fogarty's, Garranroe, and Godfrey's mills at Rockford, 340 perches for 7 years.

Killenaule to Rathdowney Road - between Jas Lowry's house and Cross 2 Mile Borris, 663 perches, for 7 years.

Thurles to Cashel Road - between Ch O' Keefe's gate, Thurles, and Molly Gorman's Cross in W. Saburbs, 599 perches for 7 years.

Borrisoleigh to Thurles road - between Mr Cahill's field at Race Course and Ballynahough Bridge, 594 perches for 3 years.

Thurles to Borrisoleigh - between Mrs Bray's Corner and Corner near Corthouse, Thurles, 72 perches for 7 years.

Killenaule to Rathdowney - between Cross roads of 2 Mile Borris and mail coach road at Ballydavid, 527 perches for 7 years.

Thurles to Rathdowney - between Cross at Loughtagalla and Mr. Godfrey's mills at Rochford, 1286 perches for 7 years.

Borrisoleigh to Johnstown - between 3 roads at MI Kelly's, Gurtreigh, and 3 roads at MI Tracey's, Graiguefrehane, 372 perches.

Limerick to Johnstown - between Long's house at Rorestown and Mail Coach road at Breen's, 416 perches.

Thurles to Carrick - between Brian Shea's at Ballynastick and Jas Casey's at Earlshill, 274 perches for 7 years.

Carrick to Urlingford - between new bridge and Lisduff and M Barker's gate at Kilcooley to Willmount, 354 perches for 7 years.

Road from Slievardagh Collieries to Carrick - between John Shea's house at Killatlea and road from Fethard to Callan, 573 perches 3 years.

Road from Killenaule to Carrick - between Jas Shea's house of Killatlea and new bridge over River Ligane, 675 perches.

Road from Killenaule to Cashel - between John Hayde's house, Killenaule and barony bounds at Ballynure Hill, 1746 perches.

Road from Slievardagh Collieries to Templemore - between cross at John Connell's house and bounds of Eliogarty, 52p.

Road from Thurles to Callan - between cross Mr. Mason's garden wall and corner of his plantation - to built a wall.

Road from Fethard to Carrick - between James Neill's at South Lodge and mail coach road - parapet to bridge at South Lodge.

Road from Mullinahone to Fethard - between John Needham's at Clashakena and bridge of Banlacoola, Guardwall.

Road from Slievardagh Collieries to Carrick - between Mr. Blackmore's gate at Wilford and cross of Lismolin, make 442 perches footpath.

Road from Carrick to Urlingford - between Mr Hollahan's and John Bowe's house at Kilcooley, make 179½ perches ditches.

Road from Fethard to Carrick - between Wm Hyland's and James Shea's house at Killatlea - to built a bridge.

Road from Fethard to Carrick - between Barony bounds at Costello's and Jas Hogan's at 7 Acres- built gullet.

Road from Killenaule to Mardyke Collieries - between Thos Richardson's, Main Street, Killenaule and bridge of Killenaule - lower hill and fill hollow on road.

Road from Carrick to Thurles - between John Bowe's, Kilcooley, and chapel of Gurtnahoe - open and make 298 perches of road.

Road from Slieverdagh Colliery to Carrick - between Thos Naughton's Mullinahone and finger post at Nine-mile-house, 1305 Perches.

Road from Slieverdagh Collieries to Clonmel - between house ruins at Barony bounds and Wm Dempsey's Newtown - Drangan, 471 perches.

Road from Caher to Cashel - between corner of bound of Boherclough and John Carry's Friar St., 110 perches for 7 years.

Road from Caher to Killenaule - between Wm Downey's, Cashel Road, and Denis Kennedy's bounds Ballybough, 351 perches.

Road from Fethard to Callan - between Mockler's house near Chapel of Killusty and Connor's at Cramp's Bridge, 869 perches.

Road from Clonmel to Thurles - Wm Hanly's Clonmore, and John Mulcahy's, Kill Stafford, 296 perches.

Road from Killenaule to Fethard - between Mr Purcell's plantation at barony bounds and Mr Millett's gate of Lismortagh, 501 perches.

Road from Killenaule to Cashel - between Dean McDonnell's house and pike gate on Dublin road, 64 perches.

Road from Cashel to Bog of Erry - between bridge at Costello's house at Erry and cross at Carhue, widen 60 perches of road and dykes.

Road from Carrick to Cashel - between Jas Ryan's house at Corballa and Rbt. Walsh at same widen bridge at Corballa.

Road from Thurles to Clonmel - between Mr. Pierce's grove and Kelly's garden at Coolrain - to built gullet at Collrain.

Road from Clonmel to Callan - between Chapel of Killusty and Clancy's forge - to repair bridge at Clarebeg.

Road from Fethard to Carrick - between Pat Kennedy's and John Ryan's of Cloran - to built bridge.

Road from Tipperary to Nenagh - between Farney's cross at Carnahalla and Anth Keating's at Foildaig, 940 perches for 7 years.

Road from Thurles to Newport - between Ballyboughta bridge to Wm Hayes at Gurthahoola, 1302 perches for 7 years.

Road from Tipperary to Borrisoleigh - between Cross at Dundrum mills and Cross of Barnastuick, 707 perches 7 years.

Road from Cashel to Nenagh - between Cross of Corballa and New Line at Slattery's to Cross of Cloncross 1064 perches- for 3 years.

Road from Nenagh to Thurles - between village of Upperchurch and Denis Fornay's at Coogue, 134 perches.

Road from Cashel to Nenagh - between Lander's cross and Anglesea Line at Upperchurch, 750 perches.

Road from Borrisoleigh to Cappawhite - between Gleeson's house at Moher and Anglessa Line at Roan, 214 perches.

Road from Borrisoleigh to Cappawhite - between bridge at Ballyduff and John Kennedy's at Knodabina, 460 perches.

Road from Golden to Thurles - between Freney's house at Lislowan and Burke's at Kilshinane, build guard walls on bridge.

Road from Tipperary to Cashel - between Edm. Kerby's at Kilshinane and Edm. Hackett's, build bridge.

To open 631 perches of new road from Borrisoleigh to Tipp., between Pat Hay's Kilecrowe and cross of Ballyboy.

Wednesday 23 May 1838

£200 reward from Government and free pardon for the accomplice who within 6 months gives information leading to apprehension and conviction of persons concerned in the shooting at and wounding Mr. John O' Keeffe when proceeding along road at Scart, parish of Modeligo, Co. Waterford; not expected to recover owing to his great age.

Mr. John Keeffe wounded at Scart, Modeligo, Co. Waterford on 15th May died

on Tuesday 22nd. Before his death, he identified one, Horan from Knockraffon, as the person who shot him.

Wednesday 30 May 1837

Nenagh May 28th Announcing that the first number of the new newspaper The Nenagh Guardian. Tipperary North Riding Advertiser has unavoidably been postponed for a week or two (advt). It is to be a conservative organ.

Wednesday 13th June, 1838

An anti-tithe meeting for Baronies of Slievardagh and Middlethird to be held at Market Hill, Fethard or about 24th June: another for Iffa and Offa at the Rea of Tincurry on 29th June.

Wednesday 17 April, 1839

Died at Clonoulty - 12inst in the 78th year of his age the Rev. Patrick Moloney, the venerable and venerated Pastor of that Parish for the last 35 years. He was in truth a man who consecrated his whole being to the service of religion, every act of his bespoke and every sentiment of his breathed, the mild and benevolent spirit of the Gospel. By all classes of his own communion he was held in the most profound respect - by his dissenting brethren of every shade, he was looked to with the warmest admiration - by the poor he was particularly beloved as well he might. The combination of these virtues with a never failing cheerfulness of disposition made him one of the most interesting characters among the second order of the clergy. From the primitive simplicity of his manners and his entire devotion to God. He was called the "Patriarch" of his diocese.

Wednesday 28 August, 1839

Attempt to victimise Constable Heffernan of Cappawhite police. Heffernan investigated the case of Lieut. Gibbons of the Revenue Police stationed at Cappawhite who fired a shot at a man named Lahey. At Tipperary Petty Sessions 22 August, 1839. before Rbt. Clarke Chairman, James Scully, Edm Crosbie Moore and Capt. M'Leod R.M. Heffernan was charged on complaint of Col. Purefoy with being drunk when he returned from the Assizes in Clonmel 20th July. Gibbons gave evidence that he saw him helped from a car by Sub. Constable Ryan, staggering, and later with hands around Mrs. Hunt's gable. Constable Brennan said he travelled with Heffernan in same car from Dundrum to Annacarty and he completely sober. Ryan said he did not lift Heffernan from the car. Sub Constable Lamb of Cappawhite said H was sober on return. Hugh Brady Bradshaw Esq of Phillipstown, Protestant, met H after return and he was sober. Rev W. Heulit, protestant Clergyman, swore same. Fr. Hayden PP Hospital (late of Cappawhite), Fr. Corcoran PP of Cappawhite, H.B. Bradshaw Esq, the Parson in Cappa, and Police Inspectors gave excellent characted to H.

Wednesday 30 October 1839

Manager of National Bank, Tipperary got a threatening notice "that he might prepare his coffin if he was not more kind this season"

Wednesday 4 Dec. 1839

On Saturday Last. Head Constable Lodge and at a party of Police went from Clonmel to Windgap, Co. Waterford and there arrested Thos. Casey charged with being concerned in murder of Thos Halloran near Knocklofty; £100 reward offered by the Government for apprehension of the perpetrators.

Saturday 7 Dec. 1839

The widowed mother of Denis Hayes, Schoolmaster, who was murdered near Borrisokane last month, was robbed when returning home to Loughrea, of her son's watch, which the Police had restored to her.

Ambushed by 20 masked men.

A telegram from Nenagh to-night states that while Constables, Finn, Mccarthy, and Byrne were cycling from their barrack at Rearcross to Newport Petty Sessions this morning they were fired at when they reached a place called Lackamore, a wild, bleak part of County Tipperary. Constable Byrne, who was leading, received a charge of large slugs in the shoulders and back, and fell into a ditch. His two comrades were shot in the head and killed instantly.

Constable Byrne climbed over a ditch and fired his revolver in the direction of his assailants, who appear to have fled immediately. A little later the Constable saw nearly 20 men running through the wood. He was able to ride his cycle back to Newport Station, where he reported the matter and then collapsed. It is believed that 30 shots were fired at the three men. There have been no arrests.

After a long interval of peace, Tipperary has again become the theatre of assassination, and those other crimes for which its annals have obtained so infamous a notoriety. The Nenagh papers which reached us this morning contain a fearful catalogue of outrages, including the particulars of Mr. Daniel Egan's murder, of the old stamp-manslaughter, firing at the person, into dwellings, threatening notices, etc. The following details are extracted from the Vindicator. Repeal authority. (I hope I have this right, its very hard to read. Mary).

Cloughjordan: July 2nd. One of the most cruel, cold-blooded murders that has ever disgraced humanity was perpetrated within 3 miles of this village. As Mr. Daniel Egan of Ballydonagh, a most respectable young man, aged 24 years, the unfortunate victim in this case, was proceeding on his way to Mass, to Barna, in the company of his Parents and sisters. It appears he stopped some perches behind them. The "Mass Path" led to a narrow lane with a high ditch on each side through which they had to pass. He had not gone far in the lane when a pistol was discharged from behind the ditch, and his father, on turning around when he heard the report, saw his son prostrate in the lane, a lifeless corpse. He received two large slugs, one entered his side immediately opposite his heart, and the other a few inches lower. An inquest

will be held on the body today. On examining the place where the shooting happened, it was found that the assassin had a hole bored through the top of the ditch, so large that he could take deliberate aim.. The deed was committed by one person only, he was seen running from the place after the shot was fired. The only reason that can be assigned, is that his father is a middle Landlord and bound to pay the head rent, though he had not for the last two years even so much from his tenants , and in consequence was obliged to harsh measures to recover it. It is rumoured that three men have been taken on suspicion, also a girl who was coming up at the time the deed was committed. It is said that she will identify the murderer.

On the night of Friday 28th, at 11O'Clock the house of Mr Michael Hawley, of Ballycapple, Poor Law Guardian, a most respectable farmer, was attacked by some wanton ruffians, who, after breaking his windows, fired a shot through the door. The ball passed through the kitchen, where some of his family were but a few minutes before, and lodged in the wall. Five minutes had not elapsed when Constable M'Loskey and his men, who were as usual on patrol, came running to the door, but the midnight miscreants must have heard the tramp of their feet, which enabled them, with the darkness of the night, to escape their praiseworthy vigilance. On examination the constable found a notice on the door, of which the following is a copy. !Michael Haly take warning by this admit Gordon no longer in your house for if you do I will come again and send you to hell that is wan word for it let Martin Flarty take the same warning thomas holy? let him take the same no more but by all the letters that is on this bit of paper if I come again I will settle all of you.! The person alluded to above is a teacher , a quiet inoffensive man, whom Mr. Hawley and other neighbours have kept in their houses alternately for the last 6 years during which time his conduct has been exemplary.

On the same night the house of Mr. Shoebottom, a respectable farmer , was visited by the same gang, who after firing a shot, posted a notice on his door, nearly verbatim with the above. It is but a fortnight hence since Mr. Shoebottom had his windows broken and a shot fired, when Mrs Shoebottom was but a few inches from where the ball passed.

On friday night 29th a man named Michael Rahilly received a gunshot wound and only survived a few hours afterwards. It was inflicted by a man named Richard Tobin, a caretaker, in the employ of Mr. Simon Lowe, justice of the peace. Tobin was taken into custody by the Spring-house police, to whom he had reported the occurance, alleging that an attack had been made on him by Rahilly. An inquest was held on the body by the Coroner, Captain Bradshaw, on Saturday last when a verdict of manslaughter was returned against Tobin, who has been fully committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter for the

evening assizes at Clonmel.

Special Commission for Tipperary.

The Special Commission for Tipperary has been struck for Monday the 24th inst. to be holden at Clonmel, for both ridings of the County. Subjoined is a list of the Prisoners, with the nature of their offences. They are to be transmitted from Nenagh to Clonmel for Trial. The numbers are but few in comparison to the many that are to be kept over for the ordinary assizes, but as a local paper observes, though but few, they constitute the very worse characters in the Northern Division of the County.

John Daly, Edward Roughan, William Carthy, John Ryan(Garricus)?, and Edward Connors, charged with conspiring against and attempting to murder Mr. U. Bayly.

Michael, John, and James Connolly, Richard Connolly and Mary Connolly (an old woman over 60 years of age), charged with the wilful murder of Edward Dillon of Kilmakill, near Thurles.

John Gorman, Patrick Bourke, Thomas Sadleir, John Smith, Edward Hogan, and Daniel Tierney, charged with attacking the house of Patrick Ralph, of Coolbawn.

John Mulcahy, appearing in arms at Ganmore?.

Patrick Malampy, Edward Malampy, George Hewitt, Denis Brien, Patrick Hickey, Patrick Alyward, charged at firing at Edward Malampy.

John Cleary, Thomas McGrath, and Thomas Brien, charged with robbing and attacking the dwelling of Patrick Ryan.

John Dooley and Patrick Ryan charged with robbing James Powell on the highway of 40s.

Martin Kane (who has turned approver), Michael Whelan, Timothy Hogan, and Patrick Coonan, charged with assaulting with arms and robbing the dwelling house of Michael Haskett near Borrisokane.

John Leahy, Thomas Looby, Denis Leahy, and Richard Connolly, charged with robbery of firearms out of the house of Nicholas Dunbar.

(I don't have the date of this, just the year)M.

Committed to Nenagh Goal, by John G. Jones, R.M., Philip Maher for the murder of Thomas Shanahan, process-server, near Borrisoleigh, on the 21st

Oct. 1844; also for the robbery of Quinlan and Cormack, near Annameadle: Michael Meares of Fantane. and Philip Maher for the attack on Hogan, near Bawn, when John Hogan was severely injured from a gunshot wound; Edmond Ryan, John Conway, Thomas Dwyer, and John Kennedy, of Bawn, the latter being a respectable farmers son, and the person who bought the party to Hogan's house. This gang was connected with several other persons who were engaged to go in all directions in the North Riding of Tipperary committing outrage and murder. Since these arrests several bad characters have absconded. There is most satisfactory evidence against the people arrested and the breaking up of such a gang is looked on as one of the most important events that could have occurred to this country. One of the gang has turned approver, and it is thought that the perpetrators of all the outrages will be shortly brought to justice.

The Nenagh Guardian of the 20th November 1876

Assault near Thurles.

A Respectable farmer named Lowry, from near Drombane, farming over 200 acres of land, has been so severely beaten that his life is in imminent danger. He has refused to give information of the persons who assaulted him. Mr. Denis O'Brein, J.P., and the Sub-Inspector, Mr. McArdle, were at his residence on Friday, but he refused to make any deposition. His head is seriously fractured.

The Nenagh Guardian which has reached us today announces that the disturbed districts of the northern part of the County are now nightly patrolled by the 17th Lancers, accompanied by a party of the constabulary, whilst the neighbourhoods of Puccawn, Toomevara, and the Silver Mines, are occupied by detachments of the 20th Regiment. The same journal publishes a long list of additional Rockite notices, two attempts to murder, in one of which a father and son were dragged out of bed and beaten in a cruel and unmerciful manner with sticks and fire arms. A Coroners inquest has been held on the bodies of the two men named Gleeson and Tierney, the account of whose murders have already appeared in The Times. It appears that the unhappy men have had a dispute with the three persons named. Needham, relative to an encroachment on some grass land, words led to blows, and that finally Gleeson and Tierney were knocked down by stones by the Needhams, and only survived 5 to 6 hours afterwards. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The assassins have for the present eluded the hands of justice. The deceased were both comfortable farmers holding from 35 to 40 acres of land. One of the murderers was a brother-in-law of Tierney. Government has offered a reward of 100s for the discovery of the murderers of Hayes one of the late

victims to the conspiracy.

To the editor of the times.

Sir, As at the present moment, the Property Defence Association of Ireland is before the public, it may not be out of place to mention what they have done in my individual case. I am a landlord, resident since I inherited now over 40 years, and hold in my own hands 1,500 acres of land. On the 5th of November last, notices were posted up warning my farm labourers to cease working for me the following day. This order 29 out of 35 obeyed. I was at the time engaged in saving my root crops, and not prepared in other ways for the winter storms. I kept the stock fed during the following week with my reduced staff, thinking that the others might see the error of their ways and return, as most of them lived in my cottages rent free, and possessed other advantages.

On the 11th of November I applied to the Association for assistance in men and on the 14th of that month, 10 men and an overlooker reached me. With their help, I have saved my root crops, thatched my corn stacks, shod my horses, and repaired wilfully broken fences, and am in a fair way to weather the rest of the winter. I pay the Association large wages for the use of the men, but in my own district I might have offered 10s. a day and not got men. Almost everything has to come from Dublin, 80 miles away, and I cannot dispose of the produce of my farm locally. Without the help of the Association I should probably have lost most of my root crops and some of the stock through want of attention. And not only have I been benefited by the action of the Association, but other residents whose labourers were wavering in their allegiance have had their hands strengthened by the misfortunes under which my late labourers are suffering, being out of their homes, and only allowed a small pittance by the Ladies Land League. Any of your readers who are doubtful of the usefulness, non sectarian, and non political character of the Property Defence association, can obtain from me, further information.

I am, Sir,

Faithfully Yours.

John Trant.

Dovea, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

John Trant lived in Dovea, in the Parish of Drom and Inch.

Notice issued after suppression of the Land League advising tenants to start a rent strike.

This is one of a number of notices on the theme of No Rent issued at various times after the suppression of the Land League. The work of the League was

continued for a time by the Ladies Irish National Land League. Patrick Egan escaped arrest as he was then working from Paris. The no rent campaign was largely a failure. The Clergy condemned it and the tenants for the most part were satisfied in the short-term with the provisions of the 1881 Land Act for having rents fixed by the land Courts. This is undated but would be after 20th Oct. 1881.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The Government of England has declared war against the Irish People. The organisation that has protected them against the ravages of Landlordism has been declared "unlawful and Criminal". A reign of terror has commenced. Meet the action of the English Government with a determined passive resistance. The No Rent banner has been raised, and it remains with the people now to prove themselves dastards or men.

PAY NO RENT. AVOID THE LAND COURT.

Such is the program now before the country. Adopt it, and it will lead you to free land and happy homes. Reject it, and slavery and degradation will be your portion.

PAY NO RENT.

The person who does should be visited with the severest sentence of social ostracism.

AVOID THE LAND COURT.

Cast out the person who enters it as a renegade to his country and to the cause of his fellow men.

HOLD THE HARVEST.

Is the watchword, To do that effectually you should, as far as possible, turn it into money. Sell your stock when such a course will not entail a loss. Make a friendly arrangement with your creditors about your interests in your farms. A short and sharp struggle now, and the vilest oppression that ever afflicted humanity will be wiped away.

NO RENT.

Your brethern in America have risen to the Crisis and are ready to supply you with unlimited funds, provided you maintain your attitude of passive resistance and PAY NO RENT.

NO RENT.

"The tenants of Ireland have still one tremendous move in their power and that is quietly stay at home and pay no rent. I believe that, if they unitedly adopted a policy of passive resistance, which I do not see how it would be possible for the landlords to combat, it would lead to one of the greatest revolutions that Ireland has never known." Nassau William, Senior Professor Political Economy, University of Oxford.

"I do not suggest an impossible hypothesis to your majesty when I state the possibility (I might state it more strongly) of the tenantry of the country refusing to pay tithes or rent. The Clergy and the landlords might have recourse to the law, but how is the law to be enforced?. How can they distrain for rent and tithes upon millions of tenants" The Duke of Wellington to the King.

"The land, therefore, of any country is the common property of the people of that country, because its real owner, the Creator who made it has transferred it as a voluntry gift to them". Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath.

PAY NO RENT.

By Order.

Patrick Egan,-Treasurer.

Last night between 10 and 11 O'Clock, a number of men attacked the Roskeen Police Barrack in the Thurles district of County Tipperary. It was very dark at the time, and they were able to approach the Barrack, which is built on an eminence, unobserved. There are 14 men in the station, and the majority of them were in bed when shots were fired at the window. The Police returned the fire and send up rockets, which were seen in Thurles, and a large party of policemen was dispatched in motor-lorries. They arrived while the attack was in progress, but , owing to the darkness, were unable to see the raiders. Just as the lorries pulled up a volley was fired at them, and one of the drivers was wounded in the hand. The Policemen jumped from the lorries and fired in the direction from which the shots had come, and the raiders fled. No one in the barrack was injured. A little later a party of soldiers arived from Thurles, and with the policemen patrolled the district for some hours.

FIRED ON AFTER LEAVING CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dublin March 17th.

Another Policeman has been murdered in Tipperary, A comrade was wounded at the same time. The shooting took place at 7'30 yesterday evening in the village square of Toomevara, which is stated to have been filled with

people. They were returning from a service in the Roman Catholic Church. Constables Rock and Healy, of the local police force, were amongst the worshippers, and were on their way to their barracks when they were shot. They were unarmed. Just as they reached the square, some persons who were behind them opened fire with revolvers. Constable Rock fell on the pathway fatally wounded, and Constable Healy staggered away with a bullet wound in his body. Rock appealed to his assailants to show him mercy and they replied by firing three more shots at him, all of which took effect. The murderers then disappeared into the crowd. Dr. Powell of Nenagh was summoned to the wounded constables. Rock had been shot in four places and died a few hours after. Healy's wound is not believed to be serious. A civilian named Treacy who was passing when the shooting started was wounded in the leg by a bullet.

Today soldiers and policemen from Nenagh searched the district, but have made no arrests.

On Wednesday night, two shots were fired into the nursery windows of the Abbey, Fethard, the residence of W.H. Latham Esq., a gentleman of inoffensive manners, and who liberally bestowed, a short time ago, the Abbey of Fethard to the Augustinian Friars for a chapel. We trust the perpetrators of this outrage will be discovered".

At the fair of Borrisoleigh on Saturday when business was just commencing, two desperate factions named the "Rossultys" or "Black Hens", and the "Stapletons" or "Magpies" having met by appointment, rushed upon each other with fury. Business was at once suspended and the people quitted the town with their stock, and happy was he who escaped without the tap from the shillelagh of the "Black Hens" or "Magpies." After a desperate fight, the "Black Hens" gave way and fled in disorder to the hills, pursued by the victorious "Magpies", who in turn were pursued by the Thurles police that had just arrived.

On Sunday 31st August 1828. a vast number of persons amounting to upwards of 5,000, some on horseback, others on foot, came into Borrisoleigh and assembled on the Fair Green, when the leaders, Patrick Ryan, or "Paddy Fotherig" and Thomas Kelly, came forward and embraced each other, walked round the Fair Green arm in arm followed by their respective parties and all declared they were resolved to live in future in peace and concord with each other. The Fair Green for some years had been the scene of much rioting and bloody encounters.

On Wednesday and Thursday last, the Rev Dr. Butler, Thurles visited the

parishes of Holycross & Moycarkey and convened the parishioners for the purpose of exhorting them against joining in the unhappy rising of the White Boys, or taking the Oaths administered by them. Those of the parishes, who met on the occasion, pledged themselves to each other to exert their endeavours for carrying his laudable admonition into execution. The Whiteboys in defiance, fixed same day for swearing in the parishioners. Mr John Mannion of Shanbally with those loyal to AB. proceeded to White Boys rendezvous at 5 a.m. and sought to persuade the 1000 or more gathered there to refuse the Oath, but White Boys carried on swearing in of members, and ordered Mannin and his companions to swear also. They refused. "They fired on him and threw several stones at him and the people with him immediately surrounded and disarmed them....".

Proclamation by the Chief Secretary that the Land League is an unlawful and Criminal association, 20th October 1881.

The Land Act of August 1881 seemed to go a long way towards meeting tenants demands on fair rent, free sale and fixity of tenure and Gladstone expected that as a result agitation and outrage would peter out. However the Land league had reservations about the long term advantages of the Act, particularly the provisions for the fixing of rents by the Land Courts and decided to see how it worked in practice before adopting a definite stand. In the meantime the agitation and associated intimidation and violence continued. The Government decided that the attitude of the Land League would make the Act unworkable and decided to imprison the leaders to give it a better chance to prove its worth. Parnell was arrested on 13th October and the other leaders in the days following. The league responded with a No Rent manifesto on the 18th October and the Government then suppressed the League by proclamation on the 20th. October.

This type of Proclamation was normally posted in public places and also published in the press.

**THE PROCLAMATION.
BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND
COWPER.**

Whereas an Association styling itself "The Irish National Land League" has existed for some time past, assuming to interfere with the Queen's subjects in the free exercise of their lawful rights, and especially to control the relations of Landlords and Tenants in Ireland:

And whereas the designs of the said Association have been sought to be effected by an organized system of intimidation, attempting to obstruct the

service of Process and execution of the Queens's Writ's, and seeking to deter the Queen's subjects from fulfilling their contracts and following their lawful callings and occupations.:

And whereas the said Association has now avowed its purpose to be to prevent the payment of all rent, and to effect the subversion of the Law as administered in the Queen's name in Ireland:

NOW WE hereby warn all persons that the said association styling itself "The Irish National Land League" or by whatsoever other name it may be called or known, is an unlawful and criminal Association: and that all meetings and assemblies to carry out or promote its designs or purposes are alike, unlawful and criminal, and will be prevented, and, if necessary, dispersed by force.

AND WE, do hereby warn all subjects of her Majesty the Queen , who may have become connected with the said Association, to disconnect themselves therefrom, and abstain from giving further countenance thereto.

AND WE do hereby make known that all the powers and resources at Our command will be employed to protect the Queens subjects in Ireland, in the free exercise of their lawful rights, and the peaceful pursuit of their lawful callings and occupations; to enforce the fulfilment of all lawful obligations, and to save the process of the Law and the execution of the Queens writs from hindrance or obstruction.

AND WE do hereby call on all loyal and well-affected subjects of the Queen to aid us in upholding and maintaining the authority of the Law, and the Supremacy of the Queen in this Her Realm of Ireland.

Dated at Dublin Castle. this Twentieth day of October, 1881.

By his Excellency's Command.

W.E.FORSTER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dublin. Printed by Frederick Pilkington, 87-89 Abbey Street, Dublin. Printer to the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

Copy of a letter send to the editor of the Times from Charles E. Boycott.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,-The following details may be interesting to your readers as exemplifying the power of the land League. On the 22nd of September a process-server, escorted by a police force of 17 men, retreated on my house for protection, followed by a howling mob of people, who yelled and hooted at the members of my family. On the ensuing day, Sept. 23rd, the people

collected in crowds upon my farm, and some hundred or so came up to my house, and ordered off, under threats of ulterior consequences, all of my farm labourers, workmen, and stablemen, commanding them to never work for me again. My Herd has been also frightened by them in giving up his employment, though he has refused to give up the house he holds from me as part of his emolument. Another herd on an off farm has also been compelled to resign his situation. My Blacksmith has received a letter threatening him with murder if he does any more work for me, and my laundress has also been ordered to give up my washing. A little boy, 12 years of age, who carried my post-bag to and from the neighbouring town of Ballinrobe, was struck and threatened on Sept. 27th, and ordered to desist from his work, since which time I have send my little nephew for my letters, and even he, on the 2nd. October, was stopped on the road, and threatened if he continued to act as my messenger. The Shopkeepers have been ordered to stop all supplies to my house, and I have just received a message from the postmistress to say that the telegraph messenger was stopped and threatened on the road when bringing out a message to me, and that she does not think it safe to send any more telegrams which may come for me in the future for fear they should be abstracted and the messenger injured. My farm is public property; the people wander over it with impunity. My crops are trampled on, carried away in quantities, and destroyed wholesale. The locks on my gate are smashed, the gates thrown open, the walls thrown down, and the stock driven out on the roads. I can get no workman to do anything, and my ruin is openly avowed as the object of the Land League, unless I throw up everything, and leave the Country. I say nothing about the danger to my own life, which is apparent to anybody that knows the country.

Charles. E. Boycott.
Lough Mask-house,
Ballinrobe.
Co. Mayo.
Oct. 14th 1880.

(Captain Boycott was resident agent for Lord Erne and was engaged in farming part of the estate at Lough Mask. On the 28th of November he and his family left to go to England.)

The Orkney Property In Tipperary.

The speech delivered by Captain Fitzmaurice in the debate on the third reading of the Irish Poor Law Bill, and the statements therein made with respect to the Earl of Orkney's property in Tipperary, have drawn forth a very remarkable counterstatement in the form of a letter addressed to the gallant member, by Mr. Trant of Dovea, a gentleman who has recently filled the office of high-sheriff of the county in which the estates in question are situate. The letter is subjoined; and it will, perhaps, be admitted that

the revelations here made are not the least curious that have been brought to light by the extraordinary circumstances of the times.

Dovea, Thurles, April 21st. 1847.

"Sir,-Having seen in the Dublin Evening Mail of the 19th inst, the report of a speech made by you, on the 15th inst, in the House of Commons, I think it but right to give you some more accurate information than you seem to be in possession of as to the state of your brother's (The Earl of Orkney) property in this neighbourhood. In that speech if correctly reported, you say-'At the very moment the attack was made , his (Captain Fitzmaurice) brother (Earl of Orkney) though not in Ireland, had instructed his agents to draw for any reasonable amount of funds the meet the emergency which existed; means were afforded to two tenants to sow their land, and by the course pursued, not a single labourer on his brother's property had applied for employment under the officers of the Board of Works.'. In the above speech you allege three distinct facts-

1. That the agent was instructed to draw for any reasonable amount of funds to meet the emergency that existed.
2. Means were afforded to two tenants to sow their lands.
3. That by the course pursued not a single labourer on your brother's property had applied for employment under the officers of the Board of Works.

"In the first place; I can show you that your primary assertion, though strong, and perhaps sufficient to satisfy an indifferent listener, is inconsistent with the fact that the poor relief committee of the electoral division of Inch, in the County of Tipperary, in which body I have the honour to be a member , and where your noble relative has very considerable property, have for the last two seasons of distress and destitution made several pressing applications to the Earl of Orkney for a subscription or donation in aid of the fund, through his agent, Mr. Galway (who, I believe, resides somewhere in the County of Limerick, about 30 Irish Miles from the property over which he is agent) and always received a decided refusal up to last month, when we were forwarded the munificent donation of 10s., but which we should value at its utmost worth, as I do not think that any other poor relief committee in whose district he has property has been so successful. You then state, that means were afforded to two tenants to sow their lands. I have frequently heard that John Bull was easily gulled; but that the advocate of the possessor of a rent roll of about 5000s per annum in this country should camely state, as a proof of the very considerable assistance afforded during these times, that means were afforded to two tenants to sow their lands, is, on the scene of the actual want and misery, almost incredible, and, in truth, brings discredit on the Imperial Parliament, and is an argument-one of no light weight -to show the incapability of the English Parliament's being a judge of Irish affairs. No Irish resident of any class of Society but would smile, were not the

inclination to merriment banished from their minds by the daily sight of gaunt famine , now not striding through the land, but a recognized inhabitant".

With reference to your third statement 'That not a single labourer on your brother's property had applied for employment under the officers of the Board of Works. ". I can inform you that upwards of 20 families on the estate of the Earl of Orkney, immediately adjoining mine, are, and have been, constantly employed on the public works for the last year; notwithstanding which several of those must have perished if it had not been for the gratuitous relief, as well as the additional employment, given to them by me. Should these facts appear to you to be exaggerated or unfounded, or should my not being personally acquainted with you induce you to give less credence to them than you otherwise would. I can furnish you with extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the Poor relief Committee, and with a list of names of all the persons on the Earl of Orkneys estate employed on the Public Works. I can also refer you for the truth and accuracy of my statement to Mr. John Gore Jones, resident magistrate, Thurles: The Rev. R. Carey, Protestant clergyman, The Rev. Mr. Mullany, Parish Priest: or any resident landlord in the North Riding of Tipperary.

I have the honour to be. Sir,

Your obedient servant.

John Trant.

Chairman, Inch Poor Relief Committee.

In the National Library I (Mary) came across part of a document and letter dated May. 1846. This letter regarding subscriptions for the famine relief was written by Richard Carey and Thomas Mullaney, protestant clergyman and Parish Priest of Inch. It was addressed to Thomas Laffan Kelly who was agent for a number of Tipperary Landlords.

Drom.

Borrisoleigh

May 1846.

Sir,

In compliance with your request, we forward on the other side a list of the local subscribers to the relief fund of the Parish of Inch. Co. Tipperary. We beg also to state the money is being and will be expended on the purchase of food for which labour and half price cost are required in most cases. Some portion is given gratis to those unable to work.

List of Local Subscribers.

John Trant Esq. High Sheriff. £40.

George Ryan, Inch House. £40

Francis O'Brien Esq. £10

Mr. O'Meara Esq. £10

Rev. Thos. Mullaney £12

Rev. Richard Carey £5.

Mr. Ed. Callinan, Dovea (Richard Callanan's family) £5.

Mr. Ed. Long. (My Family) £4.

The list concludes Ten to twelve farmers have paid 1 to 2 pounds.

So it seems that Trant was telling the truth, that the biggest landowner (Earl of Orkney) in the Parish of Inch, up to 1846 hadn't given a penny to the famine relief.

Startling news of a widespread series of outrages, resulting in the deaths of seven servants of the crown and the wounding of 12 others reached Dublin this morning. they seem to suggest a pre-arranged attack on members of the RIC throughout the Country. Official Reports received up to this afternoon show that between last night and 12 O'Clock today attempts were made on the lives of 52 policemen. The following are the particulars of the Outrages reported.

Donegal; At Killybegs, a police patrol consisting of a sergeant and three men were ambushed by a large party of armed men. One constable was wounded. The Police returned fire and the attackers fled.

Longford; District Inspector Killegher was shot dead in Tiernan's hotel in Granard.

King's County;Sergeant Henry Cronin, RIC Tullamore was fired on when proceeding from his home to the Barrack and died in King's County Infirmary.

Co. Tyrone. At Dungannon a police patrol was fired at by a party of men in ambush and a constable was wounded.

Co. Tipperary. At the village of Ballyduff a police patrol was fired on, one constable was killed and another wounded.

At Killenaule an attempt was made to shoot an army officer, who escaped injury. He returned the fire, and one of his assailants is believed to be killed. A Military Sergeant was wounded.

County Kerry.

At Killorgan, Constables Caseley and Evans were shot dead.

County Kilkenny; Two constables were fired on but escaped.

I can't read the date on this.

M.

A Murderer Arrested.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Brown, an officer in the Irish Police Force, arrived in Cardiff, having in his custody two Irishmen, named Terence Curboy, and Michael Banan, who had contrived to escape from Ireland to this country after committing very serious offences against the law. Curboy, who appeared a young man about 20 years of age, is charged with having barbarously murdered a man named Gleeson at Toomavara, in the County of Tipperary, by shooting him with a blunderbuss, and then, when his victim lay struggling in agony, terminating his existence by hitting him on the head with the butt end of the piece. This atrocious outrage was, it is said committed without the slightest reasonable provocation. The prisoner was taken at the Drim colliery, in this Country, by Mr. Brown, after a protracted and arduous search, which he continued under great difficulties with unbated ardour and determination. He left Tipperary in order to trace the prisoner, (if possible) and after making minute enquiries throught the several iron and coal works of Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire, he succeeded in capturing the suspected murderer, as above stated. In the course of his search he accidentally fell in with Michael Banan, who escaped from justice, after being involved in some Whiteboy transactions, about two or three years ago, his comrade in that outrage having been transported. The Prisoners were lodged in the county goal on wednesday night , and left by steamer on Thursday morning for Bristol, whence they proceeded to Ireland by one of the Irish Packets. Curboy seemed to feel acutely the position he was placed in.

West Tipperary.

Hard Weather. Snow and frost have slowed up traffic. Some roads on the Slieve Felims are dangerous to motor traffic. Some Pedestrians have taken nasty spills on the icy surfaces-one lady dislocating her arm. Road work had to be abandoned here for some days.

Deaths-The death of Mr. William Breen, Ballinahow, late of Rossacrowe, Anacarty, is much regretted. He won many prizes at sports meetings in the three jumps and standing jump events in which he was capable of very good performances over 50 years ago.

The death of Mrs.D. Lonergan, Limerick Street, Cappawhite is much regretted. She was mother of Mr.P.J.Lonergan, postman on the Cross Ayle-Glasdrum route.

Ballingarry

The death of Mr. Joseph Manning, Kyle, occured on Sunday.

The death of Mr. John Sheehan, The Commons, occured at Cashel Hospital on Monday.

Another death is that of Edmond Britton, Coalbrook, which also took place at Cashel Hospital on Monday.

Thurles.

There is a fairly extensive scheme of road and footpath improvements at

present under way in the town. An excellent job has been done on Thomond Road, portion of which has been resurfaced, and work has started on the improvement of the footpaths, which were badly in need of repair.

Doctors Write and Judges Differ.

"I can never read medical certificates but this one is particularly indecipherable" said Justice Gleeson at the District Court, when handed a medical certificate by the defence in a school non-attendance case. It was stated by the mother that the child (who was absent 19 days out of 30), was suffering from Chicken Pock and a sty on her eye, being "in a very bad state". The Justice, looking at the cert., remarked amidst laughter, "It looks like bronchitis to me." He adjourned the case to the next court to see would there be any improvement in the child's attendance in the meantime.

Warning-There were quite a few non-attendance cases for hearing, and some pathetic stories were told in defence. One woman with a family of ten and in delicate health, said she kept the child at home "as she was a great help to her", in looking after the other children.

In another case where a school girl had been absent a long time, and there was a large family, it was stated that the mother was also delicate and the father unemployed. The justice fined the father 7/6 and issued a warning that in future he might make a committal order in these cases if the absentees did not show an improvement in their attendance. One child was absent 30 days out of 47 and another 21 out of 43.

Elocution.

Mr Dennis Franks, Professor of Elocution who is at present travelling through County Tipperary, giving recitals in schools and colleges, visited the Ursuline Convent this week. He was particularly impressed by the elocution of three students of the Convent, Misses Mary Fitzgerald, Mary Walsh and Anne Lonergan.

1815. March 15. Clonmel Herald. Daniel Trihy of Fishmoyne gives notice that he has surrendered himself for trial at ensuing assizes, being charged, on suspicion, with the murder of Timothy Gleeson of Fishmoyne.

1830. Jan 29. Clonmel Herald.

Two Lonergans, Dwyer, Hennessy and Fox were executed in the Glen of Aherlow.

Thos. McIncrow, Wm. McIncrow, John Dunne and Francis Dwyer committed to jail for aiding James McIncrow in carrying away Eleanor Heany of Brittas,

near Cashel, on Jan 6th last.

Tipperary free Press, March 13th 1833.

TITHE SUFFERERS FUND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANTI-GAGGING MEETING.

On Sunday last there was a very numerous meeting of the men of Gortnahoe, and Glangool, over which presided that excellent clergyman and sterling Patriot the Rev. Mr. Meighan. P.P. The spirited resolutions, unanimously adopted, will be found in our advertising columns. On the Sunday previous the Parishioners of Whitechurch and Tubrid assembled and have also placed upon record "a strong unvarnished protest" against the unhallowed measures of the Whigs.

IN CHANCERY.

Ellen Scully and Mary Joyce Codd Plaintiffs.

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

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

Dated the 9th day of March. 1833

J.S.Townsend.

John Grene, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

Chambers, 23 Capel Street. Dublin.

A COVERED CARRIAGE.

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

ALSO

A PAIR OF HORSES.

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

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

CROWN COURT.

The Hon. Justice Torrens took his seat on the bench this morning within five minutes to 10 O'Clock. the court was called for three quarters of an hour, in hearing and disposing of burning petitions; after which the Grand Panel for the County was called over by Mr. Carmichael, and the following Petit Jury was sworn:-

Richard Charles Blackmore

John Barnes.

Robert Keating.

Nicholas Maher.

William Lonergan.

Francis Greene.

Daniel Joseph Murphy.

James Prendergast.

John Luther.

John Minikin.

George Everard.

James Keating.

Margaret Hare, a square bodied, bluff faced young woman, was placed at the bar, for stealing a pair of shoes and a cloak, the property of Patrick?

Collins, who resided within 5 miles of Nenagh.

Peter? Collins, a meagre looking man, sworn-.

The court frequently remonstrated with witness , on the necessity of speaking out, and direct him that it was his intention not to allow expenses to those who would not address themselves in audible language to the Jury and the Court. This, I find said Judge Torrens has been introduced by Baron Gurney. The witness who pleaded deafness was, with difficulty informed of what the learned Judge said. He, at length said, that he lived in a Parish 5

miles from Nenagh, was robbed of a pair of shoes and a cloak at night, when asleep, has every reason to know who took them;- (Here he identified the prisoner), she came into his house at night, and first opened the door herself; followed her to the County Clare-(Laughter)-where he found her as well as his shoes and cloak; when he went to the house to look for her, she went under the bed to hide, knew her to be before that about the neighbourhood, did not think she had any way of living; when he took her in the house, he brought her to the police, she then acknowledged to have taken the cloak. Witness was Cross examined by the Court, but nothing in contradiction to his direct evidence elicited. He did not get the cloak or shoes for 8? days after they had been stolen.

Court; Well Prisoner have you any questions to ask witness.

Prisoner-O my Lord, the varmint, ask him plase your worship, did he not lend it to me, Your Lord.

Court; Well witness, you hear what the prisoner says-she says you lent her the coat.

Witness-Wisha faith I never did, your Honours Glory.

Prisoner-O;my Lord, its all a conspiracy against me-he only wants you8 darlent Honour the transportation money, my Lord.

Bridget Collins Sworn:

Court-Did you ever lend your cloak to the prisoner?

Witness-Never my Lord.

Prisoner-Within be my cowkins? (or sowkins), she did my Lord.

Clerk of the Court-Would you wish to ask any questions of the witness-prisoner?

Prisoner-No questions plase your worship nly she lint me the cloak, My Lord.

Bridget Collins gave prisoner entertainment for two days, never saw her working or otherwise employed, took her in for those days through charity.

Mr. Keating (Juror)-Witness had you had any acquaintance with the prisoner previously to this.

Witness-No your honour.

A Policeman came forward and proved to the capture of the female heroine, who appeared all the time quite fraught with virtuous indignation.

Guilty.

The learned Judge said; Prisoner, you appear to be an idle and very disorderly person, you have robbed your neighbour who gave you hospitality-You are to be transported for 7 years.

NEXT CASE.

John Keeffe, a youth appearantly about 15 years of age was presented by the Grand Jury as a vagrant. Policeman Morgan, swore that he had no means of living, but the produce of his robberies-he had been charged with robbery 12 times before in the town of Nenagh, was tried once and found guilty, the sums were so trifling, that those from whom he stole them, did not think it worth while prosecuting him therefor.

Guilty-To be transported at the end of three months, if no character be procured for him.

NEXT CASE.

Nicholas Dalton was placed at the bar for the robbery of Thomas Slattery. Thomas Slattery sworn-Remembers the 22nd of December last, he had, on that day, £18 in notes, and 9s in silver, in his pocket, was in the house of one Cahill, at Kilsheelan, where he went into with the prisoner, whom he and his brother met when returning from the fair in Carrick, lying on the road in a helpless state, as he (prisoner) alledged from weak fits into which he was subjected to lapse. They went to bed together at night and in the morning he found that the waistcoat which he had on him during the night was opened and the money taken out of it.; after giving information, it was discovered that the prisoner on being searched, had a peculiar sixpence which the witness had in his possession for 18 months before.

Guilty-To be transported for 7 years.

NEXT CASE.

Patrick Fox and Michael Fox were placed at the bar for a grievous assault on Owen Ryan.

Owen Ryan, sworn, examined by Mr. Scott, knowas Patrick and Michael Fox, they are neighbours of his, remebers last Jan., was coming from Limerick on ed. night with 2 loads of wheat, Fox met him on the road, and pulled the cape of his riding coat over his head, it was night at this time, around 11 O'Clock, was sure and certain Fox was there, knows him well, had a dispute with him bout 3 years ago. Michael Fox was the one who first came up to him, and he threw Fox on his knees. Foxes brother then struck him with a sharp instrument, on the back of the head, the blow did not knock him down, nor did he care much about it only he felt it a little uneasy. The Foxes then and two others fell upon him, they all beat and bruised him, and took the pennyworth of tobacco out of his pocket, and two pence in change. When they had beaten him severely, they threw him aside on the road, and leaving him apparently lifeless, they said"There is one of the number". (Here the witness presented his head to the court which was actually rigid with furrows). Knew the Foxes well so as could not be mistaken in them, does not know who the other men were, who were with them..

Cross examined by Mr. Hatchell-The night was dark, but he knew the Foxes well, was not tipsy returning from Limerick; Left Limerick about 4 O'Clock, and was not drunk, on his oath. Here the learned counsel went into a very long and able cross-examination, but did not shake the direct evidence of the witness in the least, who appeared althro' to be most good humouredly and well minded.

Policeman Smith arrested the Foxes about two hours after the affray occured and found the blood of Michael Fox flowing from his knees, and his trousers dirty and coat. Fox said to Ryan2You know Owen Ryan that neither you, nor

your father, nor your brother was man enough for us.

Here the prosecution ceased.

FOR DEFENCE.

Thomas Walsh, examined by Mr. Hatchell, sworn,-Knows that the Foxes had nothing to do in the matter. Went to Limerick to see a friend, on coming home went into Foxes, they were both in bed; they were all awake in the house that night as the Foxes had an unhealthy sister, who when she'd catch cold would throw up blood, when he was leaving the house to go home, and as he had his hand on the latch of the door, he heard the cries of Owen Ryan, "Bloodily" calling out not to murder him, Ryan said he was a son of Darby Ryan, Ryan was a neighbour of his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, You are a neighbour of Owen Ryans and you would not go to save him, was afraid of being beat himself, and the night was so dark, is a friend of Fox, a near friend, is not a friend of Ryans, is a neighbour though he believes, a second or first cousin of Fox.

The judge having summed up the evidence, the jury immediately returning a verdict of guilty.

Both of them transported for 7 years.

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.

Crown Court-Monday.

The Hon. Justice Torrens took his seat on the bench this morning at 9'55.

The Grand Panel for the County having been called over by Mr. Carmichael, the following Petit Jury were sworn.

John Doherty, John Wilson, Alexander Carew, Hugh Llyod, Charles Minchin, Nich. Magher, Robert Jones, Thomas Heffernan, D.J.Murphy, John Minnikin, Alex Bass and Bail Byrne.

Richard Dunn, Edmond Walsh, and Thomas Dillon were placed at the bar, charged with the murder of Patrick Doheny on the 15th of last August at Urlingford.

Michael Doheny sworn, examined by Mr. Scott.K.C.

Well, Doheny, was deceased any relation of yours?. Within as to the matter of that, Sir, as far as I can say, he was my son by all accounts. (Loud Laughter). Remembers the fair day in Urlingford, his son Patrick was in company with him on that day, Knows Neal's Public House, went into it with his son a little before nightfall, when they went in there was company there, among them was one Jack Langford, and William Ahearne: After they had sat down the prisoners drank to the health of Bodin who was an enemy of his son's; the son then drank a toast to a person's health who was inimical to them; there was a quarrel on a former occasion between those persons-about four years since; he was going out when he heard words running high between his son and the other party; Was asked, as he was going out, would he not

drink his beer. Bodin went into the next Public House and called out a party therefrom; his son was then struck by the party very severely; he got blows on the side of the head, and died a few days afterwards. Was attended by Dr. Greene of Urlingford and afterwards by Dr. Doyle of Killenaule. Mr. Hatchell cross examined the witness but nothing material was elicited.

Judith Doheny was the mother of the deceased, and proved the identity of the prisoners.

James Doyle, B. Kelly, and Patrick Byrne were then called on for for the defence to prove an alibi. The jury retired for about a quarter of an hour and brought in a verdict; Guilty of manslaughter.

His Lordship then said; Richard Dunn, Edmond Walsh, and Thomas Dillon, you have been found severally guilty of the crime of manslaughter, and I am convinced that your deed might well warrant conviction for all the guilt of murder; but the jury with that charitableness characteristic of them, have taken a merciful view of your case, and by their verdict have pronounced you guilty of the milder offence of manslaughter. I have not the slightest doubt on my mind of the guilt of each and every one of you, and altho' a case was attempted to be made out for one of you in particular, by the evidence of the alibi witness, I have before me, in addition to the evidence of the prosecutors, the testimony of an individual which the crown did not bring forward to prove against you-this testimony is conclusive against you and must be satisfactory to the jury. I therefore look on your case as a most aggravated one, and falling little short of the capital offence of murder-for which reason I shall order you and each of you to be transported for the rest of your natural lives.

The Prisoners were then withdrawn from the bar.

While the jury were in the room adjudging the above case, (Mansalughter of Doheny), the following Petit jury were sworn.

Anthony Lamphier,
George Smithwick,
Oliver Mills,
Clement Carroll,
Daniel Byrne,
James Kelly,
Robert O'Donnell,
John Toppin,
Robert Collins,
Patrick Walsh,
John Fitzpatrick,
Thomas Faulkner.

Thomas Hackett, William Maher and Thomas McGrath were placed at the bar, charged with having assaulted the habitation of William Tyne, and with

ordering him to quit his employment. William Tyne remembers the night his house was attacked; those who attacked it; "took the three cows out of it"; was in the service of Mr. Llyod, of Rathoof as caretaker of his place, had been in his service 5 months previously; Thomas Meagher held that situation before him; Thomas Meagher is William Meaghers father; it was by night they came to attack his house, the door was first broken open and two men who came in found spades in his house with which they cut down his house. knew the three men on his oath, tho' there were others there whom he did not know; the two men who took down the spades were Thomas Hackett and William McGrath, knew them three years before that period; saw Meagher aferwards; they wanted him to swear to give up his employment; but he would not do so; said the reason they came to him was; that he was a bad member and that he should quit; they wanted him to kneel down; but he refused; they did not beat him; but said he would be out of that place in six days.

Mr. Hatchell cross-examined the witness.

A few Policeman were brought forward who arrested the prisoners.

Pierce Llyod Esq. gave Maher and McGrath an excellent character, knew them from their boyhood, they were in his occupation also.

Captain Jacob also gave them an excellent character.

Mr Basil Bryan knew Hackett for several years and he had ever bore a good character.

Mr. Charles Minchin proved the same for Hackett.

The jury after consultation of 20 minutes returned a verdict of guilty.

After the trial of Thomas Hackett, William Maher, and Thomas McGrath, the former jury were recalled, and Roger Feely was placed at the bar for the abduction of Mary Lanigan.

Mary Lanigan, an innocent looking country girl, about 18 years of age, was examined by Mr. Scott.K.C. remembers the 8th of last Feb in the evening; remembers being carried away; had not gone to rest previous to that, it was yet early in the evening, perhaps not more than 4 O'Clock, her brothers, mother and sisters were together with her in the house; her father is dead, the house was shut at the time; and a rap came to the door, and some persons called out for their servant boy whose name was Dan Maher; a number of persons then came into the house when the door was opened, but she could not tell how many there were; they spoke to her not to stir; one of them ran towards her to catch her, but she ran to the crane, and held firmly to it for a while, she was at length dragged from it; she was then taken from the house; was taken away against her consent; they took her to no house; they took her near to one which belonged to an aunt of Roger Feely; after they had taken her so far they put her behind a horse which Roger Feely rode; she knew Roger Feely before that time; they had not gone far when the Police came up.

Mr. Scott-Did Feely say anything to you?-He did, he said he wanted to marry me.

Mr. Scott-Had you been courting him before that time.

Witness-Indeed I had not Sir.

Mr. Scott-Upon your oath was it against your will that you were taken off that evening.

Witness-Oh, then in troth, it was, Sir.

Mr. Scott-How far did they take you on horse-back.

Witness-We went a quarter of a mile, Sir.

Mr. Scott-Would you know Feely if you saw him, turn around and try can you see him in the court.

(The next bit is hard to read, it looks like) The rod was placed on the prisoners head and someone in the gallery was heard to give a loud shriek.

Mr. Scott-How far does the prisoner live from you.

Witness-He live about four fields away,

Mr. Scott-Did you know who brought the horse to you.

Witness-No. Sir. I did not.

Scott-Was there a saddle on the horse at the time.

Wit. I cannot tell, Sir.

Scott-but there was no pillion.

Wit.-No there was not Sir.

Mr Hatchell cross-examined the witness.

Mr.. H. Well Mary, how far from your house did they take you.

Wit. Not far, Sir.

Mr.H. There were men about you?

Wit. There were.

Mr.H. It was strange that you called no one to assist you.

Wit. I did not say anything, Sir.

Mr.H. Did you not beckon to the prisoner there now.?

Wit. No, Sir.

Mr.H. Did you not shake hands with him when you and the party came up to him.?

Wit. I did not, Sir.

Mr. H. Did you not get on the horse willingly?.

Wit. I did not.

Mr. H. How far did you go on the horse/. Not far, Sir.

Mr. H. Did the horse walk, run or gallop.?

Wit. It walked a little, Sir.

Mr. H. You were behind the prisoner?

Wit. I suppose, Sir.

Mr. H.-And you had no pillion?.

Wit. No. Sir.

Mr. H. -How can you tell the jury with any degree of seriousness, or truth, that you can ride without a pillion, and not fall off the horse?

Wit. I didn't go far enough to fall off.

Mr. H. Now, Mary, my dear, did you say anything to Feely when you and he

were together on the horse.

Wit. No, I did not, Sir.

Mr. H. Did you pass any houses on your romantic journey that evening.

Wit.-We passed one house, Sir.

Mr. H. -Did you call out as you passed?

Wit. Nor, Sir, I was afraid to speak, nor did I call out.

Mr. H. So, Mary, you said nothing to Mr. Feely.?

Wit. Nothing.

Mr. H.-And was there anything said to you, my dear.

Wit. Feely said he'd take me away and marry me.

Mr. H. I am very glad, Rody Feely, says you.!

Wit. Oh no Sir, I did not say that.

Mr. H. Well then what did you say? Come now, speak out, my child, tell the gentlemen of the jury, what did you say.

Wit. I said nothing, Sir.

Mr.H.-Well then, I am very sorry, Mr. Feely, did you say that.

Wit. No. Sir, I did not.

Mr. H. Oh Ho. then you know, Mary, that silence gives consent.

Wit. Why then, if it does, I didn't give consent for the matter of it..

Mr. H. -Will you favour us, by informing us how you held yourself on the back of the horse, Mary?.

Wit. The horse didn't go more than 50 yards while I was on the back of it.

Mr.H.-Did he move slowly?

Wit. Not very, Sir.

Mr. H.-Did he not?.

Wit. No Sir.

Mr. H. -Walk?

Wit-A little Sir.

Mr.H.-Now Mary, had you not a hold of Mr. Feely when you were with him on the horse. Come now and speak up and let us all hear you.

Wit. I had a hold of him with my left hand, Sir.

Nr.H.-Where was your right hand all the time, Mary.?

Wit-I had my right hand engaged with holding up my cloak, Sir.

Mr. H. Was there another horse with you at this time.?

Wit. There was Sir.

Mr. H.-And a man on it?. Yes, Sir, two men on it.

Mr.H,-Now, Mary, do not you really suppose that is was to take special and particular care of you that Mr. Feely had you with him on the horse.

Wit- don't know, Sir.

Mr. H.-Now Mary, good girl, don't you believe that that was his intention.

Wit-I don't know, Sir.

Mr. Vass, a juror-You mentioned about your cloak a while since-do you think persons are in the habit of wearing their cloaks at the fire at night.?

Wit.-Oh Sir, they had a cloak which they put on me when we went outside that night.

Mr.H.-You never squeezed his hand!. No Sir, I did not.

Court-How old are you, good girl?

Wit. I am about 18, Sir.

Mr. H. Was it willingly you came forward here to prosecute this youn man?

Wit. -I would not prosecute anyone who would leave me alone.

Mr.H.-Your brothers were angry, I suppose, at the conduct of Feely.?

Wit. Oh that was no wonder, Sir.

Mr. H.-Have you ever been at Feely's house?. No, Sir, I have not.

Mr. H.-Nor you never said you would marry him?

Wit. No, Sir, I wouldn't marry him.

Thomas Lanigan sworn-Is brother to the last witness, remembers the 8th Feb. persons rapped at the door, were admitted by the servant boy, whose name they had called, one of the persons was disguised, and had a gun; that person said that if he stirred he would drive the contents of the gun through him, saw some of them take hold of his sister, when he saw that got up at once and ran to the fellow who held the gun, and when he had done so, others ran on him and lashed him, during this time his sister had been carried off and the door closed; when he got up , he went out and ran in the direction of Templetoohy, where the Police Barracks is, he then sought the Police, and they all went in pursuit of the persons who had taken his sister. The Barrack is half a mile from where he lives , saw his sister that night; the police took Robert Feely and his sister, the others fled.

Mr. Hatchell cross-examined.- Feely is a neighbours child, I suppose.?

Witness-He is, Sir.

Mr. H. -And he has ground, I believe.

Wit. he has Sir, about 15 acres.

Mr. H. And how many acres had your father.

Wit.-He had about 35 acres, Sir.

Mr.H. How many of you are there at home.?

Wit. There are 7 of us, Sir.

Mr.H. -That is the average quantity in this Country-My Lord, a man, wife, and 7 children-(A Laugh).

Mr.H.-Were you ever in company with prisoner?

Wit. I was, Sir.

Mr.H.-were you and your sister ever together in his company?

Wit. We were, but not often.

Mr.H.-Were you and your sister ever in a Public House with the prisoner.?

Wit-We were, Sir.

Mr. H. Didn't Feely and your sister sit at the same table with each other, and moreover near each other.?

Wit. They did, Sir.

Mr.H. Did you ever sit in the company of a female yourself?

Wit. I did Sir.

Mr.H.- and I believe you saw no harm in it?

witness-None in the world, Sir.

Arthur Ardagh (Policeman) was called on , and proved the capture of the unhappy pair.

The Judge then summoned up the evidence, and the jury without quitting their box, returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence not yet passed.

On the following weeks Free Press under the heading Rule of Court, the sentences are all listed.

Roger Feely is down under the list for sentenced to death.

Next Case.

Milo Burke and Thomas Hayes were placed at the bar, charged with having stolen arms from the house of Nicholas Madden, at Traverstown, in December 1831.

Nicholas Madden identified the prisoners and his wife corroborated the statement of the fire arms being stolen, but could not say by whom. Several persons were called to provide an alibi. the most curious feature in this trial , and one also which the learned Judge, said was the most unprecedented he had witnessed, was the voluntary submission of a person named Joseph Cuff (who had been in jail for some trivial offence), who came forward and said it was he and others who robbed the place, and that the other prisoners had nothing to do with it. He was Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, but his evidence was in some degree, slightly shaken. The Judge charged the jury at some length, who returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. Sentence of death recorded.

William Murphy, an illiterate and aged country man was placed at the bar charged with being the medium thro which a threatening letter was delivered to William Flinn. Murphy, it appears, had been threatened with the ire of the writers if he had not delivered it, and tho it was against his will he did so. Verdict-Guilty. To be confined for one month.

Cornelius Doherty was placed at the bar for firing shots at the house of Daniel Deegan, as also for wounding said Dergan-Not Guilty. (Names spelled exactly as is in paper.)

James and Michael Murphy were placed at the bar for delivering a threatening notice to Jn. Byrne. Verdict-Guilty. To be transported for 7 years.

Crown Court;Tuesday.

The Hon. Justic Torrens took his seat on the bench this morning shortly after 9 O'Clock; when the Petit Jury was sworn.

Thomas Burke was placed at the bar charged with having stolen money and assaulting Catherine Davoren in Templemore.

Catherine Davoren, a tall severe looking woman, sworn. examined by Mr. Scott. K.C. Knows Thomas Burke, saw him in Templemore, he took from her after having thrown her into the channel, a purse which she had around her

neck containing bank notes to the amount of £4.10.0. and some silver, it was on a market day, the prisoner was about throwing a stone when she first saw him and she told him not to do so.

Cross examined by Mr. Hatchell-The prisoner you say threw you down, Mrs Davoren?

Wit. Why thin faith he did so, Sir.

Mr.H.-And ill-treated you also?

Wit.-Yes to be sure, Sir.

Mr. H.-How many people were there by when this was done to you.

Wit.-A good many, Sir.

Mr. H.-Would you tell us Mr.?Davoren, where you live in Templemore.

Wit.-For the matter of that, I live in Pig-Foot lane, your honour. (Loud Laughter).

Mr.H.-How many Darrigs do they live in Pig-Foot lane, Kitty Davoren?

Wit. -I doesn't know, sure.

Mr.H. -You don't know, you say, is there three or four or one?

Wit. -Oh, as for that matter, there may be 15, your Worship.

Mr.H.-Your husband, I have a belief, belongs to one of the factions, Which is it to the Cummins or Darrigs, he belongs.

Wit. -He doesn't belong to either of them, your honour.

Mr.H. -He does not belong to either of them, how do you know that-now I think he does.

Wit. Oh!, he does not, if he did' I'd know myself better than you, Sir.

(Loud Laughter).

Mr.H.-Is your husband deaf, Katty?

Wit.-Wisha faith he is not deaf, your honour.

Mr.H.-And you sell pigs feet in Templemore, Mrs Davorn.?

Wit. I sell good pork and bacon.

Mr.H. -Well, were you not able to save your bacon on the day you say Burke robbed you, he treated you so very hardly that we must suppose you were not well off after him.

Wit.-Oh, as to that, my bacon was well saved before my Lord. (Loud Laughter).

Mr.H.-And you swear that you are not of the party of Cummins or Darrigs.

Wit.-I am of no party.

Mr.H.-Nor your husband.

Wit.-No, indeed.

Mr.H. - Were you ever in a fight in Templemore, Katty.

Wit.-No.

Mr.H.-Did you ever see a fight in Templemore?.

Wit. -Aye, did I ever see a fight in Templemore, aye, saw 500 fights in Templemore. (Laughter).

Mr.H.-And you never joined in any of them?

Wit. No.In troth.

Mr.H.- You have a nephew, I believe, named Fogarty.

Wit.-I have indeed, and a fine ruffian he is. (Laughter).

Mr.H.-Was he ever in a battle? Eh.

Mr.H.-Was Fogarty ever in a battle, I say?

Wit.-Whats it to me if he ever was.(Laughter).

Here the learned counsel went into an able cross-examination of the witness which produced (from time to time, roars of laughter).

Several witnesses came forward who proved that Mrs. Davoren scolded the prisoner and gave provocation, and he was accordingly acquitted.

Tuesday contd.

Richard Burke was then placed at the bar charged with the murder of Wm. Ryan at Tipperary.

Several witnesses proved to the fact of deceased having been struck by the prisoner and others, without having given provocation but merely saying "here's Ryan". Deceased was "hearty" when he said so.

Other witnesses were then brought forward for the defence who proved an alibi at the instant of the committal of the murder, but the evidence was rather contradictory in detail.

The learned Judge summed up the evidence at great length and minutely charged the jury, who retired for about an hour and half and brought in a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner who was standing in the dock was then brought forward to the front of the bar and the learned Judge thus addressed him: Richard Burke, you have been found guilty of one of the most serious offences known to our laws, the crime of murder, under circumstances too which preclude from me the possibility of holding out the slightest hopes of mercy to you. In your defence every fair consideration was held out to the jury and in doing so, I feel I have nothing to regret. But the jury perceiving such contradictory statements in the testimony of the witnesses who came forward in your favour, rightly discarded all the evidence which might have been adduced to justify what you have done. There was no provocation given to you in the least to warrant so cruel an act, you sprang on your victim, who was unarmed, and in doing so, exclaimed in terms that must made everyone shudder who hears it, that "Yours was the arm that when passions were roused, always brought blood and brains with its blow". As this is the first example made for a case of murder consequent on faction or party business, (it having appeared that you were of a party as well as the deceased) I trust that your punishment will be a warning to all those who may presume for pardon on such grounds hereafter. Young man!, you have but a short time to live-the laws both human and divine require an "Example" for such horrible atrocities. I wish to make one observation to your evidence. It was so very conflicting, that the jury most wisely discarded it in every particular-in this they acted wisely. I have now no power to arrest your sentence, nor would I permit feelings of compassion to sway me in your favour. Make use therefore, young man, of the short time you have to live;-seek by repentance in this

world to be called to the Throne of grace and mercy in the next. The sentence of the law is-that you, Richard Burke be removed from whence you now are, to whence you came, and from thence to the common place of execution on Thursday next, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul. The prisoner was then removed from the Bar.

From Tipp Free Press for the 27th March 1833
Execution.

On Thursday, Richard Burke who was found guilty on Tuesday of having murdered Patrick Brien (Wm. Ryan in Court Case), about 15 months ago, and whose trial was reported in our last edition, underwent the awful sentence of the law in front of the County Goal. This unfortunate young man had scarcely attained the age of manhood, he seemed fully conscious of his awful situation, yet collected and firm-he acknowledged his guilt, and placed his acquaintance with crime to the account of bad company, inebriety, and late hours, against which he earnestly cautioned the assembled multitude. The murder was occasioned by one of those party feuds which are the bane and disgrace of our unhappy Country, and the premature fate of this unfortunate young man should serve to deter our peasantry from indulging in foolish, mischievous and too often fatal quarrels.

Robbery of Fethard Chapel.

John Kelly was placed at the bar charged with having stolen a chalice and other articles from the Chapel of Fethard, in February last.

Rev. Redmond Burke, examined by Mr. Scott, K.C.-Is curate of Fethard, remembers last Feb. the Chapel of Fethard was broken into on the 10th of that month, the Chalice and other silver items were taken therefrom, saw a part of the stolen property on the following day in Clonmel, they were broken up, but is able to state from the marks on them, that they were the same as had been in the Chapel of Fethard for many years.

Mr. Denis Madden-Silversmith, sworn-Recollects Feb. last; remembers that information came to town to Captain Gunn, that the Chapel of Fethard was robbed of silver articles. Sergeant Moylan of the police brought the letter to him and told him to be on the look out; On the same evening the prisoner Kelly called on him "between the two lights" and his lady was standing at the door; He (Prisoner) asked her did she buy silver and she answered yes, he then (Madden) desired lights to be brought to the shop in order that he may see the silver; the prisoner exposed a parcel in which a great deal of silver was tied up, and said pointing to one piece-here is an epaulet which I got to sell, and there are spangles on it; witness said that there were no spangles in general on epaulets, but did not much contradict him; the prisoner then took out the silver, and in it there was a large piece, almost a quarter of a yard long, which at once led him (Madden) to suspect that it was belonging to the Chapel. This said he (Madden) must have been part of a bowl, yes answered the prisoner, it is part of a bowl which I

got from a parson who sayeth he would make more money by selling it than keeping it perfect. Well said (Madden) to the prisoner, if you leave it here until the morning, I shall examine it, and try whether it is silver or not-and if you want change in the meantime, I can lend it to you. I then, My Lord, said Madden offered him a sixpence, but he said it was not enough, so I then gave him a shilling and told him to be with me early in the morning. When he (prisoner) went I proceeded to the Police Barrack in quest of Sergeant Moylan, but he was out on duty, I went again at 11 O'Clock and he was not there at that time, after that I left word that if he should come in, to send him down to me, and when I saw Moylan, I told him the whole transaction, and he and the prisoner met together on the following morning in my shop, when I gave him up(prisoner) to the sergeant.

Sergeant Moylan corroborated the latter part of the testimony of witness, and proved to the taking of the silver, etc. from Kelly.

The Prishner? then asked a few questions of Mr.Maden which he satisfactorily answered.

The jury after a few moments consultation found the prisoner guilty.

Court-You shall be transported, Kelly for the term of 7 years.

Kelly-Very well, your Lordship, will I be liberated after that number of years?

Court-I can't tell you that, Kelly.

James and Judith Blake, two most wretched objects were placed at the bar for coining-Not guilty. CC. Malone gave prisoners a very good character.

Michael Hayes was placed at the bar charged with the murder of Launcelot Hearne-Not Guilty.

John Flinn was placed at the bar charged with having received money known to have been stolen-Guilty.

The court rose shortly before 6 O'Clock.

Mutual Love.

A lady and Gentleman, who had never seen each other before, met by accident on Saturday evening last, and after an acquaintance of about two hours , marriage was proposed; to this the Lady had no objections. The following morning, Sunday the parties proceeded to a neighbouring village, for the purpose of attending the Hymeneal Altar, but very unfortunately the resident Clergyman had just left home to do duty at another Church-no alternative but to wait, although impatiently till Monday, when they were joined together in Holy Matrimony. We trust this match will verify the proverb which says-

"Happy's the wooing,
That's not long a doing"

Before Judge Torrens.

Thomas Devit, for the murder of Daniel Kennedy was placed at the bar. John Kennedy sworn-Remembers when his cousin came by his death; it was in the town of Newport; witness and deceased were selling stock belonging to prisoner, which they had distrained for rent; on leaving the town, the prisoner and a party met them, and Rody Devit began to quarrel with the deceased; prisoner struck deceased with a stick or wattle; and knocked him down; he lived for 10 or 12 days after; deceased gave no cause nor struck no blow before he was knocked down.

Court;This is the third homicide which we have tried occurring in the open day, and in the populous towns of Tipperary, Toomevara, and Newport.

Cross examined-Witness, his brother and cousin were together with a tenant, there were three or four more friends also, there were 15 men in prisoner's party, there were a great many blows, and several were cut, the deceased was taken by the police as well as others after the battle. Witness was not struck and did not see deceased get any other blow.

Denis Kennedy corroborated the evidence of the last witness on his cross-examination by Mr. Hatchell, he afforded some amusement.

Mr.H.-Well, Denis, you were in the fight.

Wit.-I was, the moment I came up I got a blow.

Mr. H.-Did you not give e'er a blow yourself, Denis?

Wit-Faith I did to be sure.

Mr.H.- I suppose you knocked down the fellow who struck you?

Wit.-No, I couldn't see him, but I knocked down the fellow next to me. (laughter).

Mr.H. -Sure, he didn't strike you?

Wit.-No, but he was striking my friends, and that was all the same. (great laughter).

Mr.H.-I suppose you had a fine wattle in your hand, Denis?

Wit.-No, faith, I had nothing in my hand but my fist-(roars of laughter).

Mr.H.-Come now, Denis, tell the truth, had not you a stone in your fist?

Wit.-(With amazement),-Who told you that.

Mr.H.-Oh, I know all about it, Denis-(Seriously).

Wit-Well that was afterwards sure, and I didn't throw it at nobody you know,-(Loud laughter).

Mr.H.-You may go down now, Denis.

Doctor McKeogh, sworn-Saw the body of the deceased after his death; he had a large contused wound in his head from which part of the brain protruded, the wound seemed to be inflicted by an irregular instrument or stone-it was the cause of his death.

For the Defence.

Patrick Ryan saw the deceased strike the prisoner; witness saw the whole transaction, he was the purchaser of the stock, prisoner demanded a receipt

from Kennedy, and as he went outside the house one of the Kennedy's struck prisoner with a stone in the nose, and told him that was the receipt he'd get-(laughter)-swears positively that prisoner was in the house washing the blood off, when deceased was struck outside; the prisoner went with the witness as far as his own house, and witness drove home the stock he had purchased at the auction the same evening; will swear positively that prisoner took no part in the fight, after he was struck by deceased; witness lives about 10 miles from Newport, and went home with his stock on the same night.

Verdict-Not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter.

Thomas Devit was confined for one month, and give security to keep the peace for 7 year himself in £20, and two sureties of £10 each.

Thomas Mara, was charged with an assault on Thomas Fermoy-discharged-no prosecution.

Thomas Donohoe, Maurice Keily, David Condon, Jeremiah McGrath, and Michael Kearney, for appearing in arms by day, not guilty, they also stood indicted for riot, and submitted.

Court-Set them aside and I will consider the case before the end of the assizes.

Richard Kelly for stealing two swine, the property of William O'Brien-Guilty

Pat Burke for maiming a cow, the property of William Gooley.

Gerald Fitzgerald Esq-sworn-Is a magistrate of this county, saw Wm. Shea dead from a gunshot wound, had previously taken his information in July, in company with Mr. Long, the present High Sheriff, does not recollect whether his information was elicited by interrogatory, the usual course which witness pursues, is, to hear the story, which is generally told in a rambling manner, he then puts it into shape, reads it for the party, and corrects it, if necessary. Dr. Fitzgerald then read the information of the late Wm.O'Shea, herdsman to Mr. Dwyer, in which he stated that the prisoner, Pat Burke, was one of the two men whom he had seen enter in the field, and fire two shots, that on the next morning he found Gooley's cow wounded, and that the prisoner was a son of a person evicted of the lands.

Wm. Gooley sworn- Recollects that his cow was shot on the lands of Monamee, about the 4th June last, there was more than one wound on th cow, there were four holes in the cows side, and she was shot through the back.

Norry Gooley sworn-Went to milk the cow and found her shot; there was a piece of paper tied around her horn which she brought to her father.

Richard Long Esq-High Sheriff, sworn- Gooley brought the paper now produced to witness on the 5th June, was present when Shea gave his informations, which were read to him distinctly, and which witness saw him sign with his mark; it was intimated to witness that Shea knew the party who shot the cow;

witness sent for him, and under the impression of great fear for the consequences, he told the name of Pat. Burke and another person, as the men who had wounded the cow. Shea was caretaker of the land to his death, before which there was a notice served on a relative of his, that if the ground was not given up, he (Shea) would be treated as the cow was; the deceased stated in his informations that he was concealed under a ditch when the shots were fired.

Constable Watson sworn-Knows the prisoner 17 years and 9 months, he is a son of Ulick Burke, witness is a Scotchman, but is in the Police nearly 19 years, and quartered at Ardmayle during all that period.

For the Defence.

Margaret Burke sworn; Is sister to the prisoner, slept in a bed in the same room, saw him go to bed the night the cow was shot, and rise the next morning.

Ulick Burke sworn- remembers the night the cow was shot, as Capt. Long told him the next day when he was passing; that there was bad work the night before, prisoner is the son of witness, supped with him that night, and saw him go to bed, after which he locked his door, left the key in the door.

Cross examined by Mr. O'Dwyer-The field where the cow was shot, was a quarter mile from witnesses house, it was part of a farm of which witness was dispossessed.

The learned Judge charged the jury at considerable length.

(Out of this case, arose the capital conviction of Edmond Breen, for the murder of Shea, which will be found elsewhere)

The jury retired for an hour and then returned a verdict of guilty. (I can't find what sentence was passed, Mary).

Next Case Called.

Mr. F. Brannigan, for wounding two horses at Carrick-On-Suir.

Pierce Whelan sworn-Said that he is a boat hauler; that he put his horse out on commanage, and the horse strayed into Brannigan's ground; Witness went in search of horse and saw prisoner cut the ears off his horse, and then cut the ears of another horse, witness's two horses were cropt by Brannigan, and part of the ear of another horse, there were three other persons helping Brannigan, did not know them, caught the two honest horses first, and then the wicked horse, and the moment they touched him, (the wicked horse), he screeched out, so as he could be heard a quarter of a mile away. (Laughter).

Cross-exained by Mr. Hatchell,-Mr.H.-Now, upon your oath, Peery, wasn't it the wicked horse that bit off the two honest horses ears and then bit off his own. (Loud Laughter).

Witness-Oh Good Morning to you! (Loud Laughter)

Mr.H.-Now, Peery, what kind of clothes did the men wear who were along with Brannigan?

Witness-Arrah, how could I tell, since I didn't know them, atall, atall.

Mr.H,-O, you didn't but you knew Mr. Brannigan, Peery.

Witness-To be sure I did, I'd know him if he was biled (boiled). (Loud Laughter).

Mr. H. -Tell us, Peery, how your blind horse found his way into Mr. Brannigan's well fenced field.

Witness-I believe the crather got in at the gate, Your Honour. (Great Laughter).

Mr. H.- You may go now, Peery, to your blind horse.

Witness- Oh, sure the crather died, your honour, from the usage.

Peery then advanced a step towards the court, and after a grand bow, and flourish of his caubeen, (Anglice Hat). he said-Won't I get my expinsis, My Lord?

The Court-I'll tell you that, bye and bye.

Verdict-Brannigan not guilty.

Court-this story seems to me to be a fabrication.

To be sold by Auction.

On Tuesday the 26th inst.

At the Ball-Room, Cahir. a quantity of fashionable furniture.

Comprising in part, Bedsteads and hangings,

Beds and bedding, chairs and tables, carpets and rugs, Dumb Waiters, Liquer Stand, Dish Covers, Boot Rack, Trays, lamp, sofas, slip mat, Glass, delft, and china ware, kitchen requisites, with numerous other articles.

Also a excellent Piano Forte, and a fashionable Out-side jaunting car, and harness.

Above are the property of an Officer leaving Cahir, and will be sold without reserve.

Sale will commence at 11 o'Clock.

SHEE-Broker.

Cahir, March 20th 1833

America.

Emigration to the United States.

An opportunity now offers to those disposed to emigrate, whereby they can have every facility necessary for settling advantageously.

A Mercantile Gentleman who has resided several years in the interior of the United States, and whose acquaintance with it is very extensive, is now visiting the South of Ireland, and intending to return soon,proposes to take charge of 200 families to settle, and to direct them in all that is essential in securing comforts and success.

The plan that he recommends, is for a considerable number of individuals to emigrate in a body, and settle in one neighbourhood. The part of the country he is recommending is Michigan-which lies on the western end of Lake Erie, the whole of the route from Ireland can be performed by water, and at little

expense. The title to the land of location is made by the United States Government, and the present price is fixed at about 5s6d per acre in fee. The soil is extremely rich; producing for 20 to 30 years without having recourse to manure, it yields an average of 30 bushels of wheat to the english acre-which commands there from 4s to 4s6d. per bushel(Of about 60 pounds); wheat is the principle grain for tillage; the Country everywhere is intersected with navigable rivers and the facilities of Intercourse are very great with New York, and also the Canadian market. the strongest proof of the fertility of that part of the country is, that upwards of 15,000 native Americans migrated there within the last year, from the earlier settled parts of America.

The class of persons who are tendered the advantages of the present opportunity are those who, for a family of 5, could command not less than £300, this sum would defray all the expenses of their passages and provisions; purchase in fee 160 acres of land, buy a years provisions-the necessary mplements of husbandry, a horse, cow, two oxen, the small articles of housekeeping, and pay for the erection of a house. 200? would barely suffice for all these purposes; but it would be necessary to have a little more than required in order to meet the contingencies of the first year, which, of course, it would take to make a crop, and after the expiration of that period (with good conduct) there could be no earthly possibility of the settler being otherwise than blest with the general comforts of life in abundance, and, eventually rich.

Should settlers desire it, the lands will be bought for them, the provisions laid in, and stock purchased, all ready for their arrival. In forwarding this project, much expense and loss of time must be incurred by the person undertaking it, in consideration of which he will charge 6 per cent commission.

However the public may be indisposed to professions of philarthropy?, it is not less gratifying to him to avow, that one of his principle motives in offering, is with a view of securing a competeny and comfortable house, to as many that are fortunate enough to have the necessary means of compassing it, and which, will further enable them to lay the foundations of independence for their rising families. Personal communications to be had with O'Brian Dillon, Esq; Solicitor, at his residence, Nenagh, County Tipperary, until the 10th of April.

Dated 18th March 1833.

From the diocese of Cashel and Emly.

Students of Irish College Salamanca on the 3rd Aug. 1790. Messrs Patrick Mangan, Daniel Murray, Kyran Marum, John Power, George Murphy, Robert Laffan, John McMullin, Daniel Philips, Charles Burke, James Coleman, James Byrne, James Byrne, John Grady, Walter Balfe, John Robinson, Patrick Walsh,

Francis Lennan, John Heron, Edward Kiernan, Richard Burke, George Shea, James Magawan, Demetrius Tuohy, John McKeon, Oliver O' Kelly.

1803. To let for 3 years - 159 acres in Fishmoyne. Apply to Theobald Butler of Fishmoyne.

1816. To let:- Drom House - 50a. in the house division. Lands lately held by William Russell and Ed. Fanning; McDonnells farm - 50a; Killedra - 50a - held by Dan Ryan. Proposals to James Fogarty of Clonismullen, Con Cahill of Rathleasty and Phil Cahill, attorney in Dublin.

1677. (18th Ch. II) Grant to Theobald Mathew (Thurles) and his heirs for ever of the lands of Coolcroo, Two-Mile-Borris and Athshanboy (Upperchurch).

1677

Grant to John Grace, and his heirs for ever, the castle, town and lands of Brittas; also lands in Athshanboy. Upperchurch.

1630. Richard Oge Bourke of Barracurra, Ballycahill, died 1630. Redmond Bourke, his great grand nephew, - at a later date got the lands as his heir. Some rent out of lands was paid to the Duke of Ormond.

Armstrongs:- William Armstrong came to Ireland in 1670 and settled in the old castle at Farney Bridge, on a lease granted by Duke of Ormond. He was Capt. of a troop of horse attached to the Tipperary Militia in 1688. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Deane of Suffolk.

1757. Lease by John Damer for 31 years to Con Cahill, of Rathleasty - 157a, formerly held by Cahill, Hanly and Butler.

Mount Alt Ballycahill, 80 acres to be let for a term of years; house only built a few years; also part of lands of Annefield. Apply to Thomas

Lanigan, Castlefogarty.

1815. Purchased in recent years:-

(1) Annefield by John Byrne of Dublin for £15,000.

(2) Graigpadden, Moyne, Tullamac James, Barrettstown, Cabra, and Gatterstown - the whole lot - by Nicholas Maher of Dublin for £40,000.

(3) Boulick near Littlefield - by John Byrne (Dublin) for £15,000.

(4) Property near Thurles town by T. Kirwan for £9000.

(5) Property near Thurles town by Thomas Ryan for £6000.

(6) John Lalor of Crannagh bought Longorchard for £6000, and Anameadle for £10,000.

Times Newspaper.

8-6-1863

George Twiss, Esq. Birdhill, taking into consideration the depression produced by the unfavourable harvest of last year upon the farming interests, has with consideration and liberality made an abatement of 20% on the September Gale to his tenants on the Ballymaloon and Inchamore Estates. Nenagh Guardian.

12-12-1919

Early yesterday morning armed police and soldiers surrounded and searched Mr. Ryan's licenced premises, Drombane Cross, about 6 miles from Thurles, arrested in bed his two sons, John and Thomas Ryan, and conveyed them to Thurles. Friends of the arrested men supplied them with food in the barrick lock up. Both men have already been in jail for drilling. Later under military escort they were conveyed, accompanied by two members of the RIC, to Kingstown, at 7'15 last evening. They were placed on board the RMS Ulster, and left for Holyhead.

8-3-1867.

Thurles.

Great excitement prevails here at present. All persons are very uneasy. The Country gentlemen all carried in their arms to the Police Barracks yesterday, and several parties remained in the Hotel here last night. The townspeople did not go to bed last night, as it was reported that the Police Barrack would be attacked. Several gentlemen's houses and five or six Police Barracks in this locality were attacked by a party of upwards of 150 men, and all arms were carried away. 1000 bullets were found near this town on yesterday evening. It is reported that two police barracks were burned in the neighbourhood of

Borrisoleigh. All the Police in the Country Stations are here at present. Several families have left their houses, upwards of 2000 men passed through Bilycahill, near this town, yesterday. It is reported that up to 5000 are at present on the Hill of Barnane. All persons are drawing their money out of the Bank, and business is almost suspended. Troops are expected to arrive here this evening.

25-10-1862

On Thursday last a harvest home entertainment on an unusually extensive scale took place at Barnane, the charming residence of John Carden, Esq., in the County of Tipperary.

Two hundred of Mr. Carden's tenants and labourers with their families sat down to dinner in the covered racket-court, together with a number of ladies and gentlemen, who seemed greatly to enjoy the scene of festivities and happiness thus presented to them. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, the Queen's health was given and drunk with enthusiasm. On Mr. Carden's health being proposed by one of the tenants, he observed, in returning thanks, "that it was pleasant in this severe weather to find oneself under shelter and before a good dinner, especially when so much distress prevails elsewhere, but that it was far more satisfactory to feel that amongst a number of persons thus assembled together, and representing a large class outside, no feeling but that of kindness and good will prevailed, and that the elements of discord were even more effectually excluded than the severities of the season". Mr. Carden proceeded to remark that the condition of the labouring classes now engaged more attention than formerly; that when distress came--as is being exemplified at the present moment in the case of the distressed operatives in Lancashire--it excited general sympathy; and he expressed a hope that their next meeting might be connected with some practical purpose, such as the encouragement of those who, by the attention they bestowed, with a view to the neatness of their houses, the cultivation of their gardens, and the education of their children, might appear to have made the best use of the advantages which Providence conferred upon them. These remarks elicited much applause, amidst which Mr. Carden resumed his seat. "The Health of the ladies present" and of the "Wives and Daughters" of the farmers and labourers, was next proposed, and was responded to in a humorous speech by Mr. Boulcott, of the 86th Regiment. Mr. Fitzgerald, one of Mr. Carden's employees, then rose and gave expression to the fullness of his heart by eulogising Mr. Carden's character as a Landlord and extensive employer. The tables being cleared away, a country dance was formed, headed by the ladies and gentlemen present, after which the festivities of the evening were prolonged to a late hour by the country people.

2-3-1863

A report has been current in the town of Nenagh today, Saturday, that a ganger named Benson, employed on the railway in course of construction from Roscrea to Birdhill, was yesterday evening fired at while he was superintending the raising of stones in a Quarry near Moneygall, on the borders of this County. It is understood that the shot took effect, and wounded Benson in the fleshy part of his arm, but did not inflict any serious injury on the limb. The would be murderer is unknown.

9-5-1863

Several sheep have been lately stolen from the lands of different farmers in the neighbourhood of Loughorna. We have heard that one man, from whom a sheep had been previously stolen, a few nights ago caught two fellows in the act of killing another of his flock, and yet he refuses to prosecute the parties, though he knows them well. (Nenagh Guardian).

30-3-1863 Times

At the last Templemore Petty sessions, a mild looking woman named Bridget Shanahan was brought up charged with dressing herself in man's apparel, and firing into the house of John Shanahan at Curraghmore. Mr. Jones R.M. said they could not proceed with the inquiry, as the principal witness was ordered by the Government to Dublin. Mr. Sheppard, Solicitor, said he appeared for the accused, and as the crown were not ready to go, his client ought to be bailed out. Mr. Jones said the case was of a character that did not admit of bail. The Magistrates, however, having considered the matter, allowed bail to be accepted, and two persons were bound over in £40 each for the appearance of the accused at the next Petty Sessions. (Nenagh Guardian)

8-8-1867

At three o'clock yesterday as two highly respectable farmers from the County of Tipperary, one named Green and the other O'Flaherty, were standing on the rocks near the Amphithentre, in Kilkee, a billow from the Atlantic rolled in furiously and took both men, carrying them out to sea. The next wave carried them so near the rocks as to enable a Mr. Bolster, who stood by, to reach the drowning men, his coat, on which they laid hold, and were with great difficulty saved. Mr. O'Flaherty is fearfully mangled. His wounds were immediately dressed by Dr. Madigan, of Kilkee. Mr. Green is under medical treatment.

5-11-1859

As the first train from Cork to Dublin was passing along that part of the line between Goold's Cross and Thurles, near Holycross, two women were observed by the engine driver incautiously and leisurely walking on the very track along which the train was dashing at full speed. The whistle sounded long and shrill, but the women seemed to heed it not, for they turned not aside, but continued their course. Again the whistle sounded, and many of the passengers stretched out of the carriage windows to ascertain the cause of alarm. Some two or three hundred yards still separated the flying monster from the two females, who now became alarmed, and seemed to be at a loss to know where to run for safety. As the shrill scream of the engine grows louder, the women are seen moving from side to side of the railway track, as if bewildered; The engine is reversed, but onward it dashes from the impetus of its recent speed. Many hastily resumed their seats, doubtless to be spared the sickening sight of the apparently inevitable doom of the two terrified creatures. In another moment the train had whirled past them, just as they had reached the centre of the down line, and had escaped the danger of their perilous position.

11-9-1862

A young man named William Fogerty has been returned for trial to Thurles Quarter Sessions for sending a threatening letter of a novel character to Mr. J. Brindley, of Ballincur, near Nenagh. It was posted on an outhouse, and it warned Mr. Brinley unless he dealt fairly with the writer respecting a certain money order for the sum of £20, the contents of a pistol would be sent through his body. The writing in a copy-book found in the prisoner's trunk, and in which was written some threats against Mr. Brinley, was similar to that in the notice. The accused was arrested through the vigilance of Constable M' Mahon of Capparoe Station, and informations were sworn against him before Lord Dunally.

15-9-1874

A fearful tragedy was perpetrated on Sunday night in North Tipperary, at a place called Killenaule, on the border of the King's County, about one mile from Parsonstown. A respectable farmer named James Scanlan was shot dead at his own door. The Parsonstown Constabulary were immediately apprised of the occurrence, and at once proceeded to the scene of the outrage. Mr. Scanlan was recently married, and lived in the house along with his father-in-law, an old man, named Martin Bourke. Some short time since Bourke was heard saying he would shoot Scanlan, and this at once led to his arrest. Another man named Quinlan was arrested, as well as a brother in law of the deceased, and conveyed to Parsonstown Bridewell. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or person's unknown, but the magisterial inquiry has been adjourned, the prisoners being remanded. The most intense excitement prevails in the district.

6-10-1865

Thomas Hogan, who is a regularly enrolled volunteer in the South Tipperary Artillery Militia, was charged by Constable Thomas Sullivan with publicly proclaiming himself a fenian. The constable stated that he was on duty last Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, when he arrested the prisoner for being drunk and disorderly. When arrested the prisoner exclaimed, "I am now doing no harm; but I will tell you what I am, I am a real Fenian". The valourous militiaman was ordered to pay two sureties of £20.10. Each, and himself in £5, to conduct himself for twelve months, or the alternative of going to jail for 14 days. He was immediately removed to Private Life for that period.

7-4-1869 Clonmel Chronicle

Recently Miss Harding (in religion Sister Mary Isidore) daughter of Wm. Harding, of Tipperary made her solemn profession in the Convent of St. Clare, Nuns Island, Galway.

Yesterday the remains of a woman named Norry Morton, who had lived to the extraordinary age of 110 years, were conveyed to their last resting place in Killusty Churchyard, followed by a numerous and a very respectable assemblage. Fifty eight years ago she and her husband came to this county in search of agricultural work, and entered the service of Mr. John Byrne, of Killusty, with whose family she remained until the hour of her death. Up to a week or a fortnight ago she might be seen busily occupied about the

farm. Her husband died not many years ago, but she lived on, her only wish being that, when summoned away, she might be interred in the burial ground of the family with whom she had live so long, and to whom the faithful creature was greatly attached. This wish has been at length gratified.

There was an attack made on the night of the 5th March on the residence of Mr. Kernan, Derryvalla, in the Killenaule Police District, by some 20 men with their faces blackened, who carried off a double-barrelled fowling-piece, a pistol, and £10 in money. One of the ruffians struck a young lady in the face, who had been staying in the house. No arrests have been made.

Mrs Catherine Bradshaw, wife of Thomas Bradshaw, Esq, Cullen Cottage, died on the 1st ult. in her 82nd year.

A suit brought for oral slander at the late County Waterford Assizes by a farmer named Hackett, of Mullinahone, against a Landlord named Blunden, resulted, after a second trial, in a verdict for plaintiff of one farthing damages.

Freeman's Journal 8th April 1817.

Kilkenny April 5th.

On Tuesday night last, a house of Edmond Phelan, Esq. in which his herd resides, at Lisdowney, in this County, was attacked by a party of armed men, who demanded admittance, which was very spiritedly refused by Grace, the Herdsman, on which the party fired into the house and Grace fired out at them. They still continued to fire into the house and one of the shots wounded Grace in the thigh, notwithstanding which he still refused them admittance. Finding, however, that they could not intimidate Grace, they went to a neighbouring house, procured fire and set the house on fire. Grace still refused admittance and continued to defend himself until the house began to fall upon him, being entirely in flames. No longer able to remain within, Grace rushed out, on which the party fired three shots at him, one of which wounded him in the arm, but did not prevent him from effecting his escape. The same party had on that morning robbed, Crofton Laurensen, Esq. High Constable of Galmoy, and two of his Policemen on their way to the Assizes of 120/. two pistols, and their horses; their attack on Grace was made, it is conceived on account of his having given some information as to the course they had took after committing that robbery.

Freeman' Journal April 8th 1817.

Newry April 5th.

The office houses of a man named M'Kenna, who resides in the neighbouring of Ball's Mill, was last night set on fire and consumed-7 head of cattle were in the houses, part of which belonged to two neighbouring men. No reason can be assigned, except that it was reported M'Kenna had taken corn acres in the neighbourhood of Greggans, a method of letting land very common in the country, and never known to provoke malice before. The

dwelling house was on the opposite side of the road, and of course escaped.

On Monday night last, as John M'Nally, a respectable young man, was returning home from the market of Castlewellan, to his house in Newcastle, he was murdered on the high road in Drumcree, by strangling. An inquest was held by Mr. Caddell, the coroner, who committed to gaol, a man of the name of Patrick Morgan, on strong suspicion.

On Sunday morning the 30th March at 6 O'Clock, the walled park of Mrs Corry of this town, was broken into, and a quantity of timber stolen, and on the following Monday, 31st of March, the same park was broken into, and four sheep, the property of Mrs. Corry, were killed and taken away. The wall that encloses this park is 14 feet high. Information having been made before Smithson Corry Esq. against a man named Bernard Magennis and John Magennis, his son, both of High Street, who were seen carrying away the timber as it was thrown over the wall, a party of constables proceeded on a search warrant, in pursuit of the timber, which they found in the house of Bernard Magennis, and took John Magennis into custody, but Bernard escaped, and has not since been heard of. In searching through the same street, within a few doors of Magennis's houses, the constables discovered in a house of a man named Edward M'Aneary, a trap door, on which was laid a large chest. On descending into the cellar, they found the carcasses of two sheep, which had the appearance of been recently killed, the skins were also found in this place, one of which has been identified, as also a leather strap, which was round the neck of one of the sheep. On searching the house there were found some iron spikes about one foot long, which might have served for scaling the wall—Some rakes, pitchforks, shovels, a bottle of aquafortis, and some unbleached linen. Edward M'Aneary and his son John were apprehended and were this morning transmitted to Downpatrick.

10th April 1817 Freemans Journal.

To Samuel Smith and John Caldwell, Esqrs, Church Wardens of the Parish of St. Michan.

We, the undersigned request you will please call a meeting of the Householdors of the Parish on a very early day, to take into consideration the Bill now pending in Parliament, for lighting the City of Dublin with Gas Light, and if found necessary, to present a petition to Parliament, declaring our sentiments on the same.

William Milner.

Thomas Callaghan.

James Heiton.

Henry Stewart.

James Reed.

Abm. Pitts.

William Pilkington.

John Rothwell.

William Somerville.

R. Kells.

Wm. Smith.

Lestr. Beddy

William Hill.

James Dillon.

Robert Barnes.

George Steele.

H. Ebling.

W. Singleton.

Joseph Levett.

Pursuant to the above requisition, we do hereby appoint a meeting of the Householders of St. Michan's Parish to be held at the Vestry Room on Friday the 11th inst, at 12 O'Clock, for the above purpose.

Samuel Smith

John Caldwell. Church Wardens.

Dublin Evening Post 10-9-1801.

County Meath.

To be let, for such terms as may be agreed on the following lands, part of the estate of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, situate lying, and being in the manor of Moylagh, Barony of Moy?enrath, and Co. Meath.

Monamore, containing about 125 acres, now occupied by J. Murray.

Part of Coolderry, containing about 136 acres, now occupied by John and Edward Carlew.

Part of Coolderry, containing about 15 acres, now occupied by Val. Cusack.

Part of Hazestown, containing about 86 acres, now occupied by Val Cusack.

Part of Hazestown, containing about 10 acres, now occupied by J. Sheridan.

Part of Little Johnstown, containing about 150 acres, now occupied by Mich. Dwan, Thomas Sheridan, Pat Ennis, and J. Moran.

Part of Tramon, containing about 30 acres, now occupied by the reps. of Ger. Leyns.

Part of Cullentree containing about 179 acres, now occupied by the reps of the late Edward Bryan.

Clonmowley, containing about 130 acres, now occupied by the Widow Flyn and James Fagan.

Balin, containing about 139 acres, now occupied by Mich. Duffy, James Lowe, Dan Meaghan, and Rich Flynn.

A plot of ground near Rathmulion, containing about 16 acres, now occupied by Mich. Mealy.

Part of Kilmore, containing about 15 acres, now occupied by John Cormack and James Ryan.

Part of Strantybeg?, containing about 6 acres now occupied by Christ. Cusack.

The above lands are all arable, pasture and meadow, and lie near the towns of Rathmulion, Langwood?, Summerhill and Trim-Proposals in writing will be received by the Rev. Cha. Beresford and Conyngham McAlpine, esq. 79 Marlborough Street, Dublin.

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

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

The Archbishop with grief complains that those people-"almost alone of the people of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1862-Michael Buckley, of Emly was badly fractured.

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

and the age of the Bull.

(My son has just come in to ask me what am I laughing at, I've just remembered many years ago, my father took me to a hurling match in Bansha, between Drom and Inch, can't remember the other team, presume it was Bansha, one of the players for the other side hit one of the Drom and Inch lads, his father rushed on to the field to have a go at the lad who hit him, the other fellow's father then ran into the field to save his son, and in the space of about two minutes, every players father was on the field, the match had to be called of. I suppose you could call that a faction fight.)

12-3-1801 Dublin Evening Post.

Queen's County.

Whereas a Paper was posted up in Ballybrittas, the 25th of last Feb. which was as follows;

"Threatening the Gentlemen and Farmers of the Parish of Lea, in said County, immediately to give provisions and employment to the poor, otherwise their houses should be burned, their cattle taken and destroyed, and that they might expect to be attacked every night-and denouncing death to the persons that would take down said Paper."

And whereas, another paper was posted up against the wall of the Thoisel or Market House of Portarlinton, the 28th day of last Feb. threatening the life of Richard Dowdall, Esq. a Magistrate of the said County, as it is imagined for taking down the Paper so posted up in Ballybrittas.

Now we, the undersigned inhabitants of Portarlinton, and its vicinity, having a just sense of the evil tendency of such atrocious acts, will pay the sum of one hundred guineas to the person or persons who will discover and bring to justice the person or persons that wrote or caused to be written the above papers, so as he or they may be prosecuted to conviction in six calendar months from the date hereof.

Richard Warburton,
Jonathan Chetwood,
John Vignoles,
George Core,
Paul Mazyeh,
Cottrell Mercier,
John Kelly, King's County
Denis Kelly,
Thomas Stannus,
James Stannus,
Richard Clarke,
Richard Grattan,
George Harrison,
George Harrison, Jnr.
Edward Geoghan,
George Phelan,

Joshua Kemmis,
Arthur Cary,
John Blair, M.D.
George Chapman,
Henry Cary,
Anthony Cary,
Robert Vicors,
Thomas Terson.

N.B. Any person giving private information, so as to lead to conviction, will be entitled to the reward, and the strictest secrecy observed.

As a further reward I will give the sum of 20 guineas to the person or persons who will discover the person or persons that wrote or caused to be written that Paper that threatened my life, so as he may be convicted of the same.

Portarlington,
March 7th 1801.

R. Dowdall.

12-8-1868 Nenagh Guardian.

The latest phase of Police Rule.

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

15-9-1801 Dublin Evening Post.

Co. Carlow.

John Burne, Esq. Plaintiff, Elizabeth Byrne and others Defendants.

Pursuant to an order made in this cause, and bearing the date, the 8th July, inst., I will on

Monday, the 27th of July, inst., at the Chancery Chamber, Dublin, at the hour of two O'clock, in the afternoon, let my public cant, to the highest and best bidders, for the term of three years, pending this cause, that part of the lands of Tinecarig, late in the possession of Michael Byrne, Wm. Byrne, and Patrick Byrne, the house quarter of Ballybrack, late in the possession of John Byrne, Hugh Byrne, and Mary Anne Byrne, that part of the lands of L****lickins, late in the possession of Charles and James Kavanagh, and James Kavanagh; that part of the lands in Ballyine, formerly in the possession of Patrick Doyle, and the demesne of Cournellan (save and except the house and gardens and ten acres of land adjoining, devised by the will of Edmond Byrne, Esq. to Eliza Byrne, widow.) all which said lands and premises are situate, lying and being in the County of Carlow.

Dated 9th July 1801

Stuart King.

The above Sitting is adjourned to Monday, the 18th day of Sept. next at two O'Clock in the afternoon.

Particulars may be known by applying to Robert Jackson, Esq. Graige, near Carlow, or to John Mills, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 174 Great Britain St. Dublin.

22-4-1817

Freemans Journal.

Cork Assizes.

At our assizes, on Saturday last, Samuel Miller, a corporal of the 81st Regiment was convicted and sentenced to be transported for seven years for picking the pocket of a man of the name of Richard Collins while standing in the Court House the preceding day.

The following is a list of convictions in the County Court:-

Daniel Clifford and J. Loucey, for the murder of Col. Newman, were hanged on the 14th inst.

D. Lynch, for murder hanged on the 16th.

H. Neal, White Boy Act, and William Connell, burglary and robbery, to be hanged on the 26th inst.

John Griggan, White Boy Act, Timothy Buckley, burglary and robbery. David Foley and James Connell, on Lord Ellenborough's act, and D. Mccarthy, for uttering a forged note, before the Assistant Barrister, to be hanged on the 15th May.

Daniel Griffin, cow stealing, to be transported for life.

John Collins, Wm. Barry, J. Walsh, David Hennessy, J. Flinn, James Martin, J. Donegan, T. Linihan, Ellen Brien, Dan Sweeney, J. Sullivan, J. Brien, J. Murphy, and P. Shea, for various description of robbery, to be all transported for seven years.

Michael Guinea, suborned perjury before the Assistant Barrister, to be imprisoned three months, and publicly whipped through the town of Mallow, on the 30th inst.

Laurence Horogan, alias Seyward, for perjury, to be transported for seven years.

Patrick Daly, manslaughter, imprisoned 12 months and burned on the hand.

Cornelius Mahony, manslaughter, imprisoned three months and burned on the hand.

Wm. Stewart, manslaughter, imprisoned six months and burned on the hand.

Edward Connor, Snr. and Edward Connor, Jnr, for stealing potatoes, to be imprisoned for three months.

James Troswell, for stealing a bow and fiddle, imprisoned three months.

Timothy Madden, sheep stealing, to be imprisoned three months.

Charles Regan, perjury, to be pillored on the 26th inst.

Richard Power and Dan Egan, for rescue?, the former to be imprisoned six months and fined 50/., the latter to be imprisoned three months.

Owen M'Auliffe for the attack on the late Sub-Sheriff to be imprisoned six months and fined 50/.

24-7-1869 Tipp Newspaper

On the evening of the 14th ult, Mr. William O'Brien, an assistant in Mr. McGrath's loan office, Queen Street, Nenagh, while riding his employer's horse, in Silver Street, Nenagh, sustained serious injury. The horse rearing fell upon the young man, crushing the body and leg frightfully, beside causing a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, from which he was in convulsions. Under the skilful care of Dr. Callahan, he will probably recover, though slowly.

On the 7th ult, an effort was made by a man named James Bourke, to take away the life of his step father, John Ryan, a shoemaker, of Kilcommon. It appears that Bourke, who lived with a farmer in the neighbourhood as a servant, went to the house of his step father on that evening and took some liqueur with him. Mrs. Ryan went out leaving them together, shortly after which Bourke presented a pistol at Ryan, fired two shots, and seeing the latter fall, fled. Ryan was wounded in the left side of the head and is now recovering.

William Power Esq, of Cashel, lately presented a large and commodious house to the Christian Brothers for their use as schools in that city, opposite the military barracks.

On the 16th ult. Patrick Hickey surrendered himself to the Hon. Martin Joseph French, R.M. at Cashel, for the stabbing of Michael Hickey at Cashel last Jan. He was sent under escort to Clonmel gaol the same day.

On the 14th ult. the solemn ceremony of profession took place at the Presentation Convent, Cashel. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of the diocese presided. The young lady who received the black veil was Miss Margaret Coman, in religion Sister Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. John Coman, Merchant, Cashel.

The new Church in Killenaule has just received an additional embellishment in the erection of a splendid altar in honour of the Ever Blessed Virgin, and a magnificent stained glass window, in memory of the late Rev. Philip Scanlan, C.C.. The altar is of the purest Carrara marble on beautiful variegated pillars: surrounded by a tabernacle of white is a statue of the Blessed Virgin.

On June 10th, from information received, the police seized 500 pounds of powder in Shambles-Lane, Clonmel, in the store of a local merchant, who, under the Towns Improvement Act, was not empowered to have more than 10 pounds weight of powder on the premises, and same should be in a place approved of by the Commissioners.

Frederick James Fegan, Esq., of Ballinacourty, Co. Tipp, Secretary of Admiral Sir. William Martin, B&K.C.B., Commander-in -Chief at Plymouth, has been called to the Bar at Lincoln Inn.

There are 380 paupers in Nenagh Workhouse, and 269 recipients of out door relief.

Dublin Evening Post 28-11-1801

Co. Tipperary.

The following Capital Freehold Estates, to be sold by Private Contract, in the Barony of Kilnemanagh, viz.

Farms.	Tenants.	Rents.
Ballymore	James Murphy	£455.11.4.
Ballymore.	Dan and Pat Murphy.	£525.10.6.
Skehane and Cumask.	Thomas Murphy.	£152.8.6.
Clonkelly.	Samuel Alleyne.	£146.14.9.
Shanballyduff	Francis Phelan.	£65.0.0
Shaghavry.	Mathias and B. Phelan.	££300.0.0

The first four farms are near Cashel, and the other two between Cashel and Borrissleigh.

The tenants will show the premises, and descriptive particulars may be had at Mrs. Holland's at Cashel, of Ambrose Harvey, Esq. 19 Suffolk St. Dublin, and of Charles Hassalt, esq. 22 Suffolk. St. Dublin who is legally authorised to sell the premises.

29-3-1817.

Limerick Assizes.

The following is a correct detail of the Convictions that took place at the County Limerick Assizes, which ended on Monday evening.

Michael Keefe and John Neville for the murder of Thomas Dillon and wife, hanged on Friday the 21st March, and their bodies given to the Surgeons of the County Infirmary. Patrick Collins for the murder of John Collins, hanged on Monday 24th March, and his body given to the Surgeons for dissection.

Thomas Riedy for assaulting the dwelling house of Michael Meehan, of Monanouge, to be hanged on Saturday the 1st of June next.

James Clanchy for pig stealing, to be transported for 7 years.

James Clogan for sheep stealing, to be imprisoned for 6 months.

Simon Hayes for assaulting Richard Tracy, to be imprisoned for 12 months.

Darby Sheehan, for sheep stealing, to be transported for 7 years.

Thomas Sweeney, John M'Inerny, Patrick Keaty, and Patrick Fox, for rescuing goods distrained for rent, to be imprisoned one month each, and given security to keep the peace.

Francis Buckly, for assisting James Buckly to escape from the Bridewell of Bruff, to be imprisoned 3 months.

John Crowe, for forging a Sheriff's warrant to a decree, to be imprisoned 6 months.

Patrick Sheehan for unlawful assembly, to be imprisoned 3 months and pay a fine of 5/. (imprisoned until fine is paid) and to be whipped through Ballingarry, on the 16th April.

Cornlious Brusnahan, for the murder of Thomas Slattery, guilty man-slaughter, to be burned on the hand and imprisoned 12 months.

Michael Sheahan, for cow stealing to be transported for 7 years.

James Cronican, jnr. for unlawful distillation, to be imprisoned 2 months and fined 10/. and six months imprisoned if fine is not paid.

29-9-1866 Tipperary Advocate.

On Thursday, Aug. 23rd. an auction of pews was held by Mr. Thomas Dowling, Auctioneer, Tipperary, in the New Roman Catholic Chapel of Lattin within four miles of Tipperary, which was largely attended by the Parishioners, There was very keen competition for the 38 pews which were put up for auction, and which brought the large sum of £1000, realizing from £17 to £40 each. Charles Moore, Esq. M.P. was amongst the highest bidders. The auction was held to liquidate a debt incurred by the Parishioners in building the structure, which was recently erected at Lattin, at a cost of about £3000-the Parish priest, the Rev.Mr.MaGrath, alone contributing £500. This gentleman has also commenced the erection of school houses, at the expense of the Parish, and it is stated that the surplus money remaining, after the liquidation of the debt due on the Chapel, will be applied by him towards the latter purpose.

5-10-1866 Nenagh Guardian.

It is now over two weeks since the reaping commenced in our district, and though the weather has been anything but favourable since, the sickle has been steadily at work. It was incidentally remarked by Mr. Poe, at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, that reapers are unusually scarce, and that wages were never at a higher figure-the labourer preferring to go idle to entering the field for fourteen shillings per week. Few of our agricultural labourers need to go to England to cut the harvest this year. It is gratifying to see that the wheat crop is most luxuriant, and exceeds, by one fourth the yield of last year. The oat crop is at least an average.

3-3-1869 Tipperary Advocate.

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

17-2-1869

At The Tipperary Petty Sessions, on Jan 14th, a woman named Margaret Hourigan, Ballingland, summoned William Hughes, from the same locality, for assaulting her, under the following circumstances:- Hughes, it appears, was, on two or three previous occasions, observed by the complainant to be going among her cattle, in what appeared to her to be a rather mysterious manner, and believing him to be there for the purpose of

going through a certain formula of incantation, in order to take away the produce of her milk, and have it added to his own dairy, she went to him to remonstrate with him on the impropriety of his conduct, and gave him to understand that if he went there on any future occasion, he would not leave the land well pleased with himself. Some hot words on the part of the defendant followed, as a matter of course, this angry remonstrance, and ultimately she swore Hughes struck and knocked her down. The bench imposed a fine of 2s. 6d. which was paid.

10-2-1869 Clonmel Free Press.

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

10-2-1869

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

Captain Boycott.

Father John O'Malley P.P., of The Neale, County Mayo was the chief organizer of the struggle that brought Captain Boycott to his knees, and which won a noted victory for the Land League. He was the parish priest of a small village called The Neale, between Ballinrobe and Cong, in the County Mayo, and deservedly enjoyed great popularity for his kindly nature, his devotion to the poor, and jovial disposition. No good cause could fail in winning his whole-hearted advocacy, while he was one with the people in all their trials and hopes, a loyal counsellor and a faithful friend.

Captain Boycott, an Englishman, resided at Lough Mask House as agent for Lord Erne, a landlord who owned some of the land over which Father John's parish extended. The captain had been Lord Erne's land agent for some fifteen years, and was considered a domineering individual very exacting in his dealings with tenants and workers, and devoid of all sympathy towards the people generally. He farmed a considerable quantity of land on the estate managed by him, and employed a number of laborers in sowing and in harvest time. With these the captain had a dispute about wages in the summer months, and discovering also that they had changed in their manner were more independent and less obsequious, owing, of course, to the "demoralizing" Land

League they were dismissed. This began the conflict between him and the surrounding community. No other laborers would be allowed to work for him. The league and Father John secured this.

It was now the Captain's turn to strike back. He was a courageous and resourceful man, and fought his corner with the true spirit of a plucky Englishman. He resolved, as a land agent, to hit back at those who had interfered with his workmen. He did this by refusing to listen to demands for abatement of rents when the tenants, following the general example, put before him the claims for concession based upon the previous bad seasons. The rents must be paid when due or out the tenants should go. To this stand an equally resolute reply was made without a reduction in the rent, nothing at all should be paid. And thus the issue was knit.

Processes of ejectment were obtained in due course from the court, but no one could be got to serve them. The law was made powerless where agents could not be got to execute its decrees. The league now became the aggressor. It carried the war into the captain's own country. The local black-smith refused to shoe any of his horses the herds who looked after his cattle left him; the baker in the nearest town refused to serve Lough Mask House with bread; the postman most reluctantly delivered his letters, and, finally, all his domestic servants declared they could no longer stay "the people were ag'inst it." To make matters worse, his root and other crops were ripe for gathering. The harvest had been plentiful, but there were no hands to reap it. Not a soul in the county could be got for love or money to do an hour's work for the man who had undertaken the big job of fighting the Land League. Hemmed in on all sides, protected by police day and night, in his walks and in his home (though not a soul dreamed of doing him any physical harm), the resolute old man wrote to the London press depicting his position and representing himself as being in the midst of a community of Irish rebels, a besieged, injured, and insulted Englishman.

England resounded with cries of indignation. Gentle ladies of the Boycott household were represented in the picture papers of London as working in the garden under the protection of armed police, while stories of visits paid to the neighboring cottages those of the tenants on the estate by these educated ladies, seeking in vain for household help, went the round of the British press, and created intense feeling against the "barbarous" Irish who had taken leave of their humanity under the vile teachings of

the Land League. The government was denounced for not grappling with these "local tyrants," while students in English colleges sent messages of sympathy and of encouragement to Lough Mask House. But Captain Boycott, the land agent of the landlord, the Earl of Erne, and the former "master" of the tenants under his power, was reduced to a condition of absolute helplessness by the combination of the very people who had trembled before him and had dreaded his very frown only two short years before. And yet they only left him severely alone.

At last outside help was forthcoming. Orange laborers in Ulster were organized to rescue the captain's crops before the December frosts should destroy them in the ground. Fifty of these volunteers, under the lead of a Mr. Goddard, were to proceed to Lough Mask farm under a powerful escort of soldiers. It was to be an invasion of the league territory. An armed force was to save the land agent's potatoes from the perils of the approaching winter.

The fifty volunteer Orange laborers from Ulster were escorted by a force of two thousand troops to Claremorris, in Mayo, where the railway journey ended, and the tramp to Lough Mask House, over a distance of fifteen miles, was to begin. The league resorted to wise tactics under this direct provocation to disorder. A manifesto was issued calling on the people of Mayo to follow the same course adopted towards Captain Boycott to let the Orangemen and soldiers severely alone. They were not to be hooted or molested or supplied with anything. Cars were not to be let or lent for their use, nor food of any kind to be given or sold to them. They were to be looked at and laughed at; that was all. This advice was implicitly obeyed. "The Lough Mask Expedition," as it was called, was left to the tender mercies of a Connaught rainy season, and never in all the climatic records of that province did the Celtic Pluvius indulge more copiously in a pitiless downpour than during "the famous diggin' of Boycott's pray-ties," as the delighted peasantry named the costly and ridiculous proceeding.

The troops and the Orangemen reached their destination drenched to the skin. Their welcome was not of the most hospitable kind, even at the hands of the man whom they had come to relieve and support. They encamped upon his grounds in tents. Soldiers have a habit of "looking round" when on expeditions, and it was soon discovered in foraging searches that chickens, ducks, geese, young pigs, and many other things tempting to a

Tommy Atkins appetite were to be found in abundance in the captain's well-stocked yards. It soon became a question to him of being saved from his friends, when he saw his lawns trampled over, his ornamental grounds spoiled, and the military helping themselves to anything and everything which could militate to some extent against their doubly cold reception and the sufferings inflicted upon them by the continuous rains, not omitting the public laughter which the whole business and meaning of the expedition meant to them.

Some £350 worth of potatoes and other crops were eventually harvested by the "volunteers" during their stay at Lough Mask. This was the captain's own estimate of their value, and according to calculations made at the time it cost the sum of £3500 to the state and to the supporters of the expedition to have Boycott's potatoes dug.

On the day when the soldiers and their Orange charges were to leave Lough Mask Father John O'Malley was astir early. He visited the houses past which the troops were to march and he ordered the people to remain in-doors. The roads and the streets of the villages were to be deserted, while shops and business places in Ballinrobe were to be closed. These orders were loyally adhered to; Father John, with his portly form and his big, kindly face, and his umbrella carried across his shoulder, marching in advance of the military column to see that the way of retreat was quite clear. At one point of the route where the troops were halted Father John's eye detected a poor old woman leaning against a wall, intent on gazing with all the curiosity of her sex at the military. Not another human being except soldiers and Orangemen was in sight. Father John advanced upon her, his umbrella held in a most threatening manner, exclaiming:

"Did I not warn you to let the British army alone? How dare you come out here to intimidate her Majesty's troops? For shame! Be off now, and if you dare to molest these two thousand heroes after their glorious campaign I'll make an example of you. Be off!" All this, in a loud voice, was heard by the potato warriors, while the jovial old soggarth, in mock wrath, shouldered his umbrella again and resumed his lead of the expedition until it disappeared beyond the boundary of his parish into the records of history and of ridicule.

Compensation Awards.

15-3-1884.Limerick and Cork.

The Gazette contains awards by the Lord Lieutenant, under the Crimes Act, of £25 compensation for injuries received by Patrick Cullum, of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, on the 29th Aug. 1883; and of £350 to Honorah Spence, of Tullebeg, Coachford, Co. Cork, for the murder of her husband on the 14th Oct. 1883.

16-1-1883 Limerick

At the Ballineety Presentments Sessions today a sum of £100 was granted as compensation to Mr. Samuel F. Dickson, for the destruction of a dairy-house alleged to have been maliciously burned at Ballyvarra, near Murroe. Lord Cloncurry was allowed compensation for the malicious injury to the boundary walls of farms from which tenants had been evicted.

16-10-1883 Derry.

Mr. Neligan, Q.C. Recorder of Derry, had two actions today at the Quarter Sessions claiming compensation under the Employer's Liability Act. In the first case, a woman named M'Elwee claimed £100 for the death of her son; and in the second case, Margaret Doherty, a widow, claimed £300 for the death of her son. Both the deceased had been killed by the falling of an old house which the defendant, Alexander M'Clure, a contractor was taking down. The Recorder explained the nature of the responsibility which the act imposed, and he gave a decree for a year's wages, amounting, in M'Elwee's case to £31.4.0. and in Doherty's case to £74., with costs in each case.

18-1-1883 Limerick.

At Murroe Presentments Sessions today, a farmer named Matthew Ryan was allowed compensation for the malicious burning of his dwelling house and effects on the night of the 26th of Feb. at Tinmalariff.

28-12-1882

Mr. Robert Wheeler, of Pallasbeg, near Dromkeen Railway station, Co. Limerick, applied for £5000 compensation for the murder of his son, Henry Wheeler, near Oola, on the night of the 12th Nov. 1880.

Mary Jane Roche, of Cross Road, Victoria Street, Dublin, applied for compensation for the murder

of her husband, Robert Roche, of Cloverfield, near Dromkeen, on the night of the 17th April 1882.

James McKenna applied for compensation for injuries inflicted on him on the night of the 18th of Nov. 1880, at or near Garranmore, near New Pallas, on which occasion he was employed as a caretaker, and was fired at and wounded.

27-12-1882

Mr. J.A. Byrne, QC. sat today in the Court House in Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, to investigate claims for compensation under the Crimes Act. There were eight cases to be inquired into, and the first was that of Lady Mountmorres, who claims for the murder of her husband at Clonbur on the 25th Sept. 1880. Among the other claims is one by Mr. Hearn, Petty Sessions Clerk, who seeks compensation for personal injuries inflicted on him on the 28th of Feb. 1880, when he was fired at and wounded a short distance from Ballinrobe. Another is by Thomas Huddy for the murder of his father at Lough Mask, and one by Michael Huddy for the murder of his son John Huddy, also one by John Gibbons, for the murder of his son near Clonbur on the 17th March last, and by Bridget Gibbons, wife of the last claimant, for personal injuries inflicted on her on the same occasion. There is a claim by John Dolan for personal injuries inflicted on him on the night of the 26th September, 1881, when he was dragged out of his room by a party of men, who cut of his ear. Michael Fennick claims for the murder of his son on the 29th June 1880.

To the Editor of the Tipperary free Press.
Bansha, Dec. 21st 1868.

Dear Sir-The Christmas is being made a most unhappy one to some of the unfortunate residents in this locality, and the evil, as usual, arises from the operation of that blood stained and accursed enactment-the land laws of Ireland. The Bakers are out on 'strike'-the joke is a grim one but it is true. Ejectment processes, the dread of the tenants-at-will, are coming into operation, at the suit of Mr. George Cole Baker, J.P. of Ballydavid. A tenant named Thomas Dwyer, paying £25 per annum rent, has been served with such a document. His rent was increased 5s. per acre last November, but sooner than quit his old home in which his father and grandfather were born, he agreed to pay the advance. The rent was paid up in full, Dwyer being and honest an industrious man, as are his wife and children, and at the next Cashel Quarter Sessions the presiding justices will be asked, and must, doubtless, issue the decree, to hurl himself and his family out on the road-in point of fact, to ruin him and his according to law. Since the service was effected on him, Dwyer went to Mr. Baker, and asked him in God's name what he meant by such a proceeding?-'twas his home, the home of his fathers; he was a good tenant; he paid his rent; would do anything to please 'his honor'-all in vain. Dwyer must leave his homestead. This is following suit to the work of a few years past, when several respectable farmers were sent forth to wander from this estate. The manner in which John Keatinge was improved off the property, from his home to a cabin, and from that to the roadside-the maddened man cut his throat, recovered, and is since a lunatic. But then-he was only a tenant farmer. The Rev. Mr. Baker now farms the land, with that adjoining from which the widow Grogan was evicted-a solvent tenant who paid £3 per acre. The Rev. Mr. Baker is a protestant clergyman, his son a justice of the peace-Church and State-God help us.

Yours Truly,
A Farmer.

Dublin Gazette. 14-11-1833.
Irish Sheriffs.

Antrim-David Kerr, Hugh Lecky, J. Owens, Esqrs.
Armagh-Sir. T. Molyneux, Bart. C. Brownlow, J.Y. Burgess, Esqrs.
Carlow-J. Watson, P. Whelan, J. H. Eustace, Esqrs.
Cavan-F. Hassard, William Rathbone, R. Fox. Esqrs.
Clare-H. Butler, C. Mahon, D.J.Wilson, Esqrs.
Cork-Viscount Bernard, Viscount Innismore, Adam Newman, Esqrs.
Donegal-T. Brooke, D. Chambers, G. Young. Esqrs.
Down-Earl of Hillsborough, R. Magennis, S. Cleland, Esqrs.
Dublin-F. Hort, J.J. Bagot, J.G. Richards, Esqrs.
Fermanagh-H. Montgomery, J. Lendrum, F. Barton, Esqrs.
Galway-J. O'Hara, D. Persse, J. Cheavers, Esqrs.
Kerry-W.T.Gun, J. O'Connell, J. Singleton, Esqrs.
Kildare-Baron Roebeck, J. Cassidy, J. Bonman, Esqrs.
Kilkenny-Hon. C.F.Walker, Sir. F.H. Loftus, Bart, J.K.Alyward, Esq.
King's County-Lord Glandine, M.C.Smith, J. Smith, Esqrs.
Leitrim-J. Wynne, P. Latouche, T.B. Jones, Esqrs.
Limerick-Viscount Adare, F. Gould, G. Maunsell, Esqrs.
Longford-R. Greville, esq. Sir. G. Fetherston, Bart. F. Jesson, Esq.
Louth-G. Macartney, F. Donagh, G. Taffe, Esqrs.
Mayo-Sir R. O'Donnell. Bart. J. Browne, J. Gilden, Esqrs.
Meath-Sir.W. Somerville, Bart. R. Fowler, G. Nugent, Esqrs.
Monaghan-Hon. W. Westenra, A. Ker, M. Anketell, Esqrs.
Queen's County-T. Cosby, J. Pigott, E. Staples, Esqrs.
Roscommon-Hon. R. King, D. Kelly, C. Molloy, Esqrs.
Sligo-J. Ormsby, Esq. Sir. A. Creighton, J. Knott, Esq.
Tipperary-Hon. J.A.D. Bloomfield, M.C.Moore, J. Bagwell, Esqrs.
Tyrone-Viscount Corry, Robert Montgomery, John Lindsay, Esqrs.
Waterford-Gervaise P. Bushe, William S. Curry, Richard Chearnley, Esqrs.
Westmeath-R. Cooper, Esq. Sir Percy Nugent, Bart. R. Reynell, Esq.
Wexford-W.M.Glascott, R. Doyne, E, Beattie, Esqrs.
Wicklow-Colonel R. Howard, Sir George F. Hudson, Bart. C.D.Latouche, Esqrs.

From the Freeman Newspaper April 10th 1817.

To Samuel W. Tyndall and Alexander Montgomery, Esqrs, Church Wardens of St. Mary's Parish Dublin City.

We, the undersigned Parishioners, do request you will call a meeting of the Parish on as early a day as possible, in order to take into consideration the NEW GASLIGHT BILL, now pending in Parliament.

Slater and M'Clain or M'Glain.

Christmas B. Peter,
Brian M'Auley,
Francis Hawxford,
James Crosbie,

Charles Thorp, Jnr.
William Butler.
Issac Morgane,
P.H. Walsh.
Howe and Craig.
J. Runhorn, Jnr.
Richard Kelly,
William Shaw,
Thomas Sherlock,
Adam Boyd,
Thomas Stroker,
P. M'Bride.
Joseph Pasley.
John Holland,
J. Barlow.
Richard Wilkinson.
John Harford.
Geo. Meara.
James Charles.
Eugene Kelly.
Geo. Ledwith.
James Jesson.
Peter Byrne,
J. Chambers.
James Tuke.
John Hobart.
Thomas Davock.
Hugh Fitzpatrick.
John Browne,
Peter Greham,
Richard Cahill.
Richard Wright.
Wm. M'Daniel.
Joseph Gibson.
James Smith.
Thomas Mooney.
William Swift.
Henry Conle,
James A. Fyan.
Samuel M'Mahon,
John Chartes.
R. Knight,
Edward Gorman,
William White.
Henry Bunn.

William Devereux.
James Leedom.
Wm. P. Cutbert.
Edward Armstrong.
John Pemberton.

Pursuant to the above, we request a Meeting of the Parishioners at the Vestry Room, on Tuesday the 15th, at 2 O'Clock.

Samuel W. Tyndall]
Alex Montgomery] Church Wardens.

Gazette 19-6-1821

To the Representatives or Heir at Law of Francis Bourke, late of Gurtnaskehey, in the County of Tipperary, deceased. TAKE notice, that in pursuance of the clause for perpetual renewal in the lease of the said lands of Gurtnaskehey, made by Robert. Clarke, of Burrossoleigh, in the said County of Tipperary, Esq. deceased, to the aforesaid Francis Bourke, bearing date the 24th day of July 1799, I hereby call upon you to take out a renewal of said lease, two of the lives mentioned therein being long since dead, namely, the said Francis Bourke and Thomas Ryan.— Dated at Grallagh, near Thurles, 6th February 1821.
DANIEL GUYDER, legal Representative of the aforesaid Robert Clarke.

Unknown Newspaper. (Could be the Tipperary Advocate.)

7-3-1866

Patrick Rooney, an itinerant auctioneer, hailing from Thurles, was brought before the Mayor of Waterford, lately, charged with causing an obstruction by collecting a crowd in Broad St. while trying to sell his wares. He was fined £1.6.0., costs or a weeks imprisonment, under the town's Improvement Act.

The money was paid with a threat that an action would ensue, on the grounds that he was a licensed auctioneer, and that he could sell on market days where ever he liked, as had been decided before.

18-4-1866.

At the late assizes an action was brought by a girl named Mary Quilinane, daughter of a small farmer, against Godfrey Adams, a retired solicitor, residing in Tipperary, for assault and battery, after inducing her to drink whiskey-the girl having gone to his house to sell eggs. The jury found for the plaintiff, £100 damages and costs.

16-5-1866

Tom Rourke, of Holy ford, who was arrested by Sub-Inspector Rams bottom last October,

was let out on his own recognizance. Thaddeus Tremayne (Roughen) of Tipperary, who was arrested on the 27th of last Sept. (in consequence of a letter written by him which was found in the Irish People office, in which were words to the effect---"Allow me to use my pen until such time as I can use a pike in the noble cause for which Emmett died"), was let out on giving two solvent sureties and himself in a very heavy amount.

20-10-1869 Unknown Newspaper.

Evictions in Kilkenny.

Rev. Father Doyle, of Ramsgrange, County Wexford, in a recent letter gives the following list of evictions from the lands of Tinneranny, in the Parish of Rosbercon, County Kilkenny, of which Mr. Patrick Hare is agent.:

Thomas Fitzpatrick, wife and three children.

Morgan Neill, wife and eight children.

Widow Cloney and two children.

Widow Hyans and three children.

Ned Phelan, wife and five children.

John Dooley, wife and three children.

Widow Phelan and two children.

Widow Shortal and five children.

John Nolan, wife and three children.

Thomas Fitzgerald, wife and two children.

James Lawler, wife and six children.

James Carroll, wife and three children.

John Byrne, wife and eight children.

Richard Aylward, wife and five children.

Michael Brien, wife and three children.

James Forristal, wife and three children.

Widow Maloney and two children.

Richard Aylward and three children.

Edmund Foley and three children.

The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland or The Story of the Land League Revolution.
Michael Davitt. 1904.

Dublin on October 21, 1879,

In response to a circular from Mr. Charles S. Parnell, M.P., a meeting was held in the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, on Tuesday, at two o'clock, for the purpose of forming a central body in connection with the present land agitation. The chair was taken by Mr. A. J. Kettle, P.L.G.

Among those present were:

Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P.;
Rev. Mr. Behan, C.C.;
Laurence M'Court, P.L.G.;
William Dillon, B.L.;
James Rourke,
George Delany,
Rev. Father Sheehy,
William Kelly, Donabate;
Patrick Cummins, P.L.G. ;
Thomas Roe, Dundalk Democrat;
John Sweetman, Kells;
Michael Davitt,
Thomas Brennan,
Thomas Grehan, Loughlinstown ;
Patrick Egan,
Thomas Ryan,
J. F. Grehan, P.L.G., Cabinteely;
T. D. Sullivan,
Charles Reilly, Artane;
Dr. Kenny,
R. J. Donnelly,
James O'Connor,

" The Rev. Father Behan, C.C., proposed, and Mr. William Dillon, B.L., seconded, the following resolution:

"That an association be hereby formed to be named the Irish National Land League.'

" Proposed by Mr. W. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Thomas Roe:

"That the objects of the league are: First, to bring about a reduction of rack-rents; second, to facilitate the obtaining of the ownership of the soil by the occupiers.'

"Proposed by Mr. Parnell, M.P., seconded by the Rev. Father Sheehy, C.C. :

"That the objects of the league can be best attained by promoting organization among the tenant-farmers; by defending those who may be threatened with eviction for refusing to pay unjust rents ; by facilitating the working of the Bright clauses of the Land act during the winter ; and by obtaining such a reform in the laws relating to land as will enable every tenant to become the owner of his holding by pay-

ing a fair rent for a limited number of years.'

"Proposed by Mr. John Sweetman, seconded by Mr. T. D. Sullivan :

"That Mr. Charles S. Parnell, M.P., be elected president of this league.'

"Proposed by Mr. George Delany, seconded by Mr. W. H. Cobbe, Portarlinton : ; ' That Mr. A. J . Kettle, Mr. Michael Davitt , and Mr. Thomas Brennan be appointed honorary secretaries of the league.'

"Proposed by Mr. Patrick Cummins, P.L.G., seconded by Mr. Laurence M'Court, P.L.G.:

'That Mr. J. G. Biggar, M.P., Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. Patrick Egan be appointed treasurers.'

"An appeal to the Irish race for the sustainment of the movement having been submitted, was approved and ordered to be circulated.

"On the motion of the Rev. Father Sheehy, seconded by Mr. Michael Davitt, it was resolved:

'That the president of this league, Mr. Parnell, be requested to proceed to America for the purpose of obtaining assistance from our exiled countrymen and other sympathizers for the objects for which this appeal is issued.'

"Proposed by Mr. Thomas Ryan, seconded by Mr. J. F. 1 That none of the funds of this league shall be used for the purchase of any landlord's interest in the land or for furthering the interests of any parliamentary candidate.'

"The following committee was appointed:

"Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., president, Avondale, Rathdrum;
Purcell O' Gorman, M.P., Waterford;
John Ferguson, Glasgow;
Dean of Cashel, W. Quirke;
Dr. Cummins, Liverpool;
Matthew Harris, Ballinasloe;
Very Rev. Canon Bourke, P.P., Claremorris;
J. O'Connor Power, M.P., London;

Rev. John Behan, C.C., Francis Street, Dublin;
Richard Lalor, Mountrath;
J. L. Finegan, M.P., London;
Rev. R. Sheehy, C.C., Kilmallock;
J. J. Loudon, Westport;
O' Gorman Mahon, M.P., London;
John Dillon;
Rev. W. Joyce, P.P., Louisburgh, County Mayo;
N. Ennis, M.P., Claremount, County Meath;
Thomas Roe, Dundalk Democrat;
Dr. J. R. M'Closkey, Londonderry;
George Delany, Dublin;
T. D. Sullivan, The Nation, Dublin;
James Byrne, Wallstown Castle, Cork;
Dr. J. E. Kenny, Dublin;
Mulhallen Marum, J.P., Ballyragget;
P. F. Johnston, Kanturk;
Rev. M. Tormey, Beauparc;
Very Rev. Canon Doyle, P.P., Ramsgrange;
Philip J. Moran, Finen, Granard;
O. J. Carraher, Cardestown, County Louth;
Rev. J. White, P.P., Milltown-Malbay;
P. Cummins, Rathmines;
James Daly, Castlebar;
P. M. Furlong, C.C., New Ross;
Thomas Ryan, Dublin;
James Rourke, Dublin;
Richard Kelly, Tuam Herald;
William Dillon, Dublin;
I. J. Kennedy, T.C., Dublin;
M. O'Flaherty, Dunoman Castle, Croom;
John Sweetman, Kells;
M. F. Madden, Clonmel;
J. C. Howe, London;
J. F. Grehan, Cabinteely;
Rev. D. Brennan, Kilmacow, County Kilkenny;
William Kelly, Donabate, County Dublin;
C. Reilly, Artane, County Dublin;
L. M'Court, Dublin;
Stephen O'Mara, Limerick;
Thomas Grehan, Loughlinstown, County Dublin;
Rev. M. K. Dunne, C.C., Enniscorthy ;
Rev. M. J. Kenny, P.P., Scariff;
R. H. Medge, Navan;
Rev. M. Conway, Skreen, Sligo."

The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland or The Story of the Land League Revolution.
Michael Davitt. 1904.

According to the law of eviction, at this period, the process-server was required to hand the document containing the court's decree to the head of the family, or, failing this, to fasten it upon the door of the dwelling, or otherwise to deliver it inside the habitation. Little or no resistance, except on rare occasions, had hitherto been offered to this legal proceeding, the process-server being fully protected in the execution of his task by a constabulary guard. It was now resolved to have every opposition possible offered to this service short of an actual conflict with the police, with the double object of drawing public attention to the evils of the system and of intimidating the class of persons who volunteered to be the agents of the law in this phase of its operations.

Under the Land Act of 1870 a tenant against whom a process of eviction had been obtained was entitled to apply to a county court judge for a stay of proceedings, in order to file a claim for compensation for disturbance under the provisions of a certain section of that act. The law in this section gave power to the court to award compensation to the occupier of the holding, provided a case was made out proving to the satisfaction of the judge that an exorbitant rent had been exacted by the landlord. Little or no advantage had been taken since the passing of this act of this Gladstonian protection for tenants, owing to the cost involved in feeing a lawyer. The league resolved to provide the required assistance now, and in several cases judgments were obtained entitling the tenants to receive from the landlord, if he proceeded to eviction, sums three or four times in excess of the total arrears of rent claimed by him. By these means a great number of owners in the West were induced to come to reasonable terms with their tenantry rather than incur, not alone the popular odium caused by evictions, but the costly expense of righting the tenants' organization at each of these stages of legal procedure.

Where evictions were carried out on a failure of all the expedients of opposition, immediate aid was given by the league in money and in the provision of shelter where this could be obtained. If, as frequently happened, three or four families were turned out in a town-land, we paid the rent in one of

these cases, and supported the others, who obtained accommodation on the redeemed tenancy, and remained near their holdings so as to be close at hand in the event of a "grabber " casting covetous eyes upon the vacant land. The armed forces of the law and landlord in conjunction might empty a cabin home of its inmates, but the league and popular sentiment combined would see to it that the land should earn no further rent for the owner.

"If a man is evicted, don't let another man take his farm. If he is so mean as to take it in spite of your protest, don't shoot him, but don't speak to him or his children have nothing to do with him or say to him. Don't deal with the grocery man that will sell him provisions. Keep from him as if he had the small-pox. Let him feel and know your avoidance of him, and why, and he'll have to move. If the landlord himself takes the farm, don't work for him. Don't sow it or reap it for him for any wages he may offer. Constables can't interfere. If you want to kill evictions don't take the land from which a tenant is evicted. Let the other tenants refuse to pay rent until he is reinstated.

"If he is not sent back, then let the Land League know it. Americans don't want the money they sent to go to the landlords. Stand together. The English government can evict one or two, but they cannot evict the whole of Ireland. Don't take another's farm when evicted don't work for the man who does take it, and you kill landlordism. Americans want you to show that the people of Ireland own Ireland as they do by right and can by fact. I want you to pledge yourselves to do it without compromise at all."

The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland or The Story of the Land League Revolution.
Michael Davitt. 1904.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel and Emly who had fearlessly defended the league during the Forster regime, but who condemned the no-rent manifesto, gave voice to the national desire for a continuance of the fight about this time, in face of these and similar continued legal outrages. He felt that the work of uprooting landlordism was only half done, and in a

speech at Galbally, he spoke out as follows:

"The Irish people have now paused in the fight in order to commence the struggle afresh for their rights. They want no leaders now, either lay or clerical, as they are well enough educated as to what their rights are. Landlordism has been brought to its knees by the Land League; but I do not know whether the male branch or the ladies' branch of the league deserves most thanks, for when the men were put in prison the ladies stepped into the breach and did their part nobly. I congratulate myself on having defended the ladies' league from the aspersions cast upon it at its inception, and will be always ready when called upon to take the part of the people in asserting their rights."

1908 A Boycotted Police.

The Dublin Daily Express (December 1) reports that on Sunday, November 29 :
"A large body of constabulary, which had been drafted into Holycross during the recent rioting there, entered the local Roman Catholic Church for the purpose of attending Divine service. Immediately the entire congregation rose from their seats, and there was general commotion in the sacred edifice. The moment the police were seated the majority of the people present left the building. A woman confronted the police within the precincts of the Church and endeavoured to beat them back by striking them with her fists."

1908

January 2 Co. Tipperary. An attack was made on the mansion of Lieut. -Colonel Vivian Ryan-Lenigan, at Castlefogarty, the windows being smashed with stones. This gentleman's property has been disposed of under the Land Purchase Acts, and there are some of the tenants on the estate dissatisfied with the terms.

1909

January 19. Co. Tipperary. Excitement ran high in Thurles to-day while County Court Judge Moore sat to hear processes against thirty-six tenants on the Carden Estate, and twenty on Colonel Carden's estate, for non-payment of rent. Great numbers of people came into the town at an early hour ; and at midday a band, followed by some thousands of people, marched through the principal street. One hundred and thirty extra policemen were drafted into the town, and a big body of these was posted near the Court-house. Judge Moore granted decrees in all the cases which came before him.

Dublin Daily Express, Jan. 27.1909

Co. Tipperary. Shortly after midnight a band of men armed with sticks and stones made a determined raid on the dwelling house of William Kennedy, at Knockasharoon, smashing

in the window and bursting the doors. Not satisfied with this destruction the mob turned its attention to the walls, gates and piers surrounding the farm and did much damage. Kennedy and his brother encountered them in a lane leading to the house, and a fierce riot followed, but after a severe struggle the Kennedys were overpowered and badly beaten about the head and body. Two men, named Richard and Michael Small, were afterwards arrested, and were later charged before a magistrate with being concerned in the affray ; they were remanded, bail being accepted. It is stated that Kennedy's farm is being claimed by a certain family in the neighbourhood.

February 20th Co. Tipperary.

At the Thurles Petty Sessions 11 men were charged with disorderly conduct at Holycross on January 31, with intent to intimidate. Evidence showed that the defendants formed part of a band which assembled at a spot between the village and the Protestant Church and played during the time that service was proceeding. The police informed them that they must not disturb the congregation ; they did not desist, however, but continued making much more noise. After some consultation the chairman said that the magistrates refused to bind defendants to the peace. In the afternoon, when about 60 or 70 extra police, drafted into the town for the day, were being marched to the railway station, they were followed by a crowd, stones were thrown, and a baton charge had to be made.

March 11th. Co. Tipperary. Andrew Fogarty, a civil bill , officer, proceeded to the estate of Colonel FitzGibbon Trant, J.P., for the purpose of serving ejectment processes for rent on his tenants. He was accompanied by a bodyguard of 11 policemen, when a crowd quickly assembled and followed the officer in his movements as he effected service after service, but he was allowed to complete his duties without molestation, and returned to Thurles.

March 30 Co. Tipperary. At Cashel Petty Sessions, a farmer named Patrick Foely (Foley) was charged with having maliciously injured a gate and fence at Attyhill, the property of a Mrs. Isabella Loney. Evidence was given that Mrs. Loney recently came into possession of some lands, part of which was let for grazing, and since then the damage had been done. The police took plaster casts of the foot-prints near the fence, and they corresponded with the boots worn by defendant. The accused was returned for trial.

May 19 Co. Tipperary. At the Templemore Petty Sessions, Thomas Ryan was charged with assaulting a Mrs. Mary Fanning, of Killanagan, on May 12. Mrs. Fanning deposed that on the night of the date in question her husband was away, and Ryan rode into the yard on horseback and struck her a blow with a stick on the head. The defendant was ordered to give bail for future good behaviour, or in default two months' imprisonment. He refused to give the bail. The solicitor for the prosecution said defendant was one of a crowd who had been frequently before the Bench in consequence of a disturbance over the farm.

May 19 Co. Tipperary. At the same Petty Sessions, and on the same date, Joseph Meehan was bound over to keep the peace for using threats towards Patrick Stapleton, of Dromard. A dispute arose over a small farm, and Meehan threatened to cut Stapleton's head off. The defendant refused to give bail,, and said he would rather go to gaol for honesty.

June 9 Co. Tipperary. At Thurles Quarter Sessions, Mrs. Hanorah Hogan applied for compensation for the smashing of windows in houses of her property on March 29, 30, and 31 last. The applicant deposed that after the eviction of a tenant from one of her houses for non-payment of rent, a hostile crowd assembled outside the house and hooted witness ; they then threw stones at the building and smashed 140 panes of glass. For three nights the crowd paraded the streets and she had to seek police protection. The decree was granted.

June 24 Co. Tipperary. A dray cart, the property of a Mr. Thomas Cormack, Lisaroon, near Thurles, was found in the morning on the roadside near the village of The Ragg, the shafts being cut off and the wheels taken from the axeltree. The severed portions were found scattered about in different places, and six empty gun cartridges were also discovered in the vicinity. A boycotting notice was found pasted on a portion of the damaged cart. Mr. Cormack is a tenant on the estate of Lieut. -Col. Fitzgibbon Trant, 'and his house was fired into at night about a month ago. It is alleged that the supposed outrages are in consequence of his agreement to pay his rent to the landlord, while the other tenants were engaged in a no-rent agitation.

July 2 Co. Tipperary. At Killenaule, before a Special Court, nine men were charged with having on several occasions intimidated Michael Sparrow and Daniel Noonan, servants of Mr. Hughes, of Ballyphilip. Mr. Kennedy, solicitor, asked to have the cases adjourned for three months, and he would give an undertaking that no such acts would be repeated against Mr. Hughes or his servants. The magistrate agreed to this in the case of five of the defendants, but the other four who were more or less prominent in the affair were bound over to be of good behaviour, or, in default, a month in gaol. One of the defendants refused to give bail.

July 3 Co. Tipperary. Following the arrests at Thurles John Ryan Boher, of Holycross, Michael Flynn, Senior, and Michael Flynn, Junior, of Thurles, were charged with assaulting Sergeant Mullally, and Constables Heavy and Kelly. Sergeant Mullally deposed that he with Constable Heavy saw young Flynn behaving disorderly, and when advised to go Flynn struck the constable a violent blow and knocked him down. When he went to the constable's assistance Flynn, Senior, struck him with a stick, and he received several kicks about the legs. There was a crowd of 300 people around them. He also received a blow of a stick from John Ryan Boher, who shouted. " We have them now, don't let them go ; take their lives ; they are Clarke's and Trant's hirelings."

The Sergeant stated that he would have been done for only that a woman came and carried him into her house, and he has been laid up ever since. The Chairman sentenced Flynn, Junior, to two years and three months' imprisonment, and in default of giving bail of good behaviour at the expiration of that period, he would have to go to gaol for three months more. John Ryan Boher sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and at the expiration to give the same bail or three months more in default. Flynn, Senior, to be put under bail, or in default four months' imprisonment.

July 13 Co. Tipperary. At the North Tipperary Assizes, held at Nenagh, two men, named Thomas Gleeson and Patrick Maher, were charged with intimidating employees of Lieut. -Colonel Fitzgibbon Trant, and with preventing them from purchasing goods from certain Thurles tradesmen.

An application was made to adjourn the hearing of the trial with a view to a change of venue. The application was granted, the prisoners being admitted to bail.

August 7 Co. Tipperary. Considerable excitement prevailed in the district of Newchapel, Clonmel. A small farm on the Moore estate, from which a man named Slattery and his family were previously evicted, was taken by a man named Lyons, who proceeded to cut the meadow on the land. Mrs. Slattery, the widow of the evicted tenant, arrived on the scene with a machine and commenced cutting what remained of the standing grass. The police were called upon, but Mrs. Slattery refused to quit the place.

August 13 Co. Tipperary. Some scenes were witnessed at an eviction of three tenants at Templemore. Mr. Francis Jackson, the landlord, refused to grant a reduction of their rent. He obtained decrees against them some weeks ago, but owing to the state of public feeling in the locality, no bailiff could be found to execute the warrants at the time. Mr. Jackson instituted fresh proceedings, and this time was successful in getting his decrees and obtaining a bailiff to carry them out. Mr. Jackson with two bailiffs, accompanied by a force of 60 police, arrived in the district, when about 700 people collected and met Mr. Jackson and his party, shouting and booing at them, and it became necessary for the police to form a cordon across the street to enable the bailiffs to carry out their work.

A league convention was held in Melbourne on November 7, 1883, and the official report of this gathering gives an ac-

count of the work done up to that date by the respective missions of Mr. J. W. Walshe and of the Messrs. John and William Redmond. It likewise supplies the names of the representative men of the Land Leagues of Australasia who had been most prominent in the work of the auxiliary movement under the Southern Cross from its inception.

The convention was held in St. Patrick's Hall, one of the historic buildings of Melbourne. It had been used as a legislative chamber under the old Victorian constitution from 1851 to 1856. The new (Home-Rule) constitution was discussed and adopted in the same building, where it was likewise proclaimed by the then governor, Sir Charles Hotham, after it had been finally sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament. Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty presided at the league convention as the leading league delegate from Queensland. He had been tried in 1848, in Dublin, with John Martin and others, for seditious articles written in *The Irish Felon* after the suppression of John Mitchel's *United Irishman*, and, like the two illustrious "felons," he was sentenced to transportation and domiciled in Tasmania. After being amnestied he remained in Australia, and ultimately settled down in Brisbane with his family.

The following are the names of the delegates who were present :

VICTORIA

T. Taylor, J.P., Sandhurst; D. O'Keefe, Sandhurst; J. J. Fitzgerald, J.P., Ballarat; W. O'Callaghan, Ararat; Rev. J. L.
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THE FALL OF FEUDALISM IN IRELAND

Hegarty, Sale; Rev. M. O'Connor, Myrtleford ; Rev. M. J. Gilsean, Sandhurst; D. Slattery, J.P., Sale; T. Cahill, Geelong; John Barry, Kyneton; J. Minogue, Kyneton; Michael Molphy, J.P., Sale; Carroll, Ballarat; James Burke, Warrnambool; E. L. Nolan, East Melbourne; P. Doheney, East Melbourne; Samers, Inglewood; C. J. O'Sullivan, Beechworth; John M'Intyre, Central Branch, Melbourne; - - King, Wangaratta; James Hurley, Richmond; Andrew Byrne, Wan-

garatta; P. F. Ryan, Tatura; Thomas Hogan, Tatura; Denis O'Brien, J.P., Geelong; Michael Hynes, Allandale; Michael Toohey, Allandale; P. M'Cabe, Horsham; Thomas Hodgins, Horsham; John M'Mahon, Charlton; Patrick O'Sullivan, Woornook; Thomas M'Loughlan, Woornook; R. Walshe, St. Ambrose; M. Mulcare, Nar-Nar-Goon; J. Dore, Nar-Nar-Goon; John Lee, J.P., Garvoc; P. Brodrick, Malmsbury; A. Troy, Abbotsford; A. Duff, Malmsbury; John Hyland, Garvoc; P. J. Hoban, Donald; P. Finn, Donald; S. Fitzgerald, Seymour; J.

O'Leary, St. Ambrose; Brodie, Claremorris; P. J. Fleming, Yan Yean; J. Eveston, Sandy Creek; P. Quirk, Sandy Creek; J. Coyle, Collingwood; J. Howard, Charlton; John Butler, Sunbury; Leslie Counsell, Sunbury; Patrick M'Mahon, Gordons; John Maher, Gordons; Patrick Hehir, Shepparton; E. J. Daly, Shepparton; Nicholas Delaney, Nagambie; George Coyne, Richmond; James Madden, Richmond; J. Gill, Bet Bet and Timor; Michael Harty, Bet Bet and Timor; P. Fennelly, Warrnambool; William Broadrock, Daylesford; C. Fitzgerald, Gordons; William Sheehan, Nagambie; John Costelloe, Gordons; James Ryan, North Fitzroy; P. M'Ardle, Prahran; M. Rahilly, Carlton; J. Curtain, North Fitzroy; P. Hunt, Reedy Creek; J. M'Namara, Hotham; P. D. O'Reilly, Central Branch, Melbourne; D. M'Loughlin, Collingwood; P. Hayes, Central Branch, Melbourne; D. Noonan, Central Branch, Melbourne; M. Hickey, Central Branch, Melbourne; F. M'Cann, Landsborough ; J. J. Murphy, Abbotsford ; Miller, Camperdown ; P. Power, Echuca; J. Shortrill, Eltham; P. H. O'Leary, Hotham Y. M. Society; H. W. Sheridan, Warrnambool H. S. ; W. O'Dea, Ballarat C. Y. M. S.; P. O'Dowd, Ballarat C. Y. M. S.; G. Russell, St. Michael's Branch H. A. C. B. S.; M'Cann, St. Patrick's Society; P. Campbell, Emerald Hill; P. Paly, Ballarat C. Y. M. S.; J. F. Ryan, St. Patrick's Society; W. Birmingham, St. Patrick's Society; C. H. O'Leary, St. Patrick's Society; M. Donald, St. Patrick's Society; Hugh Rawson, J.P., Kyneton H. A. C. B. S.; W. Hester, Central Branch; M. Kennedy, Dunnstown; P. Toole, J.P., Richmond H. A. C. B. S. ; R. Evans, Richmond H. A. C. B. S. ; J. Cullinan, Sale H. A. C. B. S.; L. Kenyon, St. Patrick's Society; M. Hood, St. Patrick's Society; J. L. Freeman, St. Patrick's Society, Melbourne District; J. Whelan, St. Patrick's Society, Melbourne District; T. P. Deegan, C. Y. M. S., Daylesford; T. Quilligan, Central Branch, Melbourne; Henning, Abbotsford Branch St. Patrick's Society; F. B. Keogh, Hotham C. Y. M. S. ; P. Cody, St. Patrick's Society; James Millar, Camperdown; P. Fagan, Victorian Central Branch; M. M'Donald,

Victorian Central Branch; J. O'Grady, Victorian Central Branch; P. M'Cann, Victorian Central Branch; M. Timmins.

NEW SOUTH WALES

T. Flannery, Vegetable Creek; P. M'Cormack, Glen Innes; J. J. Dalton', Orange; Rev. T. Hanley, Deniliquin; P. E. Fallon, Albury; James Gallagher, Bathurst; Kelleher, Bathurst; Patrick Murray, Temora; J. M'Grath, Prospect; E. O'Farrell, Prospect; Daniel Regan, Tamworth; George Maher, West Maitland; Michael Murray, West Maitland; Bernard Gaffney, Sydney; J. G. O'Connor, Sydney; William Walshe, Sydney; F. B. Freehill, M.A., Sydney; Rev. E. J. Fallon, Burrowa; Rev. William M'Grath, Young; Very Rev. P. Dunne, V.G., Wagga Wagga; D. Dougharty, Stanafa and Tingha; T. Curry, Sydney; Burns, Albury.

QUEENSLAND

Hon. Dr. O'Doherty, M.L.C., President, Brisbane Branch and Charters Towers; P. O' Sullivan, J. P., Ipswich and Warwick; C. O'Loan, J.P., Herberton; M. Collison, Gympie; P. Lillis, J.P., Gympie; Francis M'Donnell, Brisbane; J. Sullivan, Ipswich.

TASMANIA

James Gray, M.L.A.; Charles Galvin, E. O'Brien, R. G. Fitzsimons, Sheehan, Dillon, P. Tynan, Launceston.

NEW ZEALAND

M. Landers, Auckland; M. Sheehan, Christchurch ; L. W. Gegan, Christchurch; P. Foley, Kumara; Flannigan, New Zealand; - Browne, J. J. Connor, Dunedin.

THE IRISH-RACE CONVENTION

The Irish -race convention assembled in Leinster Hall, Dublin, on September i, 2, 3, 1896, under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe. Some two thousand two hundred and fifty representative persons took part in the proceedings; the National Federation of Ireland, and auxiliary organizations in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, the Australian colonies, New Zealand, and South Africa, being represented by duly credentialled delegates.

The delegates from distant countries were : United States of America. T. C. Boland, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Hon. William L. Brown, New York; John Cashman, Manchester, New Hampshire; M. J. Cooney, Montana; Patrick Cox, Rochester, New York; John B. Devlin, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; James Duggan, Norwich, Connecticut; Patrick Dunleavy, Philadelphia Council, N. F.; Rev. D. W. Fitzgerald, Manchester, New Hampshire; Martin Fitzgerald, Manchester, New Hampshire; P. Gallagher, New York; John Guiney, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Edward Mackin, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Hon. Martin McMahan, New York; Rev. George F. Marshall, Milford, New Hampshire; Patrick Martin, Baltimore, Maryland; Michael Murphy, representing Irish National Federation of America, New York; Rev. Denis O'Callaghan, Boston; Hon. Edmond O'Connor, Binghamton, New York; Denis O'Reilly, Boston; Hon. C. T. O'Sullivan, New York; Rev. Edward S. Phillips, Pennsylvania; Michael J. Rooney, representing Irish National Federation of America, New York; Joseph P. Ryan, New York; M J. Ryan, Philadelphia; James Sullivan, M.D., Manchester, New Hampshire; Edward Treacy, Boston; P. W. Wren, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Canada. Hon. John Costigan, M.P., P. C.; Very Rev. M. A. Clancy, Placentia, Newfoundland; P. F. Cronin, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Flannery, St. Thomas, Ontario, representing Ancient Order of Hibernians in Canada; Very Rev. Dr. Foley, Halifax, Nova Scotia; James J. Foy, Q.C., Toronto; Edward Halley, First Vice - President Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, Montreal; Very Rev. Dean Harris, St. Catherine's; Chevalier John Heney, Ottawa; John

M. Keown, Q.C., St. Catherine's; Lieutenant - Colonel Mac-Shane, Nova Scotia; James J. O'Brien, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, Montreal; Rev. F. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Rev. Frank Ryan (representing Archbishop of Toronto), Toronto; Hugh Ryan, Toronto; James D. Ryan, President of the Benevolent Irish Society, St. John's, Newfoundland; Gerald B. Tiernan, Halifax. Australasia. Charles Hamilton Bromly, ex-Attorney-General, northern Tasmania; Michael Davitt, M.P., delegated for Dunedin, New Zealand; Thomas Hunt, Victoria; Mr. Kennedy, Wellington, New Zealand; Rev. Father O'Callaghan, C.C., Mallow, delegated to represent southern Tasmania.

South Africa. Moses Cornwall, J.P., Kimberley, representing Irishmen of Griqualand West; H. J. Haskins, Johannesburg.

Two hundred and fifty delegates from branches of the National League of England, Scotland, and Wales, affiliated with the National Federation of Ireland, took part in the sessions of the convention.

No assembly equal in representative character had ever before in the history of the Irish struggle met in the capital of Ireland or in any other part of the world. Every country and colony beyond the seas where Irishmen are settled in large numbers sent spokesmen to plead for reunion, and to show the opponents of the Home-Rule movement how worldwide was the combination and the power of active sympathy which stood behind the fatherland in its national demand for justice and liberty.

The "Parliament of the Irish race," as the great gathering was named by some of its foreign delegates, was ably presided over by the young Bishop of Donegal, who typified in name, descent, and patriotic fervor the spirit and purpose of the Celtic chieftains who had fought and bled for land and liberty in the earliest stages of the Irish land-war. A few sentences from his opening address to this epoch-making convention will clearly explain the unique character and significance of the historic gathering, and its bearing upon the "wide-world" meaning of the Irish struggle.

"Men of the Irish race, there is only one way in which I may hope to return thanks for the unique honor which this chair confers upon me. It is to launch at once on this

magnificent convention the business that has brought you here from the four shores of Ireland and from many lands beyond the seas. To you, gentlemen, our kith and kin, come home from abroad, we who live in the Green Isle say from our hearts, in the sweet language of your fathers, ' Cead mille failte.' In your love for Ireland you are here from the great republic of the West, where so many millions of our people have built up for themselves a position and a name, and whence in times of trial has come to us the most generous support for every national demand. You are here from self-governing Canada, one of whose great prelates first suggested this convention to end our dissensions. You are come from friendly Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. You are come even from Australia, which has always vied with America in support of the national cause. You are here from Africa, where, in our days, to the south it promises to rival the northern splendor of fifteen centuries ago. Then the never-failing Irishmen of England and Scotland are here ; and, lastly, the tried men, priests and people, who live in the old land, in long array, from every county and every shore. You have come from near and far, at great inconvenience and expense, to work for the old cause, and to banish from our midst the bitterness of strife, filled with the idea that love of our motherland implies co-operation, and love, and friendship, and forbearances among ourselves in her cause. In my time I have seen the young family outcast on the road-side from the home the strong man had built ; I have seen the priest dragged to prison for trying to shield the victims of such wrong; I have seen thousands of little boys and girls of from nine to twelve years hired into agricultural service far away from the homes where they ought to be at school; I have seen throngs of young people leaving the old and weakly behind, and hurrying to the emigrant-ship; and I have often asked myself: Will the emigrants ever come back? Will they ever send us back the power to change these things and to undo these wrongs? Well, picked men of our race are here to-day from every land of the Irish dispersion, and with God's blessing before they go back the foundations will be laid broad and deep of that victory-compelling unity which this great convention was called to promote." 1

Tipp Free Press. 27-7-1866

The case for trial at the ensuing Clonmel Assizes are important and are as follows:-James Dillon, of the 17th Regiment, stands charged with being one of the armed party who fired on the Constabulary of Glenbade?, near Tipperary, James Ryan , same offence, Michael

Ryan, similar charge, (on bail). Michael Lalor, declaring himself a Fenian at Tipperary. John Buckley charged with the wilful murder of Lorenzo H. Jephson, Esq. J.P. at Carrick-on-Suir. James Walsh with firing a shot from a revolver pistol at Constable Timothy Quaid. John Heffernan with using treasonable language and shouting for Stephens and the Irish Republic. Edmond McGrath, Edmond Ryan, John Danaher, and Michael Hogan, with rescuing, at the Tipperary races a prisoner named Edward Walshe, arrested under a warrant from his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant.

13-10-1869 Free Press.

For the last five weeks a very talented, first class National Teacher, named William O'Brien a native of County Cork, was confined in the pauper debtor's prison of Nenagh Gaol on a decree for rent. Through an unforeseen event, the facts of the case were laid before Henry Munster, Esq. of Cashel, when that gentleman, without a moment's hesitation, liberally forwarded a cheque for £12.13.6. to the Sub-Sheriff at Clonmel, and poor O'Brien was unexpectedly released. What makes this truly generous act more worthy, is, that the poor man had a wife and eleven children depending on him for their daily bread.

20-10-1869 Advocate.

A very sad accident occurred on Thursday evening at Glenculloo, by which a fine young man named Rody Ryan lost his life. It appears that young Mr. Ryan, son of Mr. Ryan of Inch, accompanied by his brother in law, Captain Power Lalor, to his shooting lodge at Glenculloo, near the Silvermines. The party proceeded out rabbit shooting, and young Mr. Ryan, who is about 16 years of age, carried a double barrel gun, he was accompanied by Rody Ryan, who was the gamekeeper, and a son of a tenant on Captain Power Lalor's estate. The lad fired at a rabbit, and sent poor Ryan to take it up, and while in the act of proceeding after him, stumbled over a tuft, when the other barrel discharged, lodging the contents in the breast of Rody Ryan. Medical aid was instantly sought, but the wound proved fatal, and poor Ryan expired on Friday evening. Rody Ryan was a general favourite, and a true hearted patriotic son of Tipperary. It is a consolation to state that he received Holy Communion that morning, there being a station in his father's house, and the clergy who officiated were on the spot, they being invited after the station to dine with Captain Power Lalor.

15-12-1869 Freeman

We learn on reliable authority, that the Protestant Bishop of Cashel, Dr. Daly, intend presenting every curate in his diocese with a Christmas box of £50. It has been our office more than once to direct public attention to the enormous accumulations, which pluralities, renewal fines, church lands, etc. much have heaped on this bachelor Bishop and we now feel great pleasure in recording this instance of his disposal of some of them.

The will of Charles Moore, Esq. M.P. late of Mooresfort, Tipperary has been proved. To his widow he gives £5000 and the interest on £20,000. To his son, Arthur John, upon his coming to the age of 25, he devises his estate in Ireland, in strict settlement, with the remainder to his daughters successively. To each of his daughters, Marion Edit Moore

and Helena Blanche Moore, he bequests £20,000, his youngest daughter, Lady Mary, having had a like provision on her marriage. The purchased eastate of Ballycohey, in Tipperary goes to his eldest daughter. The personal is sworn under £160,000.

Nenagh Guardian 13-12-1869

Thomas Connors, a blacksmith, who resided near Knockanure, near Kilcommon, was returning home from Thurles on the 1st ult, he went into Kennedy's Public House at Roskeen, where he met a young man from whom after some angry words he received a blow, from the effects of which he has since died.

23-7-1841 Times.

The scene of insurrection in this county at our election can only be compared to the times of 1798. In a certain district in Slieverdagh, the people were excited to madness; the Chapel bells tolled, the population rose *en masse*, and attacked the second Roscrea division of Conservative electors on their way to the poll, at New Bermingham, most furiously, smashing carriages, killing horses, and stoning the gentlemen, who fought most gallantly; of course they fired, to save their lives, and with serious effect. The battle raged here for about a half hour. Their carriages been broken, they could not proceed to Clonmel, so they retreated to Kilcooley Abbey, five miles distant, having to fight their way. From the continued firing many lives must have been lost, and many wounds inflicted. The country people stood the firing astonishingly. The same scene took place at Holyford, near Dundrum. The second Nenagh division had to fire soon after leaving Nenagh; but at Holyford, the battle was a stand up fight. They, however, beat off their assailants, and forced their way to Clonmel. I fear that the battles of New Bermingham and Holyford will be long remembered. In Clonmel six men, and at Poulmucca, in the vicinity, five men have had their gunshot wounds dressed. They were shot in the town. At Bansha two were killed, and several wounded. No returns from Holyford and New Bermingham yet.

Their Reverences are the sole cause of all this, they organized the whole Country, because they well knew that the tenantry would go with the gentry. That is the plain fact. We have no accounts yet of the state of Kilcooley Abbey. A large force of Dragoons and infantry were sent to relieve the voters blocked up and besieged there. It is supposed that the Dragoons escorted these people to Roscrea. Until we have polling places in the Baronies, it is out of the question to hold an election in this County, as the County town is 60 miles from the Northern towns. The Ormond gentry have set out on their return with Dragoons, etc. Each division consisted of from 50 to 80 men, and police, all armed. The conduct of the Roman Catholic High Sheriff and the Roman Catholic stipendiaries in Clonmel and Killenaule will be brought before the public. The Sub Sheriff, Mr. Cambie, behaved remarkably well. The conduct of Mr. Esmond, resident magistrate, has been reported to the Government.

The Nenagh Conservative Voters on their way to Clonmel.

Thirty five of us "good men and true" left Nenagh on Monday to record our votes for the friends of Social order and good Government, Messrs Barker and Maude. We were

escorted by Constable M'Ilmon of this town and Constables Lyndon of King's County, and 12 sub-constables.

On our arriving at the mountain, within seven miles of Dundrum, we were met by an express who gave us information that a body of about 300 armed men were concealed in a wood about three miles distant. Anxious to avoid a hostile collision with these sanguinary ruffians, we retired with the intention of travelling another line of road. We now had to encounter unforeseen difficulties, for hundreds of persons who were concealed, and had let us pass them unmolested for some purpose of their own, now simultaneously started from their lurking places, and saluted us with a wild yell of fiendish exultation, seconded with a volley of stones, which wounded several of the police. Still we were desirous to effect our retreat without resorting to the extremity of fire arms. We pressed forward, but the ruffian assailants poured in on us every perch we went well-directed volleys of stones. When we arrived at Shehevry, the mob on our rear, and each side of us, could not be composed of less than 5000 persons. They were gradually hemming us in, and our destruction seemed inevitable. The carriage in front was under the protection of Constable Lyndon and six sub-constables, while the vehicles in the rear were under the escort of Head-Constable M'Ilmon and six sub-constables. This latter officer, when the mob attempted to close on him, left his post, and ran to the carriage, to be, as he said, under the protection of the magistrates, alleging that he could not fire, as the capsules of his detonating double-barrelled gun were too large. Constable Lyndon was now ordered to take charge of the rear party, and his coolness and intrepidity, under Providence, may be attributed the preservation of many lives. The wild whoop of "Carrickshock", "Carrickshock" now re-echoed from hill to hill, with a fearful and startling reverberation. We had now to toil up a steep eminence, and an increasing multitude got within less than a stone's throw of us, and assailed us in a most ferocious manner. One of the magistrates read the Riot Act, but such a proceeding had no salutary effect, for John Parker, of Ballycollion, and Mr. J. Short, were that moment struck in the head and badly wounded. Constable Lyndon and three sub-constables were also seriously injured by stones. Orders were now given to fire, which was promptly obeyed, and the mob instantaneously fell back a few paces; but they suddenly rallied again and renewed the pursuit. Being again pretty close to the rear of our cavalcade, Mr. Shepherd, who was an inside passenger in one of our carriages, happening to put his head out, was struck with a stone which knocked off his hat. Constable Lyndon now leaped down and secured the hat, though exposed to a heavy volley of stones. The mob again closed in, but were repelled by another discharge of firearms; and in this manner we fought our way for a distance of four miles until we found our progress impeded by a wall across the road, upwards of four feet high. We were now all obliged to alight, and while some remained to protect the carriages and remove the wall the magistrates with the rest of our brave band and gallant escort, kept the mob at bay at the centre and on each side. The wall having been removed, we remounted, and proceeded, the mob I suppose, finding any more attacks useless, withdrew to look after their dead and wounded. So infuriated at their disappointment were the blood thirsty monsters, that to make up for their loss of slaughter they subsequently fired on a party of Dragoons and constabulary that were coming to our rescue, and compelled them to retire. The Dragoons and Police were unable to act with any effect upon those miscreants, on account on the very favourable position which they

occupied. The men who so nobly braved every danger to apprise our 'intrepid' band of the ambushade which had been laid for our destruction, subsequently conducted us a different route to Dundrum, where we were hospitably entertained. At about half past 8 pm after being exposed to several savage attacks, we arrived at Clonmel, where we were received with loud huzzas and hearty congratulations by our southern brethren.

Return from Clonmel.

Having duly recorded our votes for the Conservative candidates, we prepared for home, via those regions of slaughter and bloodshed, the "Ragg" and "Borrisoleigh". From the road we could perceive in every direction country people pouring down, and straining every nerve to reach one point, which was some distance in advance of us. We drove on and left them behind, which caused them great disappointment and mortification. The different streams of persons now mingled into one body, and pursued us hotly; and from the circumstances of our vehicles being heavily laden, and our being frequently obliged to dismount to reconnoitre the passes between the hills, our pursuers reached within the range of a stone's throw of us, and occasioned us considerable annoyance.

At the "Ragg" we were attacked by one of the most savage hordes of villains that ever it was my fate to lay my eyes on. They pursued us into Borrisoleigh, yelling and hooting at us like devils incarnate, and keeping up a continual discharge of stones. At Borrisoleigh they were joined by the mob of that village, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we kept our rear clear of them, although it was brought up by two jaunting cars laden with police. We several times warned the mob to stay back, or that their lives would pay the penalty of their temerity. Notwithstanding all this they persevered, until we reached the cross roads, one of which leads to Coughlan's mills. You are aware of the situation of this road. On your right the barren shaggy mountain impends threateningly over you, as if it would the next moment topple down upon your devoted head, on your left, a hoarse stream brawls along, whose opposite bank is precipitous, and hilly in the distance. Having entered this gloomy defile, we paused for a moment, for the purpose of reconnoitring the path of danger.

Up to our right, and standing out in bold relief between us and the blue heaven, we could perceive the shapes of savage men, armed with every sort of weapon of offence. We then divided ourselves into an advance and rear guard, leaving the main body to proceed along the unsightly ravine. A party, well armed, clamoured up the hills, which had in a great measure been already in the possession of our wild and ferocious looking enemies. At this moment a huge rock was sent bounding from the the top of the mountain; down it swept with almost inconceivable velocity, like an overwhelming avalanche, and would have smashed one of our carriages to pieces and crushed its passengers to atoms, had not the merciful hand of a Divine Providence interposed in our behalf, by giving a contrary tendency to its course. When we ascended the hills we routed the guerillas with levelled guns, and the cowardly scoundrels scampered from one rock shelter to another, hurling down stones on the passengers below as they fled along. In spots from which we chased groups of them, we found piles of stones and barrows full of paving stones, just in readiness to be showered down with deadly and fatal effect upon the devoted electors. This course of proceedings which we had adopted was a truly fortunate circumstance, for after chasing the mountain assassins from rocky lair to to rocky lair, we paused for a moment to see how our brave comrades were getting on in the deep depth below us. The

cavalcade had halted, and so well it might, for their progress was impeded by a barrier of immense rocks, which must be removed before they could proceed. To retreat was out of the question, even if they were inclined to do so, for our rear was covered by an immense mob, who had calculated with a seeming certainty on our immolation, or who, by their savage gestures and fiendish yells, seemed to be exciting the others on to the work of bloodshed and slaughter. Having removed the rocky barrier, our cavalcade again proceeded, the excitement of the mob now knew no bounds, they seemed regardless of their lives, and rushed to charge like devils. I have been in many a bloody conflict. It was mine to see death in many shapes, and to behold the lips of brave men turning as white as a timid maiden, but never before did such overpowering sensations come over my spirit, as there did at this awful and trying moment. We looked into one another's faces and we became desperately resolved to do or die. I must confess that I never saw a steadier or a braver band of heroes than I beheld at this crushing moment in the noble gentlemen of Ormond. One fine old gentleman, upwards of 80 years of age, and who is obliged to go on crutches, sat on one of the carriages as undaunted and unconcerned as if he had been in a Lady's bower. He was armed to the teeth, and dearly would his life have been purchased, if destiny had doomed us to terminate our earthy career in this savage place. We fired. Think you our fire was ineffectual?. The best answer to that is our being all now alive and merry. When every bullet finds its billet, the bullet-masters are generally to pass unmolested. Having cleared this fearful defile, the mob became stationary, and we left them the enchantment of the distance. Whatever other interruptions we met, after such scenes as the foregoing, must be but insignificant. We were, it is true, hooted and pelted at by the degraded rabble of our own locality, and if we showed any symptoms of annoyance, it was only such as the chafed lion would evince at the stupid and senseless obtrusion of the ass.