



(Enclosure D. in No. 4.) Letter from Major-General Sir John Lambert to Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Baird, G. C. B. Cork, Jan. 21, 1822.

My Dear Sir—I have just seen Mr. K. Sullivan, from Bantry, who was present at the affair I reported the day before yesterday, by Major Carthew's letter of the 29th inst.; it seemed that the insurgents appeared in two parties, one of which consisted of about two hundred and fifty or three hundred, and the other party, the latter party had five muskets; the other party had no arms, but they were in possession of the private's of the 39th regiment, who fell into their hands. They evinced a great deal of regularity in their movements, and they were in possession of the private's of the 39th regiment, who fell into their hands. They evinced a great deal of regularity in their movements, and they were in possession of the private's of the 39th regiment, who fell into their hands.

(Enclosure A. in No. 4.) Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. Bantry, Jan. 21, 1822.

Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, that I last evening received a requisition from the Earl of Bantry, for a party of the 39th regiment, stationed here under my command, for the purpose of aiding the civil power in apprehending certain persons charged with felony. At 5 o'clock a.m. we marched from hence, and arrived at the glen of Macroom, on the road to Macroom, an excessively strong pass, a distance of 10 or 12 miles; about 8 o'clock, Lord Bantry having previously intimated to me his wish for a few days ago, with a small number of mounted Gentlemen, been attacked in this pass, and with difficulty made good their retreat, in consequence, I posted my very small force (14 only) upon the heights at the entrance, for the purpose of preventing those in the glen from being assailed with stones in their retreat from the immensely high cliffs. His Lordship, accompanied by 35 mounted gentlemen, proceeded through the glen towards Luchegra, having succeeded in taking some prisoners, commenced their route back, when a rescue was attempted by a numerous banditti, who, as anticipated, took to the heights in order to cut off the party retiring through the glen; my small force was not perceived until they came pretty close, when they immediately fired a shot. I then ordered my men to move forward, and drove them back a considerable distance; but their number increasing, and observing them ascending the mountain above us, obliged me to retreat; and with some difficulty had I not fled, succeeded in regaining the pass. Their numbers, as far as I could judge, were about 500; many well armed with guns and ammunition; they were under some sort of discipline, having a regular bugle which sounded the advance and retreat; they fought in the most resolute and determined manner; on parts, in keeping them in check, expended about 25 rounds a man; and, as far as I could ascertain, would have killed about 12 and many wounded. It is with regret I have to state the loss of one of my men; for his intemperance, and disregarding my orders, he was surprised and knocked down, and most barbarously beaten. I sent some men to endeavour to bring him off, who had taken him upon one of their backs, when the rebels rushed down upon them in such numbers, that we were obliged to abandon him. I beg to state, that the country people are now so exposed to a great deal of alarm, that the force at present stationed here is quite insufficient for the protection of the inhabitants, and perform the aids to the civil power.

(Enclosure B. in No. 4.) Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Bantry to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Esq. Dublin, Jan. 21, 1822.

I have the honour to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that, in consequence of information taken before me and Mr. O'Sullivan, against persons concerned in the late illegal assembly, I made application to Major Carthew for a party to aid the civil power. The Major was so obliging as to accompany me with fourteen men, and I had two Magistrates, constables, and tenantry, including the military, fifty-five men. We went on horseback from Bantry at five o'clock yesterday morning. The Major took a position to defend a pass in the glen, and we proceeded through it. We had scarcely passed, when shouts, horns and bugle horns sounded, and men in every direction appearing on the road, we were fired on; but judging the distance too far, we did not return the fire. A man came from the party who fired, with a pike in his hand, and asked if we were not Captain Rack's men; this man we made a prisoner, and on our return, not finding the persons we went to apprehend at home, the Whiteboys firing, still advanced, and were received in the very best manner by Major Carthew. I detached Mr. O'Sullivan and ten men to his support on foot, the nature of the ground not permitting cavalry to act. A great force was then collected, and the party of the 39th regiment, who were in the neighbourhood, were ordered to march, and it is with feelings of great regret I am obliged to state, that one soldier, too far in advance, was killed by strokes of spears, sticks, &c. Two of the persons who killed him were instantly shot dead, and from the fire of Major Carthew's detachment, and Mr. O'Sullivan's, I believe, many more have been killed and wounded. I was obliged to disengage another party who were attempting to cut off our pass through the glen, which was effected in the most spirited manner. To Major Carthew I am under the greatest obligations, not only for his assistance on this late occasion, but for his kind co-operation at all times, and I am convinced every man did his duty as far as it was possible in the presence of such numbers, and with so small a detachment. To Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. White, and the other respectable persons who placed themselves under my directions, I feel the greatest gratitude. Every recommendation of mine was immediately acted upon.

(Enclosure C. in No. 4.) Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Bantry to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Esq. Dublin, Jan. 21, 1822.

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(Enclosure E. in No. 4.) Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Bantry to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Esq. Dublin, Jan. 21, 1822.

by an armed party; that a murder had been committed in the neighbourhood; and that no disposition appears in the people to return to good order. The murder referred to by Mr. Lord is detailed by Major Willocks, in a letter of a subsequent date; it appears to have been the consequence of some family dispute, and to have been attended with circumstances of great barbarity, but not to have been connected with the late disturbances, otherwise than as the general state of lawless confusion has rendered such acts of violence familiar to the inhabitants. About the same time, two policemen were attacked by some countrymen, and, after resistance, robbed of their arms.

The disturbances of the public peace rose in the parish of Blarney, and took arms from several individuals on the 16th; and the Magistrates, in conjunction with others, of the difficulty of obtaining information, although large rewards have been offered. In this condition of ignorance, the duty of the Magistracy and military are rendered most harassing and perplexing.

The commanding officer reports various meetings of Whiteboys in the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown and Lisecroft, and that a sentinel had been insulted and compelled to use his arms in self-defence at Castletown.

A number of houses were robbed of arms on the 15th, between Mallow and Castletown-Kelce. Major-General Sir J. Lambert reports, that the banditti is increasing in every direction in the county of Cork.

The Police Magistrate at Booterstown, on the 15th, that the force under his command had not been able to apprehend any offenders, yet that outrages continued in that neighbourhood, and that, in the night of the 11th, a farmer's house at Magg had been searched for arms, and the owner made to beg his life on his knees.

He further transmits, on the 20th, a variety of sworn informations, the result of which is, that on one night twelve houses had been attacked in the barony of Fermoy, and that such of them as had arms had been plundered.

The High Sheriff of Cork states his opinion, that affairs in that county wear a more serious aspect than a large party had robbed the houses of several gentlemen and respectable farmers, between Malton and Castletown-Kelce, of 39 stand of good arms; and that in one case the leader seized upon the man's horse, and confined to general search to arms. The same gentleman transmits, on the 21st, a list of fourteen houses which had been attacked in the immediate neighbourhood, on the night of the 17th and 18th.

The commanding officer at Bantry reports a daring attack, made a few nights previously, on several respectable houses in the immediate vicinity of that town, by a numerous banditti, who succeeded in obtaining arms from many; and the officers stationed at Skibbereen states his opinion, that the spirit of insurrection, which had been confined to the northern baronies of the county, had spread in an alarming manner through the whole of West Carbery; that nightly meetings are held at various places on the coast, and that bands of offenders assemble, consisting of not less than three hundred in each band.

The Magistrates resident at Dunmanway report, that illegal oaths have for a long time been administered in that neighbourhood; that nocturnal meetings have frequently been held; that, in the adjoining parishes, notices of an inflammatory description have been posted; and in one parish arms have been taken from the peaceable inhabitants.

A Magistrate from the neighbourhood of Donnybrook confirms the accounts of outrages in that important neighbourhood; he states, that the caution & activity of the offenders, added to their availing of the public roads, and to their knowledge of the County, enable them to elude the vigilance of the military parties nightly employed.

After reporting a variety of outrages, which have been detailed in other letters previously received, Lieut.-Colonel Hill adds, that, on the nights of the 19th and 20th, six houses in the parishes of Booterstown, Caberdogan, and Ballybeg, were broken open and robbed of arms; and that the offenders, after meeting in large bodies, usually separate into smaller parties, and make simultaneous attacks upon different houses, even as early as between six and seven in the evening, and in situations which might be supposed to afford protection to the householders.

The officer commanding at Charleville reports various robberies of arms in the neighbourhood, and that the parties are unsuccessful in discovering their operations; that in one instance, whilst pursuing, shots were heard, and signals resembling to kets were seen, but the party was not overtaken.

The principal event, however, which has occurred in this district is stated in the enclosed letters from Major Carthew, of the 29th, and Lord Bantry, and Mr. O'Sullivan. From the comparison of these several accounts, you will be enabled to form a judgment of the character of the transaction, and of the nature of the disturbances recently so much extended in the neighbourhood of Macroom.

A Magistrate has reported to the officer commanding at Charleville, that one man had been killed by the banditti at Newmarket on Sunday, and another on Monday, and that Mr. Langford's house, near Newmarket, had been burnt to the ground.

The result of the facts stated in the despatch and its enclosures, seems to justify an opinion, that the disturbances in the county of Cork are increasing in every direction, and that the public peace is in a state of great alarm.

From Clonsilla, where there is a yomanry corps on duty, to Skibbereen, where there is a subaltern and sixteen men of a regiment of infantry, a distance of 10 miles, with a crowded population, there are about six policemen. From Skibbereen to Crookhaven, a distance of 24 miles, equally populous, there may be, perhaps, eight policemen—an establishment, wholly inadequate to the ordinary duties of civil constables, much less to the suppression of formidable insurrection. In fact, the whole district may be said to be in a delinquent state.

That your Excellency may not suppose that we are making exaggerated statements, grounded only in our own fears, we beg leave to state a very few facts which have occurred in this district within the last month.

At Crookhaven, in the parish of Kilmor, Mr. Baker's corn-store, and other property of his, his shop set on fire, and other property of his destroyed. At Cornishy, in the parish of Kilmacabea, near Rossacreevy, Dr. Townsend's house was broken into, several houses attacked by large bodies of men, and arms taken. At Donemurke, near Bantry, Mr. McMillion's house attacked by a body of men, to the amount of some hundreds, armed and mounted on horses. These facts, which we state as grounded on depositions taken on oath. We could add many more, equally well grounded, of nightly meetings, swearing, &c. but we confine that to your Excellency's office and improper intrusion on your Excellency's attention, as tending to prove that what we have stated are not isolated facts, but the result of a concerted system. A man who was shot by Captain Boyd, near Bandon, a few nights since, with a pistol, when he had the good fortune to come up with a party of these White Boys, who lived near Ballydoon, upwards of thirty miles from the place where he met his fate. He had on his person some of his property, clothes, and a considerable part of his property, and he was shot in the back, and he died on the spot. The party that attacked Mr. McMillion's house, all mounted and armed, were personed by Lord Bantry upwards of fourteen miles, and he was shot in the back, and he died on the spot. We feel it to be our duty to make this strong statement to your Excellency, and we consider that we do not say too much when we pronounce it to be our humble and conscientious opinion, that the life and property of every respectable individual in this district is at this instant at the mercy of those miscreants, who are hourly gaining strength and confidence, finding no efforts made to stop their daring and lawless proceedings.

Orders had been given, previous to the receipt of this memorial, for placing a military force at Bandon and Macroom, and for moving the whole of the 22d regiment into that district.

I have, &c. WELLESLEY.

(Enclosure A. in No. 3.) Copy of a Letter from Elizabeth Wilson, Esq. to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Esq. Dublin, Jan. 15, 1822.

Sir—Before I could have the honour of sending the enclosed letter of the 14th, I received information that a title-proctor in the employment of Mr. Goring, sector of the parish of Mealliff, about 5 miles from this, was assassinated. I instantly went there, and found that the post man was not quite dead, as the shot fortunately missed him, but he was cut and bruised. I took his informations, and also those of a servant boy, who was the first that gave him assistance; copies of which I have the honour to enclose. Mr. Goring is brother to the late Chief Magistrate who was assassinated in the County of Limerick. He is at present examining witnesses at a Commission which has issued out of one of the Courts, for ascertaining the bounds of his parish. The proctor, who has issued out of one of the Courts, for ascertaining the bounds of his parish. The proctor, who has issued out of one of the Courts, for ascertaining the bounds of his parish. The proctor, who has issued out of one of the Courts, for ascertaining the bounds of his parish.

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The Police Magistrate reports, that having received information of certain pike-heads being concealed in the mountain of Kilmacabea, he proceeded thither and seized eight; but while so employed, the village of Bamploagh, from which his force had been withdrawn, was attacked by twelve or thirteen well-armed men, undisciplined, who beat some of the inhabitants severely, and obtained four guns. The Magistrate seems to suspect, that the person who had given information respecting the pikes was concerned in the plan of this attack.

That part of Kilkenny that borders upon Tipperary is represented to be in a very disturbed state; that no resident gentleman has been able to leave his house after dusk for some weeks; and that they are compelled to keep regular guards in their houses, large bodies of men armed and mounted parading the roads every night, and threatening destruction to those who oppose them.

Lord Ormonde states from Kilkenny, that the system of threatening the proctors was in full vigour; and that where persons had used this course, they had been severely beaten, and that it was impossible to obtain information of the offenders.

In this County an attempt was made, on the night of the 4th, to burn the church of Templemore, and on the 5th some armed men entered the house of a man named John Kilyar, and cut off his ear close to his head, with peculiar brutality. The cause of this outrage is supposed to have been his having remained on land before occupied by his brother.

Mr. reports, from the more northern part of the County, that there are new and increased proceedings on the part of the insurgents about his residence. I am, &c. WELLESLEY.

(Enclosure B. in No. 3.) Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis Wellesley to Viscount Sidmouth, with two Enclosures. Dublin Castle, Jan. 19.

My Lord—Since the date of my despatch, No. 2, information of various descriptions has reached me from several parts of the County, which I now have the honour to submit for His Majesty's information.

Although I am not enabled to assure your Lordship, that no alarm or apprehension exists in the province of Ulster, yet I have still the satisfaction of stating, that in that quarter no violence appears to have been committed since my last report.

It appears, however, from a letter of the High Sheriff of Down, that some alarm exists in that County, arising not from any actual outrage committed in the neighbourhood, but from the administering of oaths and the formation of Committees, who correspond with other Committees acting in Dublin, and from a great demand for arms which has lately taken place in Belfast.

Information has also been received of a Meeting having been intended to be held in Tyrone, on the 1st of January; and that, on the 3rd, a large body of some hundreds, mostly armed, crossed the Derry Mountains, demanding arms in their way, but without committing any act of violence; some of the offenders were apprehended.

The province of Connaught (with the exception of those parts of Galway and Roscommon which border on the disturbed districts) remains free from disturbance. In Limerick, the system of outrage is confined to the Counties of Westmeath, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Dublin.

The Police Magistrate of Westmeath reports the setting fire to a farmer's out-houses, which, together with the cattle in them, was consumed.

KILKENNY. Several farmers residing in the barony of Killybeg, in Kilkenny, are reported to have been visited by mounted persons, and to have been severely beaten. The adjoining barony of Ireel is, however, represented to be perfectly tranquil, notwithstanding attempts made to seize arms in the neighbouring parts of Tipperary.

KILDARE. The Police Magistrate reports the successful result of a general search for arms in the proclaimed districts under his superintendance, by which 65 fire-arms, and 120 of other descriptions, were obtained from the several thatched cabins in which the search was made.

DUBLIN. The Court of Directors of the Royal Canal have represented, that on the banks of that Canal, in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Westmeath, a combination exists to a most alarming extent, which, though it evidently has originated in a desire to raise the rate of wages, is now connected with the system, which has prevailed in other parts of Ireland, of threatening the lives of those who do not join, or who quit the combination; and in one instance, a man working at a lower rate of wages has been severely beaten and brutally mutilated. On the other hand, in the county of Meath, the Clerk of the Peace reports, that it does not appear that any further acts of outrage have been committed in that county; and it is to be hoped that the peace of it may be preserved without the assistance of any extraordinary police.

Very active Magistrate represents this part of the County of Cork to be progressively more disturbed, nocturnal meetings more frequent, and vengeance threatened against those who resist their unlawful proceedings.

Another Magistrate reports several robberies of arms in the parishes of Skell and Kilmor, and the burning of a corn-store at Crookhaven; and another, in representing the alarming state of the County, adds, that the object of the insurgents, in one district at least, has not been confined to the lowering of rents and tithes, but extended to the refusal of the Priest's dues.

The Priest of Bandon and seven Magistrates in the neighbourhood transmit an account of eight outrages, attended with robbery of arms, in the immediate vicinity of the town, and state, that not a night passes without numerous meetings, which they find it impossible to prevent.

I request your Lordship's attention to the enclosed memorial addressed to me by 28 Magistrates of the southern part of the County of Cork. Although the particular outrages to which the report refers have been in some cases submitted to your Lordship, yet the general view of the actual condition of that district, presented by so respectable and well-informed a body, cannot fail to command the most serious attention of Government.

Orders had been given, previous to the receipt of this memorial, for placing a military force at Bandon and Macroom, and for moving the whole of the 22d regiment into that district.

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