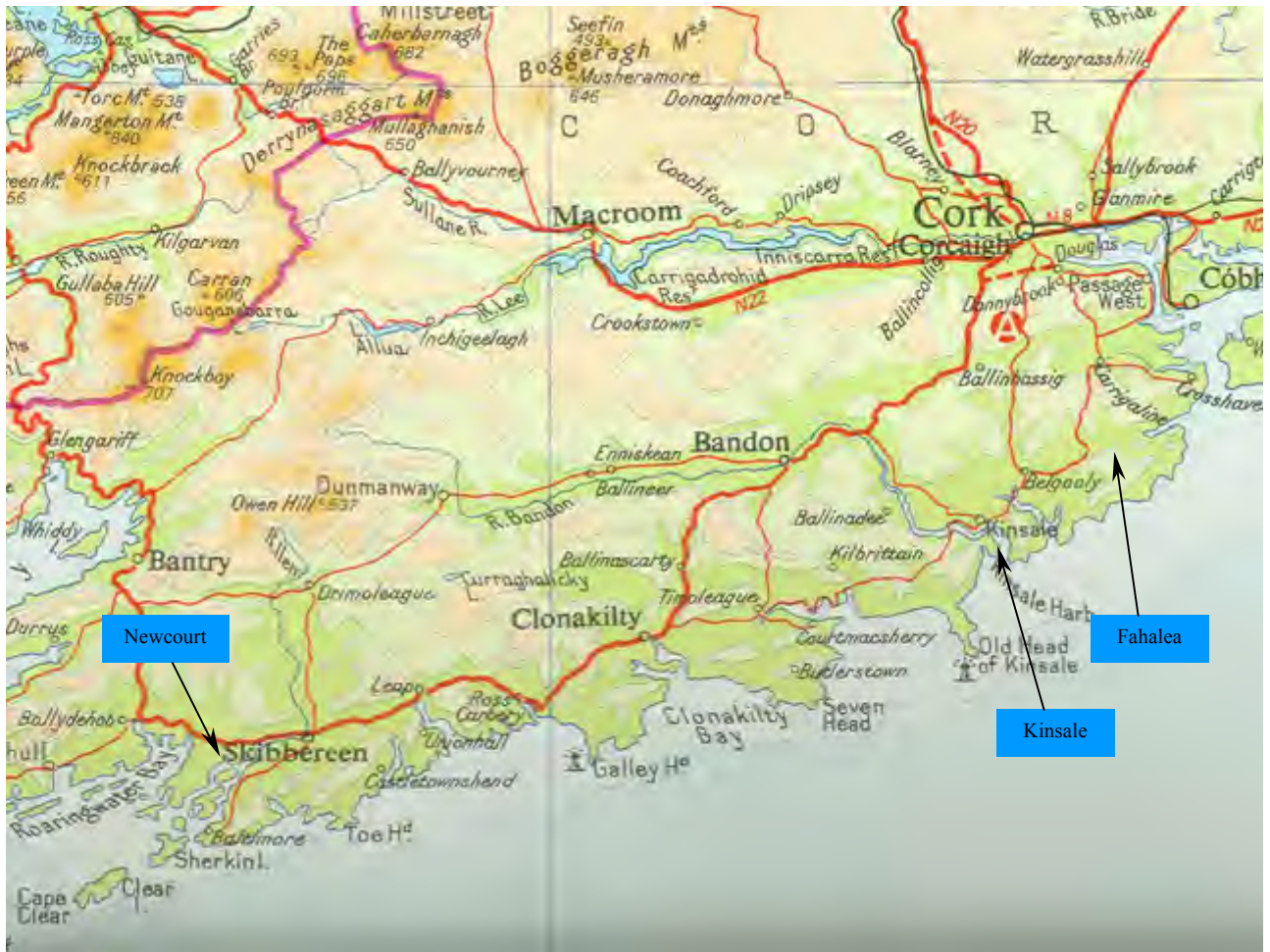


John Sealy Townsend [333]



King's Inns, Dublin



King's Inns was established in 1541, when lawyers named their new society in honour of King Henry VIII and successfully secured a lease of lands at Inns Quay (where the Four Courts are now located). By the end of the 18th century, the government of the day decided that it needed a building to house courts and so, in 1800, the noted architect, James Gandon, having just completed the Four Courts complex, was commissioned to design the present buildings on Constitution Hill. Henceforward, these would be the headquarters of the Benchers and the School of Law. The primary focus of the school is the training of barristers.

The Honourable Society of King's Inns comprises benchers, barristers and students. The benchers include all the judges of the Supreme and High Courts and a number of elected barristers. The School of Law is the oldest institution of professional legal education in Ireland. Its reputation is international with a long list of eminent graduates including former presidents of Ireland and of other countries, politicians and, of course, judges and barristers in practice throughout the English speaking world.

Dublin Evening Mail 31 December 1828

BANDON BRUNSWICK CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

At a very numerous and respectable Meeting held in Bandon, on Monday, the 22d December, for the purpose of forming a Brunswick Constitutional Club for the Baronies of Kinalmeaky, Carbery, Kinalea, and Ibane and Barryroe,

The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH BERNARD, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted—

The first Resolution was proposed by Adderley Beamish, Esq. and seconded by the Rev. Somers Payne—

Resolved—That this Meeting deem it expedient to form a District Club for the Baronies of Kinalmeaky, Carbery, Kinalea, and Ibane and Barryroe, upon the principles of the Brunswick Constitutional Club of Ireland, to be called "The Kinalmeaky, Carbery, Kinalea, and Ibane and Barryroe Brunswick Constitutional Club."

2d Resolution—Proposed by Thomas Sumerville, Esq. and seconded by Rev. Mr. Longfield—

That such persons present, as choose to subscribe to the first Resolution, and all others, who have notified their desire to become so, be original Members of the Club, at the Annual Subscription of any sum, from One Shilling to One Guinea, and that such persons as hereafter shall be desirous of becoming Members, shall be admitted on the written recommendation of Three Members of the Managing Committee.

3d Resolution—Proposed by Chamber Corker, Esq., and seconded by Samuel Townsend, Esq.—

That this Club be managed by a President, Vice Presidents, a Managing Committee, Treasurer, and Secretary; five of the Managing Committee to form, at any time, a quorum, and that the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary be Members of the Managing Committee, ex-officio.

4th Resolution—Proposed by Robert Hedgcs Eyre, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Joseph Jervois—

That the Right Hon. the Earl of Bandon be requested to accept the office of President of the Club.

5th Resolution—Proposed by John Townsend, Esq., and seconded by R. H. H. Becher, Esq.—

That the following Noblemen and Gentlemen be appointed Vice-Presidents:—

Lord Bernard,	Rev. Robert Meade,
Hon. C. Bernard,	S. B. Beamish, Esq.,
Hon. W. S. Bernard,	Rev. M. Longfield,
Robert H. Eyre, Esq.,	John Beamish, (Harehill,) Esq.,
The Provost of Bandon,	Thomas Hungerford (Island) Esq.,
Arthur B. Bernard, Esq.,	William Austen, Esq.,
Chambre Corker, Esq.,	Rev. Edward Kenny,
Richard H. H. Becher, Esq.,	Rev. S. Payne,
Thomas Somerville, Esq.,	John Swete,
W. H. Herrick, Esq.,	and
Adderley Beamish, Esq.,	John Nash, Esq.
Rev. J. Jervois,	

That the following Gentlemen be appointed the Managing Committee:—

E. Doherty, Esq.,	Colonel Gillman,
Henry Gillman, Esq.,	Michael A. Becher, Esq.,
Samuel Townsend, jun.	Thomas Becher, Esq.,
R. Hungerford, (Island,) Esq.,	F. B. Sweeny, Esq.,
Hewitt Baldwin, Esq.,	Francis Baldwin, Esq.,
Henry Orpen, Esq.,	Thomas Beamish, Esq.,
J. Beamish, jun., Harehill,	and
with power to add to their numbers.	E. Gillman, Rockhouse,

That Robert T. Belcher, Esq. be appointed Treasurer, and that W. H. King-ton be appointed Secretary.

6th Resolution—Proposed by Captain Herrick, and seconded by William Baldwin, Esq.—

That the object of this Club being self-defence, and the preserving inviolate the blessings of the Constitution under which we live, we disclaim all feeling of hostility towards our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, who live in obedience to the laws of our common country; and we therefore earnestly recommend to all classes of Protestants the propriety of abstaining from offence or insult, either in language or behaviour towards their Roman Catholic neighbours, and of paying due obedience to the laws of the realm, whilst exhibiting their principles or maintaining their opinions, at the same time that we are determined by all lawful means in our power to uphold the integrity of our Protestant Constitution in Church and State, as by law established.

7th Resolution, proposed by Robert T. Belcher, Esq. and carried by acclamation—

That the warmest thanks of this Club are due, and be hereby given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bandon, for his handsome contribution to its Funds (now announced,) of 50*l*.

8th Resolution—Proposed by S. B. Beamish, Esq., and seconded by George Beamish, Esq.—

That Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq., and the Members of the Brunswick Constitutional Club established at Macroom, be admitted Honorary Members of the Kinalmeaky, Carbery, Kinalda, and Ibane and Barryroe Brunswick Constitutional Clubs.

9th Resolution—Proposed by John Nash, Esq., and seconded by Henry Orpen, Esq.—

That our Secretary shall convene a Meeting of the Club on the written requisition of five Members of the Managing Committee, and that the foregoing our Resolutions shall be published in *THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL, The Star of Brunswick, The Harrier, The Cork Constitution, The Cork Southern Reporter, and The Limerick Chronicle.*

W. S. BERNARD, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq., being called thereto—

Moved by Samuel B. Beauchamp, Esq. seconded by Chambre Corker, Esq. —

That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Hon. W. S. Bernard, for his very proper and manly conduct in the Chair.

ROBERT H. EYRE, Chairman.

W. H. KINGSTON, Secretary.

Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier 23 December 1828

BANDON BRUNSWICK CLUB.

Yesterday being the day appointed upon which a meeting was to be held for the formation of a Brunswick Club in Bandon, an extraordinary excitement was observable for several preceding days, and several rumours were circulated, as to the parties who were likely to take a prominent part in it, and of some opposition which was expected. How far these reports were founded or not, will be collected from the extraordinary proceedings which took place.

So early as five o'clock in the morning the sound of bagpipes gave note of the preparations for the day. From thence up to ten o'clock hundreds of persons were seen to enter the town from the direction of Ballineen and Enniskean, under the direction of the Permanent Sergeant of the Ballineen Yeomanry. At about eleven, Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq. arrived in the town, accompanied or followed by a number of the men of Mu-kerry.

“The Devonshire Arms” Inn had originally been appointed as the place of meeting, but this they could not get. The Court-House was then spoken of, but this place they could not get either—so that there seemed to be some under-current setting against them, and eventually they were obliged to take with the ground floor of the Infantry old Barrack. To this place at about 12 o'clock, crowds of weavers from Irishtown and Watergate began to repair, together with the foremen from Ballineen and Enniskean.

At one o'clock a general rush took place, and the platform was soon occupied. Our Reporter distinguished upon it in the general confusion, the Messrs. Beamish, of Palace Anne; and several others of the same name; Messrs. Beechers, Townsends, Gillmans, Hungerford-, Herrick, (Shippool,) Cramer, of Kinsale, Connor, (Mishels,) Hawkes, Pyne, Gallock, Massey, Warren, &c. &c. Also the Rev. Robert Meade, the Rev. Joseph Jervois, the Rev. Mountiford Longfield, and the Rev. Somers Payne, all Rectors of Parishes, situate some distance from Bandon. None of the Clergymen of the town itself, of Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Rosscathery, Skibbereen, or of the other Parishes embraced in the requisition attended.— There were about 1500 persons present, but among them there were not twenty respectable inhabitants of the town, and of these some would have been absent from choice. On the whole, the meeting was principally composed of Cahery, Muskerry and Kinsale-men, and the Bandon Orangemen, chiefly cotton-weavers.

At quarter past one o'clock, the Hon. Capt. BERNARD, was called to the Chair, amidst general acclamations.

The CHAIRMAN rose, and said—Gentlemen, I thank you for the distinguished honor you have done me. I obey your call, and regret my inability to give that expression to my feelings which the sentiments by which I am actuated, would call for. We are assembled for the purpose of establishing a Brunswick Club in defence of our liberties and the safety of the Glorious Constitution under which we live. (*Hear, hear.*) I shall not delay you long. I consider that none but a friend has a right to address the chair, and as many as may think proper to address me, as friends, I shall, with great pleasure, listen to. I am glad to see so distinguished an assembly around me, and my wish is that we conduct the proceedings with a dignity befitting the objects, as well as the members, of the assembly.—(*Loud cheers.*)

Captain BELCHER, was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The SECRETARY read letters, respectively, from Lord Bandon, JOHN SWETE, and A. B. BERNARD, Esqrs. approbatory of the principles of the Club, and expressing a desire to be enrolled as Members.

Captain ADDERLY BEAMISH, of Palace Anne, proposed the first Resolution.

Rev. SOMERS PAYNE rose, and said—in seconding the resolution, which had been read, he never regretted the want of ability more than on the present occasion. The present was an assembly of all rank; the establishment of a Brunswick Club in Bandon, was loudly called for. He came forward not in the spirit of hostility to any man, let his creed be what it might. He was anxious for the defence of the Constitution, which had been assailed on many sides. He did not consider that he was acting incompatibly with the profession, of which he had the honor to be a member, when he thus appeared amongst the assertors and supporters of the rights and privileges of the real lovers of the Constitution.—(*Loud cheers.*) The Protestant Religion was that of peace and good will; his ardent wish was to see both universally established; but when the events of the times called upon every lover of his country's honor and his country's quiet, to step forward in the defence of the British Constitution, he did consider it the duty of those who were of his profession to assert the independence and safety of that grand bulwark.—(*Cheers.*)—The Resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Esq. of the neighbourhood of Skibbereen, proposed the next resolution. He said he ought to apologize for intruding himself upon such a vast an assembly as that by which he was surrounded; but when the national bulwarks were attacked by the insidious doings of a dangerous confederacy, it was the bounden duty of every honest man to come forward and defend his King, his property, and his person. (*cheers.*) He rejoiced at the display of honest loyalty that was exhibited before him. Riches were not a necessary ingredient to make a man honest to himself and his King. Poverty was not incompatible with true loyalty, and the immense assembly before him bespoke the sentiment most unequivocally. (*Cheers.*) Every one that joined in the objects of the present meeting, indicated thereby their duty to their God, their King, and their Country. (*cheers.*)

Rev. M. LONGFIELD, agreeing in the sentiments so eloquently expressed by Mr. Payne, would not intrude one moment upon the assembly. He would second the resolution with great pleasure.

Carried by a large Majority, there being about 40 voices in the minority.

CHAMBRE CORKER, Esq, presented himself amidst general applause. It was with peculiar satisfaction that he obeyed the call to propose the next resolution. When he saw himself surrounded by so much of the rank and respectability of the County of Cork; when he considered the eventful times in which they lived, and when he took into account the loud call that was made upon every independent man to come forward, in defence of his King and his country, he would not—he dare not—decline being present at that meeting. (*Loud cheers.*) He was unaccustomed to address public assemblies; he hoped the will would be taken for the deed—(*cheers.*) He, therefore, would content himself by saying that he was the uncompromising advocate for defending those privileges, that called aloud upon their assertors, to exclaim “**NO SURRENDER.**”—(*Loud and general cheering.*)

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Esq. of West Carbery, seconded the Resolution with great pleasure, which having been put, was carried by a large majority.

ROBERT H. EYRE, Esq. said he felt unaffected gratification in proposing the next Resolution. The name and character of the Noble Earl (Bandon,) embraced in it, were so well known to all around him, that to dwell upon his uncompromising loyalty as a public character, and his many virtues as a private Nobleman, would be superfluous. (*Cheers.*) The very announcement of his name was his eulogy, and therefore it was that he proposed the Resolution which he held in his hand.—(*cheers.*)

Rev. **JOSEPH JERVOIS**—I have the greatest possible gratification in seconding that Resolution. (*Cheers.*)

JOHN S. TOWNSEND, Esq. son of the Recorder of Clonakilty—a young Gentleman, apparently of about the age of twenty years, was next announced. He commenced as follows:—If ingenuity of talent and rhetorical eloquence were necessary for the man who stood forward the advocate of Brunswick Clubs, I must confess my total inadequacy to the task I have undertaken. But, Sir, the principles upon which they are founded are so high and excellent, and the system by which they work operates so beneficially for a nation circumstanced as Ireland long has been, that it needs but a mere detail of those principles, and an explanation of that system, to carry home conviction to the breast of every honest and honourable man. (*Loud cheering.*)—It is, Sir, a subject of high congratulation to this assembly, and those who, though absent in

body, are present in spirit, to behold the spirit of Protestantism, that too long succumbed to the despotism of Popery, which up to this period would usurp the sceptre and rule the land—(*Hisses—order, order—chair, chair—no, no—turn him out, turn him out.*) Here a scene ensued that defies description. A voice was heard in the mass of the assembly, which we found to be that of—

JAMES LUDLOW SPAWELL, Esq. He was in the act of addressing the Chair, but the dreadful confusion that reigned around him, prevented him from being audible. At one time he was heard to say. “My fellow Protestants, I come here in the spirit of kindness and of liberality. I want not to intrude upon”—

Here the noise became so stunning, that we could not catch a single word from the Hon. Gentleman. The uproar increased, and for a moment Mr. Stawell was literally lost to the view of those on the platform. A fright-

ful scene ensued. At one moment there were about a dozen clenched fists seen in active operation upon each other's countenances, whilst the “Ballroom Boys” were engaged each with a thick whittle, laying around them. The Chairman, was about to rush in between the combatants, but he was dissuaded by many of the Magistrates—others—him, who called, some, upon the parties to cease the conflict—others—“let them dispose of the matter between them.”

“There are Reporters present,” said a voice, “and the whole will be given to the world.” The Hon. Chairman at length succeeded in quelling the riot, and

Mr. **TOWNSEND** resumed—“Sir, the spirit of Protestantism, to which I had been alluding, has started like a giant from its prostration, and assumed the high and manly attitude that became it in defence, or rather in redemption, of the rights and privileges it had so patiently and culpably yielded. (*Cheers and hisses.*) The effect by which the sentiment to which I have just given utterance has been met, are but accents of thunder that indicate the revival of that spirit of independence I had just been applauding. (*General disorder beneath—order, order—chair, chair—hisses—turn them out, kick them out, kick him out.*) The scene became one of general tumult and riot. It was now ascertained that a number of Roman Catholics were intermixed in the crowd. Some bad

rits communicated the circumstances to the Ballyneer Orangemen, and they immediately set upon the non-conformists to the objects of the meeting. An alarming and universal row ensued. The contest for a moment was educated to inspire terror in the minds of the beholder—the entrance door was half closed, and still the Orangemen pressed their antagonists to that spot. In the midst of the whole scene was seen Mr. Stawell. Several blows of sticks were aimed at him; but in consequence of Mr. Richard Dowden of Bandon, having rushed to his protection, he escaped as well as we could ascertain, without any serious bodily injury. But he was kicked and cuffed, and literally lifted off the ground, and pitched into the Barrack-yard. In parrying off one stroke of a stick aimed at Mr. Stawell's face, Mr. Dowden's hand was seriously cut. The Chairman became evidently sorry for the treatment that had been dealt out to his honourable relative; but he experienced little sympathy from any other quarter. Order having been in some degree restored—

Mr. TOWNSEND once more resumed.—Here, Sir, we have a happy specimen of liberalism. The Liberals remind us of the Jews, who, unable to bear the truth, and unwilling to hear its defence, stopped their ears and gashed their teeth, while they ran upon those who fearlessly proclaimed it. No wonder if the Government and the people of England had conjectured that something after the fashion of 1641 had been perpetrated, so death-like was the silence of the great and illustrious Protestants of Ireland upon a question that involved all the interests of themselves and their posterity. (*Low! cheers*) The sarcastic eloquence of Burke is not inapplicable to the Liberals of our day. When that revolution which shook the Thrones and appalled the Monarchs of Europe, was in its commencement, there were a few liberals in England, who imposed upon the people of France the belief that they spoke the sentiments of the British people, when they lauded the Robespieres of Paris; and the terms in which Burke undeceived them may here be used by us, while we warn the inhabitants of the sister island of the true state of Protestant feeling in Ireland.—“Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a furze make the field ring

with their importunate chink, while thousands of great Cattle reposed beneath the shadow of the British Oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field, that of course they are many in number, or that after all they are other than the little shrivelled meagre, hopping, though loud and clamorous insects of the hour." (*Cheers and laughter.*) The Brunswick Clubs speak the real sense of the Protestant Community.—(*Cheers.*) When I lift up the paper I hold in my hand, and read for the world the long list of high, respectable, wealthy, illustrious, and worthy men, that compose even the Committee of Management, and hold in your society the rank of Vice Presidents, where is the man that will tell me that the sentiments of long-tryed and loyal London, were fairly represented. (*Cheers.*) And is it wonderful that the Protestants of the land should resist any further concessions to the Roman Catholics? Let them look round upon the proceedings of that jesuitical association that disgraces our metropolis, and say if there is not sufficient evidence to prove that Popery is indeed the same persecuting and intolerant system that it was of old.—(*Cheers and disapprobation.*) *I don't hesitate to charge on the Roman Catholics every act of butchery that has ever been committed in Ireland.*—(*Rosier and cheers.*)

Rev. S. PAYNE.—I dissent from that expression, and I call upon Mr. Townsend to retract it. It is not in accordance with that spirit of forbearance with which the meeting set out.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. TOWNSEND.—Perhaps I went too far. I was heated at the moment, and now qualify the expression by ascribing those acts to the system, not the individuals.—Let the Protestants of Bandon then enrol themselves among the members of this Club; let them bravely and manfully support it in principle and practice; and the ages that will succeed them will bless the sepulchres of those who engaged in this great and mighty struggle for their rights and liberties.—(*Great cheering.*)

RICHARD H. BECHER, Esq. proposed, and W. H. HERRICK, Esq. seconded the next Resolution. WM. BALDWIN, Esq. and JOHN NASH, Esq. proposed and seconded the last.

A letter from Mr. SWETE was here read; it purported to enclose £50 from the Earl of Bandon, towards the purposes of the Club, and two Guineas—one his Lordship's, and the other, Lord Bernard's, subscription.—(Great applause followed.)

The CHAIRMAN was then moved out of that situation, and ROBERT H. EYRE, Esq. called thereto. Thanks were voted the former, and the meeting separated.

During the remainder of the day, and indeed the greater part of the night, the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the Town.

Dublin Weekly Mail of 11 August 1832

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF CORK.

AT A NUMEROUS MEETING OF THE
COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK CON-
SERVATIVE SOCIETY, held this day at the IM-
PERIAL CLARENCE ROOMS, most numerously
attended—

Lord Viscount BERERAVEN in the Chair:

The following Resolutions were Proposed by ROBERT HEDGES EYRE, seconded by JOHN SMITH BARRY, and unanimously agreed to:—

That at a period when every exertion is made to produce discontent and tumult amongst our population, and to excite their hostility towards the Protestant Institutions of the country, it becomes the evident and bounded duty of all those who feel interested in the welfare of the Empire, and desire to transmit to posterity the blessings we have hitherto enjoyed, to merge every minor consideration, and to unite in one common and determined effort to preserve the remnant of our Constitution, and maintain the integrity of the United Kingdom.

2d—That we cannot contemplate without deep regret and sympathy, the embarrassing situation in which our highly respected Clergy are placed, by illegal plots and proceedings, which pending the settlement of an important question now under consideration of Parliament, have withheld from them their incomes, and exposed them to personal danger, insult and annoyance; and that we feel bound, as far as in us lies, to prevent such outrages, and to uphold their just and legal rights.

3d—That a system of terror and intimidation, bearing in no small degree the character of religious persecution, is rapidly spreading throughout the country, which deserves the reprobation of every truly liberal mind, and renders it needful for us to extend the utmost protection and encouragement to those who, from their dependent circumstances, may be more exposed to its influence.

4th—That every expedient which has been proposed or in any way announced by his Majesty's Government to afford even the slightest protection to the Protestant interests in Ireland, has been frustrated by the unconstitutional efforts of an Irish Cabal, sent to Parliament under the influence of the Roman Catholic Priesthood and of revolutionary Demagogues;

Irish Cabal, sent to Parliament under the influence of the Roman Catholic Priesthood and of revolutionary Demagogues; and as we regret to find that the members who now represent our county, city, and boroughs, have rather aided than opposed this Anti-Protestant party, and consequently are not entitled to our confidence—we do therefore devote our immediate exertions to secure the election of such persons as will speak our sentiments and feel in unison with us.

5th—That as considerable changes have been made in the constituency by the enactments of the Irish Reform measure, it will be needful that the registration of votes under that act should be narrowly watched, to prevent as far as possible the evils which would otherwise be inflicted on the country.

6th—That we have learned with much satisfaction that several most respectable professional gentlemen have rendered their gratuitous assistance in carrying forward these objects, and we trust that this sacrifice on their parts will stimulate the liberality of the Protestant community in their contribution toward defraying other needful and legal expenses.

7th—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to carry into effect these objects, and to communicate with persons likely to come forward as Candidates, and to report the result of their communications to a future meeting to be convened by them, and that we do pledge ourselves to such Candidates at the ensuing elections as shall possess the confidence of the Protestant constituency.

Visct. Beerhaven,	John Bowen,	B. O'Callaghan,
Hon. W. S. Bernard,	William C. Callis,	Nicholas Vincent,
R. Hodges Eyre,	Henry B. Mitchell,	Abraham Jacoe,
J. Smith Barry,	Samuel Townshend,	Rev. B. Ryder,
Robt. Courtenay,	Edward Houre,	John Pratt,
Richard Smith,	William H. Kelly,	George Chatterton,
John Longfield,	James J. Cummins,	Andrew Spering,
T. C. Kearney,	Richard Wood,	Peter Comerford,
Admiral Evans,	Henry M. Smith,	Richard H. Purcell,
A. B. Bernard,	Rev. R. D. Freeman,	Thomas Townsend,
Henry G. Rury,	Samuel Townsend,	James Carnegie,
Sir Robt. Travers,	Adderly Beamish,	W. H. Harrington,
Wm. H. Herrick,	Coburn Hall,	George B. Low,
Joseph Leicester,	R. H. H. Becher,	Rev. J. C. Mangan,
Robert Deane,	T. Hungerford,	Rev. R. Davies,
George Courtenay,	Bernard R. Shaw,	John B. Gibbs,
Simon White,	Chambre Croker,	John Bowen,
Simon Dring,	Thomas Knolles,	William H. Low,
Kilner Brazier,	Robert Nettles,	Francis Spewing,
A. B. Bernard,	Rev. R. D. Freeman,	Thomas Townsend,
Henry G. Rury,	Samuel Townsend,	James Carnegie,
Sir Robt. Travers,	Adderly Beamish,	W. H. Harrington,
Wm. H. Herrick,	Coburn Hall,	George B. Low,
Joseph Leicester,	R. H. H. Becher,	Rev. J. C. Mangan,
Robert Deane,	T. Hungerford,	Rev. R. Davies,
George Courtenay,	Bernard R. Shaw,	John B. Gibbs,
Simon White,	Chambre Croker,	John Bowen,
Simon Dring,	Thomas Knolles,	William H. Low,
Kilner Brazier,	Robert Nettles,	Francis Spewing,
John L. Puxley,	John Travers,	William Crofts,
Abraham Morris,	John L. Puxley, jun.	Charles Perry,
S. Charles Oliver,	John Hawkes,	John Hawkes,
John Tunson Rye,	Osborne Savage,	Henry H. Pearde,
Sir Thomas Deane,	Joseph Garde,	James B. Ballard,
Massy H. Massy,	William Conner,	William Holbs,
Henry Wallis,	Jonathan Bruce,	Robert Berkeley,
Clement J. Foster,	James Hanning,	Richard B. Crooke,
Francis Rowland,	Rev. W. Chatterton,	

Proposed by the Rev. RICHARD DEAN FREEMAN, seconded by JAMES J. CUMMINS, Esq.—That those Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have nobly advocated the Protestant Interests of Ireland in both Houses of Parliament, have entitled themselves to the warmest gratitude of this Conservative Society; and we trust that they will find, not only in their own honesty of principle, but also in the gratitude of their Protestant Fellow-countrymen, that gratification and reward which will enable them to despise the base attacks of mercenary and place-hunting politicians; and we also feel that the Rev. Mr. Boyton has entitled himself, although not in Parliament, to be included in these our grateful acknowledgments.

BEERHAVEN, Chairman.

O. E. BARBER, Secretary.

It was moved by JOHN S. BARRY, Esq., and seconded by JOSEPH LEYCISTER, Esq., that Lord Viscount Beerhaven do leave the Chair; and General Henry G. Barry being called thereto, it was then Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be and are hereby given to Lord Viscount Beerhaven, for his dignified and proper conduct in the Chair.

HENRY GREEN BARRY, Chairman.

The Southern Reporter & Cork Commercial Courier of 11 October 1834

PROTESTANT MEETING IN BANDON.

Abridged from the Constitution.

This Meeting took place on Tuesday. About half-past 12, two coaches and four left the Castle with the Earl of Bandon, Lord Bernard, Lord Berchaven, the Hon. H. C. Bernard, &c., and the party soon after entered the Park, where the meeting was held accompanied by a large body of gentlemen of the first respectability. As soon as they ascended the platform, the various groups which had previously been scattered through the Park, closed around it, and presented one phalanx, the aspect of which must have been highly gratifying to all who were honestly anxious for the permanence of the best institutions of the country, and who felt that upon the fidelity of the men before them might one day depend the issue of the struggle for their preservation. As was observed by one of the most respected gentlemen in the country, Robert Hodges Eyre, Esq., as he looked round and surveyed the five thousand brave and intelligent men beneath him, and who presented such a contrast to the sorry serfs whom we have so often seen tied to the tail of some empty emissary of faction.—“Amid all the discouragements of the times, it is delightful to witness such an assemblage as the present, an assemblage of men on whom we can rely, and who, if the hour of trial should come, will never desert the cause of their country and their King.”—But we detain our readers too long. We proceed to our report, merely annexing the names of some of the gentlemen who were on the platform and around it.

The Earl of Bandon
 Lord Berchaven
 Lord Bernard
 Hon. Mr. Bernard
 Robert Hedges Eyre
 Rich. N Nettles, J P
 Robert Nettles, J P
 H Nason, Kinsale
 Capt. Westerra
 John Spread
 — Bastable
 Capt. Lewis
 — Sudy
 — Supple
 Achilles Daunt
 R H White
 Capt. Knowles
 Capt. Harris, R N
 Major Westcott
 Rich. Quinn, J P
 Gersham Herrick
 Fran. B Sweeny, Pro-
 vest of Bandon
 F Wheeler, R N, J P
 Col. Clarke, J P
 John Penrose
 Rich. Ashe, J P
 — Percy
 Wm. Hawkes
 Devonshire Hawkes

William Austen
 Geo. Travers
 Nelson Crofts
 W H W Newenham
 Capt. Corker
 Wm. Connor, J P
 Captain Crooke
 William Crooke
 William Hawkes
 Capt. Kirby
 Cpt Adolph Beamish
 Capt. Geo. Beamish
 Capt. Sam. Beamish
 John Beamish
 Horace Towasend
 Edward Beecher
 Dr. Corbett
 Dr. Hayes
 Dr. Bolcher
 Abraham Jagne
 Thos. Hungerford
 James Roche
 John Howe
 Benjamin Howe
 Henry Gilman, jun.
 Wm. Hungerford
 James Carnegie
 Recher Hungerford
 James Nash
 Wm. Whiting

Joseph Nash
 Geo. Hungerford
 Edward Good
 James Deane
 John Harrilbrook
 John Halbert
 Capt. A Stewart
 H. Gilman, Rock
 house
 Thos. Harrilbrook
 James Sealy
 W B Leaneon
 M Harrilbrook
 Abraham Kinsion
 Richard Trellian
 T Beamish
 Massy Warren
 Capt. Gibson
 W M Kingston
 Wm. Butler
 Richard Quinn
 Thomas Harris
 Doctor Adams
 Alleya McCarthy
 Robert Dowden
 W Wolfe
 William Denmead
 F H Baldwin
 M Belaigne

CLERGYMEN.

Rev. R Meade
 R. Longfield
 Somers Payne
 H T Newman
 R L Connor
 Arthur Knox
 — Swianey
 Thos Meade
 Dr. Stewart
 Rd. St. Lawrence
 Dr. Browne
 James Stewart
 S Fairtelough
 Wm. Meade

Rev. Henry Stewart
 Wm. Baldwin
 W Crosthwaite
 John Steyts
 R Warren
 John Meade
 John Stewart
 Wm. Martin
 Rich. Davis
 R Halbert
 — Triphook
 Deane Nash
 — Hall
 — Murphy

Rev Alleya Evanson
 T Waggett
 H Babington
 James Freke
 J Mongan
 John Madrass
 Wm. Molesworth
 — Loag
 Godfrey Smith
 — Sherrard
 R R N Perry
 Joshua Wood
 Tyrrell Evans
 Benjamin Gash.

The necessary preliminary arrangements having been completed on the motion of Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq.—

The Right Hon. the Earl of BANDOON took the Chair, amid loud acclamations from all parts of the meeting. As soon as the cheering subsided, his Lordship rose and said:—Gentlemen, I never possessed the gift of eloquence, but on no occasion have I so sincerely regretted as I do now, that, from the effects of a severe cold, I have not the power even of making my acknowledgments heard. Gentlemen, I thank you, deeply thank you for the honour you have done me in placing me in the Chair at this most respectable and most important meeting, but I thank you even more for the distinguished honour you have conferred on me—the honour which you have conferred on every member of my family, and on this spot, by making it the place of your meeting. (*cheers*) We remember with gratitude the offer made to us of an opportunity of assembling in a house dedicated to Divine Worship; but I am sure our kind friends who made the offer will agree with me, that a “house not made with hands,” under the wide canopy of heaven, accords better with the sacred cause in which we are engaged. (*Low cheers.*) Our cause is the cause of truth—(*Cheers*)—it is the cause of the God of Truth—(*Cheers*)—and he will make it to prosper if we do not, by the indulgence of unmanly insults or uncharitable animosities towards our fellow countrymen, render ourselves unworthy Divine Protection. (*Prolonged cheering.*) Gentlemen, I am sure you will be glad to hear that I yesterday had a letter from a nobleman, who though not connected by property with this part of the country, is dear to the hearts of all present, and anxiously interested for their welfare. I am sure you will all agree with acknowledging the debt of gratitude we owe to the Earl of Roden. (*Great cheering.*) I shall read for you an extract from a letter which I yesterday received from him:—

“ London, Oct. 3, 1834.

“ My Dear Lord—Pray tell my Protestant fellow countrymen of Bandon, how much I esteem them, and how gratifying it would have been to me to have taken part in their proceedings on the 7th inst. I shall never forget the cordial welcome I received from them on my late visit to Cork, and if ever an opportunity should be afforded me of again visiting that part of the country, few things could make me more happy than to cultivate more closely the acquaintance and attachment which have already commenced, under such auspicious circumstances. Common danger unites those close together who were never united before, and when that is combined with the maintenance of our glorious cause, what bond can be more indissoluble than our's? May my Protestant brethren of the

“ We are about to hold some large meetings in the North, to respond to your call from the South, and already is a requisition in course of signature for the assembling of the Protestants of the county of Down, signed by our Lord Lieutenant, our Custos Rotularum, and a great majority of our resident gentry.

“ These are times when all who value the liberties we enjoy should be active, for our very existence as a free people is threatened by our enemies, and unhappily they seem to be the guide and directors of those who ought to protect us—but we must protect ourselves,* and if we fail in the attempt, there never was a more righteous cause to suffer for.”

[Many passages in these extracts were greeted with shouts of approbation. When his Lordship had concluded reading, he said]— I feel assured that the extracts which I have read from this letter will be most gratifying to every person present, and I beg to add, that when I was attending the Great Protestant Meeting in Dublin, I had an opportunity of hearing his Lordship express himself highly gratified by the reception he met with in this part of the country.

Three cheers were then given for the Earl of ROSEN, and at their conclusion three more were called for, and given with all the energy of honest hearts.

ROBERT NETTLES, Esq.—My Lord, as Secretary to this Meeting, I have to state that several letters have been received from persons belonging to the neighbourhood, who are unable to attend, but who take a deep interest in the object for which we are assembled. There is one letter which I beg to read, as it is from the Representative of the town of Bundon, the Hon. W. Bernard—(*Cheers.*) Mr. Nettles then read the letter, which contained an expression of the Hon. Member's regret that he was, through indisposition, unable to be present.

The business of the day then commenced. The first resolution was moved by

Lord BEREHAVEN, who said—My Lord, I beg to propose the following resolution to your Lordship and to the Meeting;—

“ That this meeting has seen with great satisfaction the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Protestants of Ireland, held in Dublin on the 14th of last August, and that it does most cordially concur in them; and also that this meeting highly approves of the deputation sent by the Conservative Society to explain to the people of England the suffering condition of their brethren of the Protestant religion in Ireland.”

JOHN TOWNSEND, of Clonakilty, Esq.—I know not, my Lord, whether I survey the present meeting with more of pride or of depression—with more of exultation or of regret. I regard it, my Lord, with regret; for, why should I not regret that any untoward circumstances—that any accumulation of difficulties—that any combination of dangers should force us to leave the honourable paths of peaceful retirement, and compel us to adopt measures which, even in the eyes of the most infatuated bigots, should wear the aspect of hostility to any portion of our fellow men, but above all, to any class of our fellow subjects. (*Cheers.*) I deeply, sincerely deplore it. Would to God that we could live at peace with all men! Would to God that we could live on terms of political as well as private and personal friendship with our Roman Catholic countrymen! Would to God that even by making any reasonable sacrifice, we could conciliate their affections, or appease (I regret to say) the religious animosities with which they regard us! But, my Lord, unless the light of reason were extinguished in our minds—unless all the ordinary feelings of human nature were obliterated from our breasts—un-

Protestant Meeting at Bandon Transcription of John's speech.

I know not my Lord, whether I survey the present meeting with more of pride or of depression – with more of exhortation or of regret. I regard it my Lord with regret for why should I not regret that any untoward circumstances, that any accumulation of difficulties, that any combination of dangers should force us to leave the honourable paths of peaceful retirement and compel us to adopt measures which, even in the eyes of the most infatuated bigot should wear the aspect of hostility to any portion of our fellow countrymen, but above all to any class of our fellow subjects. I deeply, sincerely deplore it. Would to God that we could live at peace with all men! Would to God that we could live on terms of political as well as private and personal friendship with our Roman Catholic countrymen! Would to God that by making any reasonable sacrifice we could conciliate their affections or appease (I regret to say), the religious animosities with which they regard us! But my Lord, unless the light of reason were extinguished in our minds, unless all the ordinary feelings of human nature were extinguished from our breasts, unless we were lost to every sense of duty to ourselves, our kindred, our country, nay to our Roman Catholic countrymen themselves, unless we were forgetful of the high and holy obligations by which we are bound to the King of Kings, we cannot, we dare not contemplate our present position or future prospects in society without emotions of the deepest alarm, we cannot, we dare not survey the dangers that encompass us without adopting some precautionary measures for our safety: we cannot look upon the black and XX clouds which cover all our political horizon without erecting some conductors by which to convey away the electric fluid harmless from our dwellings. It is for this reason, from a deep conviction of the necessity which XX us.....against the legislative union and finally against any connection with England, while the deluded populace, who through all these changes will not gain one particle, would be the instruments by which tyranny of the worst kind would be set up over themselves, and their condition rendered hopeless if they should have been banished moral and religious truth from the country. (Mr Townsend here quoted an appropriate brilliant passage from the writings of Edmund Burke on the value of an establishment and the rights of church property, and after dwelling with much force on the peculiar perils by which the church and constitution are menaced, he concluded as follows:-) And now what are our duties? In the first place every Protestant should take care that he behaves himself with charity and moderation to his Roman Catholic fellow subject. I tell the man who offers wanton insult that he not only does not serve, but that he is the worst enemy to the cause, which he affects to support. In the next place we must confederate. The Protestants of the South must confederate with those of the North, and the Protestants of Ireland must embrace their brethren of England and we must beat up for recruits among the hardy sons of Caledonia. The clergyman must be supported in recovering their rights by a common purse, We must lay petition after petition at the foot of the throne.... I ask the tradesman or the

peasant what one advantage did the past concessions confer on them? Let them count their gains. Concessions began with the elective franchise. What did the tradesmen and peasants gain by this? How did it better their condition? I will tell them what they gained.....

Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin



Extract from Samuel Lewis' Topographical Dictionary 1837

AUGHADOWN, or **AGHADOWN**, a parish, in the East Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 1/4 miles (W. S. W.) from Skibbereen; containing, with several inhabited islands, 5419 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north bank of the river Ilen, and comprises 7063 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5400 per annum. Its surface is very uneven; in some parts, especially towards the north, it is rocky and unproductive; but near its southern boundary, towards the Hen, the land is good and produces excellent crops. About two-thirds of it are under cultivation; the remainder is rocky ground and bog, of which latter there is a considerable extent near Newcourt. The state of agriculture is not much improved; the old heavy wooden plough is still used, and some of the land is cultivated by spade labour; the fences are everywhere much neglected. Several good roads intersect the parish, one of which is a new line from Skibbereen to Crookhaven, likely to be of considerable advantage. The Ilen is navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burden nearly to its eastern extremity: a quay and storehouses have been constructed at Newcourt, but are entirely neglected, and the harbour is only frequented by a few sand boats, which discharge their cargoes there for the convenience of the farmers. The principal seats are Aughadown House, that of H. Becher*, Esq., occupying an elevated site in the midst of flourishing plantations, and commanding a fine view of the western coast; Lake Marsh, of Hugh Lawton, Esq.; Whitehall, of S. Townsend (*Samuel Townsend [405]*) Esq.; **Newcourt, of Becher Fleming****, Esq.; the glebe-house, the residence of the Rev. T. D. Moore; and Holly Hill, of the Rev. J. Copinger, P.P. . Fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., are held on May 6th and Oct. 2nd. A manor court is held monthly by a seneschal appointed by Lord Carbery, for the recovery of debts under 40s; and here is a constabulary police station. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Audley and partly forms the corps of the archdeaconry of Ross. The tithes amount to £600, of which £300 is payable to the impropiator and appropriator, and £300 to the vicar. The church, situated on the margin of the river, is a small neat edifice with a square tower, and was built by aid of a loan of £500, in 1812, from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house is handsome and commodious, and is situated on a glebe of 45 1/2 acres. In addition to the parochial schools, there are schools at Whitehall and near Newcourt, also a pay school. In the demesne of Whitehall are the ruins of Rincolisky castle, built by the O'Driscols in 1495; and on the grounds of Lake View are some picturesque remains of an ecclesiastical edifice, called by the people of the neighbourhood the Abbey of Our Lady.

* *Becher connections with Horatio Townsend [104] and Richard Townsend [201].*

** *Fleming connections with John Sealy Townsend [333] - John's father in law, Eliza Townsend [5D05] and Horatio Townsend [6B05].*

TRACTON, a parish, in the barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Carrigaline, on the road to Roberts-Cove, and on that from Ringabella to Kinsale; containing 2838 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2558 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. The land is very good, and is chiefly in dairy farms; about one-fourth is arable, producing mostly wheat and potatoes: the manure used is principally sea-sand, which is brought to Menane bridge, or Ringabella creek, in boats manned with three men each; where also sea-coal, the fuel mostly used, is landed. Near Tracton is a small bog. At Ahnacarriga, the property of the Earl of Shannon, are valuable lead mines, worked some years since but now discontinued. At Ringabella are very extensive works, conducted by an English company of miners, and employing upwards of 400 persons; the ore raised is very good. Not far from the church are rocks of excellent slate, but the quarries are very indifferently worked. The river is navigable for hookers up to Menane bridge, about three miles from the bay; it is very intricate on account of the serpentine course it takes, but not dangerous. A canal has been contemplated, to commence at the bridge and to continue through the valley to Belgooley, about ten miles, which would be very beneficial, as great quantities of manure are obliged now to be carried overland. The gentlemen's seats are Ringabella, the residence of S. A. Austin, Esq.; Gurtnagrenane, of L. Shea, Esq.; **Broomley, of G. Daunt***, Esq.; and Fountainstown, of F. Hodder, Esq. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Cork, united to those of Kilmony, Kilpatrick, Ballyfoyle, Kinnure and Clontead, and in the patronage of the Earl of Shannon, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £403. 10., wholly payable to the impropriator. The income of the perpetual curate arises from £25 from the Earl of Shannon, and £50 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1814, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 24 acres: both the house and land have been given up to the original proprietor from whom the Board purchased the land, although £650 had been expended in building and £500 as a fine, so as to reduce the rent of the land. The church, surrounded by a grove of trees at the bottom of a deep valley, forms a pleasingly picturesque object; it is a plain building, with a small tower and low spire, erected upon the site of the ancient abbey, by aid of a loan of £1000, in 1817, from the same Board. About 200 children are educated in the parochial and two other schools. Inconsiderable remains of the old abbey may be traced; and numerous sculptured stones, scattered around the neighbourhood, afford some idea of the magnificent character of the structure. Tracton gave the title of Baron to James Dennis, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1781, which title is extinct; a splendid monument of white marble has been erected to his memory in the cathedral at Cork. A chalybeate spring exists here, but is not now used.

* *Helena Townsend [619] married George Digby Daunt about 1810. George's Daunt's paternal great grandmother was Penelope Townsend [119]*