

Sir Richard Musgrave, *Memoirs of the Different Rebellions in Ireland* (1801)

[Appendices]

APPENDIX, No. I.

By one of his Majesty's judges of the peace for said county and city.

County of the city of Kilkenny, to wit: The information of Matthias O'Brien, of the city of Kilkenny, in said county, popish priest, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, depofeth, That the late tumultuous rifings of the white boys, which prevailed in the fouthern parts of this kingdom, were fet on foot for the fole end and purpofe, to informant's certain knowledge, in order to raife therein a fpirit of fedition and diftatisfaction to his majefty's perfon and government, which might be of ufe to fupport a foreign invafion, certainly intended againft this kingdom at a convenient time, in favour of prince Charles, otherwife the Pretender to thefe realms: and that the cafes commonly alleged for thefe rifings by the said white boys, Were but mere pretences, and calculated entirely to conceal the above feeret defigns. Informant depofeth, that thefe diforders were fomented originally by foreign agents, in conjunction with fome popifh bifhops, particularly doctor James Butler, titular archbifhop of Cafhel, (in whofe houfe, or chapel, there were papers of a treafonable nature concealed,) and others of his clergy, affifted by feveral principal gentlemen of the fame perfuafion. That informant was early apprized from his fitation, then as coadjutor to the aforefaid doctor Butler, of their dangerous fchemes againft his majefty's crown, and the eftablifhed government of this kingdom, which they did at that time, and do ftill, as he verily believes, mean to overturn, and which they would have long fince more openly attempted to execute, but for the timely notice thereof he often from time to time gave to the reverend John Hewetfon, of Suirville, a juftice of peace for said county, and whofe life he more than once faved in his chair of confeffion, by diffuading his determined and combined affaffins from their bloody purpofes againft him. That informant was fully convinced upon different grounds, (but which, as being confided upon the folemnities of confeffion from fome of the infurgents, and fecrefy, he thinks he cannot, confiftent with his obligation as a priest, divulge,) that the above fpirit of fedition would have broke out long fince to an open and armed rebellion, were it not for the zealous and indefatigable labours of the said John Hewetfon, and William Bagenal, efquire, who by the fpirit and activity they exerted in detecting, apprehending, and bringing to juftice, fome of the chief leaders of thefe infurrections, checked and fufpended for a time their bad defigns. And he depofeth in the moft folemn manner, that this fame rebellious fpirit ftill fubfifts among thofe deluded people, as it evidently appears from their frequent nocturnal meetings held by informant's certain knowledge, within thefe eight or nine weeks

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paft, in and about Callan, and other parts of this county, where informant faw fome of the said infurgents clad in their white uniforms. Informant is alfo certain, that this fame rebellious fpirit will never ceafe in this kingdom, among the aforefaid infurgents, if fojne fpeedy and efficacious means be not ufed to prevent it. Informant faith, that his reafon for knowing the said fchemes and defigns to be true is, that the said doctor Butler did folemnly bind him to the following oath: "To be true and faithful to the church of Rome, and to promote its good, and to be faithful to him the said doctor Butler, his archbifhop;" that after figning said promife, in a book belonging to said Butler, he was told by him the said Butler, that thefe rifings of the white boys were fet on foot folely for the advancement of the Roman catholick faith, and the extirpation of herefy in

this kingdom; and that as there was but one God, there should be but one religion: And, to restore the same *vetus Hibernia*, by making her faithful sons to rise in rebellion to support France, or other countries, to establish prince Charles on the British throne. And that he the said Butler, then toasted his health in the company present, who were privy to the conspiracy. Informant faith, he has no other motive for discovering said conspiracy, but to preserve peace, and to prevent the effusion of blood in this kingdom.

MATTHIAS O'BRIEN.

Sworn before me this 24th of 'January, 1768,
THOMAS BUTLER, *mayor of Kilkenny.*

IN another information, Matthias O'Brien swore, that doctor Butler, titular archbishop of Cashel, assured him, that the cause of the white boys was the cause of God, and their holy religion, undertaken to restore prince Charles to the throne of his ancestors, and their ancient faith to its primitive purity. That informant knew that the late Nicholas Sheehy was chiefly supported by the said Butler; and that large contributions were frequently made for him; informant, and the rest of the popish clergy, having been taxed for that purpose by the said Butler; which the reverend Mr. Magher, a convert to the protestant religion, can certify from his own knowledge. That informant saw and read a letter at the chapel of Thurles, said to have been written and signed by count Taaffe, and addressed to doctor Fitzsimons, titular archbishop of Dublin, and transmitted to the said James Butler, importing that a popish college should soon be erected in Dublin. That the said James Butler extorted a sum of money from informant, and the rest of his clergy, and from the reverend Mr. Magher, who afterwards became a convert to protestantism, under the pretext of establishing said popish seminary; but for the sole purpose, as informant believes, of supporting the white boys. That informant was told by James Fogerty, of Thurles, merchant, that he brought from Dublin* a large sum of money, which he delivered to said James Butler; and that he understood from said Fogerty, that the said money was to promote the said rebellious purposes. That informant, from his ministerial functions as a priest these four years past, has full and sufficient reasons to be convinced that the grand scheme of all these insurrections of the white boys, in these and the neighbouring counties, was to raise a general rebellion against his majesty, and the established government of this kingdom; and to massacre all the protestants therein at a certain hour.

* The Catholic committee was sitting there at that time.

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APPENDIX, No. I. 2.

By one of his Majesty's justices of the peace of said county.

County of Kilkenny to wit: THE information of David Landregin, late of Roxborough, in the county of Tipperary, but now of Aghlish, in the county of Kilkenny, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes, That some time in the month of March, 1762, he was enlisted in the society of white boys, at Newcastle, in the county of Tipperary, by Mr. Robert Keating, of Knocka, in said county, gentleman, and sworn by him at the same time, to take the following oath: « To be true and faithful to the king of France, and to the true king, prince Charles, and to obey all the orders of his officers, and not to disclose his secrets to any one, except to a Frenchman, or one of his own party.” That he told informant that the object they had in view was, to collect an army together in this kingdom, sufficient to raise a rebellion against an invasion which they expected from France, with prince Charles, their rightful sovereign, at their head; and, for whom, they were to conquer England, Ireland, and Scotland. And that he told informant they had powerful friends in England and Scotland, who would cause and foment risings in said kingdoms, for said end. That a strong French army would make a descent in these

kingdoms, at the same time that they would invade Ireland. That therefore the white boys must keep well and faithfully together, against said event. That informant made many expeditions by night on the lands of Drumlemon, Ardfinnan, and Fethard, in the county of Tipperary, under the command of said Robert Keating, and others, who were mounted, armed, and dressed in white uniforms; together with the late Nicholas Sheehy,* Edmond Sheehy, James Buxton, and James Farrell. That said Robert Keating, and James Butler, drew out their troop, and disciplined them at said places. That some time after, informant was present at a meeting held at the house of Thomas Browne, of Clonmel, a feller, together with said Robert Keating, James Butler, and one Patrick Gilbert, farmer, who all took an oath to put to death, the first time an opportunity offered, the earl of Carrick, Sir Thomas Maude, baronet, John Bagwell, esquire, and the reverend John Hewetson, who were the only enemies they dreaded to their rebellious designs; and that informant took said oath.† That at another meeting held at the house of one Ronan, innkeeper, at Ardfinnan, informant saw said Nicholas Sheehy, Edmond Sheehy, James Buxton, James Farrell, and many others, take the same oath. Informant faith, that the execution of said Nicholas Sheehy, and the rest of his friends, has been the means of saving the lives of the said persons whom they swore to assassinate. Informant faith, he was present at a meeting held at the race course of Clogheen, on the night of the day that the earl of Drogheda came there, and that five hundred persons, all in white uniforms, were present, and most of them were armed; and that said meeting was held in the spring, sometime before the French took Newfoundland. That at said meeting it was proposed to them, by said Nicholas Sheehy, and others, to burn the fold town, and to massacre the said earl, and the corps under his command, in order to get their arms, and to frighten the protestant gentlemen from pursuing them, or giving them any further hindrance in their future purposes. Informant faith, that they would have executed the said design, but that John Doyle, parish priest of Ardfinnan, prevented them, by falling on his knees, and giving them his curse, if they undertook what must occasion

* The priest hanged at Clonmel.

† This is similar to the committee of assassination formed by the defenders, who bound each other by oath to -commit murder.

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their own ruin; for he said, we are not ripe yet for such a blow, nor can we 'till prince Charles and his friends from France land to our assistance: If you attempt it before that time, every protestant in Ireland will be up in arms against us, and give no quarter to man, woman, or child of our religion. Whereupon they desisted.

DAVID LANDREGIN.

Sworn before me the 15th of March, 1767,

JOHN HEWETSON.

Present, DANIEL OSBORNE.

Appendix No. I. 3.

County of Kilkenny: THE information of Thomas Rawley, of Killenaul, in the county of Tipperary, farmer, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, and examined, deposes, That, some time in the year of our Lord 1763, he was enlisted among the Whiteboys, by Mr. Edmond Quinn, of Myre, in said county, farmer, and sworn by the following oath: "To be true and faithful to the king of France and prince Charles, and to obey all the orders of his commanding officers." That he, said Quinn, then gave your informant half-a-guinea, and told him he was his colonel, and that their scheme was to raise a rebellion in Ireland, in order to

support a French invasion, which they expected, with prince Charles, their right king, at their head, to relieve the Roman catholics, and to make this kingdom their own.

That some short time after he met said Quinn in Thurles, and was conducted by him to the house of James Butler, titular archbishop of Cashel, and into his company. That after being introduced to him, said Butler, the servant was sent out of the way, and then said Butler took a book out of his pocket, and re-swore your informant as before; viz. to be true and faithful to the king of France, and his right king Charles; and to obey the orders of his commanding officers in all things. That he then gave your informant some claret, and afterwards dismissed him with his blessing for that time. That your informant continued a twelve-month after in the service of the whiteboys, 'till he was apprehended, and lodged in Clonmel gaol, and brought to his trial for high treason and rebellion against his majesty, for which, tho' guilty, he was publicly acquitted. That after his acquittal and enlargement, he went to see the aforesaid James Butler, (by whom he was very kindly received, and also supported whilst in confinement.) That after refreshment given to him by said Butler, he was sent by him to the late Nicholas Sheehy, with a purse of gold from him said Butler, with this message, "That he had only received this money from Dublin* the day before, else he would have sent it to him sooner." Your informant further deposes, that the aforesaid Butler did then assure him, that they soon should have Ireland in their own hands, and that they would certainly be supported by an invasion from France, with prince Charles at their head; and hereupon he dismissed him upon his errand, first giving him an English crown to bear his expences. That he went directly thence to Nicholas Sheehy, and found him at his father's house at Shanbally; and there he delivered to him said Butler's letter and purse of gold; which letter having read, he then turned immediately afterwards, in your informant's presence, poured on the table said gold, consisting of forty pieces, and guineas to the amount of about thirty. Your informant deposes further, that it was resolved, upon at a meeting of the whiteboys at Myre

* Large collections were made at that time from the popish multitude, and paid to treasurers in Dublin.

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aforesaid, to burn the houses of the protestants of Ireland, and to massacre them in one night, after a landing made by the French, as was expected. Your informant further deposes, he is thoroughly convinced said massacre and rebellion are not yet over; because he was very lately invited by the said Edmond Quinn to join him and his friends in further intended risings, for the above purposes, which he is certain are again set on foot, by means of the aforesaid James Butler, John Kirkby of Ballyna near Killaloe, and Edmond Quinn, aforesaid; and also by Daniel Cavcagh, of the county of Kilkenny, gentleman. Your informant deposes, that he is sure the aforesaid rebellion and massacre would have long since taken place, but for the interposition of the earl of Carrick, and the reverend John Hewetson.

THOMAS RAWLEY.

Sworn before me, March 7th, 1767, JOHN HEWETSON.

Appendix No. 1. 4.

By one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for said county.

County of Kilkenny, to wit: THE information of Mary Butler, spinster, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, and examined upon oath, deposes, That she was at the house of one Philip Heneberry of Cahir, where her brother John Butler was employed as a house-carpenter, on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1764, when she was informed by her said brother, that he was summoned by Nicholas Sheehy, popish priest, to assist the rest of his men to save some prisoners,

who were taken up as whiteboys, near Carrick, and to go the next day to the gaol of Kilkenny; that her brother sent her before him to Clogheen; that on her way thither, she met James Farrell, commonly called buck Farrell, who saluted her, and asked her if she heard any strange news; and at the same time giving her the same account that her brother had done before, declared he would also go to rescue the aforesaid prisoners. That she then went to Clogheen, where she met Nicholas Sheehy aforesaid, Michael Mahony, Edmund Prendergast, buck Farrell aforesaid, Edmund Burke, of Tubrid, Edmund Meehan, Thomas Beer, as she afterwards heard him called, with several others, whom she cannot at present recollect, preparing for said intended rescue. That they all set out in three different companies, to avoid suspicion, your informant riding behind Michael Mahony; that on the way she heard Nicholas Sheehy propose a scheme of making a false coffin, with straw, covered with a sheet, to deceive and seize the guard that conducted the prisoners, in order to deliver them. That they all arrived at the village of Newmarket, in the county of Kilkenny, where having refreshed themselves in the house of George Reed, a publican, they prepared the aforesaid coffin. That when this was finished, the aforesaid Nicholas Sheehy leaving them his blessing, departed from them, on his return home, as he then said, to celebrate mass at his own chapel the next day to avoid suspicion. That on the next morning appearing before them, she saw James Farrell, otherwise buck Farrell, with one pistol in his hand, and the other in his pocket, together with Edmund Prendergast, Michael Mahony, and several others, rush out to meet them. That she heard the sergeant of the guard, George Johnston by name, challenged first by one Waish, and then by James Farrell aforesaid, to surrender up the prisoners, or that he should lose his life. That on his refusal, she saw them immediately attack him. That buck Farrell first knocked him down; and that a person, unknown to her, then drew his said

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Johnston's sword, and thrust it into his body. She deposes further, that she saw one Doherty, as she heard him then called, aiding and assisting in said murder, as also Thomas Magrath, of Clogheen.*

MARY X BUTLER,
her mark

*Sworn before me this 21st, day of March,
1766, but first read to the examinant,*
JOHN HEWETSON.

* This alludes to the rescue of some white boys, whom a party of dragoons was guarding to the gaol of Kilkenny, and in the attempt some of the military and many of the assailants were killed and wounded. It was planned by that notorious traitor, father Nicholas Sheehy.

Appendix No. 1. 5.

County of Tipperary, to wit: THE information of Mr. James Farrell, of Rehill in said county, gentleman, who being duly sworn and examined upon oath, in the presence of lieutenant colonel Harcourt, major Lyons, captain Thomas Walmfly, and Daniel Toler, esquire, high sheriff of said county, declareth. That he was enlisted into the society of white boys by the late Nicholas Sheehy,§ popish priest, under the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the king of France, and prince Charles; that he received his commission as a major in their service, signed by the French king, as he believeth, and also his pay regularly, in consequence of said commission; that the real end and design for which said society was set on foot, was, as he was credibly informed, and now verily believes, to raise a rebellion in Ireland, in order to support an invasion from France, actually intended against the kingdoms, with a view to restore prince Charles to the throne of

these realms; and to overturn the present constitution, both in church and state; that the heads of said rebellion are, James Butler, titular archbishop of Cashel, Pierce Creagh, titular bishop of Waterford, doctor Butler, titular bishop of Cork, and doctor Fitzsimons, titular archbishop of Dublin, Heley, papist priest of Arraglin,† Doyle, papist priest of Ardfinnan, and several others of the papist clergy; together with Robert Keating, of Knocka, James Nagle, of Garrenavilla, Thomas Dogherty, of Ballynamona, Edmund Sheehy,‡ of the lodge, Martin Murphy, and Philip Long, of the city of Waterford, merchant, each of whom usually supplied said Nicholas Sheehy with money to pay said white boys, and to support their insurrections: That informant frequently received money for said purpose from said Martin Murphy and Philip Long, particularly from the former, who was agent to lord Cahir, from whom informant held some land, and allowed him his rent regularly in part payment of his pay. That to informant's certain knowledge, several thousand pounds were expended for the above purpose; and that particularly at one meeting held on the lands of Drumlemon, he saw two thousand guineas distributed to the several persons there assembled, which they had received from the above merchants, for the above purpose. That at said meeting informant saw a bull produced by said Nicholas Sheehy, which he said came directly from the pope,

§ He was hanged for inciting persons to commit murder; and is revered as a saint by the papist rabble.

† It was always a nest of traitors: Manfergh St. George, esquire, and Mr. Jasper Uniacke were assassinated there.

‡ Known by the name of buck Sheehy: He was hanged for high treason.

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and was read publicly by said Sheehy; and that it granted a plenary pardon and indulgence to such of the insurgents as chose to conform to the protestant religion, in order the better to carry on and execute their glorious enterprise, and to restore the pure and holy catholic religion in its full vigour and strength in Ireland.* Informant fluth, there are at present fifteen thousand men embodied for the above purpose, from the muster-roll of their numbers kept by informant; and that most of them are armed. Informant faith, he is thoroughly convinced that this spirit of insurrection never will totally cease in this kingdom, unless speedy and effectual means are made use of by government to prevent the intended mischief.

JAMES FARRELL

Sworn before me this 30th day of April, 1766,
JOHN HEWETSON.

APPENDIX, No. I. 6.

WE, the foreman and grand jury of the county of Dublin, at the assizes held at Kilmainham for said county on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1767, being convinced, that the late riots and insurrections in the southern parts of this kingdom were fomented as well by the foreign as domestic enemies of our happy constitution in church and state, in order to overturn the same; and that their pretences of tythes and other grievances, were only imaginary, and formed to cover their fettered intention of rising in actual rebellion against his majesty's sacred person and government; and having an utter abhorrence of such treasonable practices, think we should be remiss in our duty to our country, if we did not in the most publick manner express our approbation of the actions of those worthy magistrates and others, who daily hazarded their lives in defence of their country; and that it was, under God, owing to the care, conduct, and spirit exerted by those magistrates, that this kingdom was not a scene of tumult and riot at this day, the

consequences of which ought to be dreaded by every lover of his country: For these reasons, we, therefore, return our hearty thanks to the right honourable the earl of Carrick, Sir Thomas Maude, baronet, the reverend doctor Hewetson, William Bagwell, esquire, and John Bagnall, esquire, for their zealous endeavours to bring those delinquents to the punishment they deserved, and for their unwearied pains to support the laws of their country.

Richard Anderfon, <i>foreman</i> ,	John Allen,	James Wilfon,
Richard Jones,	William Hickey,	John Bradley,
James Keating,	Thomas Kennan,	Thomas Kean,
Daniel Bullen,	William Sifton,	George Davis,
Anthony Murphy,	Robert Hickey,	Thomas Andrews,
Robert Beastey,	John Edkins,	Charles Smith,
Francis Cunningham,	Joseph Litton,	Daniel Ebbs,
John Dawfon,	Richard Burton,	Richard Anderfon.

* Sixtus V, granted such a bull to the papists of England and Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth.

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APPENDIX, No. I. 7.

By one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for said county.

County of Kilkenny, to wit: THE informations of John Twohy, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, depose, That he knoweth one James Herbert, otherwise Thomas Fitzgerald, who calls himself a French officer; that he saw said Herbert at four several times enlist men in Kilfinnan, and Kilmallock in the county of Limerick, and ship them off at Bantry, in the county of Cork, for the French service, in the year 1756. That he saw said Herbert, on the lands of Ardfinnan, Drumlemmon, and elsewhere, at various times since, swear the white boys under the oath of fidelity and obligation to the French king, and exercise them under arms; that he saw said Herbert also frequently pay them money, in the name and for the service of the king of France; and that your deponent has often received it from him. That he heard said Herbert frequently assure them thus assembled, that they should soon receive assistance from France, in order to conquer Ireland.

JOHN TWOHY.

Sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1766,
JOHN HEWETSON.

APPENDIX, No. I. 8.

William Abraham, of Bohereed in the Queen's county, a farmer, and of the protestant religion, swore the following examination before Edward Ledwich, clerk, and justice of peace for said county, on the twenty-seventh of December, 1774; That a report had prevailed some time that the white boys intended to carry off examination the night of the fifteenth instant; that a party of them, blowing horns, and armed with muskets, and dressed in white frocks and shirts, entered his house, and put him behind one of them on horseback; that his wife, endeavouring to prevent their doing so, received a stroke of a musket in the small of the back. That before examination was mounted they gave him a violent blow in the head with the lock and hammer of a gun, which inflicted a deep wound thereon, and rendered him stupid and senseless; they carried him off mounted behind one of them, with only his breeches, and a loose great coat on; that in their progress, they beat, battered, and abused him with their guns, and the man behind whom he rode, wounded him severely in the legs with long nails in his heels, commonly called heel spurs;

they carried him ten miles off to a place near Ballyconra, where they held a confultation, whether they should cut out his tongue, or pull out his eyes; and at last agreed to cut off his ears, which they did with circumstances of great barbarity; that after having administered to him many unlawful oaths, they buried him up to his chin, though mangled in a deplorable way, in a grave lined with furze.

APPENDIX No. II.

I, A. B. of my own free will and accord, do swear to be true to one another, will assist one another abroad and at home, and there are none to be admitted without the consent of the committee appointed by the said body; and they must in all things, be under subjection to the said committee in all things that are lawful, and not otherwise; and all words and signs to be kept secret from all that are not concerned or forfeit this

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oath, and we are to meet once a month where the committee thinks proper, and we are to spend what is agreeable to the company; and any person giving a lawful reason for his absence he is not to be under censure; and all persons entering must be under all rules and regulations appointed by the said committee; and as in our former oath we are bound to his majesty king George III. and his successors to the crown, *for for this present year 1789*, we promise faithfully the same obedience, *and also while we live subject to the same Government.*

RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

1st, There is no defender to strike one another upon any account; or if they do, to be excluded the company as long as the committee thinks proper.

2dly, There is no person to come to the monthly meeting drunk; or if they do, to pay six-pence, and to be excluded for three months.

3dly, There is no person on any account to swear or speak loud in the company; and for every oath they are to pay what the committee thinks proper.

4thly, There is no person that formerly belonged to another body (that is to say, a strange body) to be accepted without a line from the body he formerly belonged to.

5th, There is no person to let any one know who belongs to their body, but those who went under the obligation.

6th, There is no body of men to go to a challenge without leave of three of the committee at least.

7th, There is no body to get a copy of these without the leave of the grand master appointed by the general year's meeting, or deputies appointed by the said grand master, or his committee.

8th, Let no person know no words or signs without being concerned; and they are not empowered to give or make known by either words or signs or tokens any that may hereafter come forth, or make it known to any company or body but ourselves, or our body.

9th, There is no defender to make himself known as a defender after being excluded, under fear of perjury; and each man continuing six months from this day must find a gun and bayonet, with other necessary accoutrements, or be excluded at the option of the committee.

Given under our hands, the Grange committee to the committee of Carrickarnan, body of defenders No. I, for the county of Louth.

We, the committee of No. 18, do certify the bearer, Michael Moor, that he has gone through the rules and obligations of a brother defender; and at his request he desires to be discharged that he may join your body.

Given under our hands, at Drumbanagher, this 24th day of April, 1789,

EDWARD BRADLEY,
OWEN BRADLEY,
PATRICK LEES,
DANIEL McGOVERAN, fec.

N. B. Michael Moor's certificate was signed by fifty-one names in addition to the above, who were present and members of lodge No. 18.* †

* This prospectus of the defenders was found by doctor Allott, dean of Raphoe, and was sent to government in the administration of the marquis of Buckingham.

† Sobriety, secrecy, brotherly love, and the accumulation of arms, the leading characteristics of all the subsequent defenders' lodges, were conspicuous in this.

APPENDIX No. III

At a post-assembly of the right honourable the lord mayor-, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, held at the exhibition-house in William-street, on Tuesday the eleventh day of September, 1792, pursuant to a requisition for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter circulated throughout this city and kingdom, signed, "Edward Byrne"

A copy of said letter, and also of the plan and observations mentioned to have been inclosed therein, having been read from a publick print, the assembly unanimously came to the following determination:

RESOLVED,

THAT a letter be addressed to the protestants of Ireland, to the following effect;

"Countrymen and Friends!

"The firm and manly support which we received from you when we stood forward in defence of the protestant ascendancy, deserves our warmest thanks. We hoped that the sense of the protestants of Ireland, declared upon that occasion, would have convinced our Roman catholic fellow subjects, that the pursuit of political power was for them a vain pursuit: For though the liberal and enlightened mind of the protestant receives pleasure in seeing the catholic exercise his religion with freedom — enjoy his property in security — and possess the highest degree of personal liberty, yet experience has taught us, that without the ruin of the protestant establishment the catholic cannot be allowed the smallest influence in the state.

"For more than ten years the press has teemed with various writings, intended to prove that Roman catholics have an equal claim with protestants to a participation in the exercise of political power in this kingdom; that such a participation would not be injurious to protestants; that prejudice only prevents protestants from conceding this claim; and to complete the work, a letter has lately appeared, signed "Edward Byrne," in which the Roman catholics are instructed to proceed upon the plan of the French democracy, to elect a representation of their own, to which said Byrne insinuates that "the protestants *must* bend, as he has assurance from the highest authority."

"In answer to these charges, and these claims, we shall in a few lines briefly state the case of the Protestants and Roman catholics of Ireland, in doing which we shall not endeavour to add to our language any other ornament than the beautiful simplicity of truth.

“One hundred years are juft elapsed since the question was tried upon an appeal to Heaven — whether this country fhould become a popifh kingdom, governed by an arbitrary and unconfitutional popifh tyrant, and dependant upon France, or enjoy the bleffings of a free proteftant government — a proteftant monarchy, limited by the confitution — and an intimate connection with the free empire of Britain? The great Ruler of all things decided in favour of our anceftors; he gave them victory, and Ireland became a proteftant nation, enjoying a Britifh confitution.

“But the conflict* had been neither fhort nor trivial; and fo many and fo great were the efforts made by the Roman catholicks in fupport of their popifh king and

* The Britifh cabinet had no fufpicion at this time, that fuch another conflict would take place in the year.

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French connexions, that our anceftors were obliged in their own defence, to deprive them of all political power, which they did by fevere but neceffary reftriictive Laws.

“Time draws the veil of oblivion over the virtues as well as the faults of men: In the lapfe of more than fourfcore years, the caufes which induced the neceffity of thefe laws were almoft forgotten; while the generous prbteftant faw with pain his Roman catholick fellow-subject labouring under reftriictions which, from his peaceable demeanour then, appeared no longer neceffary; and he could fcarcely refrain from charging his anceftors with too much feverity. Seftion after fection the reftriictive laws were rapidly repealed, and the laft fection of parliament left the Roman catholicks in no wife different from their proteftant fellow-fubjects — *fave only in the exercife of political power.*

“But be it remembered, that front the mdment the proteftant began to make conceffions, the Roman catholick began to extend his claims; at firft a very little would have fatified him — that little, and much more, was granted; more ftill was claimed; and when every thing confitent with proteftant fafety was conceded, inftead of grateful acknowledgments and declarations of fatifaction, our ears have been dinned with exclamations of difcontent, the ravings of political clubs, and the declamations of ftate reformers.

“But we hope that the great body of the Roman catholicks are yet free from the influence of that dangerous fpirit which has pervaded the clubs in this city: We hope they will reject Mr. Byrne’s counfel, and be grateful for the indulgences they have received from proteftants. To delude them from their tranquillity, they are told by Byrne, that he has “The firft authority for afferting this application will have infinite weight with our gracious fovereign, and with parliament, if our friends are qualified to declare that it is the univerfal wifh of every catholick in the nation.” — But we truft it is unfounded; were it otherwife, we tell them that the proteftants of Ireland would not be compelled by any authority whatever to abandon that political fituation which their forefathers won with their fwords, and which is therefore their birthright; or to furrender their religion at the footftool of popery.

“Every Irifh proteftant has an intereft in the government of this kingdom; he is born a member of the ftate, and with a capacity of filling its offices; — this capacity he derives from that confbitution, which his anceftors acquired when they overthrew the popifh tyrant — it is guaranteed by that confitution — it is fecured by the law — he is in poffeffion of it, and we know of no power under Heaven, authorized to alienate this, our moft valuable inheritance.

“Having thus, countrymen and friends, fpoken to you our fentiments in the undifguifed language of truth, we fhall intreat you to join with us in ufing every honeft means of perfuading the Roman catholicks to reft content with the moft perfect toleration of their religion. The fulleft fecurity of their property — and the moft compleat perfonal liberty but by no means now, or hereafter, to attempt any interference in the government of the kingdom; as fuch interference

would be incompatible with the protestant ascendancy, which we have resolved *with our lives and fortunes to maintain.*

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“And, that no doubt may remain of what we understand by the words “Protestant Ascendancy,” we have further resolved, that we consider the protestant ascendancy to consist in

A PROTESTANT KING OF IRELAND,
A PROTESTANT PARLIAMENT,
A PROTESTANT HIERARCHY,
PROTESTANT ELECTORS AND GOVERNMENT,
THE BENCHES OF JUSTICE,
THE ARMY AND THE REVENUE,
THROUGH ALL THEIR BRANCHES AND DETAILS,
PROTESTANT:
AND THIS SYSTEM SUPPORTED BY A CONNECTION WITH THE PROTESTANT
REALM OF BRITAIN.”

RESOLVED,

That the foregoing letter be published in the Dublin Journal, and that copies thereof be transmitted to all the corporations, magistrates, and members of both houses of parliament in this kingdom.

ALLEN AND GREENE, town clerks.

APPENDIX No. IV.

SIR,

BY an order of the sub-committee, dated the fifteenth of January, I had the honour to forward you a plan for a general subscription, which had for its object the raising a fund for defraying the heavy and growing expenses incurred by the general committee in conducting the affairs of the catholics of Ireland. As several mistakes have occurred in the transmission of these letters, owing to my ignorance of the addresses of many of the delegates, I am directed to inform you that such a plan is now in forwardness throughout the kingdom; a measure so strongly enforced by necessity, and so consonant to justice, cannot fail to attract your very serious attention! The committee, having the most perfect reliance on your zeal, are therefore confident that you will use your best exertions to carry this necessary business into full effect. Dublin, February 5th, 1793.

Signed by the secretary of the sub-committee.

P.S. It is hoped you will acknowledge the receipt of this letter; stating at the same time whatever progress has been made in your district.

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED this day your favour of the eighth instant, enclosing the different papers respecting the business I wrote you. It is with much regret that I am obliged to reply, that, from the want of information on the subject-matter of the indictments, no precise opinion can be formed, whether the alleged offence is or is not bailable? The committee are consequently in the dark as to the measures that should be adopted, nor can your exertions accelerate (as it seems) that period until the affizes, when you will be able to obtain office-copies of the examinations. Mr. Nugent's

brother left town this day truly difconcolate, in not being able to effect fomething towards the liberation of his kinfman; he however did his beft in the affair.

I am, dear fir,
Your obedient fervant, Dublin, 9th Auguft, 1792.
JOHN SWEETMAN.

P.S. If any new occurrence fhould happen, be good enough to inform me of it.

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APPENDIX, No. V.

To the loyal Subjects of Ireland.

FROM the various attempts that have been made to poifon the publick mind, and ftander thofe who have had the fpirit to adhere to their king and conftitution, and to maintain the laws:

We, the proteftants of Dublin, affuming the name of orangemen, feel ourfelves called upon, not to vindicate our principles, for we know that our honour and loyalty bid defiance to the shafts of malevolence and difaffection, but openly to avow thofe principles, and declare to the world the objects of our inftitution.

We have long obferved with indignation the efforts that have been made to foment rebellion in this kingdom by the feditious, who have formed themfelves into focieties, under the fpecious name of United Irifhmen.

We have feen with pain the lower orders of our fellow fubjects, forced or feduced from their allegiance, by the threats and machinations of traitors.

And we have viewed with horror the fuccefsful exertions of mifcreants, to encourage a foreign enemy to invade this happy land, in hopes of rifing into confequencce on the downfall of their country.

We, therefore, thought it high time to rally round the Conftitution, and there pledge ourfelves to each other, to maintain the laws, and fupport our good king againft all his enemies, whether rebels to their God or to their country; and, by fo doing, fhew to the world, that there is a body of men in the ifland who are ready, in the hour of danger, to ftand forward in defence of that grand palladium of our liberties, the conftitution of Great Britain and Ireland, obtained and eftablifhed by the courage and loyalty of our anceftors under the great king William.

Fellow-fubjects, we are accufed with being an injlitution, founded on principles too flocking to repeat, and bound together by oaths, at which human nature would ftudder; but we caution you not to be led away by fuch malevolent falfehoods; for we folemnly affure you, in the prefence of the Almighty God, that the idea of injuring any one, on account of his religious opinion, never entered into our hearts* , we regard every loyal fubject as our friend, be his religion what it may. We have no enmity but to the enemies of our country.

We further declare, that we are ready at all times to fubmit ourfelves to the orders of thofe in authority under his Majefty, and that we will chearfully undertake any duty which they fhall think proper to point out for us, in cafe either a foreign enemy fhall dare to invade our coafts, or that a domeftick foe fhall prefume to raife the ftandard of rebellion in the land. To thefe principles we are pledged, and in fupport of them we are ready to fhed the laft drop of our blood.

THOMAS VERNER,
EDWARD BALL,
JOHN CLAUDIUS BERESFORD,

WILLIAM JAMES,
ISAAC DE JONCOURT.

APPENDIX No. VI.

EAGLE, Euflace-ftreet, 9th of November, 1791.

A meeting of the fociety of United Irifhmen of Dublin, the honourable Simon Butler in the chair, the following was agreed to:

WHEN we reflect how often the freemen and freeholders of Dublin have been convened, humbly to exprefs their grievances to parliament—how often they have

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solicited the enaction of good, and the repeal of bad laws — how often, for fucceeding years, they have petitioned againft the obnoxious and unconfitutional police act — and how often all thefe applications have been treated with the moft perfect contumacy and contempt When thefe facts are brought to recollection, is there an honeft man will fay, that the houfe of commons have the fmalleft refpect for the people, or believe themfelves their legitimate reprezentatives? — The fact is, that the great majority of that houfe confider themfelves as the reprezentatives of their own money, or the hired fervants of the Englifh government whofe minifter here is appointed for the fole purpofe of dealing out corruption to them — at the expence of Irifh liberty, Irifh commerce, and Irifh improvement. This being the cafe, it naturally follows, that fuch minifter is not only the reprezentative of the Englifh views againft this country, but is alfo *the fole reprezentative of the people of Ireland*. To elucidate which affertion, it is only neceffary to afk, whether a fingle question in favour of this oppreffed nation can be carried without his confent? — and whether any meafure, however inimical, may not through his influence be effected?

In this ftate of abject flavery, no hope remains for us, but in the fincere and hearty *union of all the people*, for a compleat and radical reform of parliament; becaufe it is obvious, that *one party alone* have been ever unable to obtain a fingle bleffing for their country and the policy of our rulers has been always fuch, as to keep the different fefts at variance, in which they have been but too well fecoded by our own folly.

For the attainment then of this great and important object — for the removal of abfurd and ruinous diftinctions — and for promoting a complete coalition of the people, a club has been formed, compofed of all religious perfuafions, who have adopted for their name, the Society of United Irifhmen of Dublin, and have taken as their Declaration that of a fimilar fociety in Belfaft, which is as follows:

“In the prefent great æra of reform, when unjuft governments are falling in every quarter of Europe; when religious perfecution is compelled to abjure her tyranny over confcience; when the rights of men are afcertained in theory, and that theory fubftantiated by praftice; when antiquity can no longer defend abfurd and oppreffive forms againft the common fenfe and common interefts of mankind; when all government is acknowledged to originate from the people, and to be fo far only obligatory as it protects their rights and promotes their welfare; we think it our duty, as Irifhmen, to come forward, and ftate what we feel to be our heavy grievance, and what we know to be our effectual remedy:

“We have no national government — we are ruled by Englifhmen, and the fervants of Englifhmen whofe object is the intereft of another country; whofe infrument is corruption; whofe ftrength is the weaknefs of Ireland; and thefe men have the whole of the power and patronage of the country, as means to feduce and fubdue the honefty and fpirit of her

representatives in the legislature. Such an extrinsic power, acting with uniform force in a direction too frequently opposite to the true line of our obvious interests, can be resisted with effect solely by *unanimity, decision, and spirit in the people*; qualities which may be exerted most legally, constitutionally, and efficaciously, by that great measure essential to the prosperity and freedom of Ireland, an equal representation of all the people in parliament.

“We do not here mention as grievances the rejection of a place-bill, of a pension-bill, of a responsibility-bill; the sale of peerages in one house; the corruption publicly avowed in the other; or the notorious infamy of borough traffick between both; not that we are insensible of their enormity, but that we consider them as but symptoms of that mortal disease, which corrodes the vitals of our constitution, and leaves to the people in their own government but the shadow of a name.

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“Impressed with these sentiments we have agreed to form an association, to be called, the Society of United Irishmen; and we do pledge ourselves to our country, and mutually to each other, that we will steadily support and endeavour by all due means to carry into effect the following resolutions:

“I. Resolved, That the weight of English influence, in the government of this country, is so great as to require a cordial union among all the people of Ireland, to maintain that balance which is essential to the preservation of our liberties, and the extension of our commerce.

“II. That the sole constitutional mode by which this influence can be opposed, is by a complete and radical reform of the representation of the people in parliament.

“III. That no reform is practicable, efficacious, or just, which shall not include Irishmen of every religious persuasion.

“Satisfied as we are, that the intestine divisions among Irishmen have too often given encouragement and impunity to profligate, audacious, and corrupt administrations, in measures which, but for these divisions, they durst not have attempted, we submit our resolutions to the nation, as the basis of our political faith.

We have gone to what we conceive to be the root of the evil; we have stated what we conceive to be the remedy. — With a parliament thus reformed, every thing is easy; without it, nothing can be done. And we do call on, and most earnestly exhort our countrymen in general to follow our example, and form similar societies in every quarter of the kingdom, for the promotion of constitutional knowledge, the abolition of bigotry and religion in politics, and the equal distribution of the rights of man through all sects and denominations of Irishmen.

“The people when thus collected will feel their own weight, and secure that power which they have already admitted as their portion, and to which, if they be not aroused by their present provocations to vindicate it, they deserve to forfeit their pretensions for ever.”

ORDERED, that the foregoing be printed for the use of the members,

JAMES NAPPER TANDY, secretary.

“I A. B. in the presence of God, do pledge myself to my country, that I will use all my abilities and influence in the attainment of an impartial and adequate representation of the Irish nation in parliament; and as a means of absolute and immediate necessity in the establishment of this chief good of Ireland, I will endeavour, as much as lies in my ability, to forward a brotherhood of affection, an identity of interests, a communion of rights, an union of power, among Irishmen of all religious persuasions, without which every reform in parliament must be partial, not national, inadequate to the wants, delusive to the wishes, and insufficient for the freedom and happiness of this country.”

APPENDIX No. VII.

Constitution of the society of united Irishmen of the city of Dublin, as first agreed upon.

THE society is constituted for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, an identity of interests, a communion of rights, and an union of power, among Irishmen of all religious persuasions, and thereby obtaining an impartial and adequate representation of the nation in parliament.

The members of this society are either ordinary or honorary.

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Such persons only are eligible as honorary members, who have distinguished themselves by promoting the liberties of mankind, and are not inhabitants of Ireland.

Every candidate for admission into the society, whether as an ordinary or honorary member, shall be proposed by two ordinary members, who shall sign a certificate of his being, from their knowledge of him, a fit person to be admitted, that he has seen the test, and is willing to take it. This certificate, delivered to the secretary, shall be read from the chair, at the ensuing meeting of the society; and on the next subsequent night of meeting the society shall proceed to the election. The names and additions of the candidate, with the names of those by whom he has been proposed shall be inserted in the summons for the night of election. The election shall be conducted by ballot, and if one-fifth of the number of beans be black, the candidate stands rejected. The election, with respect to an ordinary member, shall be void, if he does not attend within four meetings afterwards, unless he can plead some reasonable excuse for his absence.

Every person elected a member of the society, whether honorary or ordinary, shall, previous to his admission, take and subscribe the following test

« I, A. B. in the presence of God, do pledge myself to my country, that I will use all my abilities and influence in the attainment of an impartial and adequate representation of the Irish nation in parliament; and as a means of absolute and immediate necessity in the establishment of this chief good of Ireland, I will endeavour, as much as lies in my ability, to forward a brotherhood of affection, an identity of interests, a communion of rights, and an union of power among Irishmen of all religious persuasions; without which every reform in parliament must be partial, not national, inadequate to the wants, delusive to the wishes, and insufficient for the freedom and happiness of this country.”

A member of another society of united Irishmen being introduced to the president by a member of this society, shall, upon producing a certificate signed by the secretary, and sealed with the seal of the society to which he belongs, and taking the before mentioned test, be thereupon admitted to attend the fittings of this society.

The officers of the society shall consist of a president, treasurer, and secretary, who shall be severally elected three months, videlicet, on every first night of meeting in the months of November, February, May, and August; the election to be determined by each member present writing on a piece of paper the names of the object of his choice, and putting it into a box. The majority of votes shall decide; if the votes are equal, the president shall have a calling voice. No person shall be capable of being re-elected to any office for the quarter next succeeding the determination of his office. In case of an occasional vacancy in any office by death or otherwise, the society shall on the next night of meeting, elect a person to the same for the remainder of the quarter.

The society shall meet on every second Friday night, oftener if necessary. The chair shall be taken at eight o'clock from twenty-ninth September, to twenty-fifth March } and at nine o'clock

from twenty-fifth March, to twenty-ninth September. Fifteen members shall form a quorum; no new business shall be introduced after ten o'clock.

Every respect and deference shall be shown to the president; his chair shall be raised three steps above the seats of the members; the treasurer and secretary shall have seats under him, two steps above the seats of the members. On his rising from his chair, and taking off his hat, there must be silence, and the members seated, he shall be judge of order and propriety, be empowered to direct an apology, and

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to fine refractory members in any sum not above one crown; if the member refuse to pay the fine, or make the apology, he is thereupon expelled from the society.

There shall be a committee of constitution, of finance, of correspondence, and of accommodation. The committee of constitution shall consist of nine members, that of finance of seven members, that of correspondence of five members; each committee shall, independent of occasional reports, make general reports on every quarterly meeting. The treasurer shall be under the direction of the committee of finance, and the secretary under the direction of the committee of correspondence; the election for committees shall be on every quarterly meeting, and decided by the majority of votes.

In order to defray the necessary expenses, and establish a fund for the use of the society, each ordinary member shall on his election pay to the treasurer, by those who proposed him, one guinea admission fee; and also one guinea annually, by half yearly payments, on every first night of meeting in November and May; the first payment thereof to be on the first night of meeting in November, 1792. On every quarterly meeting following, the names of the defaulters, as they appear in the treasury-book, shall be read from the chair. If any member after the second reading, neglects to pay his subscription, he shall be excluded the society, unless he can shew some reasonable excuse for his default.

The secretary shall be furnished with the following seal, videlicet, a harp; at the top, "I am new sprung" at the bottom, "I will be heard" and on the exergue, "Society of united Irishmen of Dublin."

No motion for an alteration of, or addition to, the constitution shall be made but at the quarterly meetings, and notice of such motion shall be given fourteen days previous to those meetings. If upon such motion the society shall see ground for the proposed alteration or addition, the same shall be referred to the proper committee, with instructions to report on the next night of meeting their opinion thereon; and upon such report the question shall be decided by the society.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Extracts from the publications of united Irishmen.

Friday, 30th December, 1791.

Society of united Irishmen of Dublin. The honourable Simon Butler in the chair.

Resolved, unanimously, that the following circular letter, reported by our committee of correspondence, be adopted and printed:

THIS letter is addressed to you from the corresponding committee of the society of united Irishmen in Dublin.

We annex the declaration of political principles which we have subscribed, and the test which we have taken, as a social and sacred compact to bind us more closely together.

The object of this institution is to make an united society of the Irish nation; to make all Irishmen, citizens; all citizens, Irishmen: nothing appearing to us more natural at all times, and at this crisis of Europe more reasonable, than that those who have common interests, and common enemies, who suffer common wrongs, and lay claim to common rights, should know each other and should act together. In our opinion ignorance has been the demon of discord, which has so long deprived Irishmen, not only of the blessings of well regulated government, but even the common

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benefits of civil society. Peace in this island has hitherto been a peace on the principles and with the consequences of civil war. For a century past there has indeed been tranquillity, but to most of our dear countrymen it has been the tranquillity of a dungeon; and if the land has lately prospered, it has been owing to the goodness of Providence, and the strong efforts of human nature resisting and overcoming the malignant influence of a miserable administration.

To resist this influence, which rules by discord and embroils by system, it is vain to act as individuals or as parties; it becomes necessary by an union of minds, and a knowledge of each other to will and act as a nation. To know each other is to know ourselves; the weakness of one and the strength of many. Union, therefore, is power; it is wisdom; it must prove liberty.

Our design, therefore, in forming this society, is to give an example, which, when well followed, must collect the publick will, and concentrate the publick power into one solid mass, the effect of which, once put in motion, must be rapid, momentous, and consequential.

In thus associating we have thought little about our ancestors, much of our posterity. Are we for ever to walk like beasts of prey, over fields which these ancestors stained with blood? In looking back, we see nothing on the one part but savage force succeeded by savage policy; on the other, an unfortunate nation, "scattered and peeled, meted out and trodden down!" We see a mutual intolerance, and a common carnage of the first moral emotions of the heart, which lead us to esteem and place confidence in our fellow-creatures. We see this, and are silent but we gladly look forward to brighter prospects, to a people united in the fellowship of freedom, to a parliament the expected image of the people, to a prosperity established on civil, political, and religious liberty, to a peace, not the gloomy and precarious stillness of men brooding over their wrongs, but that stable tranquillity which rests on the rights of human nature, and leans on the arms by which these rights are to be maintained.

Our principal rule of conduct has been to attend to those things in which we agree, to exclude from our thoughts those in which we differ. We agree in knowing what are our rights, and in daring to assert them: If the rights of men be duties to God, we are in this respect of one religion. Our creed of civil faith is the same; we agree in thinking that there is not an individual among our millions, whose happiness can be established on any foundation so rational and so solid, as on the happiness of the whole community. We agree, therefore, in the necessity of giving political value and station to the great majority of the people; and we think that whoever desires an amended constitution, without including the great body of the people, must on his own principles be convicted of political persecution, and political monopoly. If the present electors be themselves a morbid part of our constitution, where are we to recur for redress but to the whole community? "A more unjust and absurd constitution cannot be devised, than that which condemns the natives of a country to perpetual servitude, under the arbitrary dominion of strangers and slaves."

We agree in thinking, that the first and most indispensable condition of the laws in a free state, is the assent of those whose obedience they require, and for whose benefit only they are designed. Without, therefore, an impartial and adequate representation of the community; we agree in declaring, we can have no constitution, no country, no Ireland. Without this, our late revolution

we declare to be fallacious and ideal; a thing much talked of, but neither felt or seen. The act of Irish sovereignty has been merely toffed out of the English houses into the

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cabinet of the minister; and nothing remains to the people, who of right are every thing, but a fervile majesty and a ragged independence.

We call most earnestly on every great and good man, who at the late æra spoke or acted for his country, to consider less of what was done than of what there remains to do. We call upon their senatorial wisdom to consider the monstrous and immeasurable distance which separates, in this island, the ranks of social life, makes labour ineffectual, taxation unproductive, and divides the nation into petty despotism and publick misery. We call upon their tutelar genius, to remember, that government is instituted to remedy, not to render more grievous, the natural inequality of mankind, and that unless the rights of the whole community be asserted, anarchy (we cannot call it government) must continue to prevail, when the strong tyrannize, the rich oppress, and the masses are brayed in a mortar. We call upon them, therefore, to build their arguments and their actions on the broad platform of general good.

Let not the rights of nature be enjoyed merely by connivance, and the rights of conscience merely by toleration. If you raise up a prone people, let it not be merely to their knees: Let the nation stand. Then will it cast away the bad habit of servitude, which has brought with it indolence, ignorance, an extinction of our faculties, an abandonment of our very nature. Then will every right obtained, every franchise exercised, prove a seed of sobriety, industry, and regard to character, and the manners of the people will be formed on the model of their free constitution.

This rapid exposition of our principles, our object, and our rule of conduct, must naturally suggest the wish of multiplying similar societies, and the propriety of addressing such a desire to you. Is it necessary for us to request, that you will hold out your hand, and open your heart to your countryman, townman, neighbour .'' Can you form a hope for political redemption, and by political penalties, or civil excommunications, withhold the rights of nature from your brother .'' We beseech you to rally all the friends of liberty within your circle round a society of this kind as a centre. Draw together your best and bravest thoughts, your best and bravest men. You will experience, as we have done, that these points of union will quickly attract numbers, while the assemblage of such societies, acting in concert, moving as one body, with one impulse and one direction, will, in no long time, become not parts of the nation, but the nation itself speaking with its voice, expressing its will, irresistible in its power. We again entreat you to look around for men fit to form those stable supports on which Ireland may rest the lever of liberty. If there be but ten, take those ten. If there be but two, take those two, and trust with confidence to the sincerity of your intention, the justice of your cause, and the support of your country.

Two objects interest the nation, a plan of representation, and the means of accomplishing it. These societies will be a most powerful means; but a popular plan would itself be a means for its own accomplishment. We have, therefore, to request, that you will favour us with your ideas respecting the plan which appears to you most eligible and practicable, on the present more enlarged and liberal principles which actuate the people; at the same time giving your sentiments upon our national coalition, on the means of promoting it, and on the political state and disposition of the county or town where you reside. We know what resistance will be made to your patriotic efforts by those who triumph in the disunion and degradation of their country. The greater the necessity for reform, the greater probably will be the resistance; We know that there is much spirit that requires being

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brought into mafs, as well as much mafly body that muft be refined Into fpirlt. We have many enemies, and no enemy is contemptible; we do not defpife the enemies of the union, the liberty and the peace of Ireland, but we are not of a nature, nor have we encouraged the habit of fearing any man, or any body of men, in an honeft and honourable caufe. In great undertakings like the prefent, we declare that we have found it always more difficult to attempt, than to accomplifh. The people of Ireland muft perform all that they wifh, if they attempt all that they can.

Signed by order, JAMES NAPPER TANDY, fec.

APPENDIX No. IX.

Some outrages committed by the defenders and united Irifhmen in the year 1795.

THIS month (January,) an attempt was made on the houfe of Mr. Sterne Tighe of Carrick, in the county of Meath, by a body of defenders, but they were repulfed after many fhots fired on both fides. The fame night they plundered the houfe of Mr. Monaghan of Caftletown-delvin of arms. In the fame neighbouiiihood many houfes were attempted, feveral cows were houghed, and other damages done.

March twenty-firft, at Carrickmacrofs, a private of the Galway militia was murdered by three defenders.

March twenty-fifth, the houfe of Mr. Grattan, of Bensfort, in the county of Meath was attacked by a body of defenders, who broke into the hall, but were repulfed by him and his fervants. A fhort time before, in his abfence, they forcibly entered it, and carried off fome fire arms, plate, and other valuable articles.

This month, (May,) near Sligo, between two and three thoufand defenders had the temerity to attack a company of the Derry militia, who repelled «he attack, after killing thirty, and taking many of the infurgents. About the fame time, a numerous body of them affaulted a company of the Tyrone militia, quartered at Tuam, who in their defence killed eighteen, and took and wounded a great number of them.

June twenty-fecond, a party of defenders broke into the houfe of Coote MoUoy, efquire, near Boyle, in the county of Rofcommon, but his fon having fhoot one of them dead in the hall, the remainder fled; he alfo wounded another who turned approver.

During the fummer of this year, the counties of Meath, Weftmeath and Kildare, were dreadfully agitated by the defenders. In fhort, moft of the refpectable inhabitants of them were obliged to keep foldiers in their houfes for their protection. Mr. Thomas Ryan, a magiftrate of the county of Kildare, when returning to his houfe, after having affifted at the committal of fome defenders, was way-laid and furrounded by a large number of thefe ruffians, who fired feveral fhots at him, and gave him a fevere wound in the temple with a mufket ball.

The houfe of Mr. Lille, near Caftlepollard, county of Meath, was attempted by a numerous body of them; but after a gallant defence he repulfed them.

June twenty-fourth, they attacked the houfe of Mr. Murdock, of Heathftown, county of Weftmeath, and robbed it of arms. Four of them were foon after taken, and condemned to be hanged on the evidence of one Sommers his fervant. The night before the execution the defenders affaffinated Sommers.

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In July, William Finlay, of Ginnetts, in the county of Kildare, efquire, was fired at in mid-day, while walking in his demefne, and the ball lodged in his arm.

In the county of Meath, the house of the reverend Mr. Knipe, a protestant clergyman, was attacked in the night, by a large body of defenders. In his defence he killed one of them; in revenge, they afterwards murdered him, and mangled his body with savage barbarity.

In August, in the neighbourhood of Finglas, the houses of Mr. Rowe, and many others, were plundered of arms.

The house of the reverend Mr. Mc. Allister, near Summer-hill, county of Meath, was robbed by the defenders of money and arms. Near Slane, many cows and bullocks were houghed by them. In East Meath, many outrages too tedious to mention were committed; where improving in cruelty, they often cut off the udders of cows.

Mr. Talbot's house in the Phoenix park was robbed of arms.

August fourth, they attacked the house of Mr. Pentland, of Hollywoodrath, and because he refused to surrender his arms, they burned his hay and corn.

August fifth, not satisfied with houghing eleven cows, the property of Mr. Read, near old Castle, they burned to the ground his house and offices; and this because he prosecuted two ruffians for burglary and felony.

A body of them burned to ashes the house and furniture of Mr. Peter Brady, of Mace-town, county of Meath.

In September, the house of Mr. Monfort, of Gladston, in the county of Westmeath, was attacked by some defenders, who set fire to it; however, he fellied out with his son and a servant, and repulsed them; but the house and furniture were consumed.

Many houses were forced and plundered, and various outrages committed near Drogheda, and in the county of Meath.

The house of Mr. Waigh, who keeps flour-mills near Drogheda, was forced and robbed of arms.

That of Mr. Taylor, who keeps the Black Lion, was attacked, but after a vigorous defence the defenders fled.

They forcibly entered the house of Mrs. Fulham, near Navan; and because she mildly reasoned with them on the impropriety of their conduct, they shot off the roof of her skull.

The same banditti attacked the house of one Mullins, in the county of Meath, who alarmed his neighbours, and seized one of them.

They forcibly entered the house of Mr. Waigh near Swords, took his arms, and made him swear the defenders oath.

The houses of Sir Henry Wilkinon, of Corballis, near Swords, county of Dublin, and of alderman Lynam near Pichardstown, were forced in the night and plundered of arms.

The latter end of December, a most horrid murder was committed near Trim, by a party of defenders, on James Hyland and his wife, merely because they suspected that they had given information against some of their body. They shot the man through the forehead, and his wife through the back, as she endeavoured to make her escape.

Soon after notices were posted on all the neighbouring chapels, announcing that all those who gave information against, or searched for defenders, should be sacrificed in the same manner as Hyland and his wife.

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The confession upon oath of Henry Ledwich, who took refuge in the gaol of Mullingar, before some magistrates thirtieth of January, 1796. He is a private in the 12th dragoons, and voluntarily

made a very useful discovery of a murder and robbery intended to be committed in the house of Lavallin Nugent, esquire, of Tulla, in the county of Westmeath. Deponent was two years a defender, and to get rid of them, enlisted about two months ago in the said regiment. The first oath he took was to be true to the king, and to his brethren, when occasion required; the second was to be true to his brethren, and to join the French when they would land, and to destroy the members of every religion but their own. Deponent was sworn a defender in the county of Cavan, but never acted as such till about a month ago, and was out but three times with them, in Westmeath, whither he came from the county of Cavan to avoid them. Deponent was spoken to by one Clarke a publican, who was a committee man and treasurer to the defenders, and lives at Parfon's-town, and has seduced many persons. Deponent's motive for giving information about the Nugent family was, that his family had served under them in the wars of Ireland. That Clarke has the country under contribution, and issues his orders to such persons as pay their subscriptions. Deponent was at the robbery of Mr. John Dillon, tenant of count Dalton, and took from him two guns and a case of pistols; and at that of Mrs. Thompson at Parfon's-town, from whom they took one gun, three guineas, and six shillings; and at that of K. Kenny's, where they got fourteen guineas, two shillings, and two guns, after firing many shots through the doors; and also at that of Mr. Lefrange's; that about a dozen defenders went usually on an expedition.

On the first rising they were to seize on the cattle of Dublin, and to massacre the Protestants every where.

APPENDIX No. X.

Mr. Grattan's answer to the Roman catholics.

Gentlemen,

IN supporting you, I support the Protestant; we have but one interest and one honour; and whoever gives privileges to you, gives vigour to all. The Protestant already begins to perceive it; a late attack has rallied the scattered spirits of the country, from the folly of religious schism to the recollection of national honour, and a nation's feuds are lost in a nation's repentment. YOUR EMANCIPATION WILL PASS, rely on it, your emancipation must PASS; it may be death to one viceroy, it will be the peace-offering of another; and the laurel may be torn from the dead brow of one governor, to be craftily converted into the olive of his successor.

Let me advise you by no means to postpone the consideration of your fortunes till after the war; rather let Britain receive *the benefit of your zeal* during the exigency which demands it, and you yourselves, while you are fighting to *preserve the blessing of a constitution*, have really and *bona fide* those blessings.

My wish is that you should be free now, there is no other policy which is not low and little; let us at once instantly embrace, and greatly emancipate.

On this principle I mean to introduce your bill, with your permission, immediately after the recess.

You are pleased to speak of the confidence and power with which for a moment I was supposed to have been possessed.

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When his Majesty's ministers were pleased to resort to our support, they took us with the incumbrance of our reputation, and with all our debts and mortgages which we owed to our country.

To have accepted a share of confidence and council without a view to private advantage, will not meet, I hope, with the disapprobation of my country but to have accepted that share without any view to publick advantage, would have been refinement on the folly of ambition. Measures therefore, publick measures and arrangements, and that which is now disputed, were stipulated by us, were promised in one quarter and with assurances; they were not refuted in another.

In the service of government, under his excellency's administration, we directed our attention to two great objects, the Kingdom and the Empire. We obtained certain beneficial laws, the discovery and reformation of certain abuses, and were in progress to reform more we obtained a great force, and a great supply with the consent and confidence of the people; these were not the measures of courtiers, they were the measures of ministers.

His excellency lord Fitzwilliam may boast that he offered to the empire the affections of millions; a better aid to the war than his enemies can furnish, who have forfeited those affections, and put themselves in their place.

So decidedly have the measures of Ireland served the empire, that those who were concerned in them might appeal from the cabals of the British cabinet, to the sense of the British nation. I know of no cause afforded for the displeasure of the English cabinet; but if services done to Ireland are crimes which cannot be atoned for by exertions for the empire, I must lament the gloomy prospect of both kingdoms, and receive a discharge from the service of government, as the only honour an English minister can confer on an Irish subject.

I conceive the continuance of lord Fitzwilliam as necessary for the prosperity of this kingdom: his firm integrity is formed to correct, his mild manners to reconcile, and his private example to discountenance a progress of vulgar and rapid pollution: if he is to retire, I condole with my country: for myself, the pangs on that occasion I should feel on rendering up my small portion of ministerial breath would be little, were it not for the gloomy prospects afforded by those dreadful guardians which are likely to succeed. I tremble at the return to power of your old taskmasters; that combination which galled the country with its tyranny, insulted her by its manners, exhausted her by its rapacity, and flattered her by its malice: should such a combination, (at once inflamed as it must be now by the favour of the British court, and by the reprobation of the Irish people,) return to power, I have no hesitation to say, **THAT THEY WILL EXTINGUISH IRELAND, OR IRELAND MUST REMOVE THEM.** It is not your case only, but that of the nation. I find the country already committed in the struggle. I beg to be committed along with her, and to abide the issues of her fortunes.

I should have expected that there had been a wisdom and faith in some quarter of another country, that would have prevented such catastrophe but I know it is no proof of that wisdom, to take the taxes, continue the abuses, damp the zeal, and dash away the affection of so important a member of the empire as the people of Ireland; and when this country came forward, cordial and confident with the offering of her treasure and blood, and resolute to stand or fall with the British nation; it is, I say, no proof of wisdom nor generosity, to feel that moment to plant a dagger in her heart.

But whatsoever shall be the event, I will adhere to her interests to the last moment of my life,

HENRY GRATTAN.

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APPENDIX No. XI.

The conspiracy in the county of Carlow.

NOT only in Carlow, but in most of the counties of Ireland, the priests in the years 1791 and 1792, began to take an accurate account of their parishes. in every family within their respective

parishes, which was supposed to be done with a view of ascertaining their relative strength by their numbers, when compared with the members of the established church.

About the same time maps, pointing out the property of the old popish possessors, were printed and published.

The great zeal with which the priests began about that time to establish religious fraternities among the populace, of which the scapular was the most prominent, gave an additional proof that a conspiracy was in contemplation. This institution introduced amongst them an extraordinary sanctity and austerity of manners, and afforded a trial of their silence, which was so essential to promote such a measure.

The insolence of the lower classes of the people was obviously increased about the year 1793, by the following incidents: The priests were enabled to build stately chapels by the subscriptions not only of their own flock, but of protestants; which formed a striking contrast to, and reflected on, the ruined edifices where protestants, less enthusiastic, worshipped their God.

At a time that a protestant clergyman in that county could not obtain a sum of money to build a church for three hundred protestants, whom he had attended for twelve years in a footy cabin, the priest of Carlow built a college and chapel, which must have cost from 3000*l.* to 4000*l.*

In the beginning of the year 1797, the insolent looks and haughty demeanour of the peasants, who would not formerly approach a gentleman but with the greatest humility, challenged his attention with a broad stare, often followed by a sardonic grin.

Such was the state of the county of Carlow in the month of November, 1797, when some informations, sworn privately before a magistrate, gave unquestionable proofs that a conspiracy was forming; and the following event removed every doubt on that head: Mr. Bennett, who lived near Leighlinbridge, was rash enough to declare his detestation of an united Irishman, and that he would give £500 for the head of one; for which on the same night he was murdered, in the dead hour of the night, and his house was robbed of £500 in cash.

This money, and their success in gratifying their vengeance against so respectable an enemy, inspired them so much with the hope of accomplishing their main design, that they began to assemble in great numbers, and to organize with great celerity

A gentleman passing thro' Leighlinbridge, said, he made it a rule to give the people a drink; and having ordered a barrel of ale for the crew, the conspirators in great numbers, who seemed prepared for the business, mounted one of their drummers on the barrel, and proceeded in regular array, and with 'some arms, to the house of a man at Moneybeg, who had sworn examinations against some of them, and murdered him in his bed; they then proceeded to the house of Mr. Bagenal, a gentleman who had formerly represented the county, but having kept behind a bank of earth, it protected them from the shot of three of his protestant yeomen, who kept up a constant fire on them, until an accidental shot, from a blunderbuss of one of their own party, killed one of the united men, of the inauspicious name of Paine.

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Six of his popish yeomen were posted outside his house, behind a wall, (for he kept the protestants within it,) commanded by his lieutenant, who afterwards recommended to Mr. Bagenal, not to depend on a papist, though he, and his two sons, were of that persuasion, as he could not prevail on the three others to fire on the assailants; and he declared, that he never would serve with any of them.

In their retreat, they plundered and (battered the house of Mr. Mufhallow, and beat and insulted him in the most cruel and ferocious manner.

From that time they never ceased to plunder houses of arms, and other valuable articles, avoiding the patrols of Mr. Robert Rochfort, of Clongrennan, and of Mr. Cornwall, of Myfhall-lodge, who, much to their honour, never ceased to harass those miscreants by night, at the head of their respective yeomen corps; while other gentlemen, palsied by fear, fought for protection by courting the priests. In short, I have been assured, that the county of Carlow would have been as much defolated as the county of Wexford, but that these gentlemen, by unabated exertions and the most undaunted courage, struck terror into them, by surprizing and arresting numbers of them, in their most secret haunts and recesses.

In all their depredations, they never offered any injury to the property, or insult to the person of a papist, except that in some cases they took arms from such persons of that persuasion, as were not likely to use them, or were not engaged in the confederacy.

On requiring arms of a widow of the popish religion, near Leighlin, they informed her that they were for her benefit, and that of the -Catholick cause. A man of the name of Hughes, appeared before Mr. Cornwall, of Myfhall-lodge, a magistrate, on the twenty-first of July, and confessed that he had been a lieutenant, under a captain James Nowlan; and he stated the whole progress of the rebellion from its commencement. He said that the night previous to the attack on Borris, Leighlin bridge, and Bagenalstown, he received orders from Nowlan, how he was to attack the enemy; and on asking him whom he was to consider as such, the captain replied, the king's troops and the protestants in general. The popish rabble, and numbers of Roman catholics in comfortable, nay in opulent situations, took oaths of allegiance before magistrates, who gave them certificates of their having done so; and an abundance of such certificates were found in their pockets when they were made prisoners at the battle of Kilcomney, and elsewhere.

: Many protestants were murdered, many of their houses were burnt, and much of their property was destroyed, in that part of the 'County of Carlow bordering upon the counties of Wicklow and Wexford. I have not obtained a minute account of them, but I shall refer the readers to the affidavit of Jervis Pue, at the end of this, for a specimen of them, and of the ferocious spirit by which the rebels were actuated.

Most of the popish yeomen in the county of Carlow, were disaffected, and would, had an opportunity offered, have turned their arms against their king and country.

In Sir Richard Butler's corps of cavalry, nine papists, of whom his permanent serjeant was one, conspired to murder its protestant members. The serjeant was to have posted in the rear the conspirators, who were to have fired on the protestants in action. Seven of them were convicted and hanged, the other two fled; but coming in under the proclamation, obtained their pardon.

Mr. Burton, member for the county, had a corps of infantry, in which he discovered twenty popish traitors, whom he expelled, and seventeen of them were afterwards hanged or transported. The arms of his corps being deposited in the guard house, and guarded by six popish members, when the insurrection was expected, they poured water into the muzzles, and wet the pans, of their firelocks.

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About thirty-six popish yeomen were shot in Carlow and its vicinity; but there was not a single instance of disaffection discovered in a protestant, that I could hear of.*

As the attack on Carlow, and the defeat of the rebels, took place on the first explosion of the rebellion, I included a description of it in the events which took place on that occasion.

County of the city of Dublin to wit: THE information of Jervis Pue, of Johnstown, in the county of Carlow, yeoman, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and faith. That on

or about the first day of July, 1798, he, this informant, being in the yard of the Rev. Henry Braddell, his landlord, was informed that the rebels were advancing; in consequence of which he, this informant, and two protestants more, made their escape into an adjoining wood, on the lands of Ballyconnel, in the county of Wicklow. — Informant faith, that the said rebels advanced to the house of the said Henry Braddell, and plundered the same of liquor and provisions, and carried off a black mare, the property of George Braddell, esquire, brother of the said Henry; and that the same day the said rebels forcibly carried off from the house of the widow Halfpenny, at Coolkinnoe, in the county of Wicklow, two sons of the said widow Halfpenny, Thomas Charleton, near said place, James Twamly, who lives near Coolkennoe aforesaid, George Driver, of Tinnehaly, all of the protestant religion, and whom they inhumanly butchered and put to death with pikes, on the hill of Boulamorogue, in said county, for no other reason than because they were protestants. Informant faith, that the bodies of the said persons were so mangled and butchered, that their friends were obliged to convey them to the place of burial swathed in linen clothes. Informant faith, that about three weeks ago, a party of said rebels went to the house of Joseph Faris, of Crownafkeagh, in the county of Carlow, farmer, who lay sick in bed with a violent fever; and that the said rebels took the said Joseph Faris out of his bed, and shot him at the end of his own house, which they burned to ashes. — Informant faith, that the said rebels, about the same time, assassinated Thomas Mathers, of Crownafkeagh aforesaid, farmer: And he, this informant, verily believes that the said rebels murdered the said Faris, and the said Mathers, for no other reason than because they were protestants, who they, without exception, denominated orangemen; and informant further faith, that the said rebels, never to this informant's knowledge, injured the house or property of any Roman catholic, resident in any of the aforesaid places. Informant faith, that a numerous body of rebels burned on the twenty-fourth of July last, the houses of twenty-three protestants, at Lany and Johnstown, in the county of Carlow, and at Ballyduff in said county, and at Ahold, Coolkennoe, Killybeg, and Gold, in the county of Wicklow; informant faith, that the house of Lorenzo Nickson, esquire, at Coolkennoe aforesaid, was among the houses so burned; and that the said rebels, previous to the burning of the same, had the possession of the said Lorenzo Nickson, who was dying in a consumption, brought out from said house by two women, and that the said rebels shot the said possession in presence of his wife. Informant faith, that about a fortnight, previous to the date hereof, a party of rebels went to the house of Robert Davis, a farmer, and of the protestant religion, and resident within half a mile of Tullow, in the county of Carlow, and shot the said Davis in his house, at a late hour in the night; and that the said rebels compelled a daughter of the said Davis, who did not exceed the age of ten years, to hold a candle while they shot her father, and that said rebels burned

* Except for Edward Croftie, who was hanged at Carlow; and it is well known that he had long piqued himself on being a deist and a republican.

APPENDIX, No. XI.

a bible, the property of the said Davis. Informant faith, that Ephraim Singleton, fanner, and of the protestant religion, was murdered by the said rebels at Coolroe, near Cionegal, in the county of Carlow, about a fortnight ago, and that they robbed him at the same time of a considerable sum of money, as informant heard, and verily believes. Informant faith, that the protestant inhabitants of the places and townlands aforesaid fled from their respective houses many weeks ago, and that they dare not reside in them, lest they should be assassinated by the said rebels. Informant faith, that the said rebels have frequently pursued him, and have gone to different places in quest of him; that about three weeks since, he, this informant, was obliged to fly precipitately, and bare-footed, to the garriſon of Tullow, at the distance of near five miles, from his house, to save his life from the rebels; and that in doing so, he was obliged to avoid the road, and cross over the hedges and ditches. Informant faith, that his house has been burned, and all

his substance has been destroyed, and that he was at last obliged to fly to the city of Dublin for protection.

JERVIS PUE.

Sworn before me the 29th day of August, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING.

The rebellion in the King's and Queen's county.

In these the defenders had existed before an attempt was made to organize them by the united Irishmen, which took place in the beginning of the year 1797.

We find in the report of the secret committee* that the King's county was reckoned one of the best organized in the kingdom.

Popish fanaticism was the only spring of action among the rebels there, and the discovery of it by a protestant of republican principles, who had been deluded by them, prevented the fatal effects of the plot.†

He pointed out the captains who were to have headed the conspiracy, on which many of them fled, and others were taken up.

Many of them, the confidential servants of noblemen and gentlemen, in whose families they had lived long, were to have surprised and murdered their masters.

Two opulent shopkeepers of the name of Dempsey, in the town of Tullamore, were captains, and were tried and convicted of being such. As one of them had been principally concerned in the massacre at Rathangan, the squadron, who had suffered so much there, requested to have the satisfaction of hanging them; and they accordingly did so, and buried them in the barrack yard.

The inhabitants of the town, to testify their concern for the fate of their fellowtraitors, closed their doors and windows, and observed a dead silence during the execution.

Coffey, a captain, was taken up, and threatened to be whipped, but after a solemn invocation to the Almighty, declared his innocence. He still remained obdurate, after receiving seventy-five lashes. Next morning, when he was on the point of receiving seventy-five more, he sent for general Dunn, and confessed that he had been sworn, but denied that he had ever acted with the rebels, on which the general dismissed him; and yet within a fortnight after, he was engaged in a committee of united Irishmen,

* Appendix, No. XXXI. p.275.

† I already mentioned in page 218, that this was effected by one Dennis, an apothecary.

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and deeply concerned in a conspiracy to attack the king's troops at Philipstown and Tullamore, and had sworn his son, a yeoman, to join in it. Having been convicted of these crimes, he was hanged, and buried in the stable of the barrack.

On the trial of Andrew Ryan, a shopkeeper, it appeared in evidence, and which he acknowledged himself, that he had been a member of the society since the year 1792, and that the object of it was to subvert the existing government. He must have meant the defenders, as the united Irishmen had not attempted to organize the King's county at that time.

By a court martial, held by orders of general Dunn, two men were convicted of swearing a person to be in readiness to attack Tullamore, and murder the protestants. There was much disaffection among the popish yeomen in the King's county. Of eighteen papists in the

Dunkerrin cavalry, seventeen were sworn as united Irishmen, and five of them were convicted of being concerned in robbing houses of arms. Some or most of the papists in the Shinrone, Rofcrea, Castletown and Nenagh corps, were sworn to be true to the united cause, though they had taken the oaths of allegiance.

An oath was framed by general Dunn, with a paragraph importing that they would surrender any arms in their possession, and discover such persons as had any in their custody. But this produced no effect whatever, and no discoveries were made, or arms yielded up, until some of the notorious rebels, on being flogged, gave full information, and on this, great quantities of pikes were surrendered by those very persons who had taken the above oath. A short time before the rebellion broke out, numbers of papist farmers strenuously urged to be admitted into the yeoman corps, for no other purpose, as appeared afterwards, than to acquire arms and military discipline; and some of them bought very good horses, to induce the officers to prefer them to protestants, who were not so well mounted. It was observed that the mass of the people were very sober and discreet for a considerable time before the rebellion broke out, which arose from their having taken an oath not to drink more than a naggin of whiskey in the course of the day.

A magistrate,* who lives in a country much subject to tumult and disturbance, on the confines of the King's county and Tipperary, assured me, that no information had been sworn before him, for some time previous to it.

It is observable that not a single instance occurred of disloyalty in any of the protestant yeomen; at least I could not hear of such, after the most minute enquiry.

A short time before the general explosion, a printed letter, from the executive directory in Dublin, was dispersed in the King's county, recommending to the rebels to rise on a particular night, and to repair to Slievebloom mountain, where they would receive further orders.

Every thing that could incite or stimulate the multitude to action, was mentioned in it and to inflame them against the protestants of the church of Ireland, whose unshaken loyalty was well known, it was said the orangemen would rise and murder the Roman catholics.

In the King's county the rebels never assembled but once, on the twentieth of August, when they were to have been joined by their brethren of the Queen's county, and to have formed a camp at the Devil's-bit; but the latter having disappointed them, the former were soon dispersed by the Dunkerrin and Shinrone yeomen.

The mass of the people in the King's and Queen's county are papists; the gentlemen of landed property in general, and many of the farmers and shopkeepers, are

* James F. Rolleston, esquire.

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protestants; there are but few presbyterians in them. Though the state of the former was in general very alarming, the number of protestants in Rofcrea and its vicinity was so great, and they were so loyal and courageous, as to overawe the disaffected, and to repress their hopes of succeeding in an insurrection there and yet a numerous corps of united Irishmen was organized in and about that town.

The circumstances attending the rebellion in the Queen's county, were exactly similar to those in the King's county, except that it was not so well organized. Religious fanaticism was almost the only engine made use of by the directory to inflame the multitude in it; and the extirpation of protestants, under the name of Orangemen, was held out to them as an irresistible lure.

To disarm suspicion, and lull the magistrates, oaths of allegiance were taken, and as a matter of course were afterwards violated and there was much disaffection among the papist yeomen.

The infurrection was prevented in it by the following incident:

A messenger was sent from the directory in Dublin, with a letter to a man of the name of Deegan, a leader of the united Irishmen, to fix the time for rising; in a mistake, he went to a loyal person of the same name, who entertained, and plied him with drink; and in the mean time sent for a guard of soldiers, who conveyed him a prisoner to Stradbally, and he was afterwards hanged at Maryborough. Many murders and atrocities were committed in this county, and most of the Protestant houses were plundered of arms, except such whose inmates were able to defend them.

The conspiracy in the county of Clare

THE first symptoms of the conspiracy appeared in the county of Clare, in the summer of the year 1797, when it was discovered that at Ennis and in its vicinity numbers of people had formed clubs and combinations, and had taken illegal oaths; but no certain proof was obtained of it till the month of October, when a countryman having attempted to swear a gentleman's servant in that town, his master persuaded him to give information against the countryman; on which he was committed to gaol. When he was arrested, he threw away from him, for fear of discovery, the constitution and the test oath of the united Irishmen, printed on fine paper, and with an excellent type. On his committal, he said, that he would make a full discovery of what he knew; but that he feared it would put his life in danger; having been assured of the contrary, he confessed that many persons had come from Dublin for the purpose of forming associations which were cemented by oaths; and that they wore green ribbands, having embroidered on them in gold the harp without the crown, and the words, *Erin go bragh*, meaning "Ireland for ever." Among others he charged one Thady Griftly, a serge weaver, with being very active in disseminating the principles and doctrines of the united Irishmen. He was a canting hypocrite, who was engaged, and deeply versed in the mysteries of the Carmelites, and affected an extraordinary sanctity and austerities of manners, which he assumed as a cloak to conceal the most flagitious and turbulent principles. He was tried at the spring assizes of 1798 at Ennis; but by the sedition of some witnesses, the intimidation of others, and the puzzling of those who meant to declare the truth, by the gentlemen of the bar, he was acquitted, and immediately chaired by his rebellious friends, who in immense numbers celebrated their triumph over justice by vociferous acclamations, and with all the wantonness of savage joy.

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A number of strangers, who were all of the Carmelite order, went into the county of Clare in the year 1796, and settled in the barony of Tullagh, on the borders of the county of Galway. The most part of them were weavers, and as they were very industrious, and seemed to have a great purity of morals, constantly recommending sobriety and good order to the multitude, the gentlemen of the country rejoiced at their arrival. Thus they continued to be protected, till the winter of the year 1798, when they began to hold secret nightly meetings, to plunder the houses of protestants, particularly the yeomen, of arms, and to cut down great quantities of young ash trees to make pike handles, and to employ the blacksmiths in making pikes. On the twelfth and thirteenth of January, 1799, they and the profelytes whom they initiated into the Carmelite order, to the number of several thousands, assembled in the day, at Milltown and Innistimmon, and moved forward apparently with an intention of meeting the king's troops; but on their approach under general Meyrick, they fled to the mountains of Slievecullane, which are inaccessible; they pretended to surrender their arms, but it was well known that they kept the best, and the greater part of them. Soon after their rising they houghed great quantities of cattle, for which compensation was made to the sufferers by large sums of money levied by the grand jury on the county; they went with unparalleled assurance next day, to the places where they had

committed these acts of savage cruelty, to carry off the flesh of the poor animals whom they had butchered the preceding night, and lamenting with diffimulation the perpetration of them, said, as they are killed,* we may as well as any other persons carry home the meat. They killed some of them which were not quite dead. Mr. Lyfaght was the only person of consideration concerned with them, and he engaged in the business merely from private repentment to individuals; he was tried, convicted, and transported.

The parish priest; of Kilfenora, of the name of Carrick, was committed on the following charge: That during the insurrection, a great number of these rebellious hypocrites were proceeding in a body to plunder the house of Mr. Smith of Smithstown of arms, and that they were entertained by Carrick, who exhorted them to unite, and be zealous in the cause, as the French would soon land and give them ample assistance. The prosecutor who charged Carrick was kept in the guardhouse of Ennis, where some vagabonds pretending to make a riot, the guard rushed into the street to quell it, on which the informer made his escape, according to a preconcerted scheme.

The magistrates discovered at that time an itinerant Carmelite who seemed to be a high priest of that order; he had a long beard, and a cowl like the Capuchin friars, and a cloak which he hooked over his chin, and prevented, when he chose, his beard from being seen; he had a long brown skirt which reached to the ground, and on the bread of it, there was the image of a coffin in white; he had one bag full of scapulars which he sold to the benighted multitude, and another full of medals to make them; he had many little religious books containing the most abominable superstitious doctrines, and which the priests constantly circulate among their flock. He said, that he went from one holy well to another, where he preached to a numerous auditory, who never failed to attend him. He had recently come from a holy well near Burren, where a great concourse of people assembled, under religious pretences, but in reality to promote rebellion. It appeared by some papers found on him, that he was a Northern man, and had fled from near Belfast in consequence of having committed some crime. He was discovered by a gentleman who overheard

- They killed great numbers of them in the night.

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heard him preaching to a number of people in a weaver's house, where he was inveighing against protestants, and the government of Ireland. The magistrates urged the parish priest to banish him; but he said that he could not venture to do so, though he highly disapproved of such persons; for his subsistence depended on the will of the people, and as they had a strong predilection for such holy men, he should incur their displeasure by denouncing him } but he said he would be glad that he was removed.

The conspiracy in the county of Waterford in the years 1797 and 1798.

A slight sketch of the fate of the conspiracy in the counties of Waterford^ Cork, and Tipperary in answer to give the leading principles of the rebels in the province of Munster, and the designs by "which they were abated.

IN the county of Waterford, the inhabitants of large districts were sworn, and the protestants in them were disarmed, in the course of a few nights. The main object of the rebels, who were exclusively papists, was to join the French on their landing, to extirpate protestants, and even such persons of their own order as should oppose them, to plunder wealth, and confiscate landed property; but it could not be discovered, that they were headed by any persons of education and fortune. The Roman catholic gentlemen, much to their honour, remained loyal; but from the paucity of their numbers, they must have yielded to the wishes of the multitude to preserve their lives and fortunes, if the constitution had been subverted. It is most certain that a general insurrection would have taken place in the county of Waterford, in the winter of 1797, but that a

large body of troops was introduced into it, and divided into cantonments; and that many districts were proclaimed on the fourth of December, 1797. However, such was the infatuation of the people, that they would have risen before these events took place, but for the following difficulty which occurred: The farmers were the leaders, and the peasants, who were to be the immediate and efficient instruments in the business, objected at first to co-operate with them, because they had no prospect of being rewarded for the imminent danger which they should incur; while the others were to enjoy in fee simple the farms which they rented. However, it is believed, that these difficulties were overcome; for plans were formed for murdering most of the gentlemen resident in the country, and for destroying their houses; and even nights were fixed on for that purpose. It was remarkable that the conspirators held the yeomanry in the greatest detestation: The following anecdote will prove that, and the very depraved state of the popish multitude:

Thomas Scammadon, a yeoman in the Cappoquin corps, just of age, was going on Sunday the twelfth of November, 1797, from that town to Clashmore, about ten miles off; and as he passed through the village of Aglish, when the popish congregation were leaving their chapel, his red uniform attracted their notice, and marked him for an object of their vengeance. Some of them invited him to drink in an alehouse, to which all the traitors of the adjacent country had resorted after mass, in order to form their plots. They amused themselves with his fingering, (for he was a famous fongfter) till it was dark; and then offered to administer to him the united Irishman's oath; but he refused it, having said, that he had taken an oath of allegiance a few days before. Finding that his loyalty was unshaken, a party of them retired to another room, as a committee, and condemned him to die; and in obedience to the sentence, two of his pot companions waylaid him, about half a mile

out

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out of the village, and murdered him, having perforated his body in eighteen different places with his own bayonet.

In the parish of Modeligo, a committee of assassination, consisting of twelve farmers, in very good circumstances, deliberately condemned one Thomas Curren to die in the month of October, 1797, for no other reason, than that they suspected he would not keep their secrets, for he was one of the brotherhood. They then proceeded in the dead hour of the night, with a number of their associates, and shot him, after which every one present was obliged to inflict a wound on the body; this atrocity was afterwards proved by the information of one of the party. When they called Curren out of his house, and informed him that he must die for the good of the cause, he asked permission to have the assistance of a priest before he was put to death; but they said, that they should not have time for that purpose, and that they would say a prayer for his soul. They therefore kneeled down, crossed themselves, and implored the divine favour for the soul of the victim whom they were going to immolate.

On the twenty-ninth of January, 1798, the priest of that parish and seven hundred and eighty of his parishioners assembled at their chapel, published a declaration of their loyalty, and of their abhorrence of the principles and practices of the united Irishmen, which they published in the Dublin Journal, though it was well known, that they were as generally and deeply infected with them, as those of any other parish in the county.

informations sworn before Henry St. George Cole^e esquire, by Michael Hiffernani, turnpike-keeper of Red Cliffe in the county of Waterford, 2^d of January, 1798,

IT appears, that some time in the month of November, 1797, one Thomas Christopher of Abbey-fide, in said county, assembled with seven or eight hundred united Irishmen in a field near Cufham, with a treasonable design of taking some cannon out of the Vulture privateer, then lying at Dungarvan, in order to level, a number of gentlemen's houses, particularly those of the marquis of Waterford at Curraghmore, and murdering a number of gentlemen, particularly colonel Uniacke, and captain Cole; and that said Thomas Christopher went to informant three different days, and required him to give his consent to put this design into execution.

The same informant swore before the said magistrate, the twenty-fourth of March, 1798, that the united Irishmen in and about Dungarvan, assembled at different times in great numbers, in the autumn of 1797, and took arms from different people, and committed various outrages; and swore numbers of people to be true to their cause.

On the seventh of October, they cut off one of the ears of Patrick Sheehan of Glynbeg; that they pulled and prostrated a quantity of corn in stack belonging to colonel Uniacke; that on the eighteenth of November, 1797, they resolved to take five pieces of cannon out of the Vulture privateer, in order to level the house of Curraghmore, and to take away the lives of colonel Uniacke, Henry St. George Cole, esquire, Richard Power of Clahmore, esquire, John Musgrave of Ballyin, esquire, Richard Barrett of Snugborough, esquire, Roger Dalton, esquire, the reverend Jabez Henry,* several others, and of all informers.

Anne Connor swore an information before Thomas Garde, esquire, that her husband Richard Connor, a police constable of the county of Waterford, and parish

clerk

All magistrates and men of fortune.

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clerk of the parish of Temple Michael in said county, was murdered about the nineteenth of November 1797, and was buried in some place unknown to informant; and that some of his clothes and other articles belonging to him were found soon after in the house of Michael Smyth of Garryduff in said county. Sworn the eighth of December, 1797.

By information sworn before John Keane, esquire, thirtieth December, 1797, John Landy, alias Landers, of Dromore in the county of Waterford, blacksmith, alleged that on the night of Sunday the twelfth of November, he saw the body of Thomas Scammadon of Gappoquin, in the county of Waterford, yeoman, lying dead in the road between Aglifs and Clahmore; and that Thomas Roche, and James Hickey, who had murdered said Scammadon, were standing near the body; and that they threatened to murder informant unless he would assist them in removing said body into an adjacent field, with which he complied, and swore him by the crosses to keep secret what he saw.

A police constable in the county of Waterford, deposed before the author of this work the third of December, 1797, that the united Irishmen assembled often in the barony of Decies tumultuously and in great numbers, and deprived him of his arms on the tenth of November, 1797; that they had resolved to murder many gentlemen in the country, and to level their houses; and that he heard them say, that John Musgrave, esquire, of Ballyin, Richard Power of Clahmore, esquire, and Pierce Power of Affane, esquire, were to be served for; that he heard some of the united Irishmen say, that a Roman catholic would ensure salvation by killing three Protestants.*

Michael Morrifey of Ballykarroge, farmer, swore an information dated the twentieth January, 1798, before John Keane, esquire, that a number of united Irishmen fired many shots into his

house, and compelled him to swear to be true to their cause, and to kill all informers, and they threatened to murder him instantly if he refused; they swore him other oaths which he did not recollect.

James Parker of Killvogue in the county of Waterford, farmer, swore an information dated twenty-first January, 1798, before William Kirby, esquire, that Daniel Killiger, alias Cox, swore him the united Irishman's oath; and that he would keep his secrets, and that he would inform him if the gentlemen of Tallow would take any steps against him or his friends; that said Cox owned he was sworn to be true to the French, who would land in Ireland in December, and he recommended to him not to pay his debts, or any rent; and that when they landed he advised him to go to him, or some other friend to be sworn thoroughly, as it would be necessary for his protection.

An information of Mary Burke, sworn second January, 1798, before L. H. Jephson, esquire, a magistrate of the county of Waterford; that a number of men whose names are set forth, entered the house of Walter Wall of Mafshill in said county, on Wednesday twenty-second November, 1797, and swore him, his father, and brother, to be just and true to them, to keep secret what they saw and heard, to pull down taxes and petty landlords*, to be true to the French when they would land, and to weed out Protestants as they would an ear of corn.

William Flynn swore an information dated the second day of January, 1798, before Michael Keane, esquire, a magistrate of the county of Waterford, that about the eighth day of August, 1797, Maurice Power, attended by several united Irishmen, swore him in the town of Dungarvan, to be true to the French convention, his God, and his brothers, which words he read out of a paper.

* Ifs name and place of abode are (misstated, he should be affiliated,

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Michael Heffernan swore an information before Henry St. George Gole, esquire, the twenty-seventh January, 1798, that about the night of the seventh of November preceding, Thomas Quealy and others went to the house of Michael Morrissy of Ballykarroge, broke his windows, dragged him out of his house, and swore him to be true to the French convention, and extorted money from him; that some time in said month, the said Thomas Quealy held a meeting near Cufficam, of seven or eight hundred united Irishmen, for the purpose of going to Dungarvan, to take cannon out of the Vulture privateer, with a view of levelling the marquis of Waterford's house at Curraghmore, and of murdering colonel Uniacke, captain Cole, and others. . .

Patrick Fling swore an information the second of January, 1798, before the reverend Jabez Henry, that Thomas Quealy swore informant in the town of Dungarvan, an oath of secrecy, to be true to the French convention, and to have a brotherly love for each other.

Morgan Fowling of Dungarvan, swore an information the fourth of January 1798, before Roger Dalton, esquire, a magistrate, that John Drifcol, and David Bohan, swore him the first of November preceding, to love God and his brothers, to be true and faithful to the French and their convention, and to put all traitors to death.

Laurence Collins of Dungarvan swore an information the thirty-first of December, 1797, that John Drifcol, and many others, on the twenty-eighth instant at Dungarvan, swore him to be true to the French, and to cut and hack all his Majesty's true and loyal subjects, and to join the French whenever they should land.

William Sheehan swore an information the thirty-first of January, 1798, before Roger Dalton, esquire, that a party of united Irishmen entered his house on the night of the seventh of October, 1797, and that his left ear was cut off by Michael Quinlan.

Richard Cahill swore an information the first of January, 1798, that Patrick Heavy, carpenter, some time in the month of November, 1797, agreed to shoot Henry St. George Cole, esquire, and that a subscription was made up for that purpose.

John Goolding and John Keys swore to the same purpose.

Michael Heffernan swore an information the fourth of January, 1798, before Michael Keane, esquire, that Patrick Oagly of Abbey-fide, shoemaker, went to him four times in the month of November, to concert measures for taking cannon out of the Vulture privateer, for the purpose of levelling the marquis of Waterford's house and that he asked the consent and assistance four different times of informant, to murder R. Uniacke, esquire, Richard Power, of Clafmore, esquire, John Musgrave, esquire, Pierce Barron, esquire, Richard Barrett, esquire, Roger Dalton, esquire, Pierce Power, esquire, H. St. George Cole, esquire, and the reverend Jabez Henry.

Many assassinations were committed in the county of Waterford, in the autumn and winter of 1797.

The most noted was that of one Colclough, a publican, within three miles of Youghal. A numerous body of ruffians broke into his house in the night, murdered him, his wife, and fervant maid, and mangled their bodies in a most savage manner. They were led to do so by a suspicion that he had given information against some of them, who had houghed his cows.

It was proved that a neighbouring priest who has been since transported, gave the perpetrators of this horrid crime absolution, for having committed it, and for other murders intended to be perpetrated.

It

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It has since appeared, that many of the farmers and labourers in Colclough's neighbourhood were concerned in murdering him and his family. •' "John Brown, a farmer, deposed before John Keane, esquire, a magistrate, the fourth of January, 1798, that the object of the united Irishmen in the county of Waterford was to murder all the protestants as soon as the French should land, and to join them. All these informations are in the crown office.

^ The conspiracy in the city of Waterford^

The conspiracy at Waterford was as terrific and as general, as in Dublin or Cork in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. The conspirators were to have risen, to have set fire to the city in different places, and to have massacred all the loyal subjects in it, if the rebels had succeeded in taking the town of Ross.

The conspiracy was discovered in the following manner:

A person who happened to be in a public house at Johnstown, a suburb of the city, overheard, through a thin partition, a number of the conspirators conferring in the next room on the plot which was to be carried into execution, on the eruption of the rebellion. They were, in the first place, to set fire to Mr. Alexander Alcock's house, which is about a quarter of a mile from the city; and as he was a member of the corporation, and had numerous and respectable connexions in it, they knew that the most considerable persons in Waterford, their retainers and dependants, would fly to his assistance, and that the fire-engines would be carried there. During their absence, occasioned by this wicked device; they were to set fire to the city in different places at the same time \ and such was their malignity, that, for the sake of concealment, and the better to

carry their treasonable designs into execution, they meant to have set fire to their own houses* in the first instance. The person who overheard the conspirators repaired directly to counsellor Paul, and revealed to him what he had heard, but under the strict injunction of secrecy.

•Mr. Paul conducted him secretly to Humphrey May, esquire, collector of the revenue at Waterford, and a magistrate for the city and county, and he gave full information to him upon oath, of the whole of what he had heard; on which Mr. May took up many of the conspirators, and among others one Bohan, a baker, who, though enrolled in a yeomanry corps, and had taken the oath of allegiance, was one of the leaders of the conspiracy.

As the minds of the people of Carrick-on-Suir, and most of the yeomen there were deeply concerned in the conspiracy, and as they were to have repaired to Waterford, to co-operate with their fellow traitors there, on the general insurrection, Bohan used to go there three or four times a week to concert measures for their future operations.

One Sargent, a publican, was also deeply concerned in the plot.

As the yeomen officers, and some of the principal gentlemen of the town, dined frequently at his house, and usually left their swords in an antichamber, he laid a plan of cutting them off while at dinner. Carey, a stone-cutter, deeply concerned in the conspiracy, was taken up, and on being examined, insisted on his innocence; but on receiving about a dozen lashes of a cat-o'-nine-tails, he acknowledged that he was engaged in the plot, and confessed all the circumstances which had been discovered and related by the person who overheard the conspirators at Johnstown; and at the same time, he disclosed the names of his principal accomplices, who were immediately arrested.

* They did so in Enniscorthy and Rofs.

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The conspirators had seduced a great number of the Clare militia, quartered some months at Wexford, who were to have acted with them on the general insurrection; and it appeared that their artillery-men were to have fired on the city, with their battalion guns, from a hill which hung over it.

It is to be lamented that there was a strong spirit of disaffection among the Roman Catholic yeomen of Waterford, for which many of them were dismissed; and it was proved, that they had entered into the service for no other purpose but to acquire arms and a knowledge of military discipline.

The plot was conducted with so much secrecy in Waterford, that a very respectable inhabitant of it, and a member of the corporation, who piqued himself on the loyalty and tranquillity of its inhabitants, was on the point of inserting in the Waterford newspaper a warm panegyric on them, the day on which the plot was discovered.

The hon. colonel Burton, who commanded in Waterford for some time after the battle of Rofs, assured me, that many Roman Catholics, in rather a respectable situation, went privately to him, acknowledged they were concerned in the plot, expressed contrition for it, and craved his protection and the mercy of government; and that he never disclosed their names.

So sure were the conspirators, that a general rising would take place in consequence of the supposed victory of their friends at Rofs, with whom they had kept up a close and constant intercourse, that money was given out by their treasurers, to repair to the south and western parts of the country, to invoke the minds of the people to rise. But the success of the king's troops at Rofs defeated their schemes.

As many of the fugitives from Rofs to Waterford, announced in their flight, that the rebels had been successful, most of the labourers and farmers in that part of the county of Kilkenny

opposite to Waterford suddenly deserted their different occupations, and repaired to their fellow traitors: But on discovering their disappointment, returned; and dreading that their conduct would bring on them the vengeance of the law, they flung into Waterford, and repaired to some magistrates there, to take the oath of allegiance, in hopes of getting protections, to screen them from the penal consequences of their treason.

On the trial of Edmond Quin, for being a rebel, held at Waterford, the seventeenth of July, 1799, by court martial, it appeared, that he told John Whelan, when they were both prisoners in the gaol of Waterford, that if matters had remained as they were in the height of the troubles, for two days and two nights, Waterford would have been taken by the united Irishmen, and that in two months from that time, they would be in possession of it.

The facts contained in this account of the conspiracy at Waterford are not founded on vague assertion, but were proved on court martial, which I have read.

On many of the trials of the affected inhabitants of Ross and Waterford it appeared, that there was a constant intercourse between them, and that the fate of Waterford was to have depended on the success of the rebel army of the former.

By a court martial held at Waterford, the twenty-second of June, 1798, John Abbot was convicted of having conspired to assist the rebels in an insurrection in that town, and of saying that he would set fire to his own house for the purpose of confounding the army; and that he declared, that Thomas Gough and Michael Bohan, were preparing to do the same. It was proved also that he had concealed arms.

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On the trial of Garret Murphy, by court martial, held at Waterford the twenty-fifth of July, 1798, captain Lowrie, of the thirteenth regiment, president, it was proved, that Mr. Thomas Anthony, architect, who had employed the prisoner, pretended that he had been an united Irishman, for the purpose of learning his secrets and that Murphy informed him a few days after the battle of Ross, that he had been, previous to that event, with Mr. Colclough, in the county of Kilkenny, and that Mr. C. having left him, went to Carrick and Clonmel, to prepare the people there for rising: That he told Mr. Colclough of the insurrection intended in Waterford, and that he must go there to save a particular friend: That he was sure the king's troops would be completely defeated, as there were so many united Irishmen encamped in the county of Wexford. He told him that there were arms in the outlets of the city of Waterford: That he was concealed in a ditch in the county of Kilkenny, near Ross, and fired twice at two gentlemen, who rode by in their way to Waterford; and that one of them, when they proceeded a little farther, was shot in the arm: He believed one to be young Mr. Tottenham; that Waterford was the object of the united Irishmen, when they had defeated the king's troops at Ross; but that city had nothing to fear, unless they succeeded there. Mr. Anthony gave a most excellent character of him, but fanaticism made him a rebel.

Before a court-martial held at Waterford, the twentieth of June, 1798, Patrick Rourke was found guilty of conspiring with others, in an insurrection and an attack upon Waterford, and that at a meeting of united Irishmen at his house, he declared, that for the good of the cause, he would set fire to his own house; and that he said, the object of setting fire to the houses, was, to create confusion among the king's troops, the easier to overcome them. It was proved also, that it was said at his house, that some of the Clare militia, then quartered in Waterford, were to seize the cannon, arms and ammunition, for the purpose of taking the city.

William Lewis, a soldier of the Clare regiment, proposed at the house of Patrick Rourke, in the presence of some of his fellow soldiers, and the united Irishmen of Waterford, to seize the

cannon and ammunition then in that city, and to carry them up to the hill and to fire on it; and that that plan had been agreed upon in the presence of the militia men.

By a court martial held at Waterford the sixth of July, 1798, corporal Curry of the Clare regiment, Simon Ryan, and Thomas Reily, privates of the same, were convicted of being concerned in the conspiracy to seize the city and all the cannon in it, for the purpose of assisting the rebels in taking it; and in having conspired to murder all their officers, except lieutenant Mc. Mahon, who was a Roman catholic. It was proposed there also by one Carey, to murder the union corps of that city. At the same meeting, corporal Woods, in the artillery, &c. the Clare regiment said, that he had eight or ten united Irishmen in the artillery, who would draw the guns up the hill, and fire on the town: That a committee was formed to carry that plan into execution. Garret Murphy confessed on his examination before some magistrates, that John Forrester, publican, at New Ross, told him that the rebel army would march through the county Kilkenny to Waterford, if the king's troops were beaten at Ross: That great numbers of people at Waterford and Ross, some of whom he mentioned, were concerned as officers, or privates, and that he was a sergeant, and used to collect 6d. per month, from the men under his command, which he paid to Messrs. Hutcheson, Foot, and Farrell, who were captains, for the purpose of sending messengers to Dublin. It was very fortunate that the rebels in the county Kilkenny mistook the day destined for the attack upon Ross.

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By two court martials held at Waterford, one the fourteenth of June, the other the twenty-third of July, 1798, it was proved that Walter Power, Richard Connolly, and James Hynes, went to the house of Mr. Valentine Lannagan, of Charlestown, with some other rebels, and took his fire arms and ammunition; and that the said V. Lannagan heard the prisoners say in conversation, on the seventh of June, that, if it were not for the cannon, they would have cut off the Ross common regiment, which marched the day before from Waterford to Ross, as two thousand united Irishmen had assembled at Glanmore, on the sixth of June, for that purpose.

Conspiracy in the city of Cork.

THE conspiracy was infinitely more terrific in the city of Cork than in Dublin, because the protestants of the established church, whose destruction was meditated, were much fewer in proportion to the Roman catholics; and the conspirators were better organized and armed, as the vigilance and the exertions of the executive power were not so active and vigorous as in the metropolis, the seat of government.

It was divided into three divisions, the north, the centre, and the south; and each of them was subdivided into sections. It was discovered, that there were one hundred and thirty of the latter, from North-gate bridge, through Black-pool, and that portion of the city, and that each consisted of a sergeant and twelve men. They were all regimented, and had a regular gradation of officers from a colonel down to a corporal.

An immense quantity of pikes was fabricated in Cork. Measures were concerted for taking the magazine; and so sure were the conspirators of succeeding, that poles were prepared, exactly fitted to the socket of a bayonet, that they might mount them the instant those weapons, (of which there was a great number in the magazine,) fell into their hands.

There was great disaffection among the popish yeomen, particularly in the Cork legion. Sweeny and Donovan, two leaders in the conspiracy, and Drinane, continued members of it, until they were arrested. Some of them owned to persons who became approvers, that they entered into it merely to obtain arms and a knowledge of military discipline. Roger O'Connor, confined in gaol, was the chief director of the union in Cork; and he paid the bills at the houses of

entertainment which were kept open for the reception of the foldiers, who were regaled in them gratis, with the moft delicious fare; and they were even fupplied with concubines, the more effectually to feduce them.

As two foldiers of the Dublin regiment were condemned to be fhot for difaffection, John Sweeny, a woollen draper, diftributed printed hand bills, not only among the foldiers, but among the difaffected of the city, and the adjacent country, inciting them to rife in mafs, to overpower the garrifon, and to refcue the prifoners; but doctor Harding, at that time high fheriff, arrefted Sweeny in the gaol, while conferring with R. O'Connor, on the morning of the day that the execution of the foldiers took place, by which the infurrection was defeated. The great vigilance, and a[^]ivc exertions of that loyal gentleman, preferved the city of Cork from conflagration and a general maffacre, for which many plots were formed to murder him.

A man of the name of Cafey, was hired to affaffinate him, and was on the point of firing a piftol at him, when fortunately a pig ran between his legs, and

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threw him down, by which the life of that valuable member of fociety was preferved. A committee of affaffination was constantly fitting in Cork, by which Sir Henry Mannix, captain Weftropp, Mr. Shaw thecollector, doctor Harding, alderman Shaw, meffrs. Alexander and Johnfon, high conftables, and other loyal gentlemen, were condemned; and purfuant to their fentence, Sir Henry Mannix was fired at, and wounded, near Cork, by one Callaghan, the affaffin hired to murder him; and who immediately repaired to John Sweeny, and claimed the reward which the committee had offered for killing him; but Sweeny refused to pay it to him, as he was not actually killed; but being a woollen draper, he gave him two fuits of clothes, as a recompenfe for the zeal which he difplayed in the caufe of the union.

Four men, who became approvers at an early period of the confpiracy, continued to attend the committees, and constantly gave information to the magiftrates of every thing that paffed; and their communications exactly correponded with the evidence which was afterwards given on the trials of the confpirators by different profecutors.

They often produced black lifts of the principal proteftant families in the kingdom, who, under the denomination of hereticks, were to be affaffinated, and the Beresford family, and Mr. Ogle, were among them; and it was often affected in thefe committees, that a perfon would enfore falvation by killing a certain number of proteftants.*

As captain Weftropp's corps, all proteftants, were confpicuous for their loyalty, an order for affaffinating them was iffued by the grand committee, to which all the teft were fubordinate; and the bloody deed was to have been performed when they were proceeding to mount a piquet guard at Blarney, four miles from Cork, by a band of affaffinsj^f who were fupplied with blunderbuftes for that purpofe. When in a deep road, they were to have been fired on from the hedges on each fide, which were high } and at the fame time they were to have been affailed in front and rear, by men appointed with mufkets; but the plot was defeated by the feafonable difcovery of one of the approvers to whom I alluded.

The members of the union in Cork were fo defperate and fanguinary, that a propofal was made, and it was fome time difcufled in a committee, to murder the amiable doOor Moylan, titular bifhop of Cork, partly from motives of revenge, on account of his loyalty; but the principal reafon affigned in the committee for it was, that it would be imputed to the proteftants, and roufe the vengeance of the Roman catholicks againft them, as ftrong ftimulants were thought neceffary at that time. The proteftant yeomen of Cork are entitled to the higheft praife, for the unremitted ardour which they difplayed, and the great fatigue which they endured, in fupport of the. conftitution, againft confederated traitors, who confpired for its deftruction.

County of the city of Cork]

THE information of Thomas Boyle, private in captain Ormfby's company of the North Mayo regiment of militia, taken this twenty-eighth day of May, 1798. Deponent being duly sworn and examined, deposes and faith, That some time since he got acquainted with Thomas Meagher, of Half-moon-street, publican; that about a fortnight ago deponent was brought into the house of said Meagher, by a feaman, of the name of Patrick Meade, who called for a pot of porter, and taking deponent by the hand, squeezed

and

- This reward is held out by the council of Lateran, see page II of the Memoirs; and this opinion was frequently uttered and maintained by the rebels, see Appendix XIM, an affidavit on the State of Dublin, and Whitney's Affidavit, appendix XIX. II.

† The author has a list of them in his possession.

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and hurt him with his thumb; on deponent complaining, said Meade replied, you are not a true brother, or you would return the squeeze; this passed in the presence and hearing of Meagher before mentioned.

Deponent further deposes, and faith, that he frequently met the aforesaid Meagher, who was remarkably civil to him, and invited deponent to his house in that about eight or nine days ago* Meagher, in his own house, told informant, "that the great majority of the people were sworn brothers, and that they would be much better "off", if they had been sworn long ago." Said Meagher then wanted deponent to swear, and to get his friends in the regiment to swear, as no man's life would be safe, who was not sworn; deponent refused to swear at that time. Deponent deposes and faith, that he informed enquire Con, and colonel Jackson of the Mayo, of these conversations, and that they advised him to be sworn; that on the same evening, being Friday the twenty-fifth May instant, deponent went to the house of the said Meagher, when the swearing was again spoken of by the said Meagher and he the deponent was then sworn on a book by the said Meagher, "to be true to the united men, and their party, and never to draw a trigger, or a ramrod

against the united Irishmen, or against the French if they should land here said Meagher then wanted deponent to go with him to Cow-lane, where he would meet some friends, but deponent declined going there; said Meagher advised deponent to get as many of the regiment sworn as he could, and that he would give him money, and also advised him to get firearms and ammunition conveyed out of the barrack to him the said Meagher. Deponent further deposes, that said Meagher said he would give him money to treat the officers servants, and desired he would get acquainted with them, and appeared very anxious to know when colonel Jackson, and the head officers would dine with general Stewart; for that there was a quarry at Leltrim very convenient to kill colonel Jackson, and that he could very easily make his escape in a boat without coming over the bridge. Meagher further told informant that if he did not wish to remain here, he would give him money and coloured clothes to go to Bristol in the packet.

The following very extraordinary circumstance occurred in the conspiracy at Cork: A short time before the intended insurrection, an order was sent to all the inferior committees, as if from a committee of twelve priests, to eject from them any protestant members which they might have admitted. It is supposed that they, were afraid of having the plot discovered, after it had come to maturity, knowing that the protestants were loyal, with but few exceptions. All the approvers have uniformly agreed, that this order was conveyed to all the inferior societies, as if from the committee of twelve priests; and one Mockler, a shoemaker, who delivered all the orders, has

disappeared, left, it is supposed, he should be led to make a discovery of this transaction, and to disclose the mysteries of it.

Conspiracy In the county of Cori.

THE organization in the county of Cork was exactly similar to that which took place in every part of the provinces of Leinster and Munster. There were committees of association in every parish, similar outrages and barbarities prevailed, and the members of the union in that county, who were almost exclusively Romanists, seem to have been actuated by one general design of joining the French, of extirpating protestants, and such of their own persuasion as would not join them, and of confiscating their property; and it appeared, on most of the trials[^] that the persons who

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carried on the business of organization, and disseminated the doctrines of united Irishmen, were sent from the city of Corli.

To give the reader a catalogue of the many instances of common robbery and association which occurred there, in the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, would only fill him with horror and disgust.

Mr. Robert Hutchinson, of Codrum, near Macroom, an amiable and unoffending gentleman, was murdered in his own house, on the night of the 21st of April, 1799[>] by a gang of assassins, headed by one Timothy Carthy; and it appeared on his trial* that he had conferred with other captains, and formed plans with them for murdering every other gentleman in the country, and that they were to destroy four or five of a night.

Patrick Murphy was murdered in the month of December, 1797, at Ballymccada, near Youghall, having been previously condemned by a committee of association consisting of nine persons.

Father Neil, a priest, of Ballymccada, was taken up, and confessed, that he advised and approved of the murder of Murphy and another man, and -that he gave absolution to the persons who perpetrated it.

Thomas Neil, a farmer, in very opulent circumstances, was hanged at Cork for having been privy to, and present at the murder of Murphy, with a drawn sword; it is supposed at the instigation of his relation the priest. The day before his execution, he confessed to his landlord, Edward Hoare, esquire, a magistrate, that at first he was loyal, and intended to join lord Boyle's corps, but was dissuaded from it by his father, and others of his relations, (among whom it was supposed the priest was concerned) who induced him to swear the following oath: < I do most solemnly swear, that I will pay no rent or tithes; that I will use my utmost endeavours to destroy all protestants[†] and false brothers; and be true to the French in case they land in Ireland and he confessed, that, in consequence of his entering into this association, he presided at the murder of Murphy; when first apprehended, he made some severe charges against his cousin, the priest, relative to the murder, but said at the time of his execution, that he had them only by hearsay.

One Desmond, a tobacco-smoker, in opulent circumstances in Youghall, was committed on some treasonable charges; and while he was in gaol, a person employed by him in his business, was murdered in his house, with circumstances of horrid barbarity. This unfortunate man was privy to their treasonable schemes; and Desmond and his associates, fearing that he would disclose them, if threatened with corporal punishment, from his weakness of mind and timidity, had him assassinated. He was found hanging in a garret in Desmond's house, with some desperate wounds in his body; and a knife with which they had been inflicted, lay on the ground near the body. This horrid crime was perpetrated by Desmond's brother, and one Dunn, who came to

town that day from the place where father Neil lived. The doctrines of the united Irishmen, and their system, were first introduced into Youghall, and its neighbourhood, by some soldiers of the Meath regiment quartered there, as the united Irishmen had some missionaries in it, and indeed in almost every regiment.

A young man of the county of Cork, and of the Romish persuasion, was peculiarly active in forwarding the designs, and in diffusing the principles of the united Irishmen, for which he attracted the notice and the esteem of lord Edward

* His trial took place at Cork the twenty-third of May, 1799.

† All protestants of the established church were enemies to the rebellion, and were therefore regarded as false brothers.

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Fitzgerald, and all the great leaders in Dublin and Cork. He had received a good school education; and having afterwards turned approver, declared, that he found nothing so effectual to accelerate his scheme of profelytism, as that part of Mr. Erskine's pamphlet, which I have already quoted, as it varnished over the nefarious proceedings of the united Irishmen. But he declared, that what crowned his efforts with success, was gaining over to his cause the Romish priests, by awakening their jealousy and hatred against the established church, and by assuring them that, on the subversion of the government, theirs should have an ascendancy, and should enjoy a splendid and an opulent hierarchy; but he owned at the same time, that some of them remained immovable by his arguments; and declared they would resist any efforts to overturn the established government-, however he mentioned but three of those whom he attempted to seduce, doctor Moylan, titular bishop of Cork, Mr. Barry of Charleville, and Mr. Barry of Mallow.

By the circulation of an address to the yeomen of Ireland, which was framed by Arthur O'Connor, he was enabled to pervert a great number of those of the Romish persuasion; but he could not make an impression on any of the established religion.

The conviction of various delinquents at the spring assizes of Cork in the year 1798, proved that the mass of the people, who are all papists, were strongly infected with treason; even in the most remote and barbarous parts of that immense county, where they were but one degree above animal instinct.

Denis Sullivan, and Daniel Keefe, were convicted of having compelled Luke O'Brien, a soldier, with a cocked pistol at his breast, to swear that he would not be true to the king, because he was not qualified, or entitled to enjoy the crown.

Timothy Kavanagh, of having on the twenty-eighth of March, at Sunville, fired a shot at Mr. William Martin, a protestant, whose hat he knocked off with a bullet.

James Coppinger, and others, of having on the thirty-first of March, 1798, at Skibbereen, drunk success to the French, and bad luck to their enemies.

John Collins was found guilty of having laid at the same place, on the twelfth of February, 1798, George the third is a scoundrel and a rascal.

Timothy Carthy, (the murderer of Mr. Hutchinson, a few months after,) was found guilty of having, with many others, attempted to enter forcibly the house of Mr. John Gilman, near Dunmanway, and of having fired many shots into it.

The manufacture of pikes was carried on universally, and with uncommon celerity, in every part of the county of Cork.

Nothing accelerated the progress of treason so much in that county, as assuring the lower classes of people that the payment of rent, tithes, and taxes, would be abolished by the revolution; and that they would be allowed to gratify their sanguinary spirit against protestants.

So rapidly was the organization carried on, that in all the country contiguous to Mallow, Doneraile, and Charleville, the minds of the people was sworn, and all the protestants were defamed in the course of a few nights; and such was the system of terror there, that the magistrates would not venture to make any efforts to recover them, until Lord Doneraile calling the gentlemen of the country together, encouraged them to unite; and by his own spirited conduct, animated them to step forward in defence of their lives and property.

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The leaders of the rebellion in that county, used the same device which was successfully practised in many other parts of the kingdom to inflame the Romanists* against their protestant fellow subjects, videlicet, that they were united in clubs as Orangemen; and that they had bound themselves by oath, not to remit their exertions for the extirpation of papists, until they walked knee-deep in their blood; and such fictions were implicitly believed, not only by the credulous multitude, but by persons of wealth and education, though no societies of orangemen had then existed in that county. It was discovered, that such reports were propagated by the papist clergy of Youghall, and its vicinity, where they were extremely active.

In the month of March, 1798, a Roman catholic gentlewoman, in the barony of Irtiokilly, expressed very great fears to a gentleman of my acquaintance, that every person of her religion would be assassinated by the orangemen; but being questioned on the foundation of her apprehensions, she acknowledged that no orangemen had ever been seen in the country, and that she had no other knowledge of them, but by report.

The Leitrim regiment of militia, quartered between Mallow, Doneraile, and Charleville, were on their arrival there, very loyal and obedient to their officers; but \ as they were Romanists, such malignant reports soon made them enemies to the state, and to protestants of every description.

A sanguinary oath supposed to have been taken by protestants, and which was circulated among the soldiers of this regiment, had such an effect on them, that those quartered at Mallow, wantonly quarrelled with the English artillery stationed there at the same time, and had some conflicts with them, which would have been attended with much bloodshed, but for the reasonable interference of the officers of both regiments.

A committee to superintend and transact the business of the county sat constantly in Cork; and they sent directions to every part of it, relative to the finances, the seizing of arms, and the military organization; and they issued orders to all the country committees of assassination, to murder every person in their vicinity, whose loyalty and spirited exertions made him obnoxious to them.

Messrs. St. George and Uniacke were murdered at Arraglin, near Kilworth, on the ninth of January, 1798, by order of that committee.

One-Burnifton, a most sanguinary wretch, who had been one of the most active and efficient members of the union at Cork, issued the order for that purpose, to a committee at Arraglin; and they having accomplished the business, their leader wrote a letter to Burnifton, to inform him of it; and Burnifton read the letter to a person in Cork who turned approver, and prosecuted him.* Burnifton had been bred a protestant, but confessed that the constant perusal of Paine's Age of Reason, had completely extinguished all religious principle in him.

The following very remarkable event happened at Kinfales, in the county of Cork: Eighteen popish soldiers of the North Mayo regiment, voluntarily conformed to the protestant religion, in the autumn of 1798, before the reverend Peter Foley, curate, and governor of that town. They unanimously declared, that their conversion arose from the accounts which they received from their own country, of shocking cruelties committed there, on pretence of religion; and that the heads of their communion

* The letter was conceived in the following words: "Citizen Buknjston,

•* Your order has been obeyed, and St. George and Uniacke are no more; twenty-seven persons have been taken in Arraglin, on account of their death; if you wish it, they shall be rescued."

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had been the chief instigators to the commission of them. Mr. Voley explained to them the main points of difference between the two religions; and gave them Seeker's lecture; on popery. They regularly attended the sacrament, and received it apparently with very great devotion.

It appeared on the trial of one Simon Donovan, held at Cork, the sixth of March, 1799, that one Long, a schoolmaster, was employed by the county committee in Cork, to organize different parts of the country; and that he was a most active agent for them. He reported to them, that he had made a most rapid progress in a country called Carnarv; and that he had formed a committee of twelve there, consisting of the most opulent farmers in that district; but that they wanted the assistance of the people of Cork, to cut off six persons whom they called flays, because they, by their courage and activity, impeded materially the progress of the business. Sir Henry Mannix was one of these persons, and in about two months after he was fired at and wounded. It was proved on the same trial, that notices were set on foot at the fair green of Cork, by the county committee in Cork, for the purpose of assembling the country people to swear them, which answered that design very well. It was proved that Denis Lane, one of their most active agents, gave the following toast in the company of some united Irishmen at the fair green: 'That the king's skin may make a drumhead to beat the united Irishmen to arms!' which toast Lane and the company drank.

On the trial of Daniel Wollaghan, and Daniel Harrington, held at Cork the twenty-seventh of June, 1799, it appeared, that they with eleven other ruffians, armed with scythes on the end of poles, in the month of September, 1798, issued forth in the night to hough cattle; and that they accordingly houghed and mangled in a most barbarous manner, the cows of different people.

In the month of May, 1798, there was a dreadful mutiny in the Meath regiment quartered at Mallow, which was excited by some agents of the united Irishmen sent there for that purpose; one of them who turned approver, assured me of it, and stated to me the particulars of it. It was occasioned by reports sedulously circulated among them of the plots of orangemen against papists.

On the trial of Peter Shea, at Cork, on the thirteenth of June, 1799, it appeared that he and others endeavoured to seduce the crew of the Venerable and Ajax men of war, stationed at the Cove of Cork.

On the night of the twenty-third of March, 1798, a band of ruffians forcibly entered the house of the reverend Mr. Stopford, near Blarney, ransacked and plundered it, and broke all the doors and windows, and would have murdered him, but that he escaped in his shirt through a back window.

On the tenth of January, 1799, a number of assassins broke into the house of the reverend Mr. Blackwood, rifled and plundered it of arms, ammunition, and various articles, and murdered in

cold blood William Hogg, a Soldier, who was stationed there to guard it; and they would have affrighted Mr. Blackwood, but that he happened to be from home.

Some of the priests in that county refused to exhort their congregations to loyalty and obedience to the laws; some of them, when they, by desire of the magistrates, preached from the altar, endeavoured rather to teach their flock how to evade the vengeance of the law, than to remain peaceful and loyal. One of them recommended sobriety and early hours to his congregation; because, as he said, there were societies of orangemen forming in the country, whose only object was their destruction.

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Doctor Moylan's pastoral instructions, which they were all obliged to read from the altar, soon after the arrest of Arthur O'Connor, in Kent, produced a very good effect, in checking the spirit of treason and disaffection.

There were two committees of united Irishmen constantly sitting at Bantry, who organized the whole of the South West of the county, and planned a general rising in that part, in which the Westmeath regiment, at that time much infected, would have joined, but that the reasonable discovery of their designs, and the critical arrival of the Caithness Legion defeated it. In that immense tract, the house of every protestant was robbed of arms, but none belonging to Roman catholics were molested.

This rising was to have been begun at Clonakilty, where the Westmeath was quartered, and was to have extended over the whole of the South West. They were to have murdered all the protestant inhabitants, and such of the soldiers as did not join them, but the arrival of the Caithness Legion prevented it.

I have been assured, that the parish priests of Ross and Clonakilty were loyal, and endeavoured to preserve their flocks from the contagion of treason.

There was no difference between the conspiracy in the counties of Cork and Waterford, except that in the former there were some persons of property concerned in it.

One O'Connor a popish physician who was independent in his circumstances, was one of the leaders at Bantry.

The county of Kerry was organized, and the Limerick rebels endeavoured to incite the inhabitants to rise, but the example which Mr. Mullins made of the defenders on the twenty-fourth of June, 1793, Dingle, completely intimidated them.

In the month of August, 1798, forty men rose at Castle-Island, murdered three yeomen, and carried off some arms and ammunition which they guarded. They were incited and summoned to rise by a country schoolmaster, the secretary of a committee; this was the only instance of insurrection in the county of Kerry.

County of Cork. 1 WILLIAM HEGARTY, of Gurtcen, gentleman, swore in

^ }ing information before Redmond Barry, esquire, the twenty-second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, that on the eleventh of March then last, informant was sworn by George Waife, William Fowlue, and William Joyce, "to be true to the French, to kill, murder and destroy all kings and tyrants, lords and earls, ministers and proctors."

ROBERT BOYD, and James Boyle, privates in the Roscommon militia, swore in their information before Thomas Flyn, esquire, the eighth of March, 1798, that on the seventh of March then last, a man of the name of Michael Horrogan, and another man, whose name they did not know, went with the informants into a publick house, in Mallow, to take a pot of beer; that said Horrogan asked informants of what religion they were? that informants replied they were

Romans; diat faid Horrogran then faid, that if he could rely on their being true Romans, he would let them into a fecret; informants affured him they were. Upon which faid Horrogran put his hand into his pocket, and pulled a book half out of it, with an intent, as he faid, to fwear informants, but was prevented by the other man who was in company;

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that informants told faid Horrogran that they had already taken the oath of allegiance, and would not take any other oath, when faid Horrogran faid, that informants might do their duty, and that he would do his; and alfo faid, that the magazine of Cork would be burned before five niglits were over, and that the united Irifhmen would rife, and burn all before them, and that they were all united Irifhmen from Bandon to the North.

County of Cork. ~) JOHN DALY, foldier in the Limerick light company, fwore his information before general Coote, the twenty-eighth of June, 1797, againft Michael Cauty, for adminiftering to him the following oath: "That he, the faid John Daly, fhould dethrone all kings, quel! all nations, and plant true religion in the hearts of the juft; that he fhould be true to the Roman cathoick defenders of Ireland, and to the French at the firft attempt of a French invafion in this kingdom, and fooner if called on by the committee men; that he would never fee a brother ftruck or abufed by a proteftant on any account; that he, faid Daly, would not fee a brother want when he had two pence, without fharing it with him; that he fhould never recommend a man of an unfair charafter to the fociety; and that he, faid Daly, fhould take the life of any man that would give information."*

Conspiracy in the county of Tipperary.

THE confpiracy in the county of Tipperary was exactly fimilar to that in the counties of Cork and Waterford; but it was infinitely more terrifick, becaufe fome Roman catholicks, poffeffed of property, were at the head of it, and all the popifh multitude were engaged in it; and one of the chief agents of the directory in Dublin, affiured me, that the popifh priefts, who have at all times an unbounded influence over the common herd of papifts, embraced the fyftem with eagernefs, and promoted it with zeal. The main defigns of the confpirators were, to join the French, murder all the proteftants, and to confifcate their property. It was very fortunate that Thomas Fitzgerald, efquire, of Liiheen, near Thurles, happened to be high fheriff of that county, in the year 1798; for, from the fingular boldnefs and hardihood of his character, he was peculiarly formed to Item the rough torrent of the times; and it is generally allowed, that by his fpirited and feafonable exertions, he prevented the maffacre of many thoufand fouls, and the deftruftion of half a million of property in that opulent and populous county. A man of his fagacity and courage would have faved the county of Wexford from defolation and indelible difgrace. The firft information which he received, coil him much trouble and expence. Being thoroughly convinced of the alarming ftate of things, and that the barony of Ormoiid was the beft organized of any part of the county, he repaired to the town of Nenagh, affembled the people, told them that he was well acquainted with their fchemes and combinations, and feized fome of thofe of whofe guilt he had undoubted information; and he announced to them in the publick ftreets, that if the remainder, who were involved, did not acknowledge their errors, and who had led them aftray, their fecrets fhould be forced from them; at the fame time he told them, that he would give them twenty-four hours to confider and determine what part they would take. They all made the ftrongeft afleverations of their innocence, though he had unquestionable proof that a general infurrection and maffacre was to take place in a few days. One man, deeply concerned, was taken up and whipped on the fixteenth of May; however, he called God to witnefs his

* Thefe informations are in the Crown-office.

innocence, and the barbarous treatment which he received; but after receiving thirty lashes, and having been informed where he was concerned on a particular night, in the commission of a robbery and burghery, and on being assured that he should die under his punishment, unless he made a full confession, he intimated to a magistrate, that he would make a full discovery, if he was taken into a private room, which, having been done, he gave such general and important information, that numbers of arrests were immediately made, to the astonishment of the gentlemen of the country, who were totally ignorant, until that moment, of the storm which was ready to burst over their heads, and overwhelm them. Confession followed confession, and a scene of treason, whose malignity could be equalled by nothing but its extensiveness, was brought to light; and the loyal subjects were surpris'd at discovering that a committee of affluence, at that time sitting in the town, was actually corresponding with the military committee in Dublin; that the masses of the people were regularly regimented, under the command of a general of division, who was then in Dublin, receiving final orders preparative to the general insurrection and massacre, which was to take place on the night of the twenty-third of May. Every other part of that county was regularly regimented in the same manner, and commanded by generals of division.

Mr. Fitzgerald, therefore, proceeded with the utmost celerity, through the 'most alarming parts of it; and by whipping some of the most notorious rebels, he developed all their dark and malignant designs, took up some leaders, and hunted others out of the country; by which he broke the links of the organization, and saved that great and opulent county from imminent destruction.

He was so successful in discovering the most latent views and secrets of the conspirators, partly by threats and flagellation, partly by pecuniary means, and by pardoning some notorious delinquents, with whom he compromised, that the masses of them really believed that he was endued with the power of divination; inasmuch, that wherever he went, the multitude prevented his wishes, and were emulous in making discoveries, in surrendering their arms, and in confessing their errors, dreading lest their silence, being considered as contumacy, might provoke his vengeance. A gentleman who constantly attended him in his perambulations, affirmed, that fear had operated so strongly on them, as to produce the following effect wherever he went. On approaching a popish chapel, round which a numerous congregation were assembled, he has ordered them to fall on their knees, and they instantly complied. He then ordered the sergeants to rise and come forward, and they instantly obeyed; then the captains, the majors, and the committee men successively, and they yielded obedience. They surrendered their arms in every parish which he visited, as soon as he intimated his mandate for that purpose. The disaffected were very active and successful in spreading reports, that the Orangemen formed plots for extirpating the Roman Catholics, in consequence of which the latter in great numbers deserted their houses in the night, and assembled in the fields, where they were sworn and organized; which, and to influence them again all protestants, were the sole object of such malignant suggestions; and yet no Orangemen ever existed in that county. In consequence of this, the inhabitants of Cahel published the following advertisement

WHEREAS we have heard with much surpris'e and concern, that several persons in this neighbourhood have lately been induced to desert their habitations at night by false reports of being attacked by Orangemen:

We the inhabitants of the city of Cahel, having met this day, for the purpose of inquiring into the origin of these reports, have, after the most minute investigation,

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found that they are totally destitute of foundation; and we do hereby offer a reward of one hundred guineas, to the person or persons who shall discover and profute to conviction, the author or authors of such fabrications, and do also promise every degree of protection, to people of all persuasions without distinction.

Cafhel, September 14th, 1798.

Signed at the request of the meeting,

ALEXANDER DON, colonel, commanding in Cafhel
RICHARD PENNEFATHER, captain, Cafhel cavalry.

On the twelfth of March, 1798, at a meeting of the raagillrates and gentry held at Nenagh, it was proposed by the protestant gentry, that the Roman catholics should unite in preserving peace and good order, and in mutually afflicting each other; and an oath for that purpose was produced, and several protestant gentlemen took it; but not more than one or two Roman catholics.

On that day it was proposed to proclaim the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, and seven magistrates were for it, and four against it; but from that mistaken lenity, which has been the ruin of this kingdom, the proposal was withdrawn; and yet so little did it conciliate the people, that the outrages committed by them increased so much, that the whole county was proclaimed on the twenty-second of the same month, by the unanimous vote of twenty-nine magistrates assembled at Cafhel,

The reader may form an idea of the boldness and audacity of the rebels in the county of Tipperary, from the following, stated in the report of the secret committee of 1798, of the house of commons, page 22: "That in open day, eight hundred insurgents, principally mounted, invested the town of Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, and held possession of it, until they had made a regular search through every house, and carried off in triumph all the arms and ammunition they could find."

I shall refer the reader to the following informations to shew him the state of that county:

Phineas Hunt, a young lad, the son of Mr. Hunt, a protestant gentleman of fortune, of Cappagh, in the county of Tipperary, was impelled by a system of terror, to be sworn, and to join the united Irishmen, in the month of February, 1798, having been assured, that the French would soon land and join them; and that all those who were not of their party would be murdered: but in swearing him they committed a gross error, for the oath which they exhibited to him contained an obligation to murder all the protestants* in the kingdom; which he acknowledged afterwards, by information dated the eleventh of April, 1798, and sworn before the honourable and reverend James St. Leger, a magistrate of the county, which is lodged in the Crown-office.

Philip Cahill, of Kilduff, in said county, swore an inforttiation before George Bennet, esquire, a magistrate thereof, dated the eighteenth of February, 1798, and which is lodged in the Crown-office, that he was at Killea in said county, where upwards of a hundred persons were assembled, for the purpose of forming themselves

into

* In those counties where the rebellion did not explode, they were very retentive of this secret, (which was their primum mobile) in order to lull and inveigle protestants; but still it transpired. When the oath was presented, young Hunt started and said, Am I to murder my father and mother, and all my family? on which the rebel officers seemed much confused, and said it was not the right oath.

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into bodies, and chusing corporals and sergeants, which they did accordingly; [*here come the names of the persons present*] and swore all the persons then present to join the French, and affirm them on their landing.

Richard Murphy, of Killenaule, in said county, swore an information before Oliver Latham, esquire, a magistrate thereof, dated the twenty-second of February, 1798, that being in the house of Pierce St. John, he was addressed by William Ryan, who, in the course of conversation, offered him a watch if he would take the defenders oath.

Michael Hogan, of Newport, swore before William Anderson, a magistrate, dated the twelfth of March, 1798, that on the first of said month, he was invited by Daniel Reddy, into his house to drink, and in the course of conversation, he offered him fifty guineas if he would murder Robert Lloyd, and Francis Quinn, esquires; and informed him, that, in the course of a few nights, the united men would put Mr. Waller, of Castle Waller, and Mr. Anderson, of Foxhall, to death; and he showed him the plan of a pike, according to which he was to get fifty made by a blacksmith.

Oliver Brown, of Boolaree, swore an information before George Rennet, esquire, dated the eighteenth of April, 1798, that on the night of the first of March, 1798, a number of people, about four hundred, assembled on the hill of Tullagh, where they formed themselves into ranks, under officers and sergeants; that James Keary and Daniel CoUifon acted as officers, and that the said party marched three abreast into the village of Templetooky.

John Maher, of Ballingarry, swore before William DePasquale, esquire, on the eighth of May, 1798, that on the night of the twenty-ninth of April, Denis Maher, of Graflagh, gave him a written paper, containing a kind of catechism, or constitution of the united Irishmen, and swore him the oath of secrecy, and to be true to the said constitution until they met again, which he told him would be the Sunday after, at Kilbechan chapel; and informant declared, that he took said oath through fear of the said Denis Maher and the party that attended him.

I shall defer discussing at present the policy and the good effects of whipping and free quarter, but the reader may form some judgment of it from the following instance: Mr. Otway, of Castle Otway, near Nenagh, had undoubted proof that the people in his populous parish were sworn, organized, and well supplied with arms; and that they were soon to rise and massacre all the loyal subjects. He then took up a fellow, well known to have been sworn, and threatened to whip him, unless he disclosed his secrets of the conspiracy; but he called God to witness his innocence, and offered to make an affidavit of it; but Mr. Otway ordered him to receive twenty-five lashes in the presence of Sir James Duff; but he persisted in professing his ignorance of the plot. Having been tied up next day, when his skin was tender from the preceding whipping, he acknowledged his guilt, that the parish was organized, and the people were well armed with pikes. Soon after he was taken down, which convinced the conspirators that he had made a full acknowledgment of what he knew. They then instantly became emulous in making confessions, and in surrendering arms, and in the space of a few hours, seventeen hundred pikes were surrendered; and father Kennedy, the parish priest, voluntarily acknowledged, that he had been sworn by father Meara, a priest who had sworn many others, though he had been previously examined by Mr. Otway, and swore that he was perfectly ignorant of the conspiracy. It appears also, that father Meara, parish priest of Nenagh, had sworn many priests in his neighbourhood; and that father O'Brien, of the parish of Doone, and he, were deeply concerned in the conspiracy; and they were both sentenced to be transported.

50 APPENDIX, No. XII

No. XII.

Diffenting ministers in the counties of Down and Antrim implicated in the rebellion 1798.

COUNTY DOWN.

Names.	Abode.	Sentence,
Porter,	Gray Abbey,	Hanged.
Warwick,	Kercubben,	Hanged.
Simpfon,	Newtownards,	Tranfported.
Sinclair,	Do.	Do.
Ward,	Kellurchy,	Do.
Birch,	Saintfield,	Do. to America.
Adair,	Cumber,	Proclaimed.
Hull,	Bangor,	Do.
Mc.Mahon,	Hollywood,	Do.
Dickfon,	Portaferry,	Confined Fort George.
Barber,	Rathfryland,	Two Years imprifonment.
COUNTY ANTRIM.		
Achefon,	Glenarm,	Tried, acquitted.
Hill,	Ballynure,	Tried, partly guilty.
Mc. Neill,	Clogh,	Accufed of being a leader, fen tenced to tranfport himfelf,
Glendy,	Mahera,	Accufed, ordered to leave the kingdom.
Worte,	Larne,	Taken up, never tried.
Henry,	Connor,	Do.
Shelburne,	Belfast,	Do. difcharged.

Outrages by the defenders in the year 1793.

I HAVE already ftated that one hundred and eighty houfes were attacked by them in the year 1792, in the county of Louth alone.

On the twenty-fecond of January, 1793, a numerous body of them well armed, wantonly attacked a detachment of the forty-firft regiment near Peterville, in the county of Meath, and had a fevere conflict with them; and on that occafion the prefbyterians who live in that country aided the king's troops with great zeal, which fhews that they were loyal at that time. About the fame time the defenders in grrat numbers furiously affaulted a company of the fame regiment commanded by major Grey, when on their march, at Manor Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim, and deftroyed their baggage, though they were ultimately repulfed; on that occafion the defenders charged the foldiers, and wrenched their bayonets from their mufkets.

A proclamation iffued on the thirteenth of February, 1793, againft them, ftating that outrages had been committed by them in the counties of Louth, Meath, Cavan, Dublin, Monaghan, and the county of the town of Drogheda; and it alludes to enormities perpetrated by them in the preceding year.

In the fame month a large mob of people affembled at Woodford, in the county of Galway, declaring they would pay no more taxes; and fwore numbers of people

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to true to them and their caufe. They were incited to this by inflammatory hand-bills.

In the fame month a detachment of the eighth regiment was attacked by a numerous body of them at Athboy, in the county of Meath, and two of the foldiers were killed.

In the same month a party of them attempted to carry off four pieces of cannon from Garretstown in the county of Meath, but were prevented by the volunteers of Ardeath.

In the same month they committed dreadful outrages in the barony of Inniflowen, in the county of Donegal; such as burning houses, destroying corn, houghing cattle, extorting money, and writing threatening letters. At last the protestant inhabitants assembled and offered a reward of two hundred guineas to any person who would enable their committee to prosecute them.

In the same month justice Graham seized eight of them near the Naul, and found on Joseph Corbally, their leader, a list of sixty-six persons who had enrolled themselves as defenders.

In the same month a numerous body of them forcibly entered and plundered the house of Mr. Mark Caffidy, of Derry, in the county of Monaghan, of arms, and other valuable articles.

The same month a party of them well armed, attacked and fired on a body of the king's troops near Ardee, who killed seven, and wounded a great number of them. For some time after the inhabitants of that town were so much afraid of being massacred, that they, headed by the magistrates, kept guard by night.

In the beginning of the year 1793, they often assembled in great numbers at Moneymore, in the county of Derry, and assumed the title of green cockade men, because they wore that badge in their hats they paraded in arms, and exercised in a public manner; and at last they became so formidable, that general White was sent there with a body of troops to suppress them.

In the month of May, 1793, there was a general rising of them in the counties of Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, and Roscommon; and they showed great eagerness to procure the fire-arms of protestants. They destroyed several gentlemen's houses; they plundered and demolished Coalville, the seat of Mr. Tennison, valued at 6000*l*. Mr. Tennison, with a party of soldiers, took some of them prisoners, but the mob, supposed to be six thousand, rushed on them, killed three of the soldiers, and rescued the prisoners.

They robbed of arms and ammunition captain Ormsby's seat of Castle-dangan, Mr. Johnson's of Adderfaid, and his sons, and captain Carter's of Drumleafe. Mercury, the seat of Mr. Cooper, member for the county of Sligo, they plundered of fifty muskets, and various other articles, broke all his windows, and drank or spilled all the liquors in his cellars; most of the gentlemen in that country were obliged to fly from their houses.

In the month of June, a body of insurgents burned the house of Mr. Wilson, of Castlecomer, and all the blessed Mrs. Wilson, as she endeavoured to escape from the flames.

This year we find them in a state of insurrection in the four quarters of the kingdom. Swearing the defenders oath took place very generally in the beginning of the year 1793, in the county of Wexford.

In the month of July, a number of them assembled near Enniscorthy, and after threatening to break open the gaol, they proceeded in immense numbers to Wexford, to liberate the prisoners confined there; and the brave major Vallaton, having led

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out a detachment of the fifty-sixth regiment to oppose them, and while he was conversing with them, they gave him some desperate wounds, of which he died soon after. Great numbers of the insurgents were killed and wounded.

There was a dreadful spirit of insurgency in various parts of the county of Limerick in the month of July, which lasted some days. Near Limerick, the insurgents had an engagement with part of the thirty-eighth regiment, who killed and wounded some of them; however, the same party afterwards burned the house of Mr. Oliver, who narrowly escaped with his life.

At Bruff in that county, they fired treacherously from the windows of that town, on a party of the king's troops, commanded by captain Forbes, which occasioned a dreadful conflict, and in which some lives were lost.

In the month of May, 1793, a large body of them, after committing various outrages at Boyle in the county of Roscommon, attacked a party of the king's troops, who killed nineteen of them.

In the months of May, and June, 1793, the county of Kerry was a good deal agitated; the pretext of the disturbance was a determination to oppose the raising the militia, but it was soon discovered to arise from a deeper and more malignant source, as the insurgents openly declared that nothing would satisfy them but a division of property, and an abolition of tithes and taxes.

Early in the month of June, they attacked and dispersed the military governors, who assembled at Dingle, to confer on raising the militia.

A week after, about four thousand assembled and entered that town for the purpose of swearing the inhabitants to abide by their laws. The gentlemen of the county having had notice of their intention, united to the number of twenty-five; but found themselves unable to withstand so numerous a mob, of whom many were well appointed with arms. They therefore retreated to a house, and defended themselves till night, when the insurgents dispersed.

A fortnight before St. John's day, the twenty-fourth of June, they proclaimed at their chapels, and by notices posted in all public places, that they would meet in great numbers on that day at Dingle, and carry all their plans into execution. In consequence of their declaration, Mr. Mullins got seventy soldiers from Limerick, who marched into Dingle the day preceding the intended meeting; and he gave public notice that he would oppose them: However, not deterred by the army, they entered the town in immense numbers, armed with guns, pistols, swords pikes, and bayonets mounted on poles. Mr. Mullins, desirous to prevent the effusion of blood, remained in the barrack with the troops till three o'clock, though the insurgents were two hours in possession of the town; but when they began to commit acts of violence on the inhabitants, and their houses, he marched out, when the mob fired on them, and pelted them with stones on which having ordered the troops to fire, they killed fourteen of the insurgents, and wounded many of them; after which they dispersed and fled, and did not stop until they arrived at some cliffs over the sea, which were ten miles off; and they would not return till they made peace with the magistrates. Most of them gave information one against another; and they swore that their intention was to have killed all the protestant gentlemen, and to have confiscated their estates. It was proved afterwards, that this plot was general in the county of Kerry; and that it extended even to the county of Limerick, for there were persons stationed at Tralee, and Tarbert, and in the intervening space, ready to convey the event of their attack on Dingle; that all the inhabitants of that immense tract of country might have risen at the same moment, and have aided in concert with them. The exemplary punishment of

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these insurgents has kept the county of Kerry peaceful ever since; were though it was organized in 1797, no outrages were committed but in one place. That salutary act of severity probably saved many hundred lives afterwards.

Papers found at the meeting at Oliver Bond's on the twelfth of March.

Found on John Lynch at the meeting at Bond's; hand-writing of William Michael Byrne.

THE county W—— C—— inform their constituents, that by the advice they have received from the provincial, it appears that very flattering accounts have been received from abroad, which will, in a very few days, be officially handed down. The provincial returns of men have only

increased a *few thousands* since the last reports; as the new county members have not yet come in, in consequence of the new elections, which, each barony will take notice, must be on or before, the fifteenth February next.

The county comm^e again earnestly recommend it to their constituents, to pay no attention to any flying reports, as they know to a certainty, false emiffaries are encouraged to disseminate such news as may tend to divide or lead them astray.

The C. C. hear with regret the dissatisfaction of the baronial committee of Newcastle, with respect to their not being as yet fully supplied with arms, &c. They assure them that every exertion has been used to that purpose, and that quantities of pikes are now ready manufactured for delivery; but would at the same time recommend to have as many made as possible in each barony, as they will thereby come infinitely cheaper.

The county committee cannot be accountable for any money in the hands of a baronial treasurer; and of course cannot account for any, but such as has been paid in to them, of which there appears a correct statement in the returns.

They feel with concern the apathy of their fellow-citizens of the co. W. who refuse to furnish a pittance as *one penny* per man, to alleviate, in some degree, the distresses of their suffering brethren now in W. gaol, where there are many innocent citizens in want of the common necessaries of life; but who, though famishing, dare not betray the *trust* reposed in them.

The county comm^e inform their constituents, that, so far from having a fund in hands, they are now indebted to one of their members (No. 2.) who has kindly advanced 181. 4s. ad. for the relief of prisoners; the county members are therefore intreated to forward to *him*, without delay, as much money as can be collected in their respective baronies; as there appears to be now in gaol, from Arklow barony *four* from Shillela *five* from Ballinacoor *fourteen*, and *one* from Talbotstown *fifteen*, and from Newcastle *two* in all *forty two* without the smallest fund for the ensuing m^o.

Resolved, that a subscription be instantly commenced, for the purpose of forming a fund, for the employing and retaining council, which shall be taken as a voluntary contribution, according to the circumstances of individuals, to be lodged in the hands of a treasurer chosen by the county c^o.

Resolved, that it is requested that the next meeting may be fully attended, as there is business of the utmost importance to be taken into consideration.

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Table of figures for numbers of prisoners in different towns by abbreviations (e.g., Tal, Low. D., Ar., ... &c.) dated Jan. 22, 1798 – not reproduced here [BS]

No. I

*Papers found in the room at Bond's.
Hand-writing of John M'Can.
I, do solemnly declare, that I came duly elected.*

II

Hand-writing of John M'Can.

19th February, 1798

Kildare	1,0863	<i>In Treasurer's Hands</i>	20. 18. 3
Wicklow	1,2095		
Dublin	3,010		20 — —
Do. City	2,000		
Queen's Co.	11,689		
King's Co.	3,600		
Carlow	9,414		
Kilkenny	624		
Meath	10,4000		
	67,295		40. 18. 3

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Resolved, that the colonels in each county shall make out a list of three persons to be adjutants-general for said counties. The lists to be transmitted, sealed, either through the provincial, or any other authentic channel to the executive, who will nominate one of the three to the employment.

Resolved, that our treasurer be allowed to pay 16 guineas to the delegate for to buy a horse, which, when the entire county is organized, is to be sold, and the money paid back into the hands of the treasurer.

Resolved, that the ex. comm^e be requested to account for the expenditure of 60 guineas voted them.

Resolved, that each co. who have not paid in any finance, shall be requested to pay in £70. immediately, except the co. Carlow, which shall only pay £40.

PRIVATES TEST.

Hand-writing not known.

I, A. B. do solemnly declare, that I will perform my duty, and be obedient to all the lawful commands of my officers, while they act in subordination to the duly elected committee.

Hand-writing of John M'Can.

Resolved, that we will pay no attention whatsoever to any attempt that may be made by either house of parliament, to divert the publick mind from the grand objects we have in view, as nothing short of the compleat emancipation of our country will satisfy us.

No. III.

K.	10863	In hands	20. 18. 3
W.	12095		
D.	3010		20
C. D.	2000		
CLC.	11689		
K. C.	3600		
C ^w .	9414		
K ^y	624		
M.	14000		
	67295		40. 18. 3

Ten in the morning this day three weeks.

No. IV.

Hand-writing of John M'Can.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that if the other Ps. be in an equal state of preparation as Leinster, as soon as we can procure the information of their state, and their determination to act in concert with the nation, we should immediately proceed to act; and that the executive be requested to take such steps immediately, as will tend most expeditiously to bring about an union of the different provinces.

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Resolved, that the select committee of five be requested to prepare a military list to be laid before the province at their next meeting for their approbation.

Extracts from the pocket-book of John M'Can, found at Bond's.

Subscriptions: [Provincial committees; County committee; baronial committee; incl. 'four divisions of the city of Dublin' – in three tables not copied here. BS]

*Extract of a letter found upon Oliver Bond, signed H. W. (Hugh Wilfon; and -dated
Cork 6th, 1798.*

I have been so cooped up since I came here, that had I known the situation of the place, my mind should never have been so abominably cloistered, for any emolument that I may derive before a change of the present government takes place.

You can but faintly imagine how things are going on here; give the people but a little time, and rest assured the progress science is making will astonish the world. The enemies of the human race are much alarmed, and the revolt of the Dublin county militia has increased their fears. Mr. Flinlay says, they are all affrights, and he is almost afraid to trust himself with them. I hear they are to be dispersed among the Highlanders through the country Numbers of preachers of

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the true gospel are better than few, and those dispersed grains may not fall on rocky ground.

When the news came this morning of the Spanish fleet being out, the aristocrats seemed happy, saying, their doom was at hand, Tervis being after them. With best regards to Mrs. Bond, and all friends,

I am sincerely yours,
H. W.

APPENDIX No. XIII.

THE substance of an information sworn by a white smith, in the city of Dublin, in the month of June, 1798, before John Claudius Beresford, esquire, who had him arrested on a charge of being concerned with the united Irishmen. His name is concealed, left; he should be affrighted for being an informer.

That he was seduced and made an united Irishman the first day of May, 1797, and belonged to a society of twelve, of which Rowland Goodman, a flator, was secretary.

That he hoped to rise to the rank of an officer in a superior committee, which regulated his, but which he had never seen, but he saw among their rules, set out in a printed paper, that no blackmouth or blackbane, should ever rise and he discovered afterwards that these appellations signified a protestant, and Goodman reported him to be such.

That one Hely, a chimney doctor, was substituted as secretary in the place of Goodman; and carried to the superior committee a proposal and plan for burning the castle of Dublin, which was approved of. Informant asked Hely how it was to be done? and when he was about to inform him of it, the rest of the committee prevented him, because, as informant believed, he was a protestant.

Hely told informant, that Horifh* was a found good fellow, and much attached to the cause.

Rowland Goodman, and John Graham, acted informant to make pikes for the united Irishmen, but on his hesitating, suspicions were entertained of his sincerity in the cause; and Goodman went to his wife, and said he feared that he was not to be depended on, and that he would hang thousands. One Maister said, if he makes the pikes he will do; if not, Browne will cut him; which was a cant-word for killing informers.

That a plan was formed in his committee, and carried up to the superior one, to seize the foldiers who lined the streets, when the lord lieutenant was going to the house of lords: That three men armed with daggers were to attack each foldier^ and disarm him, and if he resisted, put him to death: That they were to enter the house of parliament to kill such members as were not their friends, and at the same time to get possession of the castle. At last strong suspicions being entertained of informant, the question for his expulsion was put, and every member of the committee, but one, voted for it.

That no person of his committee had any knowledge of, or connection with the superior committee, but the secretary.

While he was in the society, a plan was formed, and sent up to the superior committee, "That each committee should supply two men, who were not afraid of losing their lives, and that they were to form association committees of five, to kill the leading men of the kingdom."

* A master sweep, deeply concerned in the conspiracy, was said to be engaged in a plan to burn the castle and many other buildings and houses.

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That they endeavoured to keep the object a secret from him; but some of the members informed him, that it was to do out* the leading men of the kingdom.

He understood that every Roman catholic in the kingdom was in the united cause, that the militia and yeomen of that persuasion were attached to it, and that they were to kill all those of a different religion in action.

He was informed that all the popish servants in Dublin were united Irishmen; and he saw many of them at their different meetings.

They made it a religious cause, and often said, that a Roman catholic would certainly go to heaven, if he killed three protestants.

They resolved, never to lay out six pence with any protestant.

Such fanatical conversation was very common in their clubs.

The castle was to have been attacked in front, and in rear from Ship-street.

The leading men in government, particularly the Beresford family, were to be done out. There was to be a general rising; a sky-rocket was to be the signal for it, and informant was to get twenty-four hours notice of it.

The following regiments of militia were considered as most attached and steady to the united cause, the Kildare, Westmeath, Longford, Kilkenny, and King's county.

The following papery found by alderman Alexander in a boxy in the pojfejfion of Mr. Skeares, ivas read on his trial:

Note. The words in italicks were interlined: Thofe between crotchets were ftruck acrofs with a pen.

“*Irifhmen,*

Your country is free; all thofe monfters who ufurped its government to opprefs its people are in our hands, except fuch as have”]

“Your country is free, and you are about to be avenged, [already] that vile government which has fo long and fo cruelly oppreffed you, is no more; fome of its moft atrocious monfters have already paid the forfeit of their lives, and the reft are in our hands [waiting their fate.] The national flag, *the facred green*, is at this moment flying over the ruins of defpotifm, and that capital which a few hours pafte [was the fcene] witneffed the debauchery, [the machinations] plots and crimes of your tyrants, is now the citadel of triumphant patriotifm and virtue. Arife then, united fons of Ireland; arife like a great and powerful people, determined to [live] be free or die; arm yourfelves by every means in your power, and rufh like lions on your foes; confider, that [in difarming your enemy] for every enemy you difarm, you arm a friend, and thus become doubly powerful; in the caufe of liberty, inaction is cowardice, and the coward fhall forfeit the property he has not the courage to proteft. Let his arms be feized, and transferred to thofe gallant [patriots] *fpirits* who want, and will ufe them: Yes, Irifhmen, we fwear by that eternal juftice, in whofe caufe you fight, that the brave patriot, who furvives the prefent glorious fruggle, and the family of him who has fallen, or fhall fall hereafter in it, fhall receive from the hands of a grateful nation, an ample recompence out of [thofe funds] that property which the crimes of our enemies [fhall] have forfeited into its hands, and his name [too] fhall be infcribed on the national record of Irifh revolution, as a glorious example to all pofterity; but like ivifefivear to punifh robbery with death and infamy.”

[H 2] ‘ « We

* Do out:, was a cant word for affaffination.

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We alfo fwear, that we will never fheath the fword until every [perfon] being in the country is reftored to thofe equal rights, which the God of Nature has given to all men, — until an order of things fhall be eftablifhed, in which no fuperiority fhall be acknowledged among the citizens of Erin, but that [which] of virtue and talent [fhall intitle to.]”

“As tor thofe degenerate wretches who turn their fwords againft their native country, the national vengeance awaits them: Let them find no quarter unlefs they fhall prove their repentance by *fpeedily* deferting, exchanging from the ftandard of flavery, for that of freedom, under which their former errors may be buried, and they may fhare the glory and advantages that are due to the patriot bands of Ireland.”

“Many of the military feel the love of liberty glow within their breafte, and have [already to] joined the national ftandard; receive [thofe] with open arms, fuch as fhall follow fo glorious an example, they can render fignal fervice to the caufe of freedom, and fhall be rewarded according to their deferts: But for the wretch who turns his fword againft his native country, let the national vengeance be vifited on him, let him find no quarter. Two other crimes demand ———

“Roufe all the energies of your fouls; call forth *all* the merit and abilities which a vicious government configned to obfcurity, and under the conduct of your chofen leaders, march with a fteady ftep to viclory; heed not the glare of a [mercenary] hired foldiery, or *ariftocratick*

yeomanry, they cannot stand the vigorous flock of freedom, [close with them Man to Man, and let them see what vigour the cause of freedom can.] Their trappings and their arms will soon be yours, and the detested government of England, to which we vow eternal hatred, shall learn, that the treasures, [the, it] *they* exhaust on [their mercenary] its accoutred slaves, for the purpose of butchering Irishmen, shall but further enable us to turn their swords on its devoted head.”

“Attack them in every direction by day and by night; avail yourselves of the natural advantages of your country, which, are innumerable, *and with which you are better acquainted than they*: Where you cannot oppose there in full force, constantly harass their rear and their flanks: Cut off their provisions and magazines, and prevent them as much as possible from uniting their forces: Let whatever moments you cannot [pass in] devote to fighting for your country, be [devoted to] passed in learning how to fight for it, or preparing the means of war; for war, war alone, must occupy every mind, and every hand in Ireland, until its long oppressed foil be purged of all its enemies.”

“Vengeance, Irishmen, vengeance on your oppressors — remember what thousands of your dearest friends have perished by their [murders, cruel plots,] merciless orders; remember their burnings, their rackings, their torturings, their military massacres, and their legal murders. Remember ORR.”

Letter from John Sheares, found upon Samuel Neilson, on the evening of the 23d -May.

SIR,

I HAVE fought you in every direction, but unfortunately in vain. It is now too late to use many words upon the subject of our intended interview — let it suffice to say that I am acquainted with the destructive design you meditate, and am resolved to counteract it, whatever it may cost me — rest assured that nothing shall check a resolution, which honour, private affection and public duty unite to demand the immediate execution of; and that however unwilling I may be at any other moment to take the only steps which your obstinacy may render necessary this evening, for the preservation of my friends and my country, I will without hesitation take them. The scheme you have undertaken I view with horror, whether its effects be considered as relating to my imprisoned friends, the destruction of whose property and lives must be the

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consequence, even of your success, or as affecting Arthur O’Connor’s existence, the precarious chance for which you thus cruelly lessen, or (what is superior to every other consideration) as ensuring the ruin of Ireland’s freedom — in short, Mr. [—] to be candid with you, the scheme is so totally destitute of any apology, even from the plea of folly or passion, that I cannot avoid attributing its origin to a worse cause, and nothing can convince me of the contrary, but your immediately foregoing so pernicious an enterprise. In these sentiments I am not singular, nor in the resolution which arises from them; and should you doubt me, you must purchase conviction at a very severe cost; My resolution, and that of my friends, is this, if you do not by nine o’clock this evening, give us every necessary and sacred assurance, that you will counteract and prevent the perpetration of this plot against all that you ought to hold dear, notice of it shall be given to the government without a moment’s delay — for we do prefer that a few misguided (not to say guilty) individuals should perish, than that every remaining hope of our country’s success, and the lives of our most valued friends should be sacrificed, by the accomplishment of a stupid, perhaps wicked undertaking. Do not feed yourself with hope that any consideration shall deter me from fulfilling this threat — if every poignard you could command were at my throat I would do my duty — I did think well of you — wish to do so still — you alone can prevent me.

J. S.

I dine at 52, Abbey-freet, where I fhall expect your anfwer before eight o'clock.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Three papers found in the pocket-book of ford Edward Fitzgerald, and in his pofitllion, at the time of his arreft.

No. I.

Estimates or information about the strength of various military units facing the United Irishmen in the event of a rebellion – e.g., . [BS]

Enverness fencibles	50	with 1 Batt. of
Salt, Londonderry		
Naas, Armagh, Greenhorse	250, 22 &c.

No. II.

50 chains of 6 foot long, with 50 padlocks
1000 fpike nails, 4, 6, 8 inches.
200 round ftaples.
20 cramp irons, [image] in this form.
50 large fledges.
50 fmall ones.
50 hammers.
50 groove irons.
100 hatchets.
300 fhovels and fpades, or as many as can be procured.
150 hooks for fcaling ladders, the catching point to have a hackle face.

No. III.

[In the hand writing of lord Edward Fitzgerald.]

Suppofe R. force divided into three columns. The left *of the Kildare line** to [column] to [affemble at] Cloncurry, or between it and Clonard-bridge; a detachment to be fent to Clonard-bridge, as foon as poffible; that body [column] to advance by Kilkock, Maynooth, Leixlip and Chapelizod, towards Dublin.

APPENDIX No. XV.

An attempt to murder the reverend Mr. Jones in the county of Kildare.

AS the reverend Mr. Jones, curate of the parifh of Moyglare, in the county of Kildare, was riding between Kilcock and Maynooth, on the eighteenth of January, 1799, he was informed by a gentleman that fome armed rebels were riding about the parifh in queft of him, for the purpofe of murdering him; on which he proceeded towards Maynooth as fact as poffible; but his horfe having loft a fhoe, he stopped at a fmith's forge, where it was foon replaced. When he was about to mount, he faw fome horfemen galloping towards him, pn which he put fpurs to his horfe and fled with the gveateft precipitation; but his horfe growing reftif, and refufing to proceed farther, he difmounted, crofled a fmall river on foot, ran behind a farm houfe, lay down, and endeavoured to cover himfelf with ftraw; but one of the men coming up, curfed the woman of the houfe for having concealed him; faid he would cut him to pieces as a yeoman and a clergyman, and called to his conn^ades to come to his affiftance; on which Mr. Jones ftarted up, and infantly one of the men difcharged a gun at him. The ball hit him on the upper part of the forehead, inflicted a fevere wound, and made hira ftagger fome paces; but recovering, he ran at

the affaftin, and endeavoured to prevent him from charging his gun again. While he was attempting to do fo, the other gave him many violent blows with the butt end of his gun; on which he ran towards fome men who were ploughing in an adjoining field, and who remained tame fpeftators of this horrid tranfaction, without offering him any affiftance. Mr. Jones perceiving that they purfued him clofe, and that he could not poffibly fly from them, and deriving courage from defpair, he turned about fuddenly, feized the piftol of one of them, and while in the act of

* The words in italicks had a line drawn through them a the original.

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frugging with him, the other, by repeated blows of the butt end of his piftol on the head, at length knocked him down. As the laft refource, he lay prostrate, pretending to be dead, and while one of the ruffians went in purfuit of the horfes, the other laid his foot on his body, placed the muzzle of his piftol clofe to his head, and having fired it off, the ball produced only a fmall fracture, but which was attended with a great effufion of blood. Though he fuffered very great pain, he remained motionlefs, pretending to be dead; but the affaffin fearing that he had ftill fome remains of life, charged his piftol a fecond time, and fired it on his hip, and being then certain that he was lifelefs, he left him. The names of the two affaffins were Adams and Fox. The former, after he had perpetrated this atrocious act, exultingly boafed, that he had put out of the world a yeoman and an Orangeman, at the fame time damning his orange blood. Mr. Jones, with a laudable fpirit, had acted as a yeoman during the rebellion. After the laft fhoot was fired, they boafed that they had fent his foul to preach in hell. The ploughman, one of the calm fpectators of this bloody deed, was uncle to one of the villains, and the driver of the plough was his brother-in-law. Mr. Jones having heard that they were taken up, and confined in the provo's prifon in Dublin, repaired thither, recognifed them, and having profecuted them, they were convided of this horrid crime and hanged.

Mr. Henley, of Summer-hill, in the county of Meath, In paffing near Maynooth in the autumn of 1798, in his chaife, a party of ruffians having stopped him, dragged him out of it, and would have murdered him but that his pofthillion fwore he was a Roman catholick, on which they let him pafs; but one of his fervants who followed him on a jaunting car having faid fomethng that difpleafed them, they murdered him.

In the month of October, 1798, captain Waifh, of the Kilkenny regiment, quartered at Kilcock, going to dine at Maynooth, about three miles off, was attended by two dragoons to efkort him at his return; at the turnpike, which is about half way, eight ruffians rufhed from behind a wall, and fired four fhots at the dragoons, which fortunately only hit their belts and their faddles. They fired two fhots at captain Waifh, quite clofe to him, and one of the balls paffed by his ear. The dragoons having drawn their carbines, the affaffins fled with great precipitation, but the enclofures prevented the dragoons from purfuing them; however they fhoot one of them. They were deferters from Sir Fenton Aylmer's corps of yeomanry. Their vengeance was directed againft the earl of Ormond, on account of his well known loyalty, for one of them cried out at firft, that they had got the bloody Ormond.

Captain Rairfon, who commands the Athy yeomanry, compofed and publifhed the following exhortation, in hopes of conciliating the deluded multitude:

“MY neighbours have hitherto conducted themfelves in a peaceable manner, but thould any of them have been unfortunately feduced to enter into illegal affociations, or to procure pikes or other weapons, with views hoftile to the king and government, their lives and properties will be at the mercy of the foldiers.

I beseech them to fly the many evils that must attend a perseverance in error. Nothing shall be left undone on my part to protect the peaceable and well-conducted from sustaining any injury, or even those who have erred, provided they make reasonable atonement by returning to their allegiance. — Such is the lenity of government, that should any misguided persons surrender their arms, and acknowledge their errors, they shall find protection and forgiveness. — Some persons have basely and maliciously endeavoured to agitate the publick mind by reports that certain societies

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called Orangemen have been formed for the extirpation of Roman catholics: I declare solemnly, that I do not know, nor do I believe that any such society exists, or ever has been formed in the country. I am convinced in my mind, that such infamous reports were propagated for no other purpose but to divide the protestants and Roman catholics; and to kindle the most implacable hatred in the latter against the former, to answer the purposes of rebellion. It is hoped then, that the members of both these orders will go hand in hand in love, in harmony, and respect for the laws; and in their joint adoration of the Almighty, and in praying that he will unite all descriptions of christians in mutual affection; and in defence of their king and country: such union would be worthy of Irishmen, and such is the constant and fervent prayer of

THOMAS JAMES RAWSON.

Glaffealy, 27th January, 1798.”

N. B. The above was sent and read at all chapels in the country, and dispersed through every part of it.

In August, 1798, information was given to captain Rawson, upon the oath of a credible person, that the protestants of Athy and its vicinity, were to be massacred on the following Sunday, at the time of divine service; the plan was, to set fire to some cabins outside the town, near the chapel; a cry of fire was to be given; and it was supposed the yeomanry would rush irregularly to assist in extinguishing the flames. Three hundred men who were to be concealed in Waigh's inn yard, were to rush out, gain possession of the gaol and court-house; and on a signal being given, the mob at the fire were to seize the yeomanry, and dispatch them, and then, at their leisure, all the remaining protestants, men, women, and children, were to be butchered. There was an hesitation about giving information to a protestant, who was married to a Roman catholic, not to go to church that day, as was his constant practice; but it was determined to let him die with the rest, as he might discover.

The informations of the above hellish plot were sent to government, and one hundred and twenty of the Fermanagh militia, under the command of major King, by forced marches, arrived at Athy, on Saturday evening, to the assistance of the yeomanry, who, but for divine protection, must have fallen an easy prey to the nefarious plot.

At a late hour at night, the chapel of Athy was burned; large rewards were offered by the protestant gentry, the magistrates, the yeomanry, and some of the towns people. Nothing transpired that has as yet become publick, until Timothy Sullivan, late a soldier of the South Cork, who had volunteered for general service, was about to leave the town. He then told a serjeant, that the officers and men of the regiment were in a very perilous situation, and had much cause to be watchful. The serjeant gave information to his officers, major Hennis, and captain Langton, who had Sullivan examined; and the result of their enquiry will appear by his deposition.

County of Kildare, to wit: Timothy Sullivan, late a private soldier in the fourth militia, maketh oath, that he was sentinel at the gate next Mrs. Dooley's house on the night the chapel of Athy

was burned; faith he was loicited by Janies Noud to fwear againft three men undermentioned, and that he refufed, declaring his want, of knowledge of the tranfaction, that he was afterwards

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followed to Kildare by Patrick Kelly, a Roman catholick priefte, and Thomas Fitzgerald of Geraldine, who having got him into a private place, offered him £400 to fwear againft the three men undernamed, for burning the chapel; and on his perfifting in his want of knowledge of the tranfaction, and refufing to fwear, faid Kelly and Fitzgerald went away that on the night of the fixth of April, infant, he was in company with faid Kelly, faid Noud, Patrick Dooley of Athy, and Jofeph Hendrecan; that faid Noud, in prefence of the others, preffed him to fwear againft a foldier of the South Cork regiment, and two yeomen, videlicet, John Mc. Keon, John Drill, and John Willock; and though he denied his knowing any thing of the bufinefs, yet he was ffill preffed, under promifes of large rewards, which they had made up in the country; and after he had fworn, he might defert, and he would find protection at the houfes of the undernamed rebel captains, whofe names were written down by faid Dooley, videlicet, James Ryan, Patrick Dowling, Terence Toole, James Whelan, Cornelius Moore, Patrick Magher, and Thomas Connell, and at Englifh's of Mageny, where they ufed to meet in committee; that they were all actively employed in engaging large numbers to be prepared for a publick rifing on the twenty-feventh of April, infant, when they expected French affiftance; that rebel leaders from the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Wicklow, and Queen's county, met at Englifh's, on the firft Sunday in every month, in order to concert their plans; that Maguire and Dalton, two rebel leaders from the county Wicklow, had thoufands under their command, ready to turn out at a moment's notice; that Mr. Fitzgerald, of Geraldine,* was their great friend and that he was then in Dublin, fetting about the bufinefs of rifing with fome of their friends there; that forty thoufand would come from Rofcrea and Tipperary fide, to affift the caufe here; that this country was to be the central fituation for the firft attack; that all the county Kildare rebels were to meet at Mageny-bridge; that the rifing was to be general, in order to prevent the military knowing where to act. Saith, that early in the morning of the feventh, infant, he again faw faid Patrick Kelly, who defired him to wait behind a party he intended going with to Kildare; that faid Kelly would be at Geraldine, where he would have an horfe and fervant of Mr. Fitzgerald's, with coloured clothes that they would then proceed to a magiftrate for examinant to lodge the wiftied-for examination; that he could then defert, and a place of concealment would be provided by faid Kelly, and would fend faid Sullivan's wife after him.

Sworn, &c, &c, &c.

The original examination, as fworn before a magiftrate on the ninth of April, 1 800, is in the Crown-office; and the names of the rebel captains as written by Dooley, are in the magiftrate's hands.

There is not a doubt but that many other chapels were burned wantonly in the night in the province of Leinfte, to throw the odium of it on the proteftants.

County of Kildare, to wit: ^ THE examinations of faith, that on or about the fourteenth of April laft, Patrick Dooley, James Noud, Jofeph Hendrecan, all of Athy, were committed to Athy gaol; that informant fhortly after was informed by faid Dooley, that they (meaning the difaffected) were in expectation of the French coming fhortly to this country; that there was a new confitution totally different from the old one; that they

* This gentleman commanded a corps of yeomanry which was difmiffed for difaffection, and he was imprifoned fome time, but was afterwards liberated.

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were making pikes on a new plan; that he had a conversation with a particular friend of his from the lower part of the county of Westmeath, who informed said Dooley, that the people there were going on fact with the buinefs; and that said Dooley knew that the people in the lower part of the county Kildare were going on with it too, but that it had not properly reached up here yet; that the said Dooley was as well armed, accoutred, and prepared, as any man on the night they (meaning the rebels) were to have attacked Athy; that he had a cartridge-box before him, and another behind, both full of ammunition, two piftols and a fword; that when his houfe was fearched, they could not be found as he had them concealed behind the fire-place.

That on or about the fixteenth of April laft, Terence Toole, of Fonftown, (who to informant's knowledge was a rebel captain,) and Cornelius Moor* , of Gurteen, with others, were apprehended and committed to said gaol; that a conversation fhortly after took place in prefence of informant, between said Dooley, Toole, and Moore, about the chapel of Athy which had been burned; said Dooley told said Toole and Moore, that he knew the caufe of their being committed to gaol, which was, "that the said Dooley, with Mr. Kelly the prieft, and James Noud, had offered Timothy Sullivan, a foldier of the South Cork militia, 400l. to fwear againft John Willock, and John Drill, two of the yeomen, and a foldier of the South Cork, as orangemen, for burning the chapel;" that he, said Dooley, had written down the names of said Toole and Moore, with feveral others, in whofe houfes the said Sullivan would be concealed, after he fhould fo fwear; that he, said Dooley, gave said Sullivan a written order, requiring said Toole and Moore, and said other perfon* to conceal said Sullivan; and said Dooley repeated, that fuch was the caufe of their being confined, as he was afraid said Sullivan had made a difcovery; and that said Dooley, Kelly, and Noud, had offered him said fum to hang three of the loyal men; and faith, said Dooley further declared that he had mentioned the buinefs of hanging said orangemen to Thomas Fitzgerald of Geraldine, efquire; and that said Fitzgerald replied, that if said three orangemen could be hanged, he would get him said Sullivan 400l. from government, and make up as much more amongft themfelves; and that he would then if poffible get Rawfon's yeomanry broke; faith said Dooley alfo informed said Toole and Moore, that the said Sullivan was to quit the army, and be protected by other perfons in the Queen's county, and fo on from place to place, until he got home to his own country; faith, said Toole, in the courfe of said conversation, told said Dooley and Moore, that the party under the command of Patrick Dowling, of Fonftown, who were to have attacked Athy, expected Queen's county affiftance; that he, said Toole, had gone acrofs the river Barrow, to the Queen's county, to folicit it; and that the Queen's county people would not affift; and on said Toole's return with the account of fuch refufal, the said party under said Dowling, as principal in command, broke up and difperfed.

*Sworn before a magiftrate the 2d May, 1800. Original is in the Crown-office**

Note, by any poffibility the above informant could not have had any communication with Timothy Sullivan.

* To the lenity of general Dundas on the Curragh, or what's commonly called his capitulation, the dreadful ftate of the county of Kildare, and the adjacent counties is to be imputed; and it is to be lamented, that wide-extended mercy has produced the fame effect in every part of the kingdom, wherever it has taken place.

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After Sullivan's having given information was become publick, Mr. Fitzgerald mentioned, that the perfons who burned the chapel, were Drill, Willock, and a Cork foldier; on the report reaching captain Rawlon, he had the two yeomen arrefted, and committed to the guard-houfe.

A long range of ftables in the poffeffion of Mrs. Dooley, a publican, were converted into a temporary chapel; and in three weeks after the firft burning, thefe were fet fire to at nine o'clock at night; the military and yeomanry infantly affembled, and by great exertions got the fire

under, without the interference or assistance of any except two servants, and two only of the Roman catholic inhabitants of the town. Captain Rawfon then applied to Mrs. Dooley, to send her footmen, lest the high wind should again fan up the flames; but she positively refused, saying, that her men (poor fellows) were tired, having had two gentlemen's horses to do up; and that they were gone to bed, and she would not disturb them; and with much difficulty she was prevailed on to lend some vessels, to put water on the yet-burning straw; after doing every thing possible, the military and yeomanry were dismissed; and about one o'clock at night, the fire again broke out and consumed the whole of the building.

On the following day, a number of gentlemen met at the sovereign's, and Mr. Fitzgerald came there; Drill and Willock were brought in custody, and no charge being brought against them by Mr. Fitzgerald, or any other person, they were discharged: they have brought actions for defamation.

Captain Rawfon felt much for the distress of the reverend Mr. Keegan, the parish priest, a man of most exemplary conduct; and offered him the use of a large house he had lately purchased near the town, for a temporary chapel: He accepted the offer; and the house was prepared accordingly. His good intentions were frustrated, as the rebellious had more influence than their worthy pastor, and not one man would attend him in the house of a heretic. Such is the force of fanaticism!

The affidavit of Thomas Davis, of Prosperous.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE examination of Mr. Thomas Davis, late of Prosperous, in the county of Kildare, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and faith, That for many nights previous to the night of the twenty-third of May last, this examinant and his family were very much alarmed, lest they should be attacked by the rebels, commonly called united Irishmen; that examinant thought that he and his family were in some degree secure by the arrival of detachments of the Ancient Britons, and the North Cork militia; that however, examinant still continued to be alarmed, as his house was at a considerable distance from the barracks; that examinant faith, that he was awakened about the hour of one o'clock in the forenoon, by the barking of a large dog he had; and some time after he was alarmed by the firing of some shots. Examinant faith, that on looking out of his window, he perceived a great body of people, armed with pikes and fire arms, between whom and the soldiers in the barracks, a constant firing was maintained; that as the balls passed by this examinant's house, (and one of them close to his head,) he withdrew, and let down the window; that soon after examinant saw the barracks on fire, and heard the soldiers exclaim, "The house is on fire, we shall be burned or suffocated: We can fight no longer!" That soon after examinant saw the roof of said barrack fall in. Examinant faith, that the said rebels, whose numbers had increased so much as to fill the streets of Prosperous aforesaid, and to cover the adjacent fields, on the falling in of the roof of said barrack, gave many blows, which seemed to rend the skies, and made this

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examinant and his family, thrill with horror; that the said rebels exclaimed, that the day was their own, and they would then plant the tree of liberty. Examinant faith, that the said rebels knocked at his door, and desired to have it opened, expecting to find there a party of soldiers, who had been billeted there a short time before, and Mr. Stammers, who had lodged therein when he went there to receive his rents, as part of the town of Prosperous aforesaid, belonged to the said Stammers. Examinant faith, that as the said rebels approached his house in a large body, six of them preceded the rest, mounted on some of the horses which they had taken that morning from the Ancient Britons at Prosperous aforesaid; that examinant, as soon as he came out of his door, was surrounded by a party of the said rebels, who presented their pikes at him, and who he expected, from the ferocity of their looks, would have instantly put him to death; that one of said

rebels held a musket at examinant's breast, with his finger on the trigger; that another of the said rebels, who was a turf cutter, held a drawn sword over examinant's head*, and examinant verily believes they would have instantly put him to death, but a young man in the crowd, who seemed to have some influence, interposed, beat down the musket which was presented at his breast, and said, they should not kill him. Examinant faith, that he knew many of the said rebels to whom he and his family had been very kind; that soon after the said rebels went in quest of the said Stammers, who lodged at some distance from the said town; that having seized him, the said Stammers, they led him through the street, by examinant's house, surrounded by a number of pikemen, while a low fellow held a pistol at his head. Examinant faith, that as he passed by the house of examinant, he, the said Stammers, cast a melancholy farewell look at examinant and his family that soon after the said rebels massacred the said Stammers. Examinant faith, that soon after he went out, with an intention of enquiring for his friend Mr. Norris, an inhabitant of Prosperous aforesaid, and that before examinant had gone far, he was again surrounded by the said rebels, who, he verily believes, would have put him to death but for the interference of the person who had saved him before. Examinant faith, he discovered soon after that Mr. Brewer, a respectable manufacturer of said town, who had employed many of the said rebels, had been massacred by them, and that his body had been mangled with savage barbarity. Examinant faith, that they also massacred a poor old man, of the age of seventy years, and upwards, who served as a serjeant in his majesty's forces, having considered him as an Orangeman, though examinant is convinced in his mind that the only reason why the said rebels murdered the said serjeant was his being a protestant. Examinant faith, that when the said rebels had committed the said barbarities, they exclaimed with savage joy, "Where are the hereticks now Shew us the face of an Orangeman!" Examinant faith, that many women who were acting with the said rebels, used expressions of that tenor, as often and as loud as the men; and that some old women who were amongst them, seemed to brighten up on the occasion, and to show as much fervent joy as the youngest amongst them: That some of the said women kissed and congratulated their fathers, their husbands, or their brothers, on the victory they gained, and exclaimed with joy, "The kingdom is our own, for Dublin and Naas have been taken, and are in possession of our friends — down with the hereticks! down with the Orangemen!" Examinant faith, that many of the wretches who had been actors in that bloody scene, had come into the town of Prosperous aforesaid, the preceding day, and in the presence of captain Swayne, of the city of Cork militia, (whom, with a party of his regiment, they had massacred that morning, viz. the twenty-fourth of May,) and also in the presence of their parish priest, of the name of Higgins, had declared their contrition for their past

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errors, and gave the strongest assurance of their loyalty in future; that many of the said rebels surrendered their pikes to the said Swayne; and as such surrender was considered as a test of their repentance, and as necessary to entitle them to a written protection, numbers of them lamented that they could not obtain such protection, as they never had a pike; and that many of them declared, they would sell their cow, to purchase a pike, if they knew where it could be bought. Examinant faith, that notwithstanding these declarations, many of the said rebels appeared in the rebel ranks, well armed with pikes. Examinant faith, he is convinced in his mind that the said rebels would have plundered and burned all the other loyal houses of Prosperous aforesaid, and would have murdered the remaining protestant inhabitants thereof, but that a patrol of the Ancient Britons and the city of Cork militia, being a part of the detachment they had murdered that morning, unexpectedly approached the town; and that the said rebels on their appearance, fled towards the bogs and morasses. Examinant faith, he could not refrain from shedding tears at seeing such scenes of savage barbarity; and that a servant who continued faithful to him, desired him not to show any signs of concern, lest he might draw on him the anger and vengeance of the rebels.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Sworn before me the 16th of September, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING, lord mayor of the city of Dublin.

No. XVI. I.

The following address to the inhabitants of the county of Wicklow was printed and generally distributed:

WE the magistrates of the county of Wicklow, after the most serious deliberation, the most correct information, and the most cautious delay, have at length considered it as our indispensable duty, to have recourse to the strong measure of proclaiming the county to be in a state of disturbance, as the only means to crush the seeds of rebellion, to repress outrage, and to protect innocence.

It is with extreme reluctance that we find ourselves thus compelled to impose a temporary restraint, in some particulars, on the freedom of the inhabitants; But this restraint will cease with the occasion; and will, by preventing its abuse, serve the cause of real liberty. The impartial judgment of the publick, when the present ferment shall be sufficiently subsided to permit calm and dispassionate reflection, will bear testimony to the moderation of our conduct — And we appeal to the Searcher of Hearts for the purity of our intentions.

During the course of several months, we have held repeated meetings; at which we received too certain proofs that a spirit of disaffection had been diffused through the county; that seditious meetings were held, and illegal arms concealed. We held out repeated warnings, that unless those arms were surrendered to the magistrates, and those seditious practices desisted from, it would be incumbent on us to pursue measures of rigour. The event has not been such as we had reason to expect; the same disloyal conduct has been continued, with the addition of many atrocious instances of violence and outrage. While any hope remained that these outrages were casual and local, and not the effects of a systematick plan of plunder and insurrection, we hesitated — we endeavoured to conciliate — we deferred perhaps beyond the bounds of propriety this act of necessary severity: We are now called upon by every motive of prudence and duty to adopt it; and having adopted, we shall vigorously and steadily support it.

But while the arm of justice is thus strengthened, let it be remembered, that it is only strengthened to crush the traitor, to punish the affairer, to restrain the plunderer.

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In no point are the rights of the peaceful and honest man infringed; No person can fall under the censure of the insurrection laws, or feel their vengeance, but such as disturb the peace of the publick; such as conspire the destruction of the innocent; and such as, forgetting their sacred duty to the country which gave them birth, endeavour to entail on it all the miseries of civil war, of foreign invasion, of desolation and massacre; and to prostrate its honour and independence at the feet of an insolent enemy, who have treated with equal tyranny the countries they have conquered, and the countries they have seduced.

Let us therefore implore you by every thing sacred, as you respect religion as you regard your unhappy country, as you value your domestick happiness, awake, ere yet too late, from this fatal delusion; withdraw from this infamous conspiracy; prove your repentance by surrendering illegal arms, and refraining from seditious meetings: Att thus, and fear not the laws; re-establish the character this county has, until lately, sustained for probity, virtue, and order; and behold in us your friends and protectors; who, on your returning sense of loyalty, will lose all memory of your temporary errors, and will, with the sincerest joy, restore you again to the full enjoyment of that glorious and inimitable constitution which has rendered these kingdoms the admiration of

the world; whose inestimable value, by those who possess the blessing, is too often, not justly appreciated; but which, if lost for ever, would, for ever be regretted, with deep and fruitless sorrow.

Resolved, that we admire and highly approve of the spirited manner in which Abraham Chritchley, of Ballyboy, esquire, and his family, repelled the attack of traitors upon his house and property, on Sunday the twenty-fifth of March last; and we do hereby pledge ourselves to him, and to each other, to give the most decided assistance and support to him, and to all other persons of every persuasion and description whatsoever, upon whom similar outrages may be attempted.

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby given to the reverend Edward Bayly, for the very spirited and loyal address proposed by him to the meeting this day.

Lord Powercourt, having quit the chair, and William Hoey, esquire, being voted into it —

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby given to the right honourable lord viscount Powercourt, for his very polite and attentive conduct in the chair.

Signed by order,
JAMES M'CLATCHY, *clerk of the peace,*

April 3d, 1798.

APPENDIX No. XVI. 2.

County of Wicklow, to wit: THE information of Terence Kinselagh of Coolahullen, who being duly sworn and examined, deposes and saith, That he was sworn a united Irishman — oath of secrecy — about twelve months ago, by William Darcy of Kilniner, labourer; that he understood the purpose of the united Irishmen was to rise in rebellion against the king and government; and that it was their intention to destroy all persons who were not of their own religion of popery; that for that purpose a number of pikes were made, and that he saw pikes in the shop of William Hopkins of Ballycoog, and that he has heard that John Doyle of Ballykillayver did also make several; and that to the best of his belief there were pikes made for the following town lands, Killahurler, Afhinck, Newtown, Ballyfad,

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Killnener, Croghan, Gllnoge; and that the number, as well as he can judge, amounted to three or four hundred.

TERENCE KINSELAGH.

Sworn before me the 28th day of August 1798,
EDWARD BAYLY.

Informant bound to prosecute at the next and every ensuing assizes, until discharged,
in the sum of £50

COUNTY WICKLOW.

Publick Notice for surrender of arms.

WHEREAS a large body of troops has been ordered into this county for the purpose of protecting the well-affected inhabitants, and suppressing the seditious and treasonable spirit which has of late disgraced the character of this once-loyal and industrious county, and which has manifested itself in various acts of assassination, robbery, and outrage; and as it is well known that arms, pikes, and other weapons, are concealed in considerable quantities for the

purposes of infurrection and rebellion, and that notwithstanding repeated and earnest admonitions from the magistrates to the people, whose arms have been, and still are contumaciously retained, and no appearance has been hitherto manifested of a returning sense of duty:

Lieutenant-general Craig, commanding the eastern district, previous to carrying into execution his orders for coercion, and before the calamities which will attend the obstinately disaffected, who are well known, are actually inflicted, considers it to be his duty, as well as an act of humanity, to give this public notice, that he has it in command to assure those wicked and deluded people, if they do not immediately surrender at some of the following depots. Bray, Newtown-mount-kennedy, Wicklow, Arklow, Coolatin, Rathdrum, Hacketstown, Baltinglaff, Dunlavin and Bleffington, or to the magistrates or officers commanding the troops in their vicinity, all fire-arms, swords, bayonets, pikes, or pike-shafts, old scythes and spears, and every other offensive weapon, that they must expect to be treated with the utmost severity.

It is his sincere wish that he may not be compelled to such rigorous measures, but by a timely surrender of their arms, which can alone denote their real repentance and determination to return to their former peaceable demeanour and habits of industry. Those that act so may rest assured of protection, both from the magistrates and officers commanding the several detachments, who are hereby required to use their utmost diligence to prevent the well-affected, or such as sincerely return to their allegiance, from suffering in person or property the smallest injury.

Such as neglect or despise this public and final warning can have no excuse to offer, and on themselves and families must rest the consequences.

PETER CRAIG,
lieutenant-general, commanding eastern district.

Dated this 11th of May, 1798.

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A list of protestants massacred in the county of Wicklow during the rebellion, and an account of some of the outrages committed therein. The number on the left hand indicates where the affidavits of the sufferers or their representatives are registered in the archives of the house of commons. Each affidavit was verified by the sufferer and the parish ministry upon oath, and attested by a neighbouring magistrate.

No. THE reverend Christopher Robinfon, curate of Stratford on Slaney, narrowly escaped from the rebels, the twenty-fourth of May, 1798; one Patrick Lea, a rebel, snatched a pistol four times at him. His house and all his property were destroyed, by which he, his wife and seven children were reduced to the utmost distress.

Sworn before alderman Manders of the city of Dublin, 9th July, 1798.

202 The houses and property of forty-nine persons were burned by the rebels at 10250 Arklow the 9th of June.

404 Hannah Wallis swore that her husband, who was parish clerk of Ballyhack church, was murdered by the rebels.

418 Judith Frayne swore that her husband, who lived in the parish of Castle Ellis, was murdered by them.

799 Ann Cahoe swore that her husband was murdered, who lived in the parish of Killtegan, and left two children.

Mary Saunders fwoore that her hufband was murdered the 25th June, and left two children of the fame parifh.

805 Margaret Ellifon fwoore that her hufband was killed the 25th of June, lived at Hacketftown and left four children.

1332 Sarah Free, of Stoops, fwoore that her hufband was murdered the 17th of June at Vinegar-hill, belonged to the parifh of Carnew, and left four children.

Eliza Foley fwoore that her hufband was murdered the 25th of June and left one child; he was of the parifh of Carnew.

1412 Anne Jackfon of Graige was murdered the 25th of June.

1533 Eliza Freeman fwoore that her hufband was murdered at Denoloft bry, and ^533 left two children; he was of the parifh of Denoloft bry.

Jane Carleton of Kilguagan, fwoore that her hufband wastaken from his 1635 houfe and murdered the fecond July, and left one child; he was of the parifh of Aghald.

1635 Mary Waddock of Tomriland, fwoore that her hufband was murdered the fourteenth of June with much cruelty.

Sufannah Gore of Marigar, fwoore that her hufband was murdered, and left two children; he was of the parifh of Tomriland.

Mary Twamly of Roffinafraw, fwoore that her hufband was murdered, and left eight children.

1748 Eliza Bolton, of Rathdrum, fwoore that her hufband, a weaver, was killed there, and left one child; he was of the parifh of Clara.

1827 Eliza Mitchell, fwoore that her hufband was murdered the fixteenth of September at Carnew, and left four children; was of the parifh of Carnew.

John Hope, yeoman, taken the loth of June, bi'ought to Vinegar-hill and piked was of the parifh of Carnew, John Brady, do. do. do. of do.

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John Forfter, piked the Sunday before the battle of Vinegar hill, at Tinahely, was of the parifh of do.

John Walker, fhot and piked the day after cfo. at Shrule, was of the parifh of do.

Thomas Braddle piked at Monafeed, parifh of do.

Jofhua Scott do. at do. do.

Matthew Dowfe, of Ballynibarny, parifh of Kilpipe, was killed near do.

On the fecond of July killed at the battle of Ballyrahin, captain Chamney, his nephew Jofeph Chamney of Ballyrahin, captain Nixon of Nurney, James Twamley of do. Chriftopher Twamley of do. Michael Leonard of do. and James Bardon of do. in the parifh of Coolakenny; all proteftants.

Taken from Coolakenny town fame day and piked, George Davifon, Jofeph and William Halfpenny, Thomas Charlton, and alfo William Mires of Crownalay. The fame day William Watters and John Reftly of Coolatin, parifh of Carnew, were piked. The fame day, George Driver, William Rice and Annesley Green of Tinahely, parifh of Kilcomen, were piked; all proteftants.

The fame day, James Smith, and John Watters of Crofs Patrick, were piked.

John Waddock, a papift, was taken out of his bed and murdered, for having feized a rebel with a piftol in his hand, returning from the battle of Newtownmount-kennedy.

John Beaghan was murdered in cold blood, parifh of Tomriland.

Mr. Robert Freeman, fen. do. do.

John Burbridge do. do.

Henry Marks do. do.

John Mafon do. of Raheen.

John Langrel do. of Cappagh.

Samuel Langrel do. of Bailynabarny.

William Carter do. of Ballintornhigh.

Thomas Hatton was murdered while attending his farm at Tomriland.

Jofeph EUifon, John Bolton, John Goggin [They] were three fupplementary yeomen, and having gone into the mountains to affift Mr. Chritchley in collecting cat3 tie, they fell into the hands of the rebels, who put them to death with extreme torture with pikes.

Edward Dockneil, of the parifh of Glanely, was piked to death, with extreme torture.

John Wheeler and Samuel Wheeler his fon, were taken from their looms at Mr. Allen's woollen manufactory, which they deftroyed, in the parifh of Greenane, and were carried to Glenmalure, where they were mangled with pikes in a moft flocking manner; the father received fixty pike wounds.

Michael Twamley, of Coolafaney, and George Heppenftal of Rofnaftraw, were taken off feveral miles and piked to death.

Moore and Chriftopher Kavanagh of Mt. Pleafant, carried to Ballymanus and piked to death.

Peter Twamley, of Coolkenno, was piked to death.

Peter Twamely, of Crownaleagh, do.

Roger Pierce, of Ballythomas, do.

Edward Hopkins, of Currindog, do.

Thomas Bryan, Jofeph Bryan, James Bryan. Taken from their houfes in the evening and butchered, two brothers and a fon, of Ballyvknockan.

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Jofeph Tate, of Coolflake, piked to death. Chriftopher Cooper, of Newbridge, do. John Leefon, of Ballytelkin, do.

Edward Keegan, yeoman, in Mr. Beauman's corps, two of Homfpech s dragoons taken in Glenmalure, and two commiffary generals' drivers taken at Killballyowen, and killed at Aughavanagh.

J. Halfpenny, of Coolkenno, was piked to death.

On the 6th of October three men of the name of Hall, a fon and two brothers, of the Caftletown corps of yeomanry, were murdered near Wicklow. In the fame month two farmers, of the names of Stewart and Synnott, were; murdered near Hacketftown.

One Cooke was murdered at Hollymount the fame month. George Carr was murdered the 28th of June at Loughpark. Lawrence and John Farren, two papifts, entered the houfe of William

Moody at Coolabeg, county of Wicklow, the 29th of September, 1798, and ravished Anne his wife, one after the other, one held her for the other; and they said, ' We will sow croppies in you, you heretick bitch!' She had seven children near her while they perpetrated this barbarous act, for which they were afterwards hanged.

A protestant child of four years old was put to death at Tinnebawn, on the borders of the county of Wexford. All the houses of the middle and low classes of protestants, with very few exceptions, were burnt in the county of Wicklow, and the mansion houses of the gentlemen suffered the same fate, except such whose proprietors could afford to keep a guard in them. A proclamation, containing denunciations against the government and against hereticks, was circulated in the parish of Rathdrum and county of Wicklow, in the Spring of 1798, and begins thus:

A notice and caution to the public.

“WHEREAS we, the united loyal subjects of different counties to liberty, are credibly informed that the orangemen and hereticks in general of the parish of Rathdrum and county of Wicklow and other parts, by the authority of their diabolical government and their own infernal institution, are circulating through different parts of these counties, a proclamation for all united Irishmen of every persuasion whatsoever, and croppies in general, to bring in all their guns, pikes, and arms of all sorts, and to discover all in general one of another, who made them united Irishmen,” &c. &c.

This alludes to the manifestoes issued by the magistrates, offering the most conciliating terms to the disaffected, inviting them to return to their allegiance, and offering them a full pardon if they complied with them.

County of Wicklow, to wit: THE informations of Joseph and John Thomson of Roundwood in said county, yeomen, father and son, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, say, That shortly after the capture of the Seven Churches in June, 1798, they were taken prisoners by the rebels, and after some time they were brought to the Seven Churches and kept prisoners in an old yard. When the Wexford rebels joined those of the county of Wicklow, they asked them, what they, the informants and the other prisoners, were? They received for answer, that they were bloody orangemen. The Wexford men said, why are you keeping them there, they should die? They were then driven by a mob of the rebels to the butt of the church; they surrounded them, and made

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them kneel down and were going to pike them, when some of the rebels cried out, that, as they were protestants, their blood should not be spilled on that blessed ground; they were then taken to another part of the Seven Churches, again put on their knees and surrounded, first having been stripped of their shoes, hats, and clothes; and again some of the rebels cried out that it was blessed ground, and no protestant blood should be spilled there; and that they should be taken to the mountains, there to be piked that some of them, so far interfered in their behalf with the officers, that at last their lives were spared on condition of their joining the rebels, which they did, till they had an opportunity of escaping.

JOSEPH THOMSON. JOHN THOMSON.

Taken and sworn before me, this 20th of June, 1799

WILLIAM COLTHURST.

Though numbers of the rebels had fallen by the sword and the gibbet in the province of Leinster, a spirit of disloyalty continued for many months after to be as great and as universal as it was previous to the eruption of the rebellion, particularly in the county of Wicklow.

It appeared on the trial of Joseph Reilly, and David Condon, by court martial, the twenty-eighth of March, 1799, that they attempted to seduce and attach to their cause some soldiers of the Fermanagh regiment and that they formed a conspiracy to murder William Booth, a protestant, and his family, and to burn his house and offices. "The soldiers pretended that they were Roman Catholics, to gain the confidence of the rebels. They desired the soldiers to go to maraud at Booth's house; and that he would entertain them if they said they were protestants. Condon declared to one of the soldiers, that no person would be allowed to live in the country contiguous to Roundwood, that was not a true brother.* He declared that they were well furnished with arms; that they were to have taken Enniskerry, and expected to be joined by the King's county militia.

On the trial of Charles Doyle, at Wicklow, the twenty-second of March, 1799, he appeared on the evidence of John Harrington, and Arthur Cooper, two soldiers of the Fermanagh regiment, that they supposed them to belong to the King's county regiment, and therefore considered them as friends. Doyle asked Harrington, whether he was a true Catholic? and on being answered in the affirmative, he said, "God help the poor Catholics of Ireland! If it were not for the militia raised there, not one of them would be alive at this time." He also said, what do you think of the French fleet that were sent off the coast? They are to land, not as they did before, but in two or three places, which will give all the true brethren in the kingdom, an opportunity of joining their friends. He said, that they were all true brothers in the Glyn, in which they lived, except Booth, who was a bloody Orangeman. He desired him to meet him again on a particular day*, and that he would procure for him from his delegate a list of the members of his corps; and he requested that he would bring a list of true brothers in his regiment, that he might return it to his delegate. He told him that they were soon to have a grand meeting of brethren in the Glyn, to inspect all their arms, and see whether they were fit for

* It appears that the words true brother were used by Captain Sharkey of the defenders, in the prospectus found on him in the year 1789. See Appendix, No. II.

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an engagement. He that they had delegates at that time employed in collecting money for the cause at Clonard, in the county of Meath, and at Carbery, in the county of Kildare. He told Harrington, that if he would desert from his regiment, he should have the rank of captain among the brethren. He also said, that the business would be ready for a rising on the sixteenth or twentieth of April; and that they would be joined by some friends from Dublin, and the King's county; that in order to be made a captain, he must assist in murdering Mr. Colthurst, because he was active in taking up pikes. He said, he had a pike hid in the hill, the head of which, covered with bacon, left it should rust, was concealed in one place, and the handle or shaft in another.

In the month of April, 1799, five soldiers of the Fermanagh regiment were tried at Wicklow, for having conspired to murder their officers, of which three were sentenced to be hanged, and two to be transported. These unfortunate men fell a prey to the delusive arts of seduction, too often successfully practised on the king's troops.

Early in the month of June, the rebels attacked and entered the town of Blessington, and burned the mansion of the marquis of Downshire, which, with the furniture, was valued at £12,000, and many good houses belonging to Mr. Patrickson. A few days after they burned or destroyed every good house in it, except the post-office, and Mrs. Farley's. In short, they burned and destroyed not only the houses of the protestant gentry, but those of the inferior classes of that order, and carried off all their cattle for some miles round Blessington, until the army and the yeomanry

retaliated by burning the houses of those who were notoriously disaffected; and had joined the rebels. The rebels burned also the house of the earl Fitzwilliam, who has a very large estate in the county of Wicklow, and whose great generosity and benevolence to his numerous tenantry are universally known.

After the rebellion had existed some time, and had spread universal desolation in that country, the marquis of Waterford repaired to his beautiful mansion at Hollywood, and, with his usual humanity and benevolence, announced that he would rebuild all the houses of the lower classes of people which had been burned or destroyed, provided they would return to their allegiance, and accept the amnesty humanely offered to them by government; but instead of being touched with gratitude by his generous offer, they burned his house on the thirteenth of September.

John Mulligan, of Paddock, in said county, deposed the twenty-first of May, 1798, before lord Powercourt, lord Monck, and John Edwards, esquire, that on the night when the report was spread that the orangemen were out to murder the Roman catholics, he was met and informed by George Coleman of the Long-hill, that the Orangemen were to massacre all the Roman catholics; and that he should not get intelligence of it, unless he was sworn an united Irishman, and that he was accordingly sworn by the said Coleman, to whom he gave soon after 6d. to buy iron to make a pike head. The said Coleman, and others, cut some ash trees on lord Monck's land to make pike handles; and said, that they expected the French would land and gain the battle; and then that they would have their lands cheap.

Roger Coleman, of Ballyteflin, in said county, swore before the said magistrates the twenty-first of May, 1798, that in the month of November, he met one Bufhe, a schoolmaster, on the commons of the Long-hill, and supposing him to be an united Irishman, asked him to swear him into that society, because he was informed and believed, that the French would come, and that his life would be in danger unless he was sworn.

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William Kelly, of Killcronee, in said county, deposed before lord Monck, that he was sworn an united Irishman by one Burke, a schoolmaster, for the same reason sworn the twenty-fourth of May.

Garret Quin, farmer, of Glenene, deposed before lords Powercourt and Monck, the twenty-fifth of May, 1798, that he was sworn an united Irishman by one Kelly, a cabinetmaker and that Charles Gallagher told informant, that they were to assist the French when they landed, and to fight for Ireland against king George.

County of Wicklow, to wit: ISAAC HARRISON, of Ballnagee, this day came before me, made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that about three weeks ago Daniel Lamb, of Ballnagee' afore said, in the county of Wicklow, informed him, that a letter had been received from one Byrne, now imprisoned in Dublin, that the French were expected every day, but certainly not later than the last day of May, instant; that as soon as they arrive, it is intended to murder lord Powerscourt, lord Monck, Mr. Quin, Mr. Colthurst, and such gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and farther said Isaac Harrison has heard, and does believe, that Daniel Lamb, and many more united Irishmen, being apprehensive that information has been given against them, intend to rise and massacre all well-affected persons in the neighbourhood, either this day or to-morrow.

ISAAC [his mark] HARRISON,

Sworn before me. May 5th, 1798,
MONCK.

Witness present,
E. QUIN.

State of the archdiocese of Dublin, in the autumn and -winter of 1798.

1 VICARAGE of Killfallaghan, three miles from Finglas, Mr. Collis, the vicar, was obliged to abandon his parish, and to retire to Dublin, through fear of the rebels, who broke into his house, and plundered it; most of his protestant parishioners were obliged to fly to Dublin to save their lives.

2 Vicarage of Garretstown, Heitor Monroe, vicar, was obliged to fly to save his life; and all his protestant parishioners were obliged to abandon their houses for the same purpose.

3 Parish of Clonmethan, lord Strangford, rector, Galbraith Fenton, curate, most of the protestant parishioners obliged to fly.

4 Vicarage of Holy wood, John Echlin, vicar; all the protestants but one obliged to fly for their lives.

5 Vicarage of Lusk, Philip Ryan, vicar; all the parishioners obliged to fly.

N. B. All the above are in Fingall, and the most remote is not more than sixteen miles from Dublin.

6 Parish of Hollywood, William Porter, rector; all the houses in the town burned by the rebels; the church converted into a barrack; the glebe house much damaged; all the protestant parishioners, except one, obliged to fly.

7 Vicarage of Donard, Arthur Conolly, vicar; the church almost demolished by the rebels, and many protestant parishioners obliged to fly.

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8 Vicarage of Donoghmore, doctor Edward Ryan, vicar; some of the protestant parishioners murdered, the remainder obliged to fly; the houses of most of them burned; no service in the church for seven months.

9 Vicarage of Bleffington, Hill Benfon, vicar; the church greatly damaged by the rebels; most of the protestant parishioners obliged to fly.

10 Vicarage of Narraghmore, reverend dean Keatinge, vicar; obliged to fly and reside in Dublin; glebe house much injured by the rebels many of the protestant parishioners murdered, the remainder obliged to fly to preserve their lives.; I Rectory of Fongtown, "Walter Bagot, rector; the church almost destroyed; one-half of the protestant parishioners murdered by the rebels the rest obliged to fly for their lives.

A song of the united Irishmen.

ROUSE, Hibernians, from your slumbers!
See the moment just arrived,
Imperious tyrants for to humble.
Our French brethren are at hand.
Vive la, united heroes,
Triumphant always may they be,
Vive la, our gallant brethren,
That have come to set us free.

Erin's fons, be not faint hearted,
Welcome, fing then Ca Ira,
From Killala they are marching.
To the tune of Vive la.
Vive la, united heroes, &c. &c.

To arms quickly, and be ready,
Join the ranks and never flee,
Determined ftand by one another.
And from tyrants you'll be free'.

Vive la, united heroes, &c. &c.

Cruel tyrants, who oppreffed you.
Now with terror fee their fall!
Then blefs the heroes who carefs you.
The orange now goes to the wall.:

Vive la, united heroes, &c. &c.
Apoftate orange, why fo dull now?
Self-willed flaves, why do you frown
Sure you might know how Irifh freemen
Soon would pull your orange down.

Vive la, united heroes.
Triumphant always may they be,
Vive la, our gallant brethren,
That have come to fet us free*

This was found on the mother of Dogherty, an united Irifhman, who was killed by Woollaghan, at Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, in autumn 1798. She was feen to throw it out of her pocket, yet fhe fwore fhe never faw it.*

* By means of fongs the paffions of the multitude were very much raifed.

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No. XVII.

A copy of a letter adreffed to the earl of Alountnorrisy by the undernamed parifh priefts and their flocks; and figned by them at their refpective chapels, in the county of Wexford.

November 26th, 1797.

MY LORD,

WE the parifhioners of having heard with aftonifhment and concern the very extraordinary refult of the meeting at Gorey, the twentieth of this month, beg leave to affure your lordfhip, that we are unconfcious of having incurred the ftigma, fo ungeneroufly thrown upon us, of difloyalty and difaffection; we therefore appeal to your lordfhip, as our neighbour, as a magiftrate, and as a friend to humanity, to receive our oaths of allegiance, and to affure his excellency, the earl of Camden, that we are as firmly attached to the conftitution, as any other members of the community, whatever our enemies may infinuate to the contrary.

We further entreat your lordfhip's interference with government, to avert a compliance with the prayer of the memorial,* agreed to on Monday laft, as being unfupported by evidence, and therefore ill founded.

A striking proof of the tranquillity of this peaceable country appeared at the convention at Enniscorthy, when, after the strictest investigation, there were not the flighty grounds for any parish in this district being proclaimed.

Allow us to ask your lordship. Whether any act of outrage has been committed, to justify or palliate so cruel a measure? Should your lordship's exertions prove abortive, we mean to beg of you, as one of our governors, to call a meeting of the county and we trust that the sense of that meeting will evince how unwarrantably we have been pointed out, as profelytes to defendism, for the congregate body will always protect the individual's good name, which is dear to him as his life. Before we take leave of your lordship, we humbly request, you will accept of our tribute of gratitude, for your opposition to the determination of the twentieth; and you will add to the obligation, by conveying our acknowledgments to the seven other magistrates, who so liberally stepped forward, to justify us from an imputation which we reprobate as unprovoked and unmerited.

In consequence of this, lord Mountnorris, and some more magistrates, at his desire, attended those priests at their respective chapels, and swore the oath (given in the next page) on the altar:

Union of Blackwater, Kiilina, and three more parishes,— Nicholas Redmond, parish priest.

Millina, — Nicholas Synnott, parish priest.

Union of Rofmanogue, and two more, — Francis Kavenagh, parish priest. Kilcormuck, (the chapel is at Boulavogue,) — John Murphy, curate, a rebel general who was hanged at TuUow.

Killina, — Nicholas Redmond, parish priest.

Monamaling, — Michael Lacy, parish priest.

Castle-ellis contains the following chapels, Blackwater, Killila, Ballivaloe, and Ballivalden, — David Cullen, parish priest.

Ballycanew,

* This alludes to a memorial sent to government, to have nineteen different parishes proclaimed; and those priests and their congregations addressed his lordship to avert that measure, though these parishes were at that time deeply engaged in the conspiracy.

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Ballycanew, — Michael Murphy, a rebel general, shot at the battle of Arklow. Kilmuckridge, and Killincooley, — Michael Lacy.

Clogh, — Francis Kavenagh, parish priest; John Redmond, his curate, a rioted rebel, was hanged.

Ardemin, called the River chapel, — Nicholas Redmond, parish priest; Nicholas Stafford, his curate, a notorious traitor.

Gorey and Killinahew, — Francis Kavenagh, parish priest.

Kilbride and Ferns, — Edmond Redmond.

Donamore and Kiltirift, — Nicholas Redmond.

Balwaldin and Blackwater, David Cullen.

N. B. The Roman catholic bishops make subdivisions of the parishes, and they are denominated from the place where the chapels stand.

A copy of an oath sworn by nineteen priests, and their congregations in the county of Wexford, before lord Mountnorris, and other magistrates, in the month of November, 1797.

I DO sincerely promise and swear, upon the Holy Evangelists, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his majesty king George the third, and to the succession of his illustrious family to the throne. That I will, to the utmost of my power, support the constitution as by law established. That I will use every possible exertion to prevent and suppress all tumult, riot, or secret conspiracy. That I am not an united Irishman, and that I never will take the oaths of the united men. That I will give up all kinds of fire arms, or offensive or defensive weapons, in my possession; and that I will inform against any man keeping arms without being registered. All the above I most solemnly swear, in the presence of the Almighty, and as I hope to be saved, through the merits and mediation of my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, without any equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever. So help me, God.

Copy of a certificate given by the protestant clergymen church wardens, and protestant parishioners, of different parishes, in the county of Wexford, of the loyalty and peaceable deportment of their Roman catholic fellow-subjects, at the instance of the latter, in the month of December, 1797.

WE the minister, church-wardens, and protestant parishioners of the parish of Kilcormuck, in the county of Wexford, do hereby solemnly declare, that we know of no disposition to turbulence or disloyalty, now existing in any part of the said parish. We see the generality of the inhabitants of our parish as quiet and as industriously employed, as in the most peaceful times. Given under our hands the third day of December, 1797.*

THOMAS HANDCOCK, rector.

It is remarkable that John Murphy, the papist curate of this parish, laid a plot to assassinate Mr. Handcock, and his congregation, on Whit Sunday, when in church, but very fortunately the breaking-out of the rebellion prevented them from going to divine service.

* This does appear like cruelty or oppression in the protestants of Ireland, so basely and falsely imputed to them by traiters, to palliate their disaffection!

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The following address was presented to the viceroy, the eighteenth of April y 1798:

Parish of Killeneriny and barony of Gorey; signed by John Synnott, parish priest, 15f c, Sir Thomas Emond, of Ballynaftray baronet., Laurence Doyle, of Springhdl, Laurence White, of Scarnagh, James Doyle, of Mayfield, and one thousand three hundred and sixty inhabitants of said parish. Dated Killenerin chapel, April the nextelth, 1798, and published in the Dublin Journal, the third of May, 1798.

To his excellency John Jeffries Pratt, earl of Camden, lord lieutenant, and general governor of Ireland.

WE the Roman catholic inhabitants of the parish of Killenerin, in the barony of Gorey, and county of Wexford, do think it our duty to come forward at this crisis of internal disturbance, thus publicly to declare our unalterable attachment to his sacred majesty king George the third; and we do hereby declare, and in the most solemn manner pledge ourselves, to support with our lives, fortunes and influence, his majesty's happy government established amongst us, determined as we are to exert ourselves for the suppression of rebellion and sedition. And we do likewise solemnly pledge ourselves, should any person attempt to disseminate amongst us seditious or levelling principles, all of which we hold in the utmost abhorrence, that we will use our utmost endeavours in bringing such miscreants to condign punishment. And we do further assure all our protestant brethren, of our sincere affection for them, and our absolute

determination to co-operate with them in every means in our power, for the support of this happy constitution, the suppression of rebellion, the welfare of his majesty's government, and in love and loyalty to his sacred person.

And we do request of the right honourable the earl of Mountnorris, and Sir Thomas Esmond, baronet, to present these our declarations to his excellency the lord lieutenant.

The following priests and their congregations adopted the same address:

IV

Cattlebridge chapel, signed by Michael Redmond, parish priest, and one hundred and fifty Roman catholic parishioners.

2. Ballynamonaboy chapel, signed by Nicholas Synnott, parish priest, and above one hundred and sixty parishioners.

3. Ferns and the Union ditto, signed by Edward Redmond, parish priest, and others for themselves, and one thousand five hundred of the Union, by and with their consent.

4. Kilmallock ditto, signed by Redmond Rooke, parish priest, and above one hundred and seventy parishioners.

5. Gorey ditto, signed by Barnaby Murray, and others for themselves, and six hundred and forty-five other Roman catholics of the parish.

6. Kilcormick ditto, signed by John Murphy, curate, for himself and seven hundred and fifty seven of the inhabitants, at the chapel of Boulavogue, on Monday, April the ninth.

7. Tomb, Killincher, Rofsmanogue, Cloiigh and Bajlyconeen, signed by Francis Kavenagh, parish priest of said union, for himself and eight hundred inhabitants.

8. Ballycanoe, signed by M. Murphy, coadjutor priest, for himself and seven hundred and seventy-three parishioners.

9. Ardemine, signed by Nicholas Stafford, parish priest, and three hundred and sixty parishioners..

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10. Donoghmore, signed by Nicholas Redmond, parish priest, for himself and congregation, consisting of five hundred and thirty.

11. Kilmuckridge, KilUncooly, and half the parish of MonomoHn, signed Michael Lacy, parish priest, and eight hundred and thirty-four persons of said parishes. Dated April the eighteenth, 1798, and published in the Dublin Journal of May the fifth.

A reward of one hundred guineas was offered by the parishes of Killenerin, Arklow, and Kilgorman (that is the Roman catholic inhabitants,) for the discovery of wicked and defaming persons, who spread a report that all the different churches in the neighbourhood were to have been attacked on Sunday the twenty-ninth of April, and that a general affamination of their protestant brethren was to have taken place.

Signed by WILLIAM RYAN,
Parish priest of Arklow and Kilgorman,

JOHN SINNOTT,
Parish priest of Killenerin,

D. MURPHY,
Parish curate of ditto.

Sir THOMAS ESMOND, baronet.

LAURENCE DOYLE, and others.

In this they assure their protestant brethren, that they wish to have no interest separate from theirs, &c.

APPENDIX No. XVIII. I.

The diploma of the reverend father John Murphy.

EGO doctor dominus Franciscus de Aquilar et Rivon, Hibernicus doctor theologus, ejus regis universitatis portionarius atque prebendatus metropolitanae ac patriarchalis ecclesiae ipsiusmet civitatis, administratorque actualis hujus sanctae domus hospitalii Venerabilium sacerdotum pauperum atque infirmorum salutem, fidei facio dominum Johannem Murphy, presbiterum Hibernum dioecesis Fernensis, qui actus has partes studiorum causa transivit atque existit a die decimo tertio mensis Julii, anni millesimi septingentesimi octogessimi usque actus prefens, in praedicta domo vivere ac sustentari pie cum assidua actus spiritualia exercitia, cum bono exemplo, ac obedientia; vacandoque, cum applicatione, actus studia philosophica ac theologica, majoris collegii divi Thomae Aquinatis ordinum praedicatorum: Propter quod praedictum dominum Johannem Murphy dignum ac idoneum existimamus actus fuisse patriae redditum, ut sacram missionem spiritualiaque officia adimplere possit; in quorum testimonium praefentibus literis subscripti die vigesimo nono Martii anni millesimi septingentesimi octogessimi quinti Hibernici.

Doctor Franciscus de Aquilar et Rivon.

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The testimony of the reverend father John Murphy, obtained in the university of Seville, in Spain.

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IN DEI NOMINE. AMEN.

NOS infra scripti rector, regens, ac collegiales cathedratici sacrae theologiae, et Artium almi majoris coelegii, ac generalis studiorum scholae publicae, pontificiae, caesariae, ac regis sancti Thomae Aquinatis, ordinis praedicatorum civitatis Hibernicae, actus facimus omnibus, ac singulis praesentes literas inscripturis, D. Joannem Murphy, ex dioecesi Fernensi oriundum, in publicis scholis nostris philosophiae cathedras tribus integris annis Melchione Canono, alio tempore theologiae attentae, follicite, sineque notabili interruptione audivisse; in quorum fidem hoc illi instrumentum sigillo parvo hujusmodi majoris collegii munitum damus, juridice denunciati in superadicto majori collegio, die quinto mensis Martii, anni Domini millesimi septingentesimi octogessimi quinti.

Signed by

F. FRANCISCUS DE LEON,

Rector ac theolog. moralis cathed.

And a number of others, whose names are now illegible.

[SEAL.]

Father John Murphy's journal; found by captain Hugh Moore.

Saturday-night May 26, at 6 A. M. 1798.

BEGAN the republick of Ireland in Boulavogue, in the county of Wexford, barony of Corey and parifh of Kilcormick, commanded by the reverend doctor Murphy, parifii prieft of the faid parifh, in the aforefaid parifh, when all the proteftants of that parifh were difarmed, and, amongft the aforefaid, a bigot, named Thomas Bookey, who loft his life by his raffnefs.

26. From thence came to Oulart, a country village adjoining, when the republick attacked a minifter's houfe for arms, and was denied of, laid fiege immediately to it, and killed him and all his forces; the fame day burned his houfe and all the orangemen's houfes in that and all the adjoining parifhes in that part of the country.

The fame day a part of the army, to the amount of one hundred and four of infantry and two troops of Cavalry, attacked the republick on Oulart Hill, when the military were repulfed with the lofs of one hundred and twelve men, and the republick four killed, and then went to a hill called Corrigrua where the republick encamped that night, and from thence went to a town called Camolin, which was takn without refiftance, and the fame day took another town and fate of a bifhop* . At three in the afternoon, the fame day, they laid fiege to Ennifcorthy, when they were oppofed by an army of feven hundred men, then they were forced to fet both ends of the town on fire, and then took the town in the fpace of one hour, and then encamped on a hill near the town, called Vinegar-hill, where they remained that night.

BRYAN BULGER,†

DARBY MURPHY, his hand and pen, dated this 26th day of [blank]

* It alludes to Ferns.

† This it is fuppofed was written by one Bulger, who attended father Murphy as aid de camp.

Orangemen are men that formed alliance to kill and deftroy all the catholicks of this kingdom.

GARET LACEY.

28th. At three in the afternoon, which was Whitfun-rtionday, they marched towards Wexford, and encamped in a hill that night, called the mountain.

APPENDIX, No. XVIII. 2.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE examination of Samuel Whealey, of Dranay, in the parifh of Kilcormuck, and county of Wexford, who being duly fworn on the Holy Evangelifts, maketh oath and faith, That he, this examinant, received information from fome of his friends and neighbours of the proteftant religion, on the firft day of May la ft, that there would be an infurrection of the united Irifhm.en on that night, at the hour of one o'clock, and that a fignal would be given to them for that purpofe, by the lighting of a fire on the top of mount Leinfteer* in faid county, which was to .be answered by fires lighted on the higheft hills in all the adjacent counties, as a fignal for a general infurrection that in confequence thereof he and his proteftant neighbours were on their guard for many nights after, but that examinant could not perceive any fuch fire until Saturday evening, the twenty-fixth day of May laft, when about fun fat examinant faw a fire kindled on aii adjoining hill, called Corrigrua† in faid county, and that examinant faw a few minutes after, another fire, on a rifing ground, contiguous . to the houfe of father John Murphy, of Boulavogue, in faid county, and about a quarter of a mile from the houfe of examinant; and that foon after the faid John Murphy, and fome other men, repaired to the houfe of one William Goff", a near neighbour of examinant, and that the faid John Murphy cried out aloud, "Pull him out! Pull him out! Have you got him?" to which anfwer was made, "Aye, aye," and that foon after examinant law the houfes of John and Robert Webfher, both proteftants,:] in a (fate of conflagration, and which houfes were fet on fire by the faid John Murphy, and his party. Examinant faith, that faid John Murphy, and his party, proceeded to a townland called

MuUaunree, in said county, and set fire to the house of James Dennison, a protestant farmer, after having put him and his family to flight. Examinant saith, that he and his family sat up all night, as the said John Murphy, and his party, were proceeding in their destructive progress, and that being very much alarmed and terrified, one of this examinant's sons, a private in the Ballaghkeene cavalry, repaired to captain White, who commanded said corps, to inform him thereof; and his other son went to Enniscorthy, to communicate intelligence thereof to the yeomanry and king's troops quartered there. Examinant saith, that early on the morning of Whitfunday last, the said John Murphy, after having burned many protestant houses in the neighbourhood, attacked that of the reverend Mr. Burroughs, a protestant clergyman, and that soon after examinant saw the house of the said Mr. Burrows on fire; that the said John Murphy proceeded in his destructive progress, burning the houses of protestants, until he arrived at the hill of Oulart, § in said county, where the said Murphy encamped, with a numerous body of rebels, and where he the said Murphy, was joined by one Edward Roche, of Garrylough, attended also by a considerable body of rebels. Examinant saith, that having been informed that the said rebels meant to burn his house on the night of Whitfunday, he this examinant ordered his family to take the furniture thereout, and which they accordingly

* Plate 11. 6. † Plate II. 7. ‡ Of Garrybrit[r]. § Plate II 2.

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cordingly did; that on the said night, as soon as it grew dark, the said rebels, headed by said John Murphy, and the said Edward Roche, went to the house of examinant, and burned the same; and that examinant lay concealed in a ditch, so close to the said house while burning, that examinant could with difficulty bear the heat thereof. Examinant saith, that the said rebels carried off, or destroyed, the whole of examinant's furniture, except one bedtick; that a great number of rebels went the next day in quest of examinant, in order to put Irim to death, but that examinant lay concealed in ditches at Dranay aforeaid. Examinant saith, that two or three days after the burning of his house, the two daughters of examinant dug a hole in the bawn of said house, and having laid some oak planks thereon, and having covered the same with straw, and afterwards with the ashes of his house so burned, examinant lay concealed in said hole for about the space of one month; and that examinant during that time was supplied by his wife and daughters with food, but in the night only, lest he should be discovered; examinant saith that during his concealment, the rebels came often and examined the ruins of said house, and the fields and ditches in its vicinity, for examinant, declaring at the same time, that they would put him to death, and that the said rebels often said during their search, at one time that he was a bloody Orangeman, though examinant saith he never saw an orangeman, nor knew what they meant by that appellation, except that examinant has been universally informed that they meant a protestant by the word orangeman. Examinant saith, that one day that the said rebels went to the ruins of said house, in quest of said examinant, they the said rebels knocked down the son of examinant, of the age of nine years, with the butt end of a firelock, because the said son refused to point out where his father lay concealed, and that said rebels put examinant's son on his knees -three different times, and swore they would shoot him, unless he would do so, but that his said son declared his ignorance thereof. Examinant saith, that during his concealment at Dranay aforeaid, a great number of protestants were shot contiguous to examinant's house by said rebels, as they were flying across the country from various quarters, from the merciless rage of said rebels; and that Michael Shea, Anthony Thackberry, Samuel Judd, Benjamin Judd, Clement Goff, James Shaw and Henry Lancafter, were of the number of protestants so shot or killed with pikes. Examinant saith, that when the king's troops were victorious at Vinegar-hill, that his daughters called to his relief three of the Ancient Britons, who conveyed examinant to Oulart aforeaid, on horseback, as examinant was unable to walk, having had a bad fever from his confinement, and that he was afterwards conveyed by his two sons to Gorey, in said county,

where Mr. Peppard gave examinant a fmall houfe, as examinant's houfe at Dranay aforefaid, and all his fubftance, were deftroyed.

SAMUEL WHEALET,

Sworn before me the nath day of September, 1798,
WILLOUGHBY LIGHTBURNE.

APPENDIX, No. XVIII. 3

County of Wexford, to wit: JOHN ROSSITER of Grange, in -faid county, came before me this day, one of his Majefty s juftices of the peace for faid county, and voluntarily made oath on the Holy Evangelifts, That he the deponent heard and believes that John Murphy, affittant prieft of Boulavogue parifh, was at the head of the rebels -who had burned the houfes of the two Webfter
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of Garrybrit, and killed lieutenant Bookey, &c. fome hours before the houfe of the faid John Murphy was burnt by his majefty's troops.

JOHN X ROSSITER
his mark.

Sworn before me this 27th day of July, 1798,
JAMES BOYD.

County of Wexford, to wit: PETER CRAWLEY of Glandaw, in faid county, farmer, this day came before me and voluntarily made oath on the Holy Evangelifts, That the reverend John Murphy was at the head of the rebels and had burned the houfes of John Webfter and Robert Weblter, both of Garrybrit, in faid county, farmers and proteftants, long before the houfe of the faid John Murphy was fet on fire by the Ennifcorthy cavalry; and further, that lieutenant Thomas Bookey of the Camolin cavalry, and John Donovan a private of faid corps were killed by the faid rebels with the faid John Murphy at their head, many hours before faid Murphy's houfe was fet on fire.

Deponent further faith, no houfe was burned in faid John Murphy's parifh by the army, until he the faid John Murphy and party had burned the faid Webfler's houfes> as aforefaid.

PETER CRAWLEY*

Sworn before &c.
RICHARD NEWTON KING,

APPENDIX No. XVIII. 4

Copy of act affidavit made before the honourable judge Downes, by T. C. Biirrowes, late of Kyle, county Wexford.

THIS deponent faith, That the late reverend Robert Burrowcs, this deponent's father, was reftor of the parifh of Kilmuckridge in the county of Wexford, and refided with his family, confifting of this deponent's mother, this deponent, who is aged between fifteen and fixteen years, and two brothers and two fifters, all younger than this deponent, upon the lands of Kyle, within about half a quarter of a mile of the village of Oulart, which is diftant about ten miles from the town of Wexford.

That upon Saturday evening, the twenty-sixth of May last, several of the parishioners of Kilmuckridge and other loyal inhabitants of the neighbourhood of this deponent's father, with their families, took refuge in his house from an attack which they said was to be made on them by a numerous body of rebels; that they continued in said house until eleven o'clock of said night, when a man named Murphy came to the house and informed deponent's father, as this deponent has heard and believes, that he, said Murphy, was himself an united Irishman, and warned deponent's father to protect himself against an attack which was intended to be made at day light in the morning; that this deponent looked out about the house, and that it being an uncommonly light night, they could clearly discern men crowding about the adjacent cabins, and lurking about the hedges and ditches; that having fire-arms and ammunition sufficient for eight or nine persons in said house, they resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity; that they accordingly barricaded the lower part

* Crawley was a lieutenant colonel in the rebel army. .

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of the house, and stationed themselves at the upper windows at different parts of it. Deponent said, that about sunrise of said morning, a numerous body of rebels, amounting to three or four hundred persons, as this deponent believes, armed principally with pikes, approached said house and attacked the same, and set fire to a range of thatched out-houses belonging to and adjoining said dwelling house, and fired several shots at the windows at which this deponent and said men were stationed, and notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of this deponent and said men, by firing several shots at said rebels, and killing and wounding several of them as they approached said house, the said rebels set fire to the kitchen door, which shortly after came to the staircase and other parts of said house.

This deponent saith, that after a defence of about half an hour, being in danger of being suffocated by the smoke, or consumed by the flames, and one Murphy a priest, who headed said party, having promised protection to deponent's father, upon condition of surrendering his arms, deponent and his father issued from said house, and this deponent and his father gave up their fire arms, whereupon a shot was immediately fired at this deponent, and deponent's father was attacked and murdered by several men, and this deponent himself was severely wounded by a stab of a pike through the body, and left by the side of his father apparently dead, and that seven of the nine men who were armed by this deponent's father in defence of the house were murdered, and that the house and furniture, plate, clothing, leases, securities for money, and property of every kind contained in said house, were destroyed, and that the entire stock upon the grounds belonging to the deponent's father, except four cows and two calves, were taken away by said rebels; that this deponent, about three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, after the said mob had departed, was found languishing in the lawn before said house, and conveyed upon a door to the village of Oalart, where deponent's mother and brothers and sisters had been received; and that on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth of said month, this deponent, his mother, and brothers and sisters were escorted by a party of said rebels to Castle Annfield, about five miles distant, and kept in custody of a party of said rebels until Wexford was re-taken; and general Needham having discovered where they were, sent a party of the Durham Fencibles, who escorted this deponent and the rest of the family of this deponent's father to Wexford, where deponent's mother, his brothers and sisters are now living; and deponent saith, that deponent's mother and her family have been deprived of means of subsistence, by the losses sustained by said rebels, and are now reduced to a state of great indigence.

T. C. BURROWES.*

Sworn before me this twelfth day of July, 1798,
W. DOWNES.

* This amiable young man died in the summer of 1800 of the wound which he received.

APPENDIX, No. XVIII. 5

County of the City of Dublin, to wit: THE information of George Williams, farmer, and Elizabeth Williams, wife of the said George, both of Ballyadams, in the parish of Kilmuckridge and county of Wexford; who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists make oath and say, That the said George is tenant to William Bolton of Iftand, in said county, esquire, and that said George

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Williams, who with his wife commonly resides at Ballyadams, frequently slept at the house of the said William Bolton his landlord, for some time previous to the twenty-seventh of May last. Informant, George Williams, says he was alarmed on the morning of the said twenty-seventh of May, about the hour of four o'clock, in the said house of Iftand, where he had slept the preceding night, by the barking of dogs, and the noise of a concourse of people, tumultuously assembled in different parts of the country, and also by the firing of shots. This informant George says, that on mounting to the upper story of said house of Iftand, he saw the houses of many protestants on fire in different parts of the adjacent country, and great numbers of the lower classes of people assembled together in a tumultuous manner, and moving from one part of the country to the other; this informant George says, that he saw, among other houses, those of the following persons in a state of conflagration: Edward Webster's, John Davis's, Edward Fox's, the reverend Mr. Burrowes at Kyle, in the parish of Kilmuckridge, James Johnson's, Joseph Afton and James Afton's, John Rath's and James Rath's, William Waith's, Richard Burke's, Edward Jackaberry's, Francis Colbyrne's, Robert Johnson's, Charles Francis, Blakeney Ormsby's, and the houses of many other persons whose names this informant cannot at this time recollect; all of whom were of the protestant religion. This informant Elizabeth, who had passed the preceding night at her own house at Ballyadams aforesaid, says, that she was alarmed during the whole of the night by the barking of dogs, and that on rising about four o'clock, on the morning of Whit Sunday last, she saw great numbers of people moving about in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and some persons on the tops of houses looking out as this informant verily believes for signals; and that two boys, the servants of the said George, were on the top of the house of the said George Williams, at Ballyadams aforesaid, looking out in the same manner. This informant Elizabeth says, that being much terrified at such alarming appearances, she repaired to her husband at Iftand aforesaid, for protection. These informants say, that about the hour of ten o'clock on the same day, Hawtry White, esquire, captain of the Ballaghkeene yeomen cavalry, arrived at the house of Iftand aforesaid, and informed the said William Bolton that the rebels had assembled in so large a body, that his corps joined to the yeomen of Gorey and Camolin were not sufficiently strong to face them, and the said Hawtry White recommended to the said William Bolton to make his escape to the town of Gorey in said county, as fast as possible. These informants jointly say, that the said William Bolton and his family set out soon after, for Gorey aforesaid, consisting of himself, Mrs. Bolton and ten children, he and his eldest son on horseback, the remainder of his family in his chaise and on cars. These informants jointly say, that they attended the said William Bolton and his family in their retreat, and that when they had advanced about one mile from Iftand aforesaid, the said William Bolton, who preceded the party, was surrounded by a large party of rebels, who robbed him of his arms. Informants say, that the said William Bolton and his eldest son on horseback, and the chaise containing Mrs. Bolton, and some of the children, were suffered to proceed, but that three cars containing some more of her children, and some maid servants, were obliged to retreat to some farm houses in the neighbourhood, and that one of the said children, a son, of about the age of twelve years, alarmed at the scuffle which took place, jumped off of the carriage,

and. made his escape in a circuitous manner, over hedge and ditch, to Gorey aforesaid. Informants say, that the said rebels dismounted and disarmed the steward of the said William Bolton, and that some of them cried out, "Cut at him!" And these informants

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say, they are convinced in their minds that they would have murdered the said steward, whose name is Richard Bohon, but that some of them, who happened to have a regard for him, saved his life by their interference. These informants say, they were so much alarmed at the blood-thirsty disposition of the said rebels, that they retreated precipitately, and that these informants were closely pursued by the said rebels a considerable way; but these informants escaped, and arrived at their own house, at Ballyadams aforesaid, where he the said George was disarmed of his gun by some rebels. These informants say, that on their arrival at their house they found two boys, who were in their service, plundering it of different articles. These informants say, that this informant George "Williams asked one of the said servants (both of whom were of the popish religion) what he the said George should do to save his life? and that the said servant replied, pointing at the same time, "You had better go to that country, which is inhabited by Romans, (meaning Roman catholics,) as the men who reside there are gone to the protestant country to burn the protestants' houses; and lie down there till night, and then you can make your escape." These informants say, that when they had gone about a mile and a half from their house, they saw many houses in Ballyadams aforesaid in flames, and that the house of these informants was also in flames. These informants say, that soon after they were pursued by a body of rebels from Ballyadams aforesaid, and they verily believe that the said rebels were sent in pursuit of these informants by their two servants whom they left behind them. These informants say, they eluded the pursuit of the said rebels by altering their course at different times, and by creeping under the cover of hedges, till they arrived at the sea shore; that having ascended on a high bank near the sea, they saw a great number of protestants' houses on fire; that they saw, at some distance on the sea shore, a woman who they feared would betray them to the rebels, but, on approaching her, they found her crying bitterly, and lamenting the state of the country, and, as she said she was servant to a Mr. Burkett, a gentleman farmer whose house was contiguous, they asked her, whether she thought her master would give them some nourishment, as they had fled from their own house, and narrowly escaped with their lives from the rebels, who had plundered them of all their substance, and that they were almost famished? These informants say, they were well treated by said Burkett, who gave them a plentiful meal; and that the said Burkett, who is of the protestant religion, fearing that his house would be burned, had taken out a great part of his furniture, which lay near the shore, and that a new-born child lay crying in a cradle near the sea shore. These informants say, that said Burkett lamented his situation to these informants, and expressed his fears that the rebels would destroy him and his family, as he was a yeoman in captain White's corps of cavalry; and the said Burkett implored these informants, on their arrival at Gorey in said county, to excuse his non-attendance there, as he could not abandon his family, who he feared would be murdered, and that all his substance would be destroyed, if he left them unprotected. These informants say, they were informed by said Burkett, that he was under the necessity of soliciting the protection of a mean popish servant, who lived with him, to save his life, the lives of his family, and his substance, from being destroyed, and that his reliance on him arose solely from his being of the popish religion; and that the said servant severely rebuked him the said Burkett, for making free with this informant George, because he was a loyal subject and a yeoman. These informants say, that they arrived at Gorey in the evening, much harassed and fatigued, without any clothes but what they had on their backs, and that their house and out-offices have been burnt, and that all their substance has

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been destroyed or carried off, except four cows and two yearlings, and a few metal pots. These informants say, that soon after their departure from their house at Ballyadams aforesaid, Mary Shakaberry, the mother of this informant Elizabeth, was attacked near Ballyadams aforesaid by Michael Redmond, servant to these informants, about the age of twelve years, who threatened to put her to death with a pike, which he then had in his hand; and threatened at the same time to burn her other daughter's house, unless she would deliver to him some wearing apparel of the said George, which the said Mary had in her custody, and that the said Mary, who is very old and infirm, was obliged from motives of fear to give the said wearing apparel to the said Michael Redmond.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

Sworn before me the 27th day of August, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING,
lord mayor of the city of Dublin.

APPENDIX, No. XVIII. 6.

County of Wexford, to wit: THE examination of John Horton of Ballingale, of the parish of Ferns in said county, who being duly sworn and examined upon oath, faith, That on the 27th day of May last, examinant was in the house of the reverend Francis Turner, of Ballingale aforesaid, and that then and there examinant saw James Maher and William Beahan, both of Ballycarney in said county, with a large number of rebels armed with pikes and guns, who violently attacked said Francis Turner's house, and did then and there murder the said Francis Turner, William Christian, Thomas Dowfe, and three men of the name of Ganford; and that examinant saw the aforesaid William Beahan come into the room where said Francis Turner lay dead and flourish a scythe blade, and said, 'You lye there, my lad, in lavender, like Larry Ward's pig.' Examinant further faith, that in a few hours after he saw the aforesaid James Maher fire at the Newtownbarry cavalry at Tonibrack in said county.

JOHN HORTON
his X mark

Taken, sworn and acknowledged before me, being,
first truly read to examinant this 16th March, 1799,
at Newtownbarry in said County,
JOHN JAMES.

Examinant bound in the sum of £50. to prosecute.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE examination of James Doyle, aged seventeen years, servant to William Turner, esquire, who being duly sworn and examined on oath, faith, That on Whitfunday last, examinant being at his master's brother's house, the reverend Mr. Francis Turner of Ballingale, in the county of Wexford, about the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, a large party of armed rebels, amounting to three hundred and upwards, came to said Francis Turner's house aforesaid, who called to them from one of the windows not to attempt his house, or he would transport them; whereupon they fired at him and wounded him in the jaw; faith, they afterwards broke into his house and demanded of him to deliver up his arms; upon his refusal, they murdered him and several other protestant neighbours who came to his house for protection, and then burned and destroyed his house and concerns; faith, said party of rebels was

headed by Denis Carty of Ballycarney, who was armed with pistols, and fired several shots into the window of said house in said county of Wexford, likewise

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Luke Kehoe, Matthew Bulger, Murtha Nowlan, James Ryan, John Hendrick, John Meade, Furlong, Peter Bryan, Mogue Redmond, Mogue Bryan, Martin and Michael Rorke, and William Beahan.

JAMES DOYLE,

Sworn before me the 17th day of March, 1798,
WILLIAM JAMES.

County of Wexford, to wit: THE examination of Cambia Carty, wife of Mr. William Carty, of Ballycarney in this county, who being duly sworn and examined, deposed and faith, That on the morning of the twenty-seventh of May last, Denis Carty of the city of Dublin, Moses Redmond of Ballycarney, farmer, with many other persons unknown to informant, left the house of said William Carty of Ballycarney, with the professed intention of going to the house of the reverend he the said Denis Carty returned to the said house of William Carty, accompanied by James Maher of Ballycarney, publican, and both the said Denis Carty and James Maher did there and then declare that they with a number of other persons unknown to informant, had broke open and afterwards burned the house of the said Francis Turner of Ballingale, and that they had shot the said Francis Turner and afterwards burned him in his house; and that the said James Maher did declare to informant, that a quantity of blood, which appeared on his breeches, was the blood of the said Francis Turner; and the said Denis Carty and James Maher did declare they had also killed, at the house of said Francis Turner, five other men, one of whom fell by the hands of the said Denis Carty, as he the said Denis Carty did declare.

CAMBIA CARTY

Sworn, taken and acknowledged before me, this 24th July, 1798,
SOLOMON RICHARDS.

Informant bound in £20 to prosecute when called on.

APPENDIX No. XIX. I.

County of the city of Dublin to wit: THE information of Benjamin Warren of Kilcormuck in the county of Wexford, yeoman, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, informed and faith, That he was taken prisoner by the rebels at Kilcormuck aforesaid, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1798, and was conveyed to the rebel camp on Vinegar hill in said county, together with another protestant prisoner of the name of Samuel West, of Kilcormuck aforesaid; that on the arrival of this informant at said rebel camp, they put him into the walls of an old mill, where there were many other protestant prisoners; informant faith, that half an hour after the said rebels led out informant to put him to death, for no other reason than because he was a protestant; informant faith, that the said rebels asked him, what religion he would die? on which informant answered he would die a protestant as he had been bred such: informant faith that the said rebels then said to informant, "You bloody orange thief, you are damned, and will go to hell the instant we put the breath out of you." Informant faith, the rebels thereon gave him several strokes of pikes in the body and neck, and that while some of the said rebels were wounding informant, others were engaged in tearing off with great vehemence the clothes of informant. Informant

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faith, that he suffered the most excruciating pain from his wounds, and was so exhausted by the loss of blood, that he lay motionless and speechless for some hours. Informant faith, that said rebels led out soon after thirteen protestants whom they put to death with pikes one after the other, in the said rebel camp, and that the body of one of the said protestants fell on this informant, which put him to very great pain, and almost extinguished what little remains of life there were in him. Informant faith, that next morning, finding he had strength enough to creep all-fours, he crept to the gripe of a ditch near the road, where he remained till it was dark, and then informant contrived to make his escape. Informant faith, he heard, and which he verily believes to be true, that the rebels shot, or butchered with pikes, twenty-four protestants on the said day on Vinegar hill aforesaid. Informant faith, that father Murphy, parish priest of Kilcormuck aforesaid, was commander in chief in said rebel camp, and that this informant applied to the said Murphy to save his life, but that said Murphy replied, he would not interfere about him, as he was going to take Wexford, and that he would leave them (meaning the rebels) to do as they pleased with them. Informant faith, that the said father Murphy was the first person who promoted an insurrection in the county where he lived, and that on Saturday the twenty-sixth, and Sunday the twenty-seventh of May last, he, at the head of a rebel mob, caused all the protestant houses in the said parish of Kilcormuck to be burned, except three or four which were saved. Informant further faith, that among the prisoners so killed on said day were Henry Hatton, esquire, portrieve of Enniscorthy, in said county, and a yeoman in captain Richards's corps of cavalry, Thomas Colbourne of Enniscorthy aforesaid, victualler, George Stacey of Enniscorthy aforesaid, two men of the name of Gill, of a place called the Oiled-gate, between Enniscorthy and Wexford, Benjamin Stacey, of Enniscorthy, aforesaid, farmer, Jacob Minchin, of Enniscorthy, aforesaid, cabinetmaker, Edward Brifket, of Enniscorthy, aforesaid, merchant, George Sparrow, of said town, farmer, Joseph Maud, of said town, farmer and a yeoman in captain Cormick's corps, William Tugman, of the parish of Enniscorthy, weaver, and several others whose names informant cannot at this time recollect. Informant faith, he heard, and which he verily believes, that a man of the name of Murtagh Bryan, a common executioner, shot twenty-four protestants in one day on Vinegar hill, aforesaid; that he obtained a glass of whiffcy for every person so shot. Informant faith, he was informed, and verily believes that one Luke Byrne, an opulent farmer, affaffinated many protestants, and among others, one Samuel Goodifon, an opulent farmer of Glendow, in said county.

BENJAMIN x WARREN
his X mark.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING,
lord mayor of the city of Dublin.

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 2.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE information of Richard Sterne of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, staymaker, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath, and faith, that on Whitfun Monday last, when the king's troops and the yeomanry were obliged to evacuate the town of Enniscorthy aforesaid, which they had defended for some hours against the rebels, captain Richards of the Enniscorthy cavalry, recommended to this informant, and to many other protestant inhabitants of said town, to accompany them in their retreat, which they were about to make to Wexford from Enniscorthy aforesaid, to escape the furious rage of the papish rebels, who in great numbers had attacked said town, commanded by the reverend father John Murphy, of Boulavogue in said county. Informant faith, that he being an infirm

old man, and having carried on his back a grandchild of the age of five years, he was unable to keep up with the faid troops in their march for Wexford; and therefore that he, this informant, accompanied by his wife and a fon, who was far gone in a confumption, concealed themselves in a wood, called Ringwood, within half a mile of Ennifcorthy aforefaid, where this informant, and his faid family remained four days and four nights, without receiving any nourifhment whatever, except fome potatoes and about a pint of milk from a fifherman who lived on the banks of the river Slaney. Informant faith, that he, this informant, fooner than perifh with hunger, went out of the faid wood on or about the fifth day, in the morning, after he had made his efcape from Ennifcorthy aforefaid; and that he, this informant, was taken prifoner on the high road near Ennifcorthy aforefaid, by a numerous body of the faid rebels, who were headed by the faid father John Murphy, to whom the faid rebels conducted this informant; and that they afked the faid father Murphy what the faid rebels fhould do with this informant, and that the faid Murphy defired the faid rebels to difcharge informant, as they were on their march to Wexford, Informant faith, that neverthelefs the faid rebels kept this informant in their cuftody. Informant faith, that the faid rebels led this informant a fecond time before the faid father Murphy, who preceded the faid rebels on horfeback with a large crucifix in his arms; and that they aiked the faid Murphy a fecond time, what they fhould do with this informant? and that the faid Murphy replied, they, the rebels, may do as they chofe with this informant. Informant faith, that the faid rebels rebuked and abufed informant for not having profrated himfelf before the faid crucifix, and frequently pricked him with their pikes for not having done fo. Informant faith, that the faid rebels frequently told him, this informant, that he was a heretick, that he was damned, and would go to hell; that faid rebels ftrongly urged informant to be chriftened, to receive the facrament from their prieft, and to go to mafes; and that by doing fo, he would be fure of going to heaven, or to purgatory, either one or the other. Informant faith, he afked the faid rebels, whether he would fave his life by conforming to their religion .’’ and that the faid rebels replied, he would not, but that by fo conforming, he fhould die an eafy death by being hanged, inftead of being tortured by pikes and that the faid rebels declared to informant that they would hang him to fave his foul, left he fhould afterwards relapfe and become a heretick. Informant faith, that the faid rebels then conducted him to the crofs roads near the church of Killuran in faid county, where the faid rebels again urged this informant to change his religion, having threatened to put him to death with their pikes, unlefs he would do fo; but informant replied, he would not, that he would die any death, and that infant, fooner than change his religion. Informant faith, that a rebel ferjeant thereon gave this informant a violent blow of a fpade handle in the head, which fpads handle was fhod or pointed with iron; and that when the faid ferjeant was on the point of giving him the faid blow, he called out to the other rebels to pike him. Informant faith, that he was knocked down and made fenfelefs and fpeechlefs by the blow fo inflicted by the faid ferjeant; and that when he lay quite infenfible on the ground, the other rebels gave him many ftabs of their pikes in the body; and that one of the faid pike wounds paffed through the body of this informant from one fide to the other. Informant faith, that the faid ferjeant gave him, this informant, a defperate wound in the head, from whence 1 there iffued a great quantity of blood. Informant faith, he lay fpeechlefs and fenfelefs on the road where he was wounded for about an hour, when having recovered his fenfes, he crept to the houfe of George Ogle, efquire, about two miles diftant,

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where he received fome nourifhment from the fheward of the faid Geogle Ogle; and that the faid fheward told informant he muft depart, for that as he was an Orangeman, (meaning a proteftant) that his mafter’s houfe would be burned; and that he, this informant, would be killed by the rebels if he kept him in it. Informant faith, that he, thereon repaired to an adjoinin£f wood where this informant remained two days and two nights, during which time he received fome nourifh^ ment from the fame fheward. Informant faith, he was at lull difcovered in faid wood by

a rebel woman, who was constantly plundering the house of said George Ogle; and who informed the rebels who were stationed therein, that the said wood was full of Orangemen; but that said sheward informed the said rebels, that this informant was not an orangeman, and had nothing to do with them; and that he was a poor old man who was wounded, and that he would bring this informant to them, the said rebels. Informant saith, that the said sheward, and the said rebels repaired to the place where informant lay concealed in said wood; and that said rebels declared, on seeing the deplorable fate of informant, that they would not hang or pike this informant. Informant saith, he was then taken to the table of the said George Ogle, where he remained two days and two nights; and then, that he, this informant was suffered to make his escape. Informant saith, he was soon after taken prisoner by another body of rebels, who conducted him to a rebel guard house at Enniscorthy aforesaid, where he remained four days, with thirty-two other protestant prisoners, where informant would have starved, but for some nourishment which informant received once a day from his wife. Informant saith, that he, and his fellow-prisoners were conveyed on the fifth day (to the best of informant's recollection) to Vinegar-hill, to be tried by a committee of rebel officers, on which hill, contiguous to Enniscorthy aforesaid, he remained two days and two nights. Informant saith, that said rebels shot twenty-three of the fellow-prisoners of this informant, and in the presence of this informant, on Vinegar-hill aforesaid; and this informant is convinced in his mind, that the said rebels had no other charge or accusation against the said prisoners, but that they were of the protestant religion. Informant saith, that before the execution of the said prisoners, another priest, of the name of Murphy, harangued the said prisoners, in words of the following purport "You sons of Belial, that withstood our holy religion which existed eight hundred years before yours began; (cracking the fingers of his right hand, and then of his left,) you will see how these pikemen will treat you to-morrow, unless there is a great reformation in you." Informant saith, that the said priest expressed the said words with a loud voice, and in a very angry tone. Informant saith, that his life was saved by the interference of one William Lacy, brother to a priest of that name, who seemed to have great power in said rebel camp on Vinegar-hill aforesaid, and with whom informant had been long acquainted, and from whom informant obtained a protection. Informant saith, that the rebels before they wounded him at Killuran aforesaid, stripped informant of his hat and wig, coat and waistcoat.

RICHARD STERNE.

Sworn before me, 29th of August, 1798,

THOMAS FLEMING, *lord mayor of the city of Dublin.*

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 3.

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County of the city of Dublin, to wit: CATHARINE HEYDON, widow of the reverend Samuel Heydon, late of Ferns in the county of Wexford, deceased, and late vicar of the said parish of Ferns, and also late rector of Came in said county, having been duly examined on the Holy Evangelist, deposed, and saith, That examinant, her husband, and all the protestant inhabitants of Ferns aforesaid, on hearing the rebels were advancing in great force, commanded by the reverend John Murphy, a priest, on the morning of Whitfunday, the twenty-seventh day of May, last and that this examinant, with her said husband, was obliged to fly precipitately to Enniscorthy, in said county, along with a small detachment of the North Cork militia; and deposed, that said town of Enniscorthy was taken by the rebels, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of May last; and that on the said day the king's troops and yeomanry, with most of the protestants there, were obliged to retreat to the town of Wexford, to avoid the merciless rage of said rebels; by which examinant and her said husband were left unprotected, and were obliged to

fly from one house to another for protection, as most of the houses there were on the same day pulled down, or burned by the rebels. This examinant faith, that she, and her said husband retreated at last to the house of one Stephen Lett, a cabinetmaker, and that two parties of the rebels came into said house, and assured the said Samuel Heydon, that they would not injure him, he being a good-natured man, as some of them declared; and that soon after one other rebel came into said house, and said, that his information was right, for that said Mr. Heydon was there; on which said Heydon replied, that two parties were there before, and said he should not be molested, at which time stones were thrown up at the windows; on which said Lett declared, that his house would be destroyed, if he gave examinant and said Heydon protection any longer, and advised examinant and said Heydon to apply for a protection to a priest. Examinant faith, that this examinant and said Heydon immediately after left said house, and did accordingly apply to the reverend John Sutton, a popish priest, for protection, in the street of said town, as they were surrounded by a large party of the rebels who became riotous, and jostled examinant, and her husband; on which said Sutton cried out to said rebels, "Fie! fie!" but afforded them no other protection, at which time this examinant perceived blood running from the nose of her said husband; and that his cheek was laid open by a pike, as examinant believes. Examinant faith, that soon after he staggered and fell to the ground, with this examinant, who kept her arms about him; that thereupon the said rebels dashed his head several times against the stones, for the purpose of extinguishing what life remained in him; that he soon after groaned and expired in this examinant's arms, during which time this examinant, and after, received from them several blows on the back; that said rebels thereupon took from said Heydon his watch, money, and pocket-book, containing several bank notes, the amount of which this examinant knows not, but believes said pocket book contained the amount of his whole property, both in money and bank notes. This examinant further deposes, that soon after, a ferocious rebel dragged this examinant by her arm down a steep hill with great violence, and over the bridge, and to the water side, using at the same time, very insulting and opprobrious language, and asked examinant if she would go to mass, and damned examinant for a bitch; said she was always an enemy to the Roman catholics; and asked examinant why she had left her house; said, they (meaning the said rebels) had fettered it this morning, and said rebel declared, he would take examinant to the camp at Vinegar-hill, though said rebel was dragging examinant

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a contrary way. Examinant further deposes, that she called out for help, when a rebel unknown to examinant, rescued examinant, and conveyed examinant to the house of one Waith a rebel captain, who had been that morning liberated out of prison. Examinant faith, that soon after she arrived at said house, her aunt, a lady aged eighty-one years, or thereabouts, was brought there by her fervant maid, after having been robbed of her ready money, and all her worldly substance, which she by her will bequeathed to this examinant to a considerable amount. Examinant deposes, that during ten days she resided at said Waith's house, she suffered very much from poverty, filth, and the society of the most profligate wretches, who constantly uttered treason and blasphemy, and often hinted that examinant had better go to mass; and said Waith, and his wife, informed examinant that it would be at the risk of their lives, to harbour a protestant, as an order came from the camp, not to protest any such; that during examinant's residence at said house, and for some time after, she had no other clothes to wear, but what she had on her back, and no bed to sleep on for five weeks and five days. Examinant faith, that on leaving said Waith's, she repaired to the ruinous house of Henry Gill, postmaster of said town, which had been plundered and made a wreck of by the rebels. Examinant faith, that soon after she went to the said Gill's house, a message was sent to her by said Waith, that her life was not safe, unless she went to mass; and in a few days after, about five o'clock in the morning, two rebels armed with muskets, broke into examinant's room, and called out to Mrs. Gill to throw this examinant down stairs, and if she did not, they would, and her house should be burned; on

which examinant asked them what charge they had against her? to which they replied, her obstinacy had been reported yesterday; and that she must go to Wexford, meaning by the word obstinacy, as she verily believes, was for not going to Mass; that examinant, dreading she might be abused by the rebels, asked the said two ruffians to shoot her, on which they replied, they would have nothing to do with one of her sort, meaning, as she verily believes, a protestant; and then said examinant might stay there until further orders. Examinant said, that Mrs. Gill told examinant, that she could no longer protect her with safety to herself, and eleven children; on which examinant went to several houses, whose inhabitants refused to receive her, though protestants, from motives of fear, and the papists from motives of hatred; that thereupon one father Clinch, a priest, brother to a tenant of examinant's, informed her, that she need not leave said house, where she remained in great poverty and distress, until the king's troops arrived, after which time some of the officers, from motives of compassion, supplied this examinant with provisions. This examinant said, that the loss she sustained by having her house plundered of household furniture, and other valuable articles, amounts to between five and six hundred pounds, exclusive of the money and notes her said husband was plundered of at Enniscorthy aforesaid. This examinant said, that her late husband, by his livings and his agency from the right honourable lord Monck, including the glebe-house and lands at Ferns aforesaid, enjoyed a yearly income of six hundred pounds and upwards.

CATHARINE HEYDON.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING, *lord mayor of the city of Dublin.*

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 4.

Part of a conversation which Lewis Bulger had with Mrs. Heydon, after the death of her husband in Enniscorthy; he had lived fourteen years with her as butler, and was very active in plundering her house at Ferns as soon as the rebellion broke out.

A few days after the death of Mr. Heydon, and while Mrs. Heydon was in the utmost distress in Enniscorthy, Lewis Bulger visited her, told her he would save her jaunting car, and convey her in it to her own house; she said she had no house, as it belonged to the bishop, until he appointed another incumbent, "The bishop!" said Bulger with much contempt; "the bishop has no house, now! it may be mine, or that man's," pointing to a pikeman who sat in the room; "but the bishop has nothing to do with it; there will be no laws now, for in about three months, every thing will be settled in a much better way than they were." He told her, that she might live happily again in her own house, provided she would become a Roman catholic, and be surrounded by none but by persons of that religion; she answered, that she had charity for persons of every religion, but that she would live and die in the faith in which she was brought up. Bulger then said, you are liable to be shot if you appear in the street; there will be but one religion on the face of the earth, this is all the handywork of God; and as a proof of the divine interposition in favour of the rebellion, he said, "Father John Murphy catches red hot bullets in his hand."* If a priest were to bless a piece of meat, the most hungry dog would not touch it; this is a common opinion among the lower class of papists. A priest can bring a lighted candle out of a tub of water; he said to her, sure you won't remain there; she answered that she had no house to go to, but that she hoped soon to meet his master in heaven; on which he observed, "I will promise you, that you will never meet him there?" What can be expected from a populace drenched with such superfluous and deleterious doctrines; and who believe that their priests can suspend and counteract the operations of nature! What a fruitful source of treason must that opinion be, that the divine will was visible in favour of a rebellion, formed for the prostration of the protestant state, and the

exclusiv eestablishment of the popish religion, by which alone the mafs of the papifts believe they can be faved!

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 4.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE information of Edward Stacey, of Tomgara, in the county of Wexford, farmer, who being duly fworn on the Holy Evangelifts, maketh oath, and faith, That he, this informant, was taken prifoner at his own houfe at Tomgara aforefaid, by four rebels armed with mufkets and fpears, on the fixteenth day of June, 1798; and that having led informant to a folitary place, about a mile and a quarter from his houfe, one of the faid rebels afked informant of what religion he was, to which informant replied, he was born and bred a proteftant; on which one of the faid rebels afked informant, whether he did not know that while his body was creeping on earth, that the fouls of him and all his fort were burning in hell? Informant faith, he answered faid rebel, by telling him he believed no fuch thing. Informant faith, he was then led by faid rebels to a deep marl pit which was full of water, and then that one of faid rebels afked informant whether he could fwim, and that he fhould have his choice of leaping into faid pit, or of being fhot; to

* All the priefts actively concerned in the rebellion endeavoured to perfuade their flock that they could do fo.

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which informant replied, that he would not be acceffary to his own death. Informant faith, that one of the faid rebels afked him in what he believed; to which informant replied, that he believed in the great God that made the heavens and earth on which the faid rebel afked informant, whether he believed that the virgin Mary was bleffed above all women; to which informant replied, that he believed fhe was. Informant having answered, becaufe it was left on record, that all generations fhould call her bleffed; and that the faid rebel faid thereon “You vagabond, how fhould you know what was left on record?” Informant faith, that the faid rebels then compelled him to go on his knees with his back turned towards them; and that one of the faid rebels then fired a mufket at informant, charged with a ball, which ball entered at informant’s rump, and paffed through his private parts. Informant faith, he fell to the ground as if dead; that his wife, having heard the fhot, came up to hirn, and had informant carried to his own houfe, where he continued confined to his bed for fix weeks, and at length recovered, though informant had not the affiftance of a doctor or a furgeon. Informant faith, that the rebels deprived him of his arms on the twenty-eighth day of May preceding. Informant faith, that his nephew Benjamin Stacey was fhot in the rebel camp on Vinegar-hill for being a proteftant; and that George Stacey, the fon of informant, was killed at Vinegar-hill aforefaid, for the fame reafon. Informant faith, that of the four rebels who took informant prifoner as aforefaid on the fixteenth day of June, Edward Slnnot was the only perfon he knew; that informant was the near neighbour of faid Slnnot, and had been in a ftate of friendfhip with him; and yet the faid Edward Slnnot was the perfon who fhot inforanant as before mentioned. Informant faith, he verily believes that twenty-three proteftants were mafiacted on account of their religion, and for no other reafon, within one mile and a half of the. houfe of informant-, and that the following perfons were among thofe who were fo maffacted: John Cliffbrd of Caftle Annefley, efqulre, John Lord, his fervant, James Johnfon, Robert Johnfon, Robert Aflon, William Abraham, John Colburne, William Johnfon, James Shaw, Charles Ormfby, Eyre Ormfby, John Johnfon, Elizabeth Stacty, fifter-in-law of informant, George Greenlee, Margaret Greenlee his fifter, Henry Roufom, Robert Aire, Edward Earle, Jofeph Afton.

EDWARD STACEY.

Sworn before me, 24th of August, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING, lord mayor of the city of Dublin.

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 5.

A copy of Mrs. Margaret Hunt's petition whose husband, a lieutenant in the Enniscorthy yeomanry, was murdered at Vinegar-hill.

THAT her husband, fighting against the rebels at Enniscorthy on the twenty-eighth of May, 1798, was wounded in the morning of said day by a gunshot in the belly and on the said day received seven wounds in his head, three in his body, and one in his arm.

That having in part recovered the several wounds of said twenty-eighth instant, he was on the day following seized and taken out of his bed by said rebels, one of whom ran up and fired a loaded pistol at him, by which he fell; another, supposing him not killed, fired a second pistol, and a third fired at him, while down, with a musket.

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That, having survived all this barbarous and cruel "treatment, he was dragged from his bed by said rebels, and was afterwards confined with petitioner in a cold guard-house for nine days, where they had no bed, and but little food.

That from thence he was dragged to the rebel camp at Vinegar-hill; from thence to a prison near said hill, where he was shot; that after his body was exposed on the publick high road for many days, not being suffered by said rebels to be buried or given up to petitioner.

MARGARET HUNT.

Sworn before me 24th July, 1798,
RICHARD NEWTON KING.

And verified on oath by her and the reverend Joshua Nunn, vicar of Enniscorthy who swears he was an eye witness of a great part of the said savage treatment.

[_No. 200, archives of the house of commons.^

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 6.

County of Wexford, to wit: EDWARD ST. LEGER of Bormont, in the county of Wexford, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes; and saith, That on the first day of June last, he was made a prisoner by a party of rebels, and brought to the old wind-mill on Vinegar-hill, in said county, and which the rebels used as a prison. That he remained in said prison about half an hour, when he was released at the intercession of one Fenlon. Deponent saith, as he was leaving the prison, he saw a man sitting on the ground without clothes, with a bit of a ragged blanket thrown over him, that he never saw so horrible a figure, that his eyes were out, his head and body swelled, his cheeks covered with ulcers; that on deponent's exclaiming, "My God! what miserable object is that?" the man attempted to speak, but was unable to articulate, and from the sounds he uttered, deponent believes his tongue had been cut out. Deponent saith, that a rebel with arms in his hands, who deponent believes was one of the guard, told deponent that the man was under punishment, and mentioned something of a slow death; meaning, as deponent believes, that the wretched object was condemned to suffer a slow death.

EDWARD ST. LEGER.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1799,
JOHN W. LYSTER.

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 7.

County of Wexford, to wit: THE information of John Pickering, of the Shelmalier yeoman cavalry, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, depofeth and faith, That on or about the fecond of June laft, about midday, a large body of rebels appeared near the town of Ennifcorthy, and in a field of Mr. Beal's immediately joining the road, that amongft; others he faw a man, commonly called Gray Thomas, a proteftant, who lived at Newcastle, near the houfe of Mr. John Hay, and that he faw the faid Mr. Hay make a defperate ftroke of a fword at the faid Gray Thomas, without any provocation that informant could hear, which ftroke divided a confiderable portion of his fkull, and that immediately afterwards a fhot was fired by a perfon unknown at the faid Gray Thomas, of which he immediately died; but informant is of opinion, that the firft wound he received from the fword of faid John Hay would have proved mortal; and informant further faith, that, upon the murder being committed, the rebels fhouted and

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he exclaimed that they had put one devil out of the world; after which Mr. Hay addreffed the rebels, in words to the following effect: "Boys, if there is any among you of the fame profeffion (meaning, as informant declares, a proteftant) put him to death immediately; and if you know any of you to harbour or protect one, I will myfelf put fuch perfon to death, for they will betray you hereafter." And informant further faith, that during the whole of this tranfaction he was not above fix or feven yards from the faid John Hay, being detained a prifoner by the rebels.

JOHN PICKERING.

Sworn before me this 25th of December, 1798, being firft duly read to him,
NATHANIEL CAVENAGH,
a magiftrate.

Witnefs prefent,
ARM^s BROWNE,
Firft lieutenant Shelmalier cavalry.

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 8.

An authentic account of the behaviour, conduct and confeffion, of James Beaghan, who was executed on Vinegar-hill, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of Auguft, 1799: taken before Chriftian Wilfon, efquire, high-fheriff of the county of Wexford, and J. H. Lifter, efquire, one of the judges of the peace for the faid county.

THE day but one before his execution, two popifh priefts went to vifit him, and upon their entering his cell, he exclaimed againft them in thefc words: "Begone from me, you accurfed, who have been the caufe of my eternal damnation; for were it not for you, I never would have been guilty of murder." — Having fo faid, he turned from them, and requested that they might be put out; and in fome fhort time after, he requested that captain Boyd might be fent for, to whom he made the following confeffion:

I, James Beaghan, acknowledge and confefs that I am guilty of the crime for which I am to fuffer; but that I did not commit it from ill-will to the people that were murdered, but from the order of Luke Byrne; I could not difobey him — no perfon dare refufe to obey the orders of the commanders. I am fure that any man in command could fave the lives of the poor; every man

that was a proteftant was called an orangemen, and every one was to be killed, from the pooreft man in the country. Before the rebellion, I never heard there was any hatred between Roman catholicks and proteftants, they always lived peaceably together. I always found the proteftants better mafters and more indulgent landlords than my own religion; during the rebellion, I never faw any one interfere to prevent murder, but one Byrne, who faved a man. I think all that were prefent werfe as guilty as thofe that perpetrated the murders. It was thinking that we were all equally guilty, that prevented me from flying the country. The women were numerous, and were as bad as the men. The rebels treated the prifoners with great feverity, very different from the way that I have been ufed in gaol. They thought it no more a fin to kill a proteftant than a dog; had it not been that they were fo foon quafhed, they would have fought with each other for the property of the proteftants. They .were beginning before the battle of Vinegar-hill. Ever fince the rebellion I never

* Luke Byrne, a prieft and a commander in the rebel-army.

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heard one of the rebels exprefs the leaft forrow for what was done on the contrary, I have heard them fay, they were forry that whilft they had the power they did not kill more, and that there were not half enough killed. I know that the rebels were determined to rife if the French fhould come; and I believe they did not give up half their arms. There are guns, bayonets and pikes hid in the country.

*Now, gentlemen, remember what I tell you: If you and the proteftants are ever in the power of the catholicks again, as they are now in yours, they will not leave one of you alive; you will all go fmack fsmooth; even thofe who campaigned with them, if things had gone well with them, would ift the end have been killed. I have heard them Xay fo many times.

JAMES BEAGHAN
his X mark

Taken before us, Auguft 23, 1799,
CHRISTIAN WILSON, *fherriff*
J. H. LYSTER, *juftice the peace.*

(A copy.)

Having arrived at the place of execution, captain Boyd brought him a fide, and read his confeffion, and afked him if it was correctly taken down, to which he answered in the affirmative. Juft as the executioner was about to turn him off, he called out faying, “Stop!” and lifting up his cap, faid with a very loud voice, “Captain Boyd, you have taken down my confeffion perfectly correct; if it was not for the priefts I never would have been guilty of murder, nor have dragged five unfortunate perfons out of the windmill to be murdered.” Amongft thefe five, were the fon of old Minchin the carpenter.

[* From this mark Beaghan fpoke without having been afked any quffions, and fpoke with an earnest
7i<fs and in a manner that fhewed his fincerity.]

APPENDIX No. XIX, 9.

A lift of fame of the proteftants maffacred in the diocefe of Ferns and county of Wexford, fpecyfing the parifh or townland where they refided and were killed, with an account of many atrocities. The furviving fufferers made application to the commiffioners appointed by parliament for part of the fund appropriated for their relief and their lofs was fubftantiated by

their own affidavit and that of the parish minister, and was certified by their landlord and by a neighbouring magistrate. Such affidavits were numerically registered in the archives of the house of commons. The number in the left column refers to the number of the affidavit.

No.

[?] Samuel Atkin, tide-waiter at Wexford, massacred at the bridge of Wexford.

69 James Auflin of Ballyadams murdered; left a wife and six children. James Afton of Kilmukridge, murdered there.

47 Reverend Thomas Troke, curate, murdered on Vinegar-hill first of June, his widow in a state of derangement from her misfortunes; one of her children was starved to death, and another died from the same cause. 2 William Daniel, surveyor, murdered on the bridge of Wexford twentieth of June, 1798, left a widow and seven children in the utmost distress.

3 Middleton Robson, excise officer, murdered same time and place. 5 Reverend Arthur Conolly, his house and all his property destroyed.*

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7 Reverend Simon Little, reduced to the utmost want and indigence with his wife and four children, by the destruction of all his property at Killan.

44 Lieutenant Garden of the Scarawall yeomen infantry, killed the twentyeighth of May, 1798, in defence of Enniscorthy.

56 John Clarke, weaver, massacred on the bridge of Wexford, twentieth of June.

58 John Smyth, hatter, do. do. do.

58 Thomas Crane, hofier, do. do. do.

58 Abraham Henefy, do. do. do.

69 Kenneth Mathewson, do. do. do.

58 Thomas Ganford, do. do. do.

69 George Tully, clothier, do. do. do.

69 Richard Whitney, farmer, do. do. do.

60 Reverend Ulysses Jacob, curate, obliged to fly on Whitfunday from the parish of Donamore.

69 Edward Turner, esquire, a magistrate, murdered at the bridge of Wexford twentieth June, 1798.

78 Robert Earl, murdered near Arklow, and all his property destroyed.

101 Jane Reftwicke swore, that her husband was burned at Scullabogue..

102 Elizabeth Powel swore, her husband was burned at do.

113 Mary Reel swore, her husband was burned at do.

114 Frances Tweedy swore, her husband was burned at do.

121 Ann Barrett swore, her husband was shot through mistake by a Heffian, while standing at his door.

123 Ann M'Coy swore, her husband was shot on the bridge of Wexford.

124 John Giffard fwore, that his father, Milward Giffard, furveyor of excife, was fhot at Scullabogue.

122 Sufannah Turner fwore, her hufband, Samuel Turner, a fchool-mafter at Taghmon, was fhot at Scullabogue.

1 34 Eliza Box fwore, her hufband was murdered by the rebels near the Carrigferry-bridge, the thirty-firft May, 1798.

131 Henry Roe, M. D. was obliged to fly from Gorey when colonel Walpole was defeated, and had all his property deftroyed.

145 John Hatchel, hatter, maffacred at the bridge of Wexford.

158 David Dalton, ganger, of the Ennifcorthy yeomanry, was murdered at Wexford.

159 Tomkin, of Ballygullen, was murdered by the rebels.

169 Robert Miller, of Tintern, burned at Scullabogue.

170 David Cruin do. do.

171 Thomas Power, and his fon aged fifteen years, do. do.

172 John Pierfon, fhoe-maker, burned or fhot at do.

173 Patrick Power, mafon, do. do.;

174 George Smith, ftater, do. do.

175 Jofhua Box, weaver, and fon aged twelve years, do. do.

176 Samuel Boyce, fhoe-maker, do. do.

177 George Boyce, Butcher, do. do.

178 George Canney, weaver, do. do.

179 James Duffield, do. do.

180 Thomas Eakins, do. do.

181 James Carlifle, labourer, do. do.

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184 Reverend James Morgan, rector of Horetown was driven out of the county, with a large family, and deprived of fubfiftence.

190 Robert Wheatley's fon was murdered at the church of Gorey.

270 The Reverend George Howfe, redtor of the union of Inch in the diocefe of Dublin and county Wexford, was obliged to fly from his houfe to fave his life, which the rebels plundered to the amount of four hundred pounds. His wife, three fons and three daughters, fled without any clothes but what they had on their backs.

274 Mary Rigly fwore, her hufband was murdered by the rebels the 29th of May, at Ennifcorthy, and her houfe, voffices, and all her property deftroyed.

275 Lucy Hunter fwore, her hufband, William Hunter, was murdered fame time, and her houfe and property deftroyed at Ennifcorthy.

276 Peter Bates, of Monart, farmer, fwore, his houfe, offices, and all his property, were confumed by the rebels, who murdered his two brothers, two brothers-in-law and one uncle, the twenty-eighth of May, 1798, all of Templehambo.

277 Frances Gill, of Monglafs fwore, her hufband John Gill, farmer, was murdered on Vinegar-hill the twenty-ninth of May, her houfe and property deftroyed, and flie, with fix children, reduced to great want.

278 Alice Butler of Marley fwore, her hufband, Richard Butler, was murdered at Ennifcorthy the twenty-eighth of May, for his loyalty; his houfe, offices, &c. burned, and fhe and three children reduced to want.

280 Jofeph Hawkins of Fairfield, murdeixd on Vinegar-hill for his loyalty, his houfe, offices, &c. burned, and his wife and three children reduced to want, do.

283 William Simmons, of Shannaul, burnt at Scullabogue, fifth of June, his widow and three children reduced to want.

284 Thomas Whitty, of Rattfilla, fhot at do. do.

285 Samuel Simmons, burnt at do. do. 291 John Hogan, an opulent fhop-keeper, imprifoned by the rebels at Wexford, and his houfe plundered to the amount of local.

294 Reverend Roger Owen, loft to the amount of £700 and he, his wife and feven children reduced to the utmoft want, at Camolin.

297 Robert Burkett, of Ennifcorthy, plundered to the amount of £1,263.

295 John Harries, of Gorey-hill land, murdered by the rebels.

298 Reverend William Hinfon, curate of Ennifcorthy, deprived of means of fubfiftence.

304 Jane Hatton, of Hollywood, fwore, her father, Henry Hatton, deputy portrieve of Ennifcorthy, was murdered on Vinegar-hill, fooner than change his religion.

328 John Whitney, of Oldcourt, was fhot at Scullabogue, of the parifh of Adamftown.

329 William Neile, had one brother fhot, and another burnt at Scullabogue, and Robert Parflow's father was fhot, and his brother burnt at do. do.

300 William Dobbyn, of Myfter, with his father and two brothers, v»^ere burnt at Scullabogue.

331 Elizabeth Dobbyn, widow of James Dobbyn, of Old-court, burnt at do.

322 Patrick Dobbyn, of do. do.

360 Mary Store, fwore, her hufband, James Store, of Windmill, near Wexford, was dragged from his houfe to Three Rock camp, and fhot there..

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366 Jane Rath, of Jameftown, fwore, her hufband, Jofeph Rath, was murdered at Ennifcorthy for his loyalty, parifh of Rofdroit.

371 Margaret Shaw, of Clough, fwore, her hufbband, Abraham Shaw, was killed by the rebels.

390 Rebecca Colebyrne, of Ballnaftra, fwore, her hufband was murdered the thirtieth of May, of Monomolin parifh.

382 George Abraham, of Ballyedmord, murdered by the rebels, the fecond of June.

392 Henry Johnfton, of Balmurtra, murdered on Whitfun Sunday, of the parifh of Monomolin.

395 Mary Rowfom, of Cullentragh, fwore, her hufband, a weaver, was murdered' by the rebels, of the parifh of Monomolin.

429 John Oaks, gardener, of Hawtry White, efquirc, of Peppard's caftle, murdered on Whitfun Sunday.

- 434 Thomas Thornton, coachmaker, of Taghmon, murdered the beginning of the rebellion.
- 435 John Boyd, esquire, murdered at Wexford.
- 442 Reverend Richard Radcliffe, rector of White-church, plundered by the rebels, and deprived of subsistence.
- 445 Robert Johnston, of the Ballaghkeene cavalry, killed in a battle near Carnew, the thirtieth of June.
- 450 Edward Slye, shop-keeper, murdered at Enniscorthy twenty-eighth of May, of St. Mary's parish.
- 452 John Plumer, white smith and yeoman, wounded, and afterwards murdered at Enniscorthy, twenty-eighth of May, of St. Mary's parish.
- 454 Thomas Oaks, of Enniscorthy, publican, murdered on Vinegar-hill, the thirtieth of May.
- 455 Francis Monk, and his son Edward, massacred at Scullabogue, of Roffgarland.
- 456 William Jordan, of Foulkes-mill, shot at Scullabogue, of do.
- 457 John Eakins and his son, Thomas, burnt at do.; left a widow and five children, of do.
- 458 Thomas M'Donnell, steward of Mr. Leigh, M. P. massacred at Scullabogue, left a widow and six children, of Roffgarland.
- 459 William Gray, weaver, and son, seventeen years old, both murdered at Scullabogue; left a widow and four children destitute.
- 460 John Magrath's daughter, of Ballybrack, aged eighteen years, was shot by the rebels, he, his wife and six children reduced to want.
- 461 Richard Davis, of St. John's, burnt at Scullabogue; left a widow and six children.
- 462 Joseph Stannard, and Mary, his wife, both burnt at do.; left six children, of do.
- 463 Owen Field, weaver, massacred at do.; left a widow and six children, of do.
- 464 John Lindfay, aged twenty-one, and William, his brother, aged nineteen, burnt at do. of Clongeen.
- 466 John Moran, aged twenty years, massacred at do.; left a mother and her five children, younger than him, in want and misery, of do.
- 543 Mary Edmonds, of Rathapeck, widow of Wexford, whose husband, John Edmonds, was murdered by the rebels, and left four children.
- 548 John Chamley, burnt at Scullabogue, of Horetown.
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- 549 Samuel Hall, yeoman, of Templehannon, killed at Enniscorthy the twenty-ninth of May; left a widow and four small children, of St. Mary's.
- 550 Henry Reafon, a quaker, shot at Scullabogue, left a widow and two children.
- 551 William Fanner, burnt at do. left a widow and three children, of do.
- 552 John Crumpin, yeoman, in the ScarraWalsh corps, murdered the twenty-fifth of July; left a widow and three children, of Drumgold.
- 556 Edward Byron, burnt at Scullabogue; left a widow and two children, of Horetown.
- 557 Joseph Power, do. at do. left a widow and children, of do.

561 Jofeph Turpin, murdered by the rebels in cold blood, at Foulks-mill, on the fifth of June; left four orphan children, of do.

567 George Fifher, murdered the twenty-fourth of June left a widow and four children, of Mothel and Dyfart.

568 Anne Tracy, fwore her fon was killed by the rebels, who was her only fupport; fhe is a widow with feven children, of do.

588 Margaret Tugman, fwore, her hufband, William Tugman, a weaver, of Ennifcorthy, was killed by the rebels, and left eight children.

589 Francis Plumer, of Ennifcorthy, murdered on the bridge of Wexford, the twentieth of June; left a widow and four children.

594 Benjamin Stacey; murdered the firft of June, on Vinegar-hill; left a widow and four children, of Templehannon.

595 William Power, of Ennifcorthy, murdered the firft of June, on do.; left a widow and four children, of St. Mary's.

1824 Samuel Radwell, killed at Ennifcorthy, the twenty-eighth of May, in battle, of Roff' droit.

Andrew Radwell, murdered the thirtieth of May, at David's-town.

Anne Cauifiekl, her hufband murdered at Oulart, William Hawkins, killed at Ennifcorthy.

Six of that name and family were murdered, a father, five legitimate, and one natural fon.

597 George Steacy of Ennifcorthy, wheelwright,' murdered at Vinegar-hill; widow and fix children left.

597 Jefeph Mackins, fchoolmafter of Ennifcorthy, murdered on Vinegar-hill; widow and three children left.

599 Thomas Watkins, farmer, of Glonjordan, murdered on Vinegar-hill, thifty firft of May; widow and one child left.

600 James Campbell, and -fon, murderedon Vinegar-hill; a widow and four children left.

602 Thomas Simpfon, linen-weaver,' murdered on do.; a widow and two children left.

606 William Caflin murdered on Vinegar-hill, thirty-firft of May, a widow and

fix children, and an infirm mother-in-law left. 609 John Crofhew, murdered at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May; a widow left.

612 William Carrol, murdered on Vinegar-hill, thirty-firft of May, a widow and feven children left.

Mary Maud, widow, her fon killed on do. twenty-ninth of May, of Craken, Ennifcorthy.

616 Samuel Crumptonj killed at Ennifcorthy, thirtieth of May; of do. a widow and eight children left.

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620 Samuel Barber, of Clevafs, murdered, twenty-eighth of May; a widow and five children left, parifh of Ennifcorthy.

622 Charles Cooper, brazier, murdered near Wexford, firft June; widow and two fmall children, and fhe pregnant.

623 Benjamin Sunderland, hatter, of Ennifcorthy, murdered on the bridge of Wexford, twentieth of June; widow and five children left.

627 Eliza Pepper, of Tincurry, a fon killed by the rebels, fhe a widow, and feven children left, parifh of Ferns.

628 Patrick Connor, murdered on Vinegar-hill, thirtieth of May; widow and one child left, of Ennifcorthy.

630 John Baubier, of Einchoge, near Ennifcorthy, killed the twenty-eigh.th of May; three fmall motherleis children left.

631 James Rigley, murdered, thirtiethr of May, on Vinegar-hill, a wi^raaker and a Chelfea pcnfioner; widow and three fmall children left, of Ennifcorthy.

632 Thomas Hall, murdered on Vinegar-hill, fourteenth of June; a widow and nine children left, of Ennifcorthy.

633 William Baubier, of Ennifcorthy, murdered, twentieth of June, on the bridge of Wexford; widow and two children left.

634 John Hawkins, murdered, twenty-eighth of May, at Ennifcorthy, of Tomakippeen; widow, three daughters, and one grand-child left.

635 James Sutton, of Clonmore, murdered, fourteenth of June, on Vinegarhill; a widow, one child, father and mother lef);, of Ennifcorthy.

637 John Smith, murdered in Ennifcorthy, twenty-ninth of May, 3 hatter; a widow helplefs, aged feyenty-nine, left, of Ennifcorthy.

639 Samuel Oakes, killed at Finlhoge, of Ennifcorthy.

640 Michael Sutton, murdered, thirtieth of May, at Ennifcorthy, of Finfhoge; a widow andt fix children left.

643 John Copeland, killed twenty-eighth of May, at Ennifcorthy, of Ennifcorthy.]

645 John Larkln, of Ennifcorthy, killed by the rebels.

648 Walter Green, fhoemaker, murdered at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May; a widow and four children left, of Ennifcorthy.

656 Margaret Dixy, of Ennifcorthy, two fons killed for their loyalty.

657 Jofeph Copeland, murdered on Vinegar-hill, twenty-firft of June, parifh of Kilcormuck.

659 William Wrlis, corn-mercharjt, of Ennifcorthy, murdered on Vinegar-hill, twentieth of June.

660 Edward Sly, of piackftoop, farmer, murdered at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May, parifh of Ennifcorthy.

662 William Mooney, innkeeper, murdered, firft of June, near Wexford; widow pregnant, and four fmall children left, of Ennifcorthy.

676 Thomas Crowley, fhoemaker, killed at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May; widow and five children left, of Ferns.

678 William Rlchardfon, parifh clerk and fchoolmafter of Ferns, killed at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May; widow and five children left.

683 James White, nailer, killed at Rofs, fifth of June; widow and feven children left.

710 William Sherlock, of Monart, farmer, murdered the twenty-eighth of May; four motherless children left.

722 John Whiteacre, of Gorey, murdered.

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729 Hannah Walker, of Killinahue, near Gorey, her husband murdered on Whitfunday, and she fled and left her property; two children left.

730 Robert Webfler, of Garrybrit, murdered in cold blood on the bridge of Ennifcorthy; left a widow and eleven children, property burned, he. eldest son in Ballakeen cavalry, parish of Killcormuck.

731 Eliza Crane, her husband killed on the bridge of Wexford, twentieth of June.

738 Cornelius Hogan, of Gorey, killed by the rebels.

749 George Hornic, of Girraie, two sons killed, one between Ennifcorthy and Wexford, the other shot at Ennifcorthy, thirtieth of May. His son-in-law, George Cooper, was also murdered, his house burned and property destroyed, parish of Killane.

748 William Neal, two sons killed, one on Vinegar-hill, and one at Scullabogue, of Ballybrennan.

778 Eliza Bates, her husband killed the fourth of June, 1798, parish of Camolin.

857 Jane Maud, her husband and two sons killed; nine children left, parish of Clough.

866 Anne Maule, her uncle murdered, parish of Clough.

933 Mary Murphy, of Toingara, her husband killed; two children left, parish of Killincooly.

936 Anne Johnson, her husband, son, and apprentice, murdered, of Gorey. 958 Alice Kennedy, her husband killed, parish of Clough. 986 Anne Piper, her husband killed, parish of Clone.

996 Anne Hendrick, her husband and son killed; three children left, parish of Clone.

1002 Catharine Crofts, her husband murdered, at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May; four children left, of Clone.

1009 Jane Cooke, her husband killed at Ballatigan.

Reverend Mr. Pentland, killed on Vinegar-hill, he was a resident at Killan Parish.

1001 Alice Butler, her husband killed, twenty-eighth of May, at Ennifcorthy, parish of Templehambo.

1015 Margaret Stanford, of Tubberneering, her husband killed; five children left. 1072 Jane Gibson, her husband murdered on the bridge of Wexford, twenty-first

of June; two children left, of Wexford.; 094 Eliza Ellison, husband killed; six children left, parish of Killan. 1098 Mary Byron, her god-father, mother, uncle, and husband, murdered at New Ross.

1010 Jane Warren, her husband murdered at New Ross, her eldest son gone mad.

1126 Susannah Whitney, her son murdered on the bridge of Wexford, parish of New Ross.

1130 Anne Vero, of Verona, her husband, Charles Vero, esquire, a magistrate murdered at Ennifcorthy, of Rosdrecht.

1134 Alice Foxton, of Kyle, her husband murdered, twenty-second of June, near Gorey; three children left.

1136 Sarah Hinch, her husband murdered near Gorey, parish of Killnehew.

1137 Mary Lord, of C. Annelly, her husband murdered at Kilmuckridge; six children left.

1143 Sarah Hubfter, her husband -murdered; five children left, parish of Kifhiehw.

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1144 Eliza Bafs, licr husband, Jofeph, murdered fourth of June; two children left, parish of Gorey.

1146 Mary Whitty, her father murdered at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May, of St. Mary's parish.

1152 Ehizabeth Dormer, her husband murdered; four children left, of St. Mary's parish.

1156 Margaret Goodefon, her husband killed at Ennifcorthy; nine children and mother left, of Kilcormuck.

1158 Mary Johnfton, of Garane, her hufuand killed, fourth June;' -one child and mother left, parish of Kilmuckridge.

1160 Elizabeth Comerford, of Kyle, her husband killed; five children left, of Kilmuckridge.

1194 Mary Edwards, her husband burnt at Scullabogue 3 one child left, of Kifavin.

1202 Mary Ralph, her husband killed, twenty-eighth of May, at Ennifcorthy; feven children left, of Ferns.

1203 Alice Brownrigg, father murdered; five children left, of New Rofs.

1211 Catharine Warren, her husband murdered; two children left, of Bailycanew.

1215 Anne Saunders, her father and mother murdered, of Bailycanew.

1217 Efther Crofliaw, her husband and three fons murdered, verified by the reverend Jofhua Nunn, of Roffdroit.

1255 Elizabeth Walfh, of Carrigeen, her husband killed twenty-eighth of May, at Ennifcorthy; one child left.

1269 Anne Love, husband murdered, parish of Bailycanew.

1272 Efther Hawkins, husband murdered, fifth of June, near Ennifcorthy; three children left, of Templehannon.

1274 Sufannah M'Daniel, of Daphne, husband, William, murdered, twenty-eighth of May, at Ennifcorthy; four children left, of Rofsdroit.

1280 Elizabeth Sparrow's husband, of Templehannon, murdered on Vinegar-hill, twentieth of June; two children left.

1284 Mary Hatton's husband, of Ennifcorthy, murdered on Vinegar-hill, was portrieve of Ennifcorthy, of St Mary's.

1288 Mary Sparrow's husband, Henry, of Ennifcorthy, murdered on Vinegar-hill, thirtieth of May, of St. Mary's.

1289 Agnaia M'Daniel, of Ballygeflon, husband murdered on Vinegar-hill, thirtieth of May; five children left.

1291 Sarah Ganford, of Monglafs, husband murdered on Vinegar-hill, twenty-firft of June.

1292 Mary Prefcott, of Ennifcorthy, husband murdered on Vinegar-hill, twentieth of June; five children left.

1300 Hannah Birt, of Ennifcorthy, husband murdered there, twenty-eighth of May; two children left.

1315 Elizabeth Jones, of Tincurry, husband murdered on Vinegar-hill, feventh of June; fix children left, parifh of Ferns.

1319 Sarah Brickley, of Ennifcorthy, husband murdered; three children left.

1321 Martha Rath, of Ennifcorthy, husband killed there; one child left.

1322 Anne Warren, of Ballinbeg, husband killed, parifh of Killan.

1336 Reverend Mr. Haydon, murdered in Ennifcorthy, reftor of Ferns.

1354 Elizabeth Beates, of Ballynamona, fon killed; three children left, parifh of Tomb.

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1358 Elizabeth Butler, of Ballycomeclone, husband killed; two children left.

1375 Mary Langrifh, of Sandyford, husband killed at Gorey, in June; three children left young.

1392 Jane Gordon, of Ballyduff, husband murdered on Wexford bridge, twentieth of June; four children left, parifh of Tomb.

1445 Catharine Taylor, husband killed; five children left, parifh of Camolin.

1463 Elinor M'Bryan, husband killed at Ennifcorthy, twenty-fifth of June; one child left, of Ennifcorthy.

1464 Mary Saunders, of Ennifcorthy, murdered the thirtieth of May.

1467 John Stringer, killed at Ennifcorthy by the king's troops, through a miftake.

1489 Sufannah Leech, of Ennifcorthy, hult and murdered firft of June; three children left.

1491 Anne Bint, of Ennifcorthy, husband murdered, twenty-eighth of May.

1496 Anne Baflet, of Ennifcorthy, wounded at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May, and murdered on Vinegar-hill, thirtieth of May.

1497 Margaret Hawkins's husband, of Greenville, Ennifcorthy, murdered on Vinegar-hill, feventh of June; fix children left.

1500 Thomas Daly, of Ennifcorthy, miller and yeoman, two fons burned at Scullabogue, one twelve years old, the other fourteen.

1502 Mary Coplin's husband, murdered on Vinegar-hill, thirtieth of May; seven children left, of Edermine.

1504 Rebecca Darmond, of Corrygrege, murdered on Vinegar-hill, twenty-ninth of May, parifh of Templehambo.

1506 Elizabeth James, of Mangan, husband murdered at Ennifcorthy, twenty-ninth of May; feven children left, of Templehambo.

1509 Mary Martin, of Oulart, husband murdered near Ennifcorthy, firft of June, parifh of Kilcormuck.

1512 Jane Whitney, of TInnick, husband, Thomas, murdered near Eanifcorthy, firft of June, parifh of Kilcormuck.

1517 Rebecca Mowles, of Craneful, husband murdered, twenty-ninth of May, in flying from Ennifcorthy to Rofs; two children left, parifh of Clone.

1521 Anne Hawkins, husband murdered on Vinegar-hill, twenty-ninth of May; three children left, of Clone.

1526 Margaret Thomas's husband murdered at Ennifcorthy, twenty-eighth of May, fexton to Ferns church; four children left.;

1566 Henrietta Parfons, O/ Gorey, husband killed near Carnew, thirtieth of June, of Gorey.

1577 Mary Lett, of Newtown, husband murdered; eight children left, parish of Kilmuckridge.

1579 Winifred Slator, of Smithfield, county of Dublin, husband murdered at Scullabogue.

1652 Hannah Pender, of Clough, husband murdered; four children left. 1667 Eliza Sutton, Ennifcorthy, husband murdered at do. twenty-ninth May, three children left.

1672 Mary Brophy, of Curraghmore, husband murdered at Scullabogue, of Tintern.

1681 Eliza Auftin, of Ballyadams, husband murdered, fix children left.

1682 Eliza Frances, of Ballyadams, husband killed, fix children left.

1698 Eliza Butler, husband killed, of Gorey cavalry, two children left, of Prof' pea.

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1755 Elinor Johnfon, husband murdered, four children left, parish of Kilruffh.

1759 Ann Stephens, of Ballinree, husband taken prifoner 11th June, ftripped almoft naked, marched, after five days imprifonment, to Vinegar-hill, without hat or fhoes, and fhot there, carried firft to Gorey, her father alfo killed, three children left, of Tomb.

1761 Mary Hawkins, of Monart, husband murdered, three children left, of Monomolin.

1769 Mary Lord, of Monomolin, husband murdered, nine children left.

1771 Hannah Hawkins, of Ennifcorthy, husband murdered near do. firft June, four children left, of St. Mary's.

1807 Ann Griffin, husband murdered at Vinegar-hill, fix children left, parish of Killan.

1808 Jane Donovan of Tubbergall, husband John killed, three children left, parish of Kilcormuck.

1809 Mary Lawler of Wexford, killed at do. in a gun boat, three children left.

1812 Mary Johnfon, husband murdered, parish of Kilmuckridge.

1817 Mary Whitney of Adamftown, fon John burned at Scullabogue, parish of Adamftown.

1829 Catherine Reynolds of Monart, huiband murdered at Ennifcorthy.

1830 Catherine Murphy of Ennifcorthy, husband murdered at Vinegar-hill, thirtieth May, of St. Mary's.

1831, Mary Farrel of Ennifcorthy, her fon, one of the five murdered in Killoughrain wood.

1833 Juliana Pepper, fon murdered eleventh June, on Vinegar-hill, parish of Killan.

1837 Mary Edwards, husband murdered at Vinegar-hill, parish of Wexford.

1841 Ann Ormfby of Gorey, husband, father, brother, and three coufins, murdered.

1542 William Butler of Clough, three miles from Gorey, murdered, widow and three children left.

1630 Ann Chriftian of Clobemon, husband murdered at Ballingale, at Mr. Turner's, with torture, left four children.

949 Mary Cane of Clone, murdered.

1677 Margaret Callifter, pursued and wounded at Ennifcorthy by rebels, twentieth May, and killed unknowingly by the king's troops, twenty-first June. Thomas M'Daniel, Joseph M'Daniel murdered 20th May, of Rofsdroit. Henry Biftot murdered 28th May, at Ennifcorthy.

Jacob Minchin, wounded on 28th May, at Ennifcorthy, afterwards murdered on Vinegar-hill.

Richard Whealy, an old man of eighty-five years, murdered at his own door, of St. Mary, Ennifcorthy.,

Thomas Hall murdered, in presence of his wife, on Vinegar hill, being first cruelly whipped with a fcourse, composed of whiplcord and twisted brafs wire, of do.

Thomas Cavenagh endured the same treatment, and suffered in presence of his wife, of do. 628 Pat. Connors, killed on Vinegar-hill.

631 James Rigly murdered on Vinegar-hill, of do. William Baffet, do. do. of do.

Michael Furlong, do. do. being first cruelly fcourged, of do.

Edward Prefect, do. do. of St. Mary, Ennifcorthy.

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Thomas Robfon, murdered on Vinegar-hill, of St. Mary, Ennifcorthy.

William Sly, do. do. of do.

Thomas M'lirair, an officer on half pay, murdered on the hill, of do.

Richard Bcnet, murdered near St. John's, of do.

Garret Murphy, murdered on the hill, of do.

Richard Murphy, murdered in Barony of Forth, of do.

Henry Drury, murdered in Templehannon, of do.

Thomas Rigley, murdered and burned in the market-houfe of Ennifcorthy. Sarah Daly, wife of a yeoman, forced to Scullabogue and burned in the barn, of do.

William Daly, James Daly, only children of the above, burned with their mother in the barn, the eldest seventeen years, the other fourteen, of do. John Plunket, fenior, murdered at home, of do.

John Plunket, junior, yeoman, wounded in the attack on the town, afterwards thrown by the rebels from an upper window and killed, of do. Jeremiah Smith, murdered on the hill, of do. John Smith, do. do. of do.

Charles Taylor, revenue officer, murdered at Edermine, of do. Joseph Smith, murdered on the hill, of do.

Benjamin Sunderland, murdered on the bridge of. Wexford, of do.

William Moony, murdered on the road from Wexford to Ennifcorthy, of do.

James Lett, do. do. do. of do.

Thomas Wilkinfon, do. do. do. of do.

Charles Cooper, murdered near Caftle-bridge, of do.

Thomas Knight, killed in the engagement at Ennifcorthy, of do.

Robert Hornick, piked on the hill the twenty-ninth of May, and thrown naked among other victims. He revived in the night and crawled off to his father's houfe, parish of Killan, where he

did not arrive till Friday. Finding it destroyed and deserted, he returned into the parish of Killeghney, where he got some bread at a farmer's, but they would not permit him to stay. He then went towards Ross, but a party of rebels met and murdered him.

John Brahee, murdered on the hill, of do.

Henry Bafs, murdered fourth June, at Gorey.

James Wheatly, do. at do.

William Spencer, and William Wallcer, do. sixth June, at do

Thomas Jolly, George Reed, Michael Patchell, John Needham, Joshua Cheafe, William Hill, Henry Rogers, Joseph Reed, George Nicholfon, George Cockell, William Bates, John Cooke, William Spencer, Humphrey Spencer, all murdered twenty-second June, at Gorey, called bloody Friday, with twelve more.

John Godkin, George and William Butler, Clough Peter, Stranford Clough, John Buttle, all killed at the battle of Bally-ellis thirtieth June, Kilbride.

Ralph Williams, murdered second July, at Gorey.

Robert Webfter, Henry Kinch, do. twentieth June, at do.

William Buttle, do. twenty-third June, John Burke, John Ellis, John Fowler, murdered sixth June, at do.

Robert Maude, Jonathan Sadler, George Carley, George Thomas, John Bennett, protestants, killed in the union of Ardcolm, the church in Castlebridge.

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Two brothers of the name of Bateman, compelled by their landlord John Hay, to join the rebels, were killed by the king's troops on their return from Vinegar-hill.

Stephens of Castle-bridge, was killed there by the rebels on their first rising.

Philip Hornick, steward to Mr. John Glafcott, of Aldertown, shot at Scullabogue, of Whitechurch.

John Shee, burned at Scullabogue, of Ballybrazil.

William Jeffares, killed in the battle of Ross.

Richard Burrell, killed by the rebels in their retreat from Ross, of Mullankin.

Hyacinth White, burned at Scullabogue, of do. do.

Isaac Jeffords, killed by the army, of do. do.

Peter Burb, Robert Burb, murdered on Wexford-bridge of do.

Samuel Murphy, James Fannin, John Warren, George Piper, Joseph Henry, Thomas James, Samuel Jaines, Robert Hughes, Michael Deacon, protestants, murdered in the parish of Killan,

Edward Dorman, shot fourth June, at Gorey»

William Prender, piked on Gorey-hill, at do.

William and Robert Bale, killed at do. twenty-second June, of Rossmenouge.

James Dorman, do. of do.

Robert Mercy, killed tenth June, of Killtennell.

Robert Earl, do. twenty-second June, of Monomolin.

William Griffin, do. twenty-fecond do. of Ardemine.

Ifaac Earl, piked on Vinegar-hill, of do.

John Feltis, piked do. on Gorey-hill, of Kilnahue pavifh.

John Tomkin, do. tenth June, on Limerick-hill, of do.

James Moore, do. ninth June, at Arklow-hill, of do.

William Inman, do. thirtieth June, at Ballyellis, of do.

— Dowger, fecond July, piked on Gorey-hill, of do.

Roger Pierce, do. at Limerick-hill, of do.

John Maud and fon, piked on Gorey-hill, of Clough.

John Shaw, do. of do.

William Dobbin, do. of do.

Peter Stanford, do. thirtieth June, at BallyelUs, of do.

William Butler, do. thirtieth do. at do. of do.

William and Jofeph Spencer, twenty-fecond June, of Killcaben.

John and George Hall, killed by Hacket's party, fifteenth Oclober, of do.

John Lancafler, twenty-feventh May, of Kikrifh.

John Langrell, do. of do.

Two Shaws, fhot do. of do.

Grindly, and filter, fhot do. of do.

Harry Johnfon, of Killena, twenty-feventh May, of Donoughmore.

James Wrath, do. twenty-feventh May, of do. Jofeph Kennedy, twenty-fecond June, of Tomb.

Richard Errett, John Lee, John Sharp, of Clough, killed at Gorey, twenty-fecond June.

Timothy Toxton, killed at Gorey, twenty-fecond June, of Kilcormuck. James, father and fon, murdered, ftriving to efcape from Rofs, before the battle of Rofe.

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Clement Gifford, piked to death, of Rofs.

Three gentlemen, meftrs. Bartholomew Clifte, Richard Elliot, and Richard Annefley, murdered at the Roar, Rofs.

Two others, a father and a fon, named Meany, were alfo murdered at a little diftance in the county Kilkenny, of Rofs.

William Hoare, efquire, of Harperftown, captain Allen Cox, of Coolcliffe, piked on Wexford-bridge, twentieth June.

William Eakins, of Slevoy, burned or fhot at Scullabogue.

Robert Cook, butler to reverend Robert Hawkfhaw, do.

Do. his wife murdered.

James White, of Taghmon, killed in Rofs.

Benjamin Green, of Coolftuff, murdered in Wexford.

Two men of the name of Efmond, William and Thomas, burned or fhot at Scullabogue.
James Wade, mafon of Cooltuff, burned at do.
Peter Standford, and William Butler, killed at Ballyellis, of Clough.
William Butler, at Gorey, twenty-fecond June, of do.
William Dobbin, and Jcfeph Kennedy, twenty-fecond June, of do.
William Jones, fourth June, Thomas Fennel, twenty-fecond June, of do,
Richard Dugan, do. William Pendor, fourth do. Henry Rynehart, on Wexford-bridge, of do.
Reverend Mr. Burrowes, Jofeph Afton, of Kilmuckridge.
Thomas Earl, and Edward Howlan Darcy, efquire, twenty-feventh May, of do.
James Afton, Henry Rath, Robert Johnfton, of do.
Clement Goff, killed in cold blood on his own ground of Tomnaboly, parifh of Kilcornick.
Anne Efcott, a poor old fchool-miftrefs, wife of a Chelfea penfioner, wantonly fmothered with others in a pump hole, of do.
Holland Pinlay, burned in Scullabogue, of do.
George Warren, murdered on Vinegar-hill, of Killan.
James Fannin, do. do. of do.
Allen Ellifon, do. do. of do.
Thomas James, do. on the road to Rofs, of do.
Reverend John Pentland, murdered on Vinegar-hill, of do.
James Wade, burned in the barn at Scullabogue, of do.
Samuel Cottom, fhot at Scullabogue, of Adamftown.
John Cottom, do. do. of do.
John Whitney, do. do. of do.
John Parflow, murdered near his own houfe, of do.
Thomas Parflow, almoft an idiot, murdered near his father's houfe, of do.
Shepherd Parflow, efcaped from the firft perfecution to Rofs, returned to make up his harveft, when he was horridly murdered by fome of the rebellious banditti that infested the country, of do.
Thomas Bell, fhot at Scullabogue, of Tintern.
David Befley, do. do. of do.
Miles Vaughan, do. do. of do.
William Reel, burned at do. in the barn, of do.
Walter BaiFet, do. do. of do.
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Thomas Kelly, burned at Scullabogue, of Tintern.
John Duffield, do. do. of do.

John Power, do. do. of do.

Jane Prefley, do. do. of do.

Ann Prefley, do. do. of do.

Walter Green, murdered on Vinegar-hill, St. Mary's, Ennifcorthy.

William Owens, an aged man, his brains dashed out by an iron bar, of do.

John Larkin, do. in the barony of Forth, of do.

Henry Cookman, a gentleman deranged in mind, murdered in the freet, of do.

John Kenerfley, murdered on the hill, an old man, of do.

John Hill, do. do. of do.

George Sparrow, do. in the town of Wexford, of do.

John Clarke, do. in Ennifcorthy, of do.

Edward Flinn, do. do. of do.

John Walfh, do. do. of do.

Philip Annefley, do. on the hill, of do.

William Clampit, John Dixcy, John Farrell, John Crumpton, and James Peppar, yeomen, furprifed and murdered near the woods of Killoghoran, of do.

Thomas Cook, murdered on the road from Wexford to Ennifcorthy, of St. John's.

Jofeph Grotheir, do. on the hill, of do.

William Power, do. do. of do.

Saunders Frain, forced by the rebels to Rofs, and put in front of battle where he was killed, of do.

John Englifh, burned in the barn at Scullabogue, of do.

James Trimble, do. do. do. of do.

John Prefcott, murdered in the town of Ennifcorthy, of do.

Edward White, efquire, fenior, do. at home, of do.

Edward White, junior, do. do. of do.

William Hawkins, murdered at Davidftown, of Templehannon.

John White, efquire, do. on the hill, of do.

James Brickley, do. at Oulart, of do.

San.ael Brumpton, do. in the barony of Forth, of do.

John Brumpton, do. on the hill, of do.

Edward Hayes, do. do. of do.

Thomas Rath, do. at the fort of Duncannon, of do.

Samuel Hall, do. in the town, of do.

Samuel Mills, miffing, of do.

Mrs. Emond, farved while the rebels held Ennifcorthy, of do.

Edward Hawkins, murdered on the hill, of Ballitwifhard.

John Carton, do. do. of do.

Samuel Babier, do. on the hill, of do.

James Sutton, do. do. of do.

Miles Frain, do. at Bailimurran, of do.

Thomas Watkins, do. at home, of Templehambo.

Edward Watkins, do. do. of do.

John Stafford, do. do. of do.

Thomas Dormer, do. do. of do.

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Roger Percival, murdered on the hill, of Templehambo.

Jofeph Brown, do. do. of do.

William Nanton, do. do. of do.

Richard Gantford, do. do. of do.

Stephen William Reynolds, do. on Vinegar-hill, of da.

George James, do. at home, of do.

Richard Coplin, do. do. of do.

John Hawkins, do. on hill, of do.

William Sherlock, do. at Ennifcorthy, of do.

John Sherlock, do. do. of do.

John Pounden, efquire, firft wounded in the engagement twenty-eighth May, then murdered, of do.

Samuel Murphy, murdered on Vinegar-hill, of Killan.

George Kearley, boat builder, aged about feventy, a proteftant, was dragged out of his houfe, put on his knees in his garden, where his brains were blown out; an innocent honeft man.

William Thornton, coachmaker in Wexford, in endeavouring to make his efcape to Waterford, taken near Taghmon, his eyes firft piked out, and barbaroufly murdered the next day.

Proteftant inhabitants of the parifh of Ferns, murdered in the rebellion.

Thomas Bookey, efquire, lieutenant of Camolin cavalry, killed in battle of Ferns.

Reverend Francis Turner, redtor of Edermine, murdered in his ovra houfe of do.

Robert Ganford, farmer, Richard Ganford, his fon, Richard Ganford, his nephew, Thomas Dowfe, farmer, all murdered In the reverend Mr. Turner's houfe, all of do.

William Richardfon, parifh clerk, Francis Smith, ditto, Richard Tackaberry, farmer, William Rudd, farmer, Thomas Crofts, ditto, John Crofts his brother, John Crofts, his nephew, all killed in Ennifcorthy, the day of the firft engagement, twenty-eighth of May, and all of do.

Roger Sparks, farmer, John Sindon, labourer, John Hawkins, farmer, Thomas Piper, farmer, Thomas Kendrick, farmer, Samuel Kendrick, ditto, his fon, Samuel Crofts, farmer, William Kane, labourer, Thomas Mowles, farmer, all murdered on Vinegar-hill, of do.

John Pounder, farmer, John Sly, ditto, John Rickaby, linen weaver, Nicholas Jones, carpenter, John Mackee, gauger, all murdered on Vinegarhili, of do.

John Berry, labourer, killed at Gorey, of do. Philip Bacon, labourer, murdered on Wexford-bridge, of do. George Graham, farmer and miller[^], murdered in his own houfe, of do. Thomas Hawkins, and Edward Sly, farmers, killed in retreating to Duncannon Fort, of do.

Thomas Wallis, labourer, killed at Ferns, of do. Francis Monk, murdered, of Horctown. Richard Davis, do. of do.

Edward Monk, do. of do.

J. Chamney, do. of do.

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Proteflants who were murdered in the rebellion in parifh of Kilcormick.

Robert Webfter, the nephew of Robert, fenior, of Kilcormick.

Holland Finley, Thomas Floyd, Roger Floyd, Thomas Floyd, Thomas Whitney, Samuel Weft, Samuel Judd, Benjamin Judd, Thomas Fogan, Ann Kfcott, George Kearley, all of Kilcormick.

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 10.

County of the city of Dubin, to wit: ANNE PIPER, alias Kendrick, widow of the late George Piper, came before me this day, and made oath on the Holy Evangelifts, and faith, That fhe and her late hufband, George Piper, lived in the parifh of Clone, in the county of Wexford, where their houfe and offices were burned, and all their fubftance was deftroyed by the rebels, on the twenty-ninth, or thirtieth of May, 1798, for no other reafon, as fhe verily believes, except that they were proteftants; for the property of all the loyal proteftants in that county was deftroyed. Deponent faith, that her faid hufband was taken prifoner between Vinegar-hill and Scullough's-bufh, in faid county, by a party of rebels, who conducted him to Vinegar-hill aforefaid, where the faid rebels were then encamped; and that deponent and her faid hufband, with four children, remained there till next morning, viz. Thurfday the thirty-firft of May, 1798, when they were difcharged, in confequence of an oath fworn by one Thomas Hart, to the following purport "That; he, the faid George Piper, was a quiet innocent man." which oath was fworn before a rebel court-martial, at that time fitting at Vinegar-hill aforefaid. Deponent faith, that her faid hufband was difcharged, but at the fame time Was informed, that he could not be fafe without the protection of a prieft. In confequence of which fhe and her huft[^]and repaired to father Edward Redmond, parifh prieft of Ferns, in faid county, but as deponent and her hufband were going there, they were arrefted at Milltown bridge, near Ferns, aforefaid, by another party of rebels, well armed, who led her faid hufband before one William Goff, who feemed to be a captain of faid rebels, who ordered him to be put to death, and repeatedly faid and fwore that he and every perfon of his profeffion that came in his way fhould be put to death; on which the faid George Piper produced a pafs obtained from one William Lacey, a rebel leader, and commiftary to the rebels on Vinegar-hill aforefaid, to enable him to go and to fecure his perfon, while he went to father Edward Redmond aforefaid; but as the faid Goff declared that the faid pafs was a forgery, fhe, this deponent, went off with the utmoft fpeed to the faid Edward Redmond, whom fhe folicted to fave the life of her huftjand, but the faid Edward Redmond declared that he could not, nor would not do any thing for deponent or her huiband, though the father of deponent and the faid Edward Redmond had always lived on terms of intimate friendship. Deponent faith fhe returned directly to Milltown bridge aforefaid, and that fhe told the faid rebels, though falfe, in hopes of faving her hufband's life, that the faid prieft defired that her hufband fhould be conducted to him, and he was accordingly led by a party of rebels before faid

priest. Deponent faith, that the said priest became very angry, and much enraged, on seeing her and her husband, and declared he would do nothing for her, or any of her husband's part, and he ordered the said George Piper to Vinegarhill, to suffer where he would get his deserts; and said, that he and all his part, that came in his way, should die, though deponent on her knees, and with tears in her eyes, solicited him by the early friendship of their fathers, and their close intimacy as neighbours, to save her husband's life: but the said priest remained deaf to her in

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treachery, and ordered her husband to Vinegar-hill to suffer; in consequence of which, deponent faith, a rebel attempted to put her said husband to death with a pike, but the said priest seized the rebel in his arms, and ordered the said rebels to take the said George Piper to Vinegar-hill, the place of suffering for him and all his part. Deponent faith, her said husband was immediately conducted to Vinegar-hill, and as she verily believes, was put to death there that evening, as a woman of the name of Walkin, related to the said George Piper, declared, and has since proved, on a courtmartial held at Enniscorthy, in the aforesaid county, that she saw the body of the said George Piper after he was killed, on the evening of the same day, on Vinegar-hill aforesaid.

ANNE X PIPER,
her mark

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June 1799,
W. LIGHTBURNE.

APPENDIX, No. XIX. II.

ROBERT WHITNEY of Moneytucker in the county of Wexford, a member of captain Richards's yeoman cavalry, deposes, That he was at Enniscorthy on the twenty-eighth day of May last, on which day the rebels made an attack on said town; that when the troops evacuated said place, he returned to his house to protect his wife and family, was pursued, and narrowly escaped the fury of the rebels, by concealing himself in a covert of furze; that deponent and wife, feeling their situation unsafe and dangerous, quitted their house, and went for better protection to Henry Alcock's of Willon in said county, esquire, where they remained for that night; the next morning deponent, anxious about the fate of his house and property, returned and found that his house was nearly plundered, and learned that vengeance was denounced against him; that in consequence thereof, he and his wife on the same day removed from his own house to Lingfstown, in the barony of Forth, to the residence of Mr. Boxwell, distant about twenty miles, and remained there for a few days; in the mean time the rebels plundered him of the entire of his household furniture, provision of all kinds, horses, cows, sheep, pigs, calves, fowls, &c. burned his dwelling-house and out-offices, propagated evil reports of his conduct, as the means of working his destruction; in consequence of which, a search was made for deponent by the rebels, under the command of Thomas Doyle of Moneytucker, who filed himself a captain. Deponent was found and brought a prisoner by a guard of rebels from Lingfstown to Enniscorthy; the charge against deponent was, that he was an orangeman, as his mittimus let forth, signed by John Colclough of Ballyteigue. Deponent on his way experienced several severe assaults and insults; being brought to Enniscorthy, deponent was put in close confinement for three days, was then taken under a strong guard to Vinegar-hill, where he expected every instant to be murdered; that many of the rebels sharpened their pikes in his presence, and with a savage pleasure, exclaimed they did so in compliment to him, that he might the sooner be put out of pain; that he was confined in the tower of a windmill on said hill, from seven o'clock in the morning until about five in the afternoon without receiving any kind of nourishment; was then marched back to Enniscorthy, and put into his prison again, where he remained about an hour, when he was desired to come out by Thomas Carty of Enniscorthy, to a place where the rebels

had juft whipped one George Stacey a loyalift; without any trial or reafon that deponent could account for, he was ftripped of his coat, waitcoat, and fhirt, and tied up to a tree, planted in the main ftreet of Ennifcorthy, which the rebels

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called the tree of liberty when one of the rebels prefent ordered him to get one hundred and fifty lafhes with a fcourge compofed (he was told) of whipcord and wire; before he had received this number, the cords with which his hands were bound loofed by his ftuggling, when deponent fell on his knees to fupplicate the rebels not to punifh him any more, declaring that the face of God he might never fee it he knew any thing of an orangeman; that the rebels immediately cried out that he was very fafe in faying that, as he knew that no heretick could ever fee the face of God; not content with this cruelty, they kept him in the ftreet with a gun prefented at his breaft, declaring that they would deprive him of his exiftence. After fuffering all this agony, they blindfolded him with his fhirt tied about his head, and dragged him in this condition back to prifon, exclaiming in the moft flocking manner, that if he did not relent before morning, and make fome difcoveries of orangemen, that they would pike him to death; that he was ordered dreffing for the wounds he received on his ribs and loins; the next day he was marched along with other prifoners to the town of Wexford, guarded by feveral rebels, who frequently goaded him with their pikes, to make him get on with that fpeed, which his languid and reduced condition would not admit him to do; that the faid rebels stopped him three times on his way, fwearing that they would (hoot him; that he was confined in the coal-houfe of the barrack of Wexford, and remained there ftanding in mire for one whole night, faftened by cords to another prifoner, nor did he receive more food than a few cold potatoes; that deponent was removed from thence to another apartment not quite fo bad in the barrack, and contin\ied there a prifoner until liberated by his majefty's forces, when they took poffeffion of faid town of Ennifcorthy.

ROBERT WHITNEY.

Sworn before me this thirtieth day of October, 1798,
STEPHEN RAM.

APPENDIX, No. XIX, 12.

County of Wexford, to wit: ROBERT WHITNEY of Moneytucker, in the county of Wexford, yeoman in the Ennifcorthy cavalry, maketh oath, That he heard the rebels fay while their prifoner, that if any one of them killed three proteftants he was fure of falvation; and if any one of them were killed they went directly to heaven, as they were fighting the battle of Chrifft; that on the contrary, for any heretick like me went to hell immediately; that they faid it was prophefied many years ago, that there would be but one religion, and that it would be theirs (meaning the popifh religion,) and any that would not comply by fair means, fhould by the point of the fword; he alfo depofes, that the rebels (converfing about the murders that had been committed) faid that was the way to put down herefy, from which he firmly believes, that it was their intention to murder all proteftants; and he further believes, that no proteftant can at prefent refide with fafety in the country; that his farm is between four and five miles from Ennifcorthy, and that he has not been there fince the twentieth of September laft, through fear of being murdered; he alfo depofes, that while he was at Mr. Boxwell's in the barony of Forth, whither he fled for fecurity, he heard and truly believes, that one Whitty a popifh prieft in that country chriilened many proteftants; and that he, with thirty-feven other prifoners in Ennifcorthy, were

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obliged in prefervation of their lives to crofs themfelves (or to blefs themfelves) as the papifts term that ceremony.

*Sworn before me at Ennifcorthy in the county of
Wexford, this 3d day of December, 1798,*
WILLIAM RICHARDS.

APPENDIX, No. XIX, 12.

County of Wexford, to wit: THE Information of Samuel Hendrick, of Kilconnel, in said county, farmer, who being duly examined and sworn, saith, That on the twenty-ninth day of May last, informant was taken prisoner by a number of rebels, and by them brought to a Patrick Quigley, popish priest of the parish of Clone, in said county, in order to obtain a protection from him, to preserve him from being murdered. That informant being brought, as aforesaid, to the said Patrick Quigley, he replied, when asked for a protection, that informant, until married, could not obtain a protection, as his present marriage, viz. by the reverend Mr. Standcock, minister of the parish of Kilcormuck, was of no use, as it only served to gratify a brutal passion; must, therefore, be married by him, or some other of his persuasion. That informant, in preservation of his life, was again married by the said Patrick Quigley, and that the said Patrick Quigley, at the time of him thus being married, extorted from informant, the sum of one pound two shillings and nine pence.

SAMUEL KENDRICK.

Sworn before me at Ennifcorthy, this twenty-ninth day of March, 1799,
A. JACOB.

APPENDIX, No. XIX, 13

The trial of Thomas Clooney.

ON the trial of Thomas Clooney, a rebel leader, held at Wexford, the eighth of July, 1799, it appeared, on the evidence of Richard Ganford, and others, that a gang of rebels, who were sent in quest of protestants, seized on Whitfun Monday, 1798, at Mountglafs, near Clooney's house, the said Ganford, John Gill, Isaac Rigley, his son, and some other protestants; that after burning their houses, they kept them prisoners that night, and conveyed them next morning to a place called the Leap, where Clooney, and a Mr. Devereux, another rebel leader, were, at the head of a numerous body of them; that these two captains ordered the loyalists into a gravel pit, and desired them to prepare to be executed; that soon after, an order was given to march to Vinegar-hill, which was instantly obeyed that when they arrived at Mr. Swiney's house, in Templehannon, a suburb of Ennifcorthy, William Hanton, a Protestant, was dragged out by a party of rebels, and put to death; that the remainder of the prisoners, were committed to the old walls of the wind-mill; that John Gill applied three or four times to Clooney, to save his life; that at last he ordered the rebel guard to let Gill out to him, which they complied with; that Gill stood near Clooney, who was on horse-back, for near two minutes, about three steps from the mill door, when Clooney turned his horse away, as if to depart. He was then forced back into the mill, and soon after some person cried out, "Drag the orange rogue out!" on which Gill was

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forced out of the mill, and a rebel cut his throat with a scythe. Edward Hampton, one of the prisoners, while on his knees, preparing for death, was so near Gill, that his blood spouted on him.

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 14.

VINEGAR HILL.

The trial of William Fenlon

ON the trial of William Fenlon, the twelfth of September, 1799, at Wexford, for the murder of Thomas Hall, a protestant, on the fourteenth of June, 1798, at Vinegar-hill, it appeared, on the evidence of Mary Hall, widow of the deceased, that on the morning of that day, she sent her son with some tea to her husband, who was at that time a prisoner in Mr. Bayle's barn: her son returned soon after, and told her that his father begged she would repair directly to him, as he had been put into the wind-mill, on the top of the hill, and was afraid of being put to death; and on going to her husband, he said, pointing to William Fenlon, the nailer. Bill Fenlon is the person that will kill me. Fenlon then entered the mill, and desired her husband to come out with him. She asked Fenlon, whether he would not give her husband a trial? He answered, that he would, and that Daniel Flaherty (a man who had sworn against her husband) should try him. She said she was contented, provided he was tried; and begged he would have compassion on her and her ten children. Fenlon then said, he would shoot him first, and try him afterwards. Fenlon, on that, tore her husband out of her arms, and placed sentries on each door to keep her in. Some time after, hearing a shot fired, she forced her way out of the door, and saw the rebels dragging a body by the heels. Fenlon was there with a blunderbuss and an officer's staff, and on enquiring, she found that the body they were dragging, was her husband's. She took the body in her arms, during which time it thundered violently, with much lightning; on which the rebels fell on their knees, and blessed themselves. Some of them desired her to throw away the body of her husband, and to bless herself. They asked her, "What was the reason of the thunder?" She answered, "That God was angry at their acts." "No, you whore!" replied they, "God is founding the horn of joy, because an Orangeman is killed." Her husband, who she thought was dead, stretched out his feet, and turned to her, saying, "Molly, my dear, take me from these people on which he expired. His body was black, as if from a cat-o'-nine-tails, and had the mark of a bullet, that entered his breast, and came out at his shoulder. The rebels, among whom was the prisoner, refused to let her take the body; but she said she would not leave it. They said they would not kill her, as she was with child, and she would have a christian,* which she never had before; but that if she was so fond of a dead husband, they would cut him in pieces, and put him in her skirts.

James Hall, son of the deceased, confirmed her evidence, and added, that Morgan Byrne† ordered a man to whip his father, and called out for one Murtagh Keane,‡ to come to shoot him; but some one answered, that Keane was gone to Mr. Richard's.

* On a supposition, that the child must be brought up a Roman catholic.

†The son of Luke Byrne, a man of wealth and education.

‡ The common executioner, who, it is said, put three hundred persons to death on Vinegar-hill.

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APPENDIX, No. XIX. 15

The following facts appeared on the trial of Andrew Farrelly a leader of the rebels, charged with being concerned in various murders. He was tried the twenty-second of May, 1800, at Wexford, having eluded justice a long time.

WILLIAM FURLONG, a protestant, declared upon oath, that he was taken prisoner by the rebels, on Whittun Tuesday, 1798, and conducted to the windmill, where he saw the reverend Mr. Pentland, and the reverend Mr. Trocke, three men of the name of Gill, and about thirty more loyalists. Andrew Farrell had a sword in his hand, and was called captain by the rebels. He desired the loyalists to fall on their knees, and prepare for death, as they should be killed directly. He then seized Mr. Pentland by the breast, and dragged him out of the mill by force, though he

refitted as much as he could. He was instantly put to death, and fourteen or fifteen more immediately met with the same fate. Andrew Farrell told the witnesses, that he must know where there were arms and ammunition concealed in Enniscorthy, and that he should be saved if he discovered where they were. He said he would; and on going there, his life was saved by a man who had been master to his uncle. He saw Farrell distributing powder to the rebels. He believes that only eight of the protestants who were in the windmill, escaped death.

Francis Bradley, saw Farrell conducting to Vinegar-hill Philip Annesley, a protestant, who desired him to take his watch and money, and give them to his friends, because he said Farrell was taking him to be killed; but he was afraid to do so.

Henry Whitney, a protestant, who had been a prisoner in the windmill, saw Mr. Pentland piked to death, and he believed that twenty-five protestants more were put to death at the same time. He saw their bodies lying dead outside the windmill. Mr. Pentland's, which was naked and bloody, lay separate from the rest.

When the prisoners were desired to go on their knees, and prepare for death, messieurs Pentland and Trocke expostulated and begged they might be saved, as they were both clergymen. The former said he was a northern man, and had been but a short time in the country. He then offered his watch, which was taken by a man of the name of Foley.

John Gill, a witness, was a prisoner in the windmill, on Whitfun Tuesday. The party who conducted him into it, said, captain Farrell (pointing to Gill) there is an Orangeman. Gill asked Farrell to save his life, as he saw him much in the esteem of the rebels. He asked him his name. He answered Gill. Farrell replied, that is a bad name, prepare for death, you have not an hour to live. Gill was a protestant name in the county of Wexford.

John Gill, of Monglafs, was lying dead there. A party of rebels, with guns and pikes, formed a line in front of the windmill door, and behind them there were some men on horse-back. On being led out, he addressed the rebels, and asked them if they would put a man to death without a trial. Andrew Martin, the executioner, who stood inside the line with a drawn sword, cried out, Damn your soul, do you come here to preach? made a stab at him, and wounded him in the wrist. Some of the rebels desired Martin to stop, and asked Gill how he would choose to die? He replied, as a christian. A man on horse-back said, are you a christian? He answered, that he believed in the favour of the world, and that he hoped to be saved through him. Martin then said, Oh! Damnation to your soul, you are a christian in your own way, and directly stabbed him in the side. He then fell on his face, and was stabbed in the

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back, and beat on the head with some heavy instrument. He still continued in his senses. His brother was next brought out, and having been asked the same question, he boldly answered that he would die a protestant; on which he was instantly put to death. He then fainted, and continued insensible till his wife came for him in the evening, and she found great difficulty in saving him, as there was an old man with a scythe, examining the bodies, and striking it on the head of such of them as had any signs of life. She took him to the bottom of the hill, where, finding that he had some appearance of life, she concealed his body. Next morning he was discovered by a party of rebels, who carried him to the hill, where he was saved by a man who was to have married his daughter. About half a mile from the hill, he was met by two men, one of whom fired at him, and the ball grazed his head and flung him. His wife, at her return, found him again, and from that time, till Vinegar-hill was taken by the king's troops, he lay concealed in ditches in that deplorable state; but at last recovered, and is still alive. John Aultin, a protestant, was taken prisoner and conducted to Enniscorthy by one captain West, when Farrell was on parade with some rebels. West said, captain Farrell, here is an orangeman. Farrell ordered him to a rebel guard-house, where there were fifteen or sixteen loyalists, and he swore that he would

have them all put to death the next night. A Mr. Robinfon who was there begged that Farrell would save them. Auftin was saved by the intercession of a rebel. John Mooney swore, he saw Farrell head a party at the attack of Borris, the feat of Mr. Kavenagh. That after it, he saw him sworn in a captain, on which, father Kearns, the priest, kissed him. He was called St. Ruth.

Morgan Byrne and he disputed who should be eldest captain. The former said he had subscribed a long time to the united Irishmen; Farrell answered, that he had subscribed full as long.

David Ogden, a witness, swore, he was taken prisoner by him at Mr. Wheeler's house, whither he had taken refuge. He took him and Mr. Wheeler to conduct them, as he said, to Vinegar-hill; but they were released by one M'Lean, who threatened to go to the hill, and discover there, that Farrell, on the day of the battle of Enniscorthy, disguised in woman's clothes, was robbing, instead of fighting the king's army.

APPENDIX No. XIX. 16

ON the trial of Nicholas Waigh, a rebel leader, held at Wexford, the fourteenth of April, 1800, it was proved that he was a captain of rebels at Enniscorthy during the first week of the rebellion, that he danced round the tree of liberty before his corps in the streets of that town, and offered £50 for the head of Mr. Jacob, or any other heretic.

On the seventh of June he went to the house of Thomas Hall, with a number of pike-men, and desired his wife to deliver up that bloody orangeman her husband. On her saying he was not at home, he went up stairs to search for him, leaving two sentinels at the front door and two at the back door. She and her children followed him up stairs: Waigh found her husband in the garret, concealed in the set-off of the chimney, and desired him, the orange rascal, to come down. She, on her knees, implored mercy for him; on which he swore he would cut her head off in two minutes, if she did not descend, and he threw down stairs two of her children. He then conveyed him to the rebel guard-house, and desired his men to give three cheers for having taken the orangeman, and said he should be killed next day. He was kept there till the eleventh of June, when Waigh repaired

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thither, and asked why the prisoners were not put to death? and said he would kill the guard if they were not put to death before next day. The prisoners, in number twenty-four, were conveyed that evening to Bayle's barn, which lies at the foot of Vinegar-hill, and was used as a prison for protestants by the rebels. Next day messieurs Hunt, Reynolds, Robinfon, and one Simpson a weaver, were murdered. Mary Hall saw their bodies lying naked in the fields. On the fourteenth, her husband and sixteen more were murdered. The rebels dragged the body of her husband round the hill.

It was proved that Waigh, with a party of rebels, murdered William Mooney, Richard Leech, John Hawkins and James Lett near Castlebridge, a week after Wexford was taken by the rebels. When they were shot, Waigh dismounted, and ran his sword into one of their bodies. Moses Allen proved that he saw this horrid transaction; and John Mooney, the brother of William, that he saw the four bodies lying dead.

William Furlong and John Mooney saw Nicholas Waigh sworn in as captain of the rebels at Enniscorthy, when father Kearns, the priest, kissed him and wished him good luck.

George Freeman, a protestant, and a prisoner, proved that Nicholas Waigh, who headed a party of rebels at Vinegar-hill, compelled him to shoot John White, esquire, an aged gentleman, and a magistrate; and the same day he ordered five or six more protestants to be put to death with pikes on Vinegar-hill, and to be buried in a hole; and as some of them had life in them at the time of

interment, Nicholas Waifh ftabbed them with pikes, and cut down one of the prifoners with his fword.

As foon as the prifoners were put to death, he ordered his rebel corps to fhout aloud, and to go off in queft of more proteftants.

John Harris fwore that he was ordered to throw Mr. White's body into a hole, and that he was gafping while he was doing fo.

This wretch was in good circumftances, and was well educated. He was hanged on Vinegar-hill.

APPENDIX No. XIX. 16

Vinegar-hill, fifteenth July, 1799.

Trial of James Beahan, at Wexford, charged with the murder of George Piper, Thom.is Piper and William Keariy on the thirty-firft May, 1798, on Vinegar-hill.

Alexander Magee fwore, that he was taken prifoner in Wexford on Wedncfday the thirtieth May, 1798-, that the day following he was led to the windmill on Vinegar-hill, where he found a great number of people; that foon after George and Thomas Piper and William Kean were put in there that in a quarter of an hour Luke Byrne came to the door of the mill, and ordered thofe fellows to be taken out to be fhot. Immediately after James Beaghan ftept out and afked, which of them? witnefs did not hear Byrne's anfwer; but Beaghan rufhed into the mill, and fwore by Jefus Chrifft he would neither pick them nor choofe them, but would take the firft that came to his hand. He then laid his hand on one of the Pipers, and turned him and his brother out. Witnefs heard the report of a gun, and immediately each man was carried out. Kean was led out in the fame manner. Beaghan then led out a ftranger, who refifted, and cried out, "Murder!" on which Beaghan pufhed him againft the wall, gave him two boxes, and faid, "Damn you, you

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heretick dog;" and having dragged him out, he was killed within three yards of thth door. Next morning, about eight o'clock, witnefs was taken out to be fhot, when he faw the two Pipers lying dead, with eighteen or nineteen bodies more. Witnefs was faved by a rebel who took compaffion on him.

Michael Foley was tried for the murder of Mr. Henry Hatton, depuy portrieve of Ennifcorthy, April nineteenth, 1799. Henry Whitney declared, that the prifoner fwore vehemently on Vinegar-hill, that he would have the life of Henry Hatton; that fome perfon having tried to diffuade him from it, he fwore vehemently that he would quit the hill with one hundred men,* if he was prevented from killing him; on that he pufhed Mr. Hatton out of the windmill and fhot him. Several perfons were led out of the windmill and murdered the fame day.

James Beaghan who was tried and convicted of the horrid crime of murder, made the confeffion, the day but one before his execution, which we have infered in page 100 of the Appendix, No. XIX. 8.

APPENDIX, No. XIX. 18.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE examination of Mr. John Semple, of Borris, to in the county of Carlow, engineer, who being duly fworn on the Holy Evangelifts, depofeth, and faith, That on the twelfth of June, 1798, and at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, the town of Borris in the county of Carlow, was attacked by a numerous mob, who called themfelves united Irifhmen; and who had three pieces of cannon, and were armed with guns, fwords, piftols, and

pikes; that the said mob attacked and forcibly entered the house of examinant, at Borris aforefaid, and feloniously took thereout all the household furniture, and many books, papers, and bonds of very great value. Examinant saith, that as soon as the said mob had so plundered his house, they set fire to the same. Examinant saith, that, at that time he was at some distance from the town of Borris aforefaid; and that on seeing a smoke issuing out of said house, he this examinant ran towards said house, with a design of rescuing his books, papers, and bonds from the flames. Examinant saith, he was made a prisoner by the said mob, who stripped him of all his clothes before he arrived at his house, and that they presented five pikes and a musket at examinant, with an intention, as he verily believes, of putting him to death. Examinant saith, he immediately threw himself on his knees to implore mercy, and asked the said mob what crime he this examinant was guilty of? On which two of the leaders or captains of the said mob cried out aloud, "That he, this examinant, was a vagabond orangeman, and must instantly die;" by which examinant is convinced in his mind the said captains meant a protestant, as this examinant, who was born in Scotland, was not an orangeman, nor had any connexion with orangemen. Examinant saith, that two other of the said captains then said, that examinant was too old, and not worth killing; on which another of the said captains cried out aloud, addressing himself to the said mob, "You vagabonds! remember your oath," with a design to urge the said mob to put this examinant to death; as this examinant has seen the form of an oath, which he heard and verily believes the united Irishmen, or some of them had sworn to destroy and murder all hereticks. Examinant saith, that while the said mob were scrambling for his property which they had taken out of his house, he, this examinant made his escape into a sand pit, and that soon after, one of the said mob came up in great haste, and exclaimed, "Have you dispatched the vagabond? for his son has killed one of our best captains, and is killing

* He had these men under his command.

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them as fast as they get up meaning to the house of Walter Kavanagh, esquire, of Borris aforefaid, to which the said mob were at that time laying siege, and at which they were firing cannon; and this examinant saith, that James Semple the son of this examinant, was at that time in the mansion of the said Walter Kavanagh, assisting in the defence of the same. Examinant saith, that the said mob burned thirteen houses in Borris aforefaid, for no other reason, as examinant verily believes, than because the proprietors thereof belonged to the yeoman corps, commanded by the said Walter Kavanagh. This examinant saith, he heard, and verily believes that the said party of united Irishmen was commanded by father Roche, a priest who was afterwards killed at Scullaghgap on the bounds of the counties of Wexford and Carlow. Examinant saith, that one of the said mob told examinant that he had better turn to mass, and that by doing so he would get a leave for ever of any demerit he chose in the kingdom.

JOHN SEMPLE.

Sworn before me the 14th day of August, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING, *lord mayor of the city of Dublin.*

APPENDIX No. XX. I.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE examination of corporal Sheppard of the Royal Irish artillery, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath, and saith. That he this examinant, when on his march with a detachment of militia of the Meath regiment from Duncannon Fort, to the town of Wexford, was taken prisoner on the thirtieth day of May last, at a place called the mountain of Forth, within three miles of Wexford aforefaid, together with two howitzers, and nine privates belonging to the said Royal Irish artillery, by a numerous body of

rebels, who were encamped on the said mountain. Examinant faith, that as soon as the said rebels had made him and his comrades prisoners, they were going to put them to death; but that previous to their doing so, one of the said rebels asked them what religion they were of, and that a private of the said Royal Irish artillery, whose name is Patrick Dungannon, replied, that they were all Roman Catholics, though examinant faith, that he and five more of his said comrades were Protestants. Examinant faith, he is convinced in his mind, that the said rebels would have put the whole of said party instantly to death, but that they believed they were Roman Catholics. Examinant faith, that he and his said comrades were conducted as prisoners to Wexford, on the said thirtieth day of May, and put into prison; but that he this examinant and his comrades were committed to different apartments. Examinant faith, that while a prisoner at Wexford, he was taken out into a small square in the gaol to be shot, and that on being placed against a wall in said square, they the said rebels burned priming four times at examinant with a musket; on which father John Murphy, a priest, who had entered the said gaol, cried out aloud, that he this examinant had longer days to live; and at the same time, the said priest said, "Let the heathen go back to prison, and be damned." Examinant faith, that while he and his comrades were in prison, the rebel guards who were placed over them, frequently attempted to break open the doors of the place where they were confined, with an intent as the said rebel guards declared, to murder examinant and his comrades, having often declared that they would not stand as guards over heretics; and that the officers of the said rebels with the greatest difficulty prevented the said rebels from putting them to death. Examinant faith, that during

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ten days that he and his comrades were confined in Wexford, they received no other food but potatoes and water, and of which they got but one meal in twenty-four hours. Examinant faith, that during his confinement, the said rebels took out many prisoners to execute them; and examinant verily believes they were put to death, as the said prisoners never returned to the prison; and he this examinant was informed that they had been shot or put to death with pikes in the Bull-ring, or in some other part of the town. Examinant faith, that he and his comrades were asked to serve in the rebel army by one captain Dixon, and by one Roche the brother-in-law of said Dixon, who wore two epaulettes, and passed for a rebel general; and that said Dixon and Roche promised examinant and his comrades commissions in the rebel army, and estates in some time, if they would serve in said army. Examinant faith, that he and his comrades, well knowing that they had no other way of making their escape from Wexford, complied with the desire of said Dixon, and the said Roche. Examinant faith, that he, and three of his comrades were conducted by the said rebel general Roche to the rebel camp of Gorey, near the town of Gorey, in the county of Wexford, on or about the eleventh day of June last, where examinant found three of his said comrades before him in said camp, and some soldiers of the Meath and Antrim regiments who had been taken prisoners. Examinant faith, that on the morning of the day that the said rebels marched from said camp to attack the town of Arklow, one Murphy a priest who was killed at the battle of Arklow that day, mounted on a cart, and preached a sermon of exhortation to the said rebels, in which the said Murphy assured the said rebels that they were fighting in the cause of God; that the more of the heathens (meaning the king's army) they would kill, the sooner they would go to heaven; and that if any of them died in battle, they would be sure of immediate salvation; that said Murphy took some bullets out of his pockets, threw them to the rebels, and assured them, that they had hit him at the battle of Gorey, in different parts of his body and limbs, and that they could not do him any injury. That said Murphy said further in said sermon, that he would take the gravel off the road and throw it at the heretics, and that he could kill them with it. Examinant faith, that another priest of the name of Dixon declared to the rebel general Roche, that they would take the town of Arklow in half an hour, that then they would be joined by twenty thousand men; that then they would proceed to Wicklow, and from thence to Dublin. Examinant faith, that said rebels wherever they marched,

put to death such protestants as fell into their hands; saying often on such occasions, that the kingdom was their own, and that there should be but one religion. Examinant saith, that said rebels on their arrival at Gorey aforesaid, after the battle of Arklow, put many protestants to death, though they had served with the said rebels in said battle; and that when they were on the point of executing one Walker a blacksmith, some of said rebels pleaded in his favour, having said, that he had made many pikes, and fought well with them, but that father John Murphy said, that if there was but one drop of protestant blood in a family, they ought to put that family to death; and that said Walker was accordingly put to death. Examinant saith, he repaired with the said rebels from Gorey, to a place to the best of examinant's recollection, called Limbrick, from thence to Tinnehely, and from thence to Carnew, and from thence to Vinegar-hill; and that said rebels in their march from Gorey to Vinegar-hill aforesaid, killed all the protestants they could get into their custody. Informant saith, that he and his comrades made their escape at the battle of Vinegar-hill aforesaid.

ANDREW SHEPPARD.

Sworn before me this 7th day of September, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING, *lord mayor of the city of Dublin.*

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We, the undersigned officers of the Royal Irish artillery, do certify that Andrew Sheppard, a corporal in said corps, is a man of an honest fair character, and that he is to be credited on his oath. September fourteenth, 1798.

J. STRATON, colonel commandant, lieutenant general,
RICHARD BETTESWORTH, colonel commandant, major general,
H. SNEYD, major, Royal Irish artillery,
JOHN PRATT, lieutenant colonel, colonel brevet,
W. WRIGHT, lieutenant colonel,
J. D. ARABIN, lieutenant colonel.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 2.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE information of George Taylor, of Ballywalter and barony of Ballaghkeen in the county of Wexford, gentleman, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath, and saith, That he this informant was very much alarmed on the morning of the twenty-seventh of May, 1798, having been informed that the rebels in great force were approaching his place of residence, and that they had burned the houses of many protestants, and had murdered their inhabitants; among whom were, as he was informed, lieutenant Bookey of the Camolin cavalry, the reverend Mr. Burroughs, and Mr. Howlan Darcy; on which informant saith, that he repaired for protection to the town of Gorey, about four miles distant. Informant saith, that he, his mother, and sister repaired with the army to Arklow, as the town of Gorey was exposed to the rebels when the army marched from it on the twenty-eighth of May. Informant saith, that he returned towards Ballywalter aforesaid, on the fifth of June; but that he, this informant before he arrived there, was taken prisoner by the rebels on the sixth day of June, when he was within three miles of Ballywalter aforesaid. Informant saith, that he was led by the rebels the same day to the town of Gorey, and was confined with many other prisoners in a room over the market-house of said town during a week. Informant saith, that soon after he was committed a prisoner as aforesaid, the rebels robbed him of half a guinea, and deprived him of his hat, his neckcloth, his coat, waistcoat, breeches and shoes, and gave him in their stead the old ragged apparel of a soldier. This informant saith, that while he and the other prisoners were in custody of the rebels at Gorey aforesaid, they were led out to the rebel camp to be shot, for no other reason, as informant verily believes, than because they were protestants.

Informant faith, that one of the said prisoners was marked out to be saved, because he was a papist, and gave a proof of his being such, by crossing himself, and by saying popish prayers, which the rebels required him to do. Informant faith, that before he and his fellow prisoners could be executed, an order was received from general Bagenal Harvey, that the rebels should not in future under the pain of being shot, put any of their prisoners to death, which order, as informant verily believes, saved the lives of him and his fellow prisoners. This informant faith, that during his confinement at Gorey aforesaid, some of his Roman catholic neighbours visited him, and wished him a speedy liberation; and at the same time, informed him that the only mode of procuring it was, to be baptized by the priest, to embrace the holy Roman catholic faith, and to take up arms, and to fight for the cause of liberty. And informant faith, that his said neighbours informed him that they feared he would not escape, unless he complied with their

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advice; and that at the same time they expressed much concern at seeing him in the act of reading protestant prayer books. Informant faith, he answered them by saying, he professed the protestant faith from conviction, and therefore would not renounce it. . Informant faith, that during his confinement at Gorey aforesaid, and previous to the arrival of general Bagenal Harvey's humane order for saving the lives of the prisoners, the rebels took out two yeomen who were their prisoners, and shot them, one of them of the name of Rogan, was of the Arklow corps, the other whose name was James Wheatley, was of the Castletown corps; and that a rebel horseman fired a pistol at one of the prisoners, and that the ball lodged in the shoulder of the said prisoner; and that another prisoner, previous to the arrival of the said humane order, received some wounds of a pike in the side, by which three of his ribs were broken. Informant faith, that when they were leading the prisoners out of the camp, a rebel gave informant two or three strokes of a pike in the back. Informant faith, that the said rebel camp near the town of Gorey, was attended by one Michael Murphy a priest. Informant faith, that on the morning of the ninth of June last, the rebels at Gorey aforesaid, cut off the hair of all the prisoners (this informant excepted) and put pitched caps on their heads; and that the reverend Mr. Owens, a protestant clergyman, one of the said prisoners, was treated in that manner. Informant faith, that the said prisoners having as aforesaid pitched caps on their heads, were compelled to put out their heads and shoulders out of the windows of the market-house of Gorey aforesaid; and that while the said prisoners were so exposed, the rebel troops marched by, and insultingly expressed their joy by repeatedly shouting aloud. Informant faith, that on Wednesday the thirteenth day of June, they instituted a kind of trial of the prisoners confined in the market-house of Gorey aforesaid, on which they selected such as they thought were steady to the protestant cause, among whom this informant was one, and that they sent them to the gaol of Wexford, under a guard, after having pinioned them with cords, and tied them one to the other, two and two. Informant faith, that they compelled the remainder of the prisoners to join the rebel troops as soldiers. Informant faith, that on the arrival of the prisoners at Wexford, on the fourteenth day of June, they saw the houses hung with green emblems, and the mob in the streets expressed their joy by shouting aloud. Informant faith, that he and his fellow prisoners were committed to gaol at Wexford, about eleven o'clock on the morning of the fourteenth of June; and that informant was told, and verily believes that there were about two hundred prisoners in said gaol, all of whom as informant heard and believes were of the protestant religion. Informant faith, that during his confinement in said gaol, they frequently committed other prisoners, among whom was colonel Lehunte; and that this informant heard a rebel commander of the name of Dixon tell the said colonel Lehunte, who was confined to a condemned cell, that he should have but ten minutes to live. Informant faith, that during his confinement at Wexford, his food was very scanty and very bad; and that he had no other bed but damaged straw which was full of vermin. Informant faith, that on Wednesday the twentieth day of June, this informant with seventeen other prisoners was taken out of the gaol, and conducted to the bridge of Wexford, in order to be put to death with

pikes, as many of this informant's fellow prisoners met with the same fate a few minutes before; and that informant as he passed along the bridge walked through the blood of the said victims. Informant faith, that while the rebel guards were conducting the said prisoners to the bridge, and while the said prisoners were praying on their knees on said bridge, the rebel guards desired them to bless themselves. Informant faith, that six of the said prisoners so conducted

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to the said bridge were put to death with pikes, and that he verily believes the remainder would have shared the same fate, as there were but two persons between this informant and the said person put to death; and this informant was desired to rise and to take off his coat, in order to prepare for execution; but Mr. Corrin, parish priest of Wexford arrived, and made the rebels desist from any further slaughter. Informant faith, that he was soon after conducted to prison, where he and his fellow prisoners remained until next day, when they were liberated by the king's troops, who arrived at Wexford on the twenty-first day of June. This informant faith, that the country for some miles round the residence of this informant had been for a long time so peaceable, and the machinations of the rebels were so secret, that neither he, nor any of the loyal subjects his neighbours had any suspicion whatsoever, that a general insurrection was so near, except that some pikes and some ammunition had been found in the possession of the lower class of people some time before. Informant further faith, that when the said James Wheatly was about to be shot at Gorey aforesaid, the rebel general Perry informed the said Wheatly that he should have but five minutes to prepare himself for death; on which the reverend Mr. Owen, a protestant clergyman, asked the said Perry, whether there was no appeal? to which the said Perry replied, that he would hear no plea in his favour. Informant faith, that the said Wheatly was shot in about ten minutes after; and this informant heard, and verily believes it to be true, that the said Wheatly received three balls in the body, on which he asked for some water, and told the persons who shot him that he had some ammunition in his pocket, and requested they would put him out of pain; on which his thigh was broken by another shot, and that he received the fifth ball in the head which killed him. Informant faith, he saw the body next day disfigured and covered with blood.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

Sworn before me this 28th day of July, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING, lord mayor of the city of Dublin.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 3.

City of Dublin, to wit: BLEAKNEY ORMSBY, of Garrane, in the parish of Mylan, and county of Wexford, farmer, came this day before me, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, That about the hour of eight o'clock on the morning of Whitfunday, 1798, a party of united Irishmen, all of the popish religion, as deponent verily believes, went to the house of this deponent, and called on him to attend them; that deponent said in answer that he would remain at home and not take any part with either side. That thereon one of the said body of united Irishmen gave deponent a severe wound of a pike in the head that soon after two of the party desired deponent to go on his knees and beg his life, which he accordingly did. That while deponent was on his knees, one of the party gave him so violent a blow of a firelock on the head, as to break it in pieces, by which deponent was left senseless on the ground. That deponent lay in a languishing state till Thursday the thirty-first day of May, when a numerous body of united Irishmen armed with pikes and guns went to deponent's house, and compelled deponent to go to the house of David Cullen at Blackwater, a parish priest, to be baptized; but the said Cullen declared he would have nothing to do with deponent until he saw how he conducted himself in future. That next morning deponent, well knowing that he could not make his escape, repaired to the rebel

camp at Oulart-hill where he was to be tried, though he had little or no hope that his life would be saved. That on deponent's arrival there a popish yeoman in military uniform who had become a rebel, cried out that deponent should be tried. That deponent appealed to the said rebels, whether he did not always bear a good character, to which they all assented, except one man of the name of Kierwan, who bore an enmity to deponent, because said Kierwan had stolen turf from him, that however deponent was discharged and returned directly to his own house. That when deponent returned to his house at Oulart aforeaid, he found that his house had been burnt and plundered, and that a woman who was sister to John Brennan, a labourer who lived on deponent's land, had turned out his wife and family, and informed them in a threatening manner, that they would be put to death if they remained there; that about a week after deponent was compelled (though in a languishing state) to go to the rebel camp at Gorey, where he found several protestant prisoners, among whom was the reverend Mr, Owen a protestant clergyman. That on deponent's arrival there, he was asked by a rebel of the name of Maurice Doyle, whether he this deponent was a Roman catholic, to which he answered that he was bred a protestant. That said Doyle asked him what he thought of the virgin Mary; to which deponent answered, that he thought she was next in glory to Christ. That soon after deponent was committed to prison in the market-house of Gorey, where, including deponent, there were thirty-nine prisoners all protestants; that about the hour of four o'clock the same day, the said protestant prisoners were led out by a party of rebels to Gorey-hill, to be put to death, and which would have taken place as deponent verily believes, but that an order was received from general Bagenal Harvey, desiring that no person should kill his prisoner under pain of death. That notwithstanding said order, a rebel fired a pistol at one of the protestant prisoners, and wounded him in the shoulder. That the rebels on hearing the said humane order, seemed much disappointed, and expressed an earnest desire of putting the prisoners to death. That deponent was discharged the same day by the orders of one Richard Monaghan a rebel captain, and was compelled to join the rebels as a soldier. That next day deponent was compelled to march with the rebel army to the battle of Arklow. That Michael Murphy a priest, who had the chief command, stopped very often in their way thither, and said prayers for the rebels, who always kneeled down and often kissed the ground. That said Monaghan desired the rebels not to kill the soldiers, as they were their friends, and would join them. That deponent received a ball in the thigh at the battle of Arklow, and lay in a languishing state one night within two miles of Arklow; and that deponent recovered from his wound, and is now perfectly well, though he received no medical assistance. Deponent faith, that great numbers of wounded rebel soldiers were carried the same night on cars or on horseback to Gorey aforeaid. Deponent faith, that while he lay sick of his wound, a man of the name of John Brennan his labourer, often pressed him to send for a priest and to change his religion, as no person could be saved out of the Roman catholic church; and it was not known that a protestant ever was saved. Deponent faith, that his father, Charles Ormsby, was murdered on Whitfun Saturday, his brother Eyre Ormsby, on Whitfunday, and his brother William Ormsby, on the twenty-second day of June, 1798, all in the county of Wexford; and that his brother John Ormsby, fled from the rebels to Dublin, and after his return to the county of Wexford, on the first day of March, 1799, died of grief. Deponent further faith not.

BLEAKNEY ORMSBY.

Sworn before me the 10th day of May 1799,
THOMAS ANDREWS, lord mayor of the city of Dublin.

County of Wexford, to wit: CATHERINE POER of Tintern, widow, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, declareth and saith, That on the morning of Sunday, the third of June, 1798, John Flaherty, of Tintern, taylor, Michael Ryan and Pat. Hogan, labourers, of Salt-mills in said county, went to her house and called for her husband Pat. Poer, a protestant; saith, they carried him, as she heard and believes, to Scullabogue, where he was burnt with the other protestants. Saith, that for a time after the massacre at Scullabogue, she, this examinant, went to John Houghran of Tintern, mafon, who acted as a commiffary to the rebels for distributing provisions, and asked him for a pound of meat, as she was starving; and that said Houghran asked her if she was a christian? and that on saying she did not come under the rules of his church, he said she was not a christian, and that it would be giving meat to his enemies, and breaking his oath. Saith, said Houghran ordered her to go to the priest to be made a christian, and was surprised she did not do it before. Saith, that to save her life and get victuals, she went to the priest to be christened.

CATHERINE POER.

Sworn before me this 25th day of December, 1798,
JOHN KENNEDY, *magistrate.*

County of Wexford, to wit: FRANCES MILLER of Tintern, said county, widow, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, declareth and saith, That on the third day of June, 1798, a gang of rebels came to examinant's house, headed by Patrick Fallon of Tintern aforeaid, and Martin Murphy of Curraghmore, in said county; saith, they infilted on her husband, Robert Miller, to go with them; saith, they hurried him away so suddenly, they did not give him time to break his fast, though examinant requested that indulgence for her husband. Saith, that she heard and believes they took him to Scullabogue, where he was massacred, along with several other protestants, on Tuesday following. Saith, that through fear of being murdered, she went to the priest to be christened. Saith, that she always considered John Houghran of Tintern, as the leading man of the Tintern rebels.

FRANCES MILLER.

Sworn before me this twenty-eighth day of December, 1798,
JOHN KENNEDY, *magistrate.*

AT the trial of John Houghran, a mafon, at Wexford, on the twenty-sixth September, 1799, it appeared on the evidence of Mr. Bridges, that he appeared at Tintern to be the leader of a gang of rebels, who carried off the protestants to Scullabogue, and that he took the witnesses to be christened by a priest.

Sarah Smyth, whose husband was taken by him, swore that twenty-four protestants, young and old, were taken to the barn of Scullabogue and murdered there; and among them her husband, her brother, sister and niece.

That, when the widows and relations of those who had been murdered, assembled together in the streets of Tintern, and were lamenting the loss of their relations, the prisoner threatened them with the fate of their husbands if he heard any more of it.

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That there were two corps of rebels at Tintern; the one went from it to murder, the other staid at home to send the protestants to them, and to plunder.

Catherine Poer fwore, that fhe applied to him for fomething to eat; but he faid he would not give her any, unlesf fhe became a chriftian (meaning a papift) for if he did he would break his oath.

Sarah Kelly, whofe father was burned at Scullabogue, fwore, that on general Lake's proclamation coming out, fhe heard the prifoner addrefs a party of rebels, and fay, "Boys! we may as well lay down our fpears for a few days to fave our lives, as the proteftants turned to mafs to fave theirs."

Thomas Byrne fwore, that Michael Devereux feemed to have the command, and gave the prifoners orders to collect the proteftants, and keep them 'till he fhould call for them. The prifoner was only transported!!!

APPENDIX, No. XX. 5.

County of Wexford, to wit: ELIZABETH DOBBYN of Old-court, In the parifh of Adamftown, and faid county, widow, came before me this fifth day of January, 1799, and made oath on the Holy Evangelifts. That on Friday, the firft day of June laft, her three fons, William, Richard and Samuel, were taken prifoners from her houfe by Thomas Cavenagh, of Oldcourt aforefaid; that on Saturday, the fecond of June, her hufband, Patrick Dobbyn, was taken prifoner by faid Thomas Cavenagh, aided by William Power of Brucharrow, in faid parifh, and another perfon unknown to deponent. That on Sun-day, the third of June laft, deponent went to Scullabogue, where fhe faw her hufband and three fons confined in a dirty pig-yard; that at their defire fhe went to look for Michael Downes, a rebel captain, to endeavour to procure their releafe, and to Mr. Shallow the parifh prieft, for the fame purpofe; that deponent could not meet Michael Downes, but found Mr. Shallow at his own houfe; that deponent requested faid Shallow to procure the releafe of her hufband and fons, to which faid Shallow replied, "That he would not go near the rebel camp; that, if he did, he would be in as much danger as faid Patrick Dobbyn and fons." Said Shallow then afked deponent how many of her people were in? fhe replied, her hufband and three fons were confined by the rebels; upon which faid Shallow fhuddered and feemed to be fhocked, by which deponent conjectured immediately that her hufband and children would be put to death, and that faid Shallow knew what would happen. That deponent went back, on faid third of June, from Mr. Shallow's houfe to Scullabogue, where fhe found her hufband and fons removed into the barn, which was full of prifoners, crowded as clofe as they could ftand, and told them that faid Shallow had refufed to come to Scullabogue; whereupon faid Patrick Dobbyn, his fons and the other prifoners, lamented and faid they had no hopes of their lives. That deponent continued at Scullabogue faid day until fun-fet, during which time one of her fons, and a woman who was a prifoner, called for a draught of water, and one of the rebel guards afked them if they would drink falt water, and faid, "Damnation to you, ye orange dogs, down with your prayers." And a rebel woman faid, "Do they want water? give them poifon!" That on Saturday, the ninth of June laft, deponent went to Scullabogue to look for the bodies of her hufband and fons, who fhe had been told were burnt in the barn on Tuefday the fifth of June. That fhe found the barn burnt and full of dead bodies, all in a ftanding pofture, fome with their limbs burnt off, and others with their bowels

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hanging out, and others with their faces and features diffigured with the fire. That deponent could not diftinguifh the bodies of her hufband and fons from the other dead. That about two or three nights after faid ninth of June laft, as deponent was in bed with two young children, her houfe at Old-court was entered by a great number of men armed with pikes, who faid they came to fearch for orangemen, having heard that deponent harboured them, deponent replied there were no men there, that her hufband and fons were taken from her. They took a light and fearched the houfe and out-offices, and then went away. That on the 19th day of September lart,

deponent's house, at Old-court aforesaid, was entered by four men armed with pistols, who murdered there Shepherd Parflow of Bruchurrow in said parish, who had gone out of Rofs to save his harvest at said Bruchurrow, and beat deponent and broke her collar bone, and struck and cut deponent's mother, an old woman almost eighty years old. That on deponent's asking them if it was not a sin to use a poor christian so cruelly? they replied she was no christian, and who had made her a christian? they then robbed deponent of what they pleased to take from her and went away.

ELIZABETH X [her mark] DOBBYN

Sworn before me at Rofs, in the county of Wexford, this 5th day of January, 1799,
EDWARD CARR, *deputy sovereign.*

APPENDIX, No. XX. 6.

FEATHARD.

ON Saturday, the twenty-sixth of May, a band of affaffins roaming the country in quest of protestants, and headed by Michael Devereux and Joshua Coffey, entered the town of Feathard, about eleven miles from Scullabogue, and seized William Jordan and James Tweedy, both protestants, and conveyed them to the barn where they were burned, the former was fervant to the reverend Mr. Kennedy, rector of Feathard, who had fled and narrowly escaped to Duncannon fort. Coffey often regretted that he had not that orange rogue, Mr. Kennedy, to put him to death; he exclaimed very much against protestants, and said they deserved to be punished. Some of the protestant inhabitants of Feathard saved their lives by going to mass, and by assuming the semblance of sincere conversion. The reverend father Doyle, who acted with humanity towards them, advised them to do so, as the means of preserving their lives. William Hurdis, a witness on Coffey's trial, swore, that Patrick Murphy, one of the gang of affaffins, made him swear to be true to the catholic war. These facts were proved on the trial of Joshua Coffey, before a court-martial, held at Waterford, the third of December, 1798, by order of general Johnson. Coffey had been maltster to Mr. Clarke, a brewer of Feathard, resided there constantly, and had lived on terms of intimacy with the protestants whom he led to the barn.

James Murphy, a witness on the trial of Coffey, and fervant of the reverend Mr. Kennedy, swore That the prisoner asked him whether he would kill his master, and declared that he would kill him if he would not. He said also, that all orangemen should be killed.

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Philip Clarke, a protestant, and son of Mr. Clarke the brewer, who employed the prisoner, declared, That he (Coffey) desired him and his brother to be christened by a priest, and sent for a popish manual to have him, his brother and sisters, taught their catechism; that he, his brother and sisters, and other protestants of Feathard, were saved merely because they were considered as converted.

Richard Stewart, a boy of nine years old, and brother-in-law of Tweedy, followed him crying, on which Coffey threatened him. This child was afterwards murdered.

On Saturday, the second of June, another band of affaffins, headed by the same Michael Devereux of Battletours, arrived there and swept away all the protestants they could find. It fortunately happened that they were but few in number, as most of them were doing duty in a yeoman corps at Duncannon Fort. The rebels were so zealous in this service, that they locked up such protestants as they seized, while they went in quest of others.

Samuel Orange, now living, is a memorable instance of this. He was taken by his own neighbours, Patrick Hennefy and James Savage, alias Bryan, and was locked up in the house of

the former; but while they were hunting for others, he providentially made his escape through a back window, and concealed himself in ditches till Sunday, the fifth of June, when Coffey returned with another gang, and conveyed him to Wexford, Scullabogue having been confined. Michael Devereux having visited Feathard again, on the third of June, with another gang, seized Mrs. Duffield, aged seventy-five, Mrs. Clarke, and Philip Clarke, a boy of about thirteen years. John Jones, a humane and respectable Roman catholic, solicited the release of the prisoners; and, even on his knees, he implored him to discharge the latter, as he was the child of his near neighbour; but to no purpose, as he said he could not release him, consistent with his own safety. This shewed that he acted by the orders of his superiors, who, I have been well informed, were supplied with the lists of the protestant inhabitants of every parish.

The three were conveyed on a cart to Scullabogue, but, fortunately for them, Bagenal Harvey, who happened to arrive there, discharged them, gave them a pass to return, and desired that no more women or children should be taken prisoners. On Saturday, the ninth of June, one Thomas M'Daniel, a sanguinary ruffian, went to Feathard, at the head of another gang, in quest of Elizabeth Ennis, a protestant, who had escaped all their former searches and, when discovered, she threw herself on the mercy of John Jones, already mentioned, who very humanely locked her up in a room in his own house. When M'Daniel was on the point of breaking open the door, Mrs. Jones placed herself between him and it, and said they must first murder her. She also assured him, that she was no longer a protestant, having been christened by the priest, and was become a Roman catholic. The poor trembling wretch's life was saved by Mrs. Jones's firmness, and her assurances of her conversion.

After that period, such of the protestants as remained at Feathard, were saved by going to mass.

Father Doyle, the priest, assembled them in a house, under a pretence of baptizing them, though in fact he did not perform that ceremony; and he very humanely announced, in order to save their lives, that they were sincere converts to his religion.

These facts were proved on the trial of Devereux, Coffey, Haughran, and some other affairs concerned in this atrocious business.

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APPENDIX, No. XX. 7.

County of Wexford, to wit: RICHARD GRANDY, of Ballyfhan, in said county, came this day before us his majesty's justices of the peace, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he this examinant was attacked and seized at the cross-roads of Kilbride, on Sunday the third of June, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the morning, as he was returning from a farm he has on the lands of Kilbride, by several persons armed with guns, pikes and spears; that amongst the number were Michael Poor, Thomas Poor, Martin White, Richard Shee, Martin Colhoun, Nicholas Brown, Michael White, John Moran and Lawrence Moran, all of Kilbride aforeaid, with many others, whose names examinant did not know, though their faces were very familiar to him; he was conducted from thence to the rebel camp at Carrickburn, in said county, and in the afternoon of the same day was brought to Mr. King's house at Scullabogue, that he was introduced into a room where he saw Bagenal Harvey, of Bargy Castle, esquire, William Devereux of Taghmon, Francis Breen, Nicholas Sweetman of New Bawn, with a few more whom he did not know, but believes that John Colclough of Ballyteigue, and a son of William Devereux aforeaid, were of the number; that he was closely examined by Bagenal Harvey as to the state of Ross and Duncannon Fort, and whether he was an orangeman or a united man; that said Bagenal Harvey pressed him to take the united man's oath and become one of their community; that at last he obtained a pass from said Bagenal Harvey, with which he came as far as Bryanstown, where he was stopped by the rebel guard stationed there; that he was conducted back again to Collopwell, where he met with said Bagenal Harvey and said Nicholas

Sweetman; that Nicholas Sweetman figned the pafs he got from Bagenal Harvey before; that he had not gone far before the pafs had been taken from him and torn, upon which he was taken prifoner to Scullabogue houfe, where he was confined 'till Tuefday morning, with feveral other proteftants .that about nine o'clock John Murphy of Loughnageer, (who had the command of the Rofegarland rebel corps, and was the officer of the guard over the prifoners) had ordered them out by fours to be fhoot by his company, till thirty-five were maffacred; that the fpear-men ufed to take pleafure in piercing the victims through, and with exultation licking their bloody fpears; that whilft this horrid fcene was a-going, the barn, in which were above one hundred proteftants, as examinant heard and believes, was fet on fire, and all confumed to afhes; that examinant's life was fpared becaufe Murphy knew that Bagenal Harvey had given him a pafs, and that through his interceffion with Murphy, Loftus Frizzle was likewife fpared; that they were both tied and conveyed within a mile and a half of Rofs, where they met Bagenal Harvey, Cornelius Grogan of Johnftown, in faid county, William Devereux aforefaid, and many others retreating from the battle of Rofs.

That Bagenal Harvey ordered the faid Murphy to take the two prifoners to his lodging at Collofwell, where he had given a pafs to Loftus Frizzle, but refufed to give one to examinant, for fear he would come and report what he had feen and heard at Duncannon Fort; that deponent heard and believes it to be a fact that faid Cornelius Grogan had the command of the Barony Forth rebel troops at the battle of Rofs; that deponent was taken to Foulkes's mills that night, where he continued for two days under a guard, dreffing the wounded; that he was afterwards conveyed to Ballymitty, where he obtained a pafs from Edward Murphy of faid place, to pafs and repafs through his diftrict for the purpofe of curing the wounded. That

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he was fent to Taghmon, where the fitting rebel magiftrates, John Breen, James Harpur, Jofeph Cullomore, and Mathew Commons, were of opiniion, that he might with the prieft's pafs have gone back again and remain there; that he ftrolled along the fea-fide, till at laft he effected his efcape acrofs the Ferry of Bannow to Feathard, on Friday the twenty-fecond infant, and from thence to Duncannon Fort this morning; that he often heard it reported whilft in cuftody, that John Colclough and Thomas Macord, both of Tintern in faid county, were very active in promoting the rebellion; that he faw John Devereux, junior, of Shilbeggan ia faid county, at Scullabogue, on Monday the fourth infant, and that he feemed, and believes that he had a principal command in the rebel army. He likewife faw Charles Reilly, of Ramer's-grange in faid county, at the camp at Carrickbura amongft the rebels, very bufy and active to promote their caufe. Deponent farther faith, that he attended mafes celebrated by Edward Murphy aforefaid, parifh prieft of Bannow; and that after mafes he heard him preach a fermon, in which he faid, "Brethren, you fee you are viftorious every where — that the balls of the hereticks fly about you without hurting you — that few of you have fallen whilft thoufands. of the hereticks are dead, and that the few of you that have fallen was from deviating from our caufe, and want of faith — that this vifibly is the work of God, who now is determined that the hereticks, who have reigned upwards of an hundred years, fhould be extirpated, and the true catholick religion be eftablifhed." — And deponent faith, this fermon was preached after the battle of Rofs, and that he heard feveral fermons preached by the priefts to the fame effect; that he likewife heard many rebels who had been at the battle of Ennifcorthy and elfewhere, declare, that father Roche, a rebel general, did conftantly catch the bullets that came from his majefty's arms, and gave them to his men to load their pieces with. Deponent further faith, that every proteftant that was admitted into the rebel corps, was firft baptized by a prieft; and that every proteftant that refufed to be baptized was put to death; and that many, to fave their lives, did fuffer themfelves to be baptized.

RICHARD GRANDY.

Sworn before us, this twenty-third of June, 1798

GEORGE OGLE.
ISAAC CORNICK.
JOHN H. LYSTER.
JOHN KENNEDY.

The following horrid oath has been taken by all the rebels, printed copies of which were found upon numbers that were slain, particularly at the battle of New Ross and Ballicanew, and is now called "the bloody oath:"

"I A. B. do solemnly swear by our Lord Jesus Christ, who suffered for us on the cross, and by the blessed virgin Mary, that I will burn, destroy, and murder all heretics, up to my knees in blood. So help me God."

APPENDIX, No. XX. 8.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE information of William Fleming, of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford, yeoman, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath, and faith, That he, this informant, was a yeoman in the Taghmon cavalry, was taken prisoner by the rebels, at Killburn, near Taghmon, aforesaid, on Thursday, the thirty-first day

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of May last, by a man of the name of Brien, who was a captain of said rebels; and that said Brien asked informant, whether he would be baptized? on which informant replied, that he was baptized before, and that he did not think a second baptism necessary. Informant faith, that said Brien asked him, whether he knew that this was a religious war? to which informant replied, he did not; on which said Brien told informant that no person would be suffered to live but he that was a true Roman catholic. Informant faith, that said Brien, thereon, cocked his gun, presented it at informant's breast, and declared he would shoot informant, as he did another orange rascal the camp at Taghmon aforesaid; but that another of said rebels told said Brien, that he had no right or authority to shoot him, unless it was done at the camp. Informant faith, he was then conducted to the said camp, in the midst of a great crowd of rebels, who cried out aloud, which is the orange rascal that is to be shot? Informant faith, that his life was saved that evening, by the interference, as informant verily believes, of Mr. William Devereux, a Roman catholic gentleman, of Taghmon aforesaid, who was a captain of said rebels. Informant faith, that the guards who were placed over him that night, having a knowledge of, and a regard for informant, gave him his liberty, on which he repaired to a furze brake, where informant lay concealed for two days and two nights. Informant faith, he was advised by a friend to return to the said town of Taghmon, as the rebel camp had marched to Carrickbyrne, and which informant did on the second day of June, to the best of his recollection. Informant faith, that some days after, on or about the third day of June, he was ordered to repair to the camp of Carrickbyrne, in said county, which informant did from motives of fear. Informant faith, he was compelled to march with said rebels, on the fourth of June, to a camp at Corbet-hill, within a mile of New Ross, in said county, where the rebel officers fixed their head-quarters, at the house of one Murphy. Informant faith, that when he was returning thence, after the battle of Ross, he, this informant, was taken prisoner by a body of rebels, at the bridge of Ballynabola, in said county. Informant faith, that one of the said rebels told him, that he had just put an end to an orange rascal, of the name of Byron; and informant faith, that he saw, lying in a ditch at Ballynabola aforesaid, John Byron, a protestant inhabitant of the parish of Taghmon aforesaid, with whom informant was well acquainted, and that said Byron was grievously wounded, and covered with blood, and on

the point of expiring. Informant faith, that faid rebels called informant an orange rafcal, and threatened to ferve him as they did Byron; and informant faith, he is convinced in his mind, that faid rebels would have put him to death, but that he produced a pafs which he had obtained from Brien Murphy, a prieft of Taghmon, and that faid pafs faved the life of informant. Informant faith, that faid rebels had a cuftom of warning the inhabitants of each townland to attend their army, under pain of death, in cafe of difobedience; and that informant was compelled by fuch warning, to attend a rebel camp at Slievekielter,* fometime in the beginning of June, where the faid rebels were on the point of trying him for being an orangeman, but that informant was relieved by the kind interference of Mr. John Devereux, of Taghmon. Informant faith, that father Roche, a prieft, who was commander in chief of faid camp, preached a fermon, or exhortation, to the rebels therein, of the following tenor: That they were fighting for fheir religion, their liberty, and the rights of their anceftors, and that they muft perfevere. That they fhould examine their ranks, and if they found any orangemen, or difaffefted men among them, to extirpate them, as they could not proffer or thrive while they had fuch among them. Informant faith, he was again taken prifoner by a

* See Plate VII. 7

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body of the faid rebels, at Killburn mountain aforefaid, on the nineteenth of June, and compelled to repair to the Three-rock camp, near Wexford, where many thoufands of the rebels were affembled and arrayed for the purpofe of marching next day to fight the king's troops, at Foulkes's mill in faid county, and that the faid camp was commanded by generals Bagenal Harvey, and father Roche, a prieft. That the faid rebels, in faid camp, marched on the twentieth of June, to Foulkes's mill aforefaid, where they fought, and were defeated by his majefty's forces. That the faid rebels returned on the night of the twentieth of June, to the faid camp, at Three-rock hill aforefaid, and that the next day, on the approach of the king's troops, the faid rebels fled in different directions, fome towards Wexford, and others towards the barony of Forth, in faid county. Informant faith, that a barn at Scullabogue, in faid county, having a great number of proteftants in it, was confumed on the fifth day of June; and that informant went to faid barn on the feventh day of faid month, to look for the body of one Robert Cooke, a friend, who perifhed therein, for the purpofe of interring it; but informant faith, he could not diftinguifh one body from another, from the injuries the faid bodies fuftained from the fire. That fome of faid bodies were entirely confumed, that the heads and limbs of others were confumed, but the bodies remained entire, but very much difcoloured. That the features of fuch perfons as were not confumed, were fo black and difcoloured, that he could not diftinguifh one from the other. That the bowels of fome of the faid bodies lay expofed on the floor. That fome of the faid bodies lay againft the wall, as if in the act of praying. That a heap of the faid bodies lay near the door of faid barn, to which they flocked, as informant verily believes, for the fake of frefh air, to prevent fuffocation. Informant faith, that he found a guard of rebels at faid barn, and that one of the faid rebels told informant, and fome others who were with informant, and feemingly with much joy and pleafure, that he, the faid rebel, had been affifting in burning faid barn, and in fhooting a number of proteftant prifoners, who were buried in the gripe of a ditch, which faid rebel fhewed, witKmuch feeming fatifaction, to informant, and thofe who accompanied him. Informant faith, that faid rebel informed him, that one hundred and ninety-nine perfons were confumed in faid barn, or fhot at Scullabogue aforefaid, and that faid rebel turned to one of his comrades, and faid, the number wanted one of two hundred; and that faid rebel told informant, that a man with a pike had been at faid barn, turning up and examining the bodies therein, for money and watches, which informant verily believes to be ti"ue, as the faid bodies fhewed evident marks of having been ftirred, and as the bowels of fome of the faid bodies lay expofed on the ground.

WILLIAM FLEMING.

Sworn before me, this twentieth day of September, 1798,
WILLOUGHBY LIGHTBURNE.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 9.

County of Wexford, to wit: MICHAEL ASKINS, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, depofeth and faith. That on the fifth of June, he was forced to join a party of rebels, and proceed towards Rofs; that when the party got within three miles of Rofs, they met a man riding very fast, who seemed by his dress, to be a priest. That this man cried out, we are defeated, Bagenal Harvey has ruined us; I will go to Scullabogue and destroy every foul in it. That immediately this man threw down a firelock he had, and galloped off towards Scullabogue. Deponent faith, he never saw the man before, but that the party he was

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with said, he was the stoutest priest in Ireland, father Murphy of Taghmon. That soon after, deponent and the party retreated to Scullabogue, where they saw thirty-nine bodies dead before the door, and the barn burned, and the roof fallen in. Deponent heard that one hundred and fifty persons were destroyed in the barn, amongst which were twenty-eight women and fifteen children; and deponent says, he heard the same from numbers who were there, and he verily believes the numbers were rather more.

MICHAEL ASKINS
his X mark

Sworn before me, this eighteenth day of January, 1799,
JOHN H. LYSTER.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 10.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Affidavits sworn before the reverend John Kennedy, and the reverend Robert Hawkshaw, by the desire, and in the presence of general Fawcett.

DAVID NEVILLE swore an information, the second day of July, before the said John Kennedy, and in presence of general Fawcett, that John Cody, Michael Devereux, of Battletown, John Devereux, of Dungulph, and David Waife, of Ballygo, in the county of Wexford, were busy in promoting the rebellion; and said that the object of the rebellion was to murder such protestants as would not turn to mass.

James Murphy, a papist, deposed, on the second day of June, that the object of the rebellion was to murder all the protestants, and to have the kingdom to themselves.

John Fitzgerald, of Black-hill, deposed the same, the third of July, 1798.

Charles Reily deposed. That he saw fathers Byrne and Shallow, at the camp at Carrickbyrne, active and busy in promoting the rebellion. Dated fifth of July, 1798.

Joseph Kelly, a protestant, deposed, the fifth of July, 1798, that he was baptized by Bernard Downes, a priest, along with many more; as he heard and believes, that every protestant was to be put to death. He also deposed, that knocks of furze were set on fire by the rebels, in expectation of finding protestants hid in them.

Andrew Shepherd, and Patrick Dungannon, of the Royal Irish artillery, who were taken prisoners at the mountain of Forth, on the thirtieth of May, deposed, that the rebel generals, Roche, Fitzgerald, and Murphy, informed them, that John Colclough, esquire, of Tintern, in the county of Wexford, was at the head of six hundred rebels, at Tintern aforesaid, ready to cut off the retreat of the thirteenth regiment of foot, and that fathers Dixon, Cavanagh, Murphy, and several other priests were very busy and active at the rebel camp at Gorey, promoting and forwarding the rebellion. The said Dixon endeavoured to persuade the rebels to march to Dublin, for the purpose of taking it, and that they would be joined by twenty thousand rebels in the county of Wicklow.

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APPENDIX, No. XX. 11

SCULLABOGUE.

Redmond Mitchell's trial.

ON the trial of Redmond Mitchell, alias Mifcelly, held at Wexford, the eighteenth of June, 1799, it appeared, that he was active among the rebels at Scullabogue, in murdering the loyalists, being armed with a fire-lock, with the but-end of which, he was knocking and battering such of the prisoners as were expiring at the front of the dwelling-house. He had a pair of new boots on, which were much bespattered with blood, which, and a watch, he obtained from Mr. Loftus Frizzel, a prisoner in the dwelling-house, who, and Richard Grandy, were the only prisoners that escaped. He was so much admired by the rebels, for his valour and ferocious disposition, that they called him the true-born Roman.

He gave Mr. Frizzel his shoes, on getting his boots. Mr. Frizzel gave Mitchell his watch and boots, in hopes that he would save his life, which he did, and conveyed him to the rebel camp at Carrickbyrne.

That numbers were trying to set the barn on fire, which was difficult, as the walls were high; that a number of rebels, in front, were piking and firing on the prisoners, who drew in the door to protect themselves; that they put a bundle of lighted straw in at the door, which set fire to the barn, which fire they kept up till the prisoners were destroyed, but many were shot dead before.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 12.

SCULLABOGUE.

ON the trial of Matthew Furlong, at Wexford, in September, 1799, Robert Mills swore, that he was at Scullabogue, and was ordered to stand guard on the loyalists who were in the barn. That all the orders to burn the barn were refused, till three men arrived and said, that a certain priest had given orders that the prisoners should be put to death; on which the rebels all set about the murders, and it was impossible to say who was most active. Orders were given to put any man to death who should quit his post at the barn. A man ordered the witnesses to guard the door, and not let any of the loyalists out. The roof was on fire, and the loyalists were trying to force open the door to effect their escape, but were prevented by the rebels, of whom the prisoner was one; and he made several strokes of his pike at those who endeavoured to get out, particularly a woman, and on striking her he bent his pike. He afterwards went to the forge of Scullabogue, and straightened his pike there. Patrick Kerrivan swore, that the prisoner, in assisting the rebels to burn the barn, lifted up the thatch with his pike, that others might put faggots under it, and that he called for more straw. That he saw him strike with a spear a man who was endeavouring to make his escape.

On the trial of Michael Murphy, at Wexford, on September fourteenth, 1799, it appeared, that he was raising the thatch of the barn for the admiffion of fire, and that he was followed by perfons with lighted bufhes, who were putting them into the

APPENDIX, No. XX. 13.

apertures which he had made. That he and Matthew Furlong, who were guards at the door, fpeared a man who was endeavouring to make his efcape. That the prifoner put his pike under the thatch to make it blaze. That he and Furlong went afterwards to the forge, which was near, to fharpn his pike and on being afked, whether they were all dead? the prifoner replied, "I'll engage they are all fettled."

September twenty-feventh, 1799, on the trial of Matthew Revel, it appeared, that one gang of affaffins, coming from Tintern, with a drove of proteftants, met another at fome diftance from Scullabogue, with Mr. Milward Giffard, and John Moran in their cuftody, and that the two parties joined, went to Scullabogue together, and committed the prifoners to the barn.

On the trial of Patrick Furlong, at Wexford, on the twelfth of September, 1799, for being concerned in the maffacre at Scullabogue, it was proved, that the meffenger who conveyed orders to captain Murphy, to put the prifoners to death, faid they were fent by father Murphy, which correponds with the affidavit of Michael Aikins, Appendix XX. 9.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 13.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a meeting of the general and feneral officers of the united army of the county of Wexford, the following refolutions were agreed upon:

RESOLVED, That the commander in chief fhall fend guards to certain baronies for the purpofe of bringing in all men they fhall find loitering and delaying at home, or elfewhere; and if any refiftance be given to thofe guards fo to be fent by the commanding officer's orders, it is our defire and orders, that fuch perfons fo giving refiftance, fhall be liable to be put to death by the guards, who are to bear a commiffion for that purpofe; and all fuch perfons fo to be found loitering and delaying at home, when brought in by the guards, fhall be tried by a court-martial, appointed and chofen from amongft the commanders of all the different corps, and be punifhed with death.

Refolved, that all officers fhall immediately repair to their refpective quarters, and remain with their different corps, and not depart therefrom under pain of death, unlefs authorized to quit by written orders from the commander in chief for that purpofe.

It is alfo ordered, that a guard fhall be kept in rear of the different armies, with orders to fhoot all perfons who fhall fly or defert from any engagement, and thefe orders fhall be taken notice of by all officers commanding fuch engagement.

All men refufing to obey their fuperior officers, to be tried by a court martial, and punifhed according to their fentence.

It is alfo ordered, that all men who fhall attempt to leave their refpective quarters when they have been halted by the commander in chief, fhall fuffer death, unlefs they fhall have leave from their officers for fo doing.

It is ordered by the commander in chief, that all perfons who have ftolen or taken away any horfe or horfes, fhall immediately bring in all fuch horfes to the camp, at head quarters,

otherwise any horfe that fhall be feen or found in the poffeffion of any perfon to whom he does not belong, fhall, on being convicted thereof, fuffer death.

And any goods that fhall have been plundered from any houfe, if not brought in to head quarters, or returned immediately to the houfes, or owners, that all perfons fo plundering as aforefaid, fhall, on being convicted thereof, fuffer death.

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It is alfo refolved, That any perfon or perfons who fhall take upon him or them to kill or murder any perfon or prifoner, burn any houfes, or commit any plunder, without fpecial written orders from the commander in chief, fhall fuffer death.

*Head-quarters, Carrickbyrne camp.
June 6, 1798.*

*By order of
B.B.HARVEY, commander in chief.
FRANCIS BREEN, fecretary and adjutant.*

APPENDIX, No. XX. 14.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Countrymen and Fellow Soldiers!

YOUR patriotick exertions in the caufe of your country have hitherto exceeded your moft fanguine expectations, and in a fhort time muft ultimately be crowned with fuccefs — Liberty has raifed her drooping head; thoufands daily flock to her ftandard; the voice of her children every where prevails — let us then, in the moment of triumph, return thanks to the Almighty Ruler of the univerfe, that a total ftop has been put to thofe fanguinary meafures, which of late were but too often reforted to by the creatures of government to keep the people in flavery.

Nothing now, my countrymen, appears neceffary to fecure the conquelts you have fo bravely won, but an implicit obedience to the commands of your chiefs; for, through a want of proper fubordination and difcipline, all may be endangered.

At this eventful period, all Europe muft admire, and pofterity will read with aftonifhment, the heroic acts achieved by people, ftrangers to military tactics, and having few profefional commanders; but what power can refift men fighting for liberty!

In the moment of triumph, my countrymen, let not your victories be tarnifhed with any wanton act of cruelty; many of thofe unfortunate men now in prifon were not your enemies from principle, moft of them, compelled by neceffity, were obliged to oppofe you; neither let a difference in religious fentiments caufe a difference amongft the people. Recur to the debates in the Irifh Houfe of Lords of the nineteenth of February laft, you will there fee a patriotic and enlightned proteftant bifhop (Down, and many of the lay Lords) with manly eloquence, pleading for catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, in oppofition to the haughty arguments of the lord chancellor, and the powerful oppofition of his fellow courtiers.

To promote a union of brotherhood and affection amongft our countrymen of all religious perfuafions, has been our principal object; we have fworn in the moft folemn manner, have affociated for this laudable purpofe, and no power on earth fhall fhake our refolution.

To my proteftant foldiers I feel much indebted, for their gallant behaviour in the field, where they exhibited fignal proofs of bravery in the caufe.

EDWARD ROCHE.

Wexford, June 7, 1798.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 15.

Copy of a letter from B. B. Harvey to Francis Glafcott, esquire, then in the camp of Slievekiltagh.

Dear Sir,

I RECEIVED your letter, but what to do for you, I know not; I from my heart wish to protect all property I can scarce protect myself; and Indeed my situation is much to be pitied, and distressing to myself. I took my present situation in hopes of doing good, and preventing mischief; my trust is in Providence; I acted always an honest disinterested part, and had my advice been taken by those in power, the present mischief would never have arisen. If I can retire to a private station again I will immediately. Mr. Tottenham's refusing to speak to the gentleman I sent into Ross, who was madly shot by the soldiers, was very unfortunate; it has set the people mad with rage, and there is no restraining them; the person I sent in, had private instructions to propose a reconciliation, but God knows where this business will end; but end how it will, the good men of both parties will be inevitably ruined.

I am, with respect
Yours, B. B. HARVEY.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 16.

By order of the council for directing the affairs of the people of the county of Wexford.

Oaths to be taken by all the united army, in the most publick and solemn manner.

TEST OATH.

IN the awful presence of God, I, A. B. do voluntarily declare, that I will persevere in endeavouring to form a brotherhood of affection among Irishmen of every religious persuasion; and that I will also persevere in my endeavours to obtain an equal, full, and adequate representation of all the people of Ireland. I do further declare, that neither hopes, fears, rewards, or punishments, not even death, shall ever induce me, directly or indirectly, to inform, or give evidence against any member or members of this, or similar societies, for any act or expression of theirs, done or made collectively or individually in or out of this society, in pursuance of the spirit of this obligation.

So help me God.

Oath of a private.

I, A. B. do solemnly and sincerely swear, and take God and his only son our Lord Jesus Christ to witness, that I will at all times be obedient to the commands of my officers; that I am ready to lay down my life, for the good of my country; that I have an aversion to plunder, and to the spilling of innocent blood; that I will fight courageously in the field, and have mercy where it can be given; that I will avoid drunkenness tending to disorder and ruin; that I will endeavour to make as many friends, and as few enemies as possible; that above all, I detest a coward,

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and that I will look upon him as an enemy who will stand back in the time of battle.

So help me God.

Oath of an officer.

IN the awful prefence of God, who knows the heart and thoughts of all men, and calling my country to witnefs, I, A. B. officer in, &c. do folemnly fwear, that I do not confider my life my own, when my country demands it; that I confider the prefent moment calls for a proof of the fincerity of that fentiment, and I am ready and defirous to ftand the teft; and do aver, that I am determined to die, or lead to victory; and that all my actions fhall be directed to the profperity of the common caufe, uninfluenced by any inferior motive: and I further declare my utter averfion to all alarmifts, union-breakers, and cowards, and my refpect and obedience to the commands of fuperior officers.

So help me God.

Done at the council chamber, Wexford, June 14th, 1798.

By order of the council,
B. B. HARVEY, *prefident,*
NICHOLAS GRAY, *fecretary.*

BY the virtuous voice of the people, we whofe names are here under written, do appoint our trufty and well-beloved brother, William Fielding Cofello, to command our artillery and commiffary of our ftores; and we trufty this will be noticed by all whom it may concern. Given under our hands at camp at Limerick-hill, this thirteenth day of June, 1798.

[A copy.]

EDWARD KYAN.
JOHN HAY.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 17.

County of Wexford, to wit: ELIZABETH EDWARDS, of John-ftreet, in the town of Wexford, having been duly fworn on the Holy Evangelifts, depofeth, and faith, That fhe was told by her neighbours who were Roman cathollcks, that all the proteftants would be put to death on Sunday the tenth of June laft; In confequence of which this deponent went to the chapel on Thurfday the feventh (as deponent believes,) and was baptized by father Broe. Deponent further faith, that fome time in the laft week the faid father Broe came to deponent and demanded payment for having chriftened her; and in four days after, this deponent paid him one fhilling on that account.

ELIZABETH X EDWARDS
her mark

Sworn before me this 2d day of January 1799,
JOHN H. LYSTER.

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APPENDIX, No. XX. 18

ERIN GO BRAGH!
Proclamation of the people of the county of Wexford.

WHEREAS it stands manifestly notorious, that James Boyd, Hawtrey White, ‘Hunter Gowan, and Archibald Hamilton Jacob, late magistrates of this county, have committed the most horrid acts of cruelty, violence, and oppression, against our peaceable and well-affected countrymen:

Now we, the people, associated and united for the purpose of procuring our just rights, and being determined to protect the persons and properties of those of all religious persuasions who have not oppressed us, and are willing, with heart and hand, to join our glorious cause, as well as to shew our marked disapprobation and horror of the crimes of the above delinquents, do call on our countrymen at large, to use every exertion in their power to apprehend the bodies of the aforesaid James Boyd, Hawtrey White, Hunter Gowan, and Archibald Hamilton Jacob, and to secure and convey them to the gaol of Wexford, to be brought before the tribunal of the people. Done at Wexford, this ninth day of June, 1798.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 19.

ERIN GO BRAGH!

To all Irishmen and soldiers who wish to join their brothers in arms, assembled for the defence of our country, our rights and liberties, these few lines are addressed.

WE, the honest patriots of our country, do most earnestly intreat and invite you to join your natural Irish standard. This is the time for Irishmen to shew their zeal for their country’s good, the good of their posterity, and the natural rights and liberties of Ireland. Repair then, to the camps of liberty, where you will be generously received, and amply rewarded. We know your hearts are with us; and all you want is an opportunity to desert those tyrants who wish to keep you as the support of their oppressive and hellish schemes, to enslave our country. Done at Wexford, by the unanimous voice of the people, fourteenth June, 1798.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 20.

County of the city of Dublin, to wit: THE information of James Rowfom, of Managena, of the parish of Monomalin, &c. county of Wexford, farmer, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath, and faith, That he made his escape from his own house to Gorey in said county, on Whitfun Sunday last, in order to save his life; and that after the battle of Tubberneering near Gorey aforesaid, in which colonel Walpole fell, he

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retreated from Gorey aforesaid, to the town of Wicklow, where he, this informant, remained till a day or two after the battle of Vinegar-hill. Informant faith, that he, and about twenty protestants, men who fled from the vengeance of the papist rebels, returned to Gorey, about two days after said battle, thinking that the success of the king’s troops therein had restored peace and tranquillity in the said county about Gorey aforesaid. Informant faith, that on the day of his arrival at Gorey, a number of rebels flying from Vinegar-hill arrived at Gorey, and put to flight a great number of protestants, and killed every one that fell into their hands of said protestants to the amount of, he believes and heard, thirty or forty. Informant faith, that in his flight from Gorey thither, informant was taken prisoner by the rebels on Kilmurry-hill, within two miles of Gorey aforesaid, when their commander, who was well dressed and well mounted, told informant that he knew him to be an orangeman. Informant faith, that the said commander desired the said rebel corps to advance, on which one of the said corps said, “I will shoot him;”

but the said rebel commander said, "No, leave him to me." On which the said rebel having advanced and left informant in custody of said commander, informant faith, that the said commander desired informant to lie down that he might shoot him; and this informant thereon began to plead for his life, declaring that he was no orangeman, but an industrious poor man, who gained his subsistence by his labour, on which the said rebel commander rode up against him violently, and threw him into a ditch; and having desired him to lie down a second time, lie this informant complied, on which the said rebel commander shot him in the head and broke his jaw; the said rebel commander having thereon said, "I am sure he is dead," to two or three of the rebel soldiers who happened to remain with him. Informant faith, he is convinced in his mind, that the said rebel commander had no other reason for shooting him, than that he was a protestant. Informant faith, he was so much weakened by the loss of blood, that he lay on the spot where he was so wounded for the space of five hours. Informant faith, when he gathered a little strength and thought, and that the rebels had departed, he retired to an adjacent field, and concealed himself in some ferns, hoping to make his escape in the night. Informant faith, that a party of rebels having come to the place where he had been shot, and seeing that he had made his escape, they went in quest of him, this informant, and having found him, they the said rebels exclaimed, "Let us shoot him." Informant faith, that one of the said rebels then fired at him with a musket, and drove a bullet through his left arm; but the said rebel perceiving he had not killed him, called out another rebel to shoot him; but the said rebel said in answer, that he had but one charge, and that he would not throw it away on informant, but they said we will pike him, which however they could not do, as they had no pikes. Informant faith, that one of the said rebels took a large stone and struck informant so violently in the head with it, that they left him speechless and senseless, and apparently dead. Informant faith, that in the night he made his escape over colonel Ram's demesne, without coat, shoes, or stockings,* to the house of Thomas Ennis, of Benogue, and remained there all night in a pig-stye; that in the morning the said Ennis gave him a blanket to cover him, and some milk and water to drink; that he remained there all day, and next night. Informant faith, that during all that time he received no other nourishment than milk and water administered to him with a spoon. Informant faith, that the said Ennis had him conveyed next day in a car to Gorey aforesaid; and that one of the military surgeons had him conveyed from thence in a car to Bray, in the county of Wicklow, where informant remained in a military hospital till the twenty-third day of August. Informant faith, his

* The rebels stripped him.

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his under jaw is completely shattered, that all his teeth are loose, and that he can receive no nourishment but with a spoon. Informant faith, his dwelling-house, furniture, out-offices, and farming utensils had been burned or destroyed, and that his cows and horses have been carried off by the rebels.

JAMES ROWSOM, 60 years old.

Sworn before me this 25th day of August, 1798,
THOMAS FLEMING, lord mayor of the city of Dublin.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 21.

The deposition of James Pippardy sovereign of the town of Gorey, county of Wexford.

WHO being examined, deposes and faith, that on Wednesday and Thursday, the twentieth and twenty-first days of June last, 1798, a great number of protestants, both men and women, returned from Arklow to Gorey (on their hearing that the rebels had left the town of Gorey, on finding that his majesty's army was in pursuit of them) the rebels then made for Vinegar-hill;

that on Friday, the twenty-second day of June, being the day after the engagement with his majesty's army, and the rebels at Vinegar-hill, near Enniscorthy, the rebels, to the amount of three hundred or upwards, armed with firelocks and pikes, retreated from the army, and came back to Gorey. On the protestants retreating to Arklow, the rebels pursued them, and killed the number of thirty-six of the loyalists, by shooting and piking them in the most barbarous and cruel manner. Deponent was one of the number that retreated from Gorey, and narrowly escaped with his life. Deponent further faith, that the rebels kept a constant fire at the loyalists from Gorey, till they got almost to the village of Coolgraney, near six miles.

JAMES PIPPARD.

Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of December, 1798,
HUNTER GOWAN.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 22.

Thomas Cleary's confession relative to the murder of his master.

THOMAS CLEARY was executed the eighth of March, 1800, for the murder of his master, Edward Turner, esquire, on the bridge of Wexford. Just before his execution, he made the following confession, in presence of Joshua Nunn, esquire, high sheriff, the undersigned gentlemen, and many others: That he was guilty of the said murder. On his being asked, did he not think it a sin to kill his master? he replied, that he often heard the people say, it was not a sin to kill him; and that since the murder of his master, he received absolution from two priests; father Murphy of parish of Kilrush, in said county, and father Ryan, who had done duty for father Ned Redmond, of the parish of Ferns. He was also asked, did they order him to do any thing for committing so horrid a crime? He answered, they ordered him to fast three* days in each week, for three months, as a penance.

JOSHUA NUNN, high sheriff.

JAMES BOYD.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON.

WILLIAM TURNER.

- This was to fast from meat only.

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APPENDIX, No. XX. 23.

Doctor Caulfield's letter to Bryan Murphy.

Reverend Bryan Murphy!

BEING well and truly informed that you have impiously and sacrilegiously dared to attempt to administer sacraments without having any faculties so to do, nay, that you have had the diabolical audacity to attempt to hear sacramental confessions, and to give the unfortunate penitents absolution, which was absolutely not in your power to give, thereby heaping coals on your own head, leaving the unhappy sinners in their sins, and, as was your practice, leading them to utter perdition, &c. &c. Wherefore in the necessary discharge of our pastoral and indispensible duty, and for the safety of the faithful committed to our charge, we now again repeat, and hereby declare you absolutely and to all intents and purposes deprived of all priestly faculties, and absolutely suspended from all priestly functions whatsoever, except the recital of the divine office on canonical hours, and saying one mass daily, and that privately in your own house only; and we hereby expressly and strictly forbid and interdict you to celebrate mass elsewhere; and we further order and peremptorily command you not to suffer or allow any

congregations or affembly of people to come even to your own houfe, or to hear your mafs there. Given in Balliane, March nineteenth, 1800,

JAMES CAULFIELD.*

To reverend Bryan Murphy.

Tagimon, March 21th, 1800.

MY LORD,

Pleas your lordfhip, after what you faid to me yefterday, nothing fhould or could prevail on me to be agaen [soc] troublefome to your lordfhip, but juft this, father Murphy underftanding that there was no immediate allowance to fay mafs outfide his own houfe, exclaimed, that he was then pointed out a facrifice, and that he might thank me for it; I told your lordfhip yefterday that I was the caufe of his taking on the ftole, and of his doing the other offices he did, which your lordfhip faid you never knew or allowed, &c. to be given him; and that it was the pope only that could difpenfe with him now; and this to be all through my means, heated and interdicted by your lordfhip, condemned and fufpected by him of purpofly bringing him into a fnare, is exceedingly terrifying to the mind; and the confequences that may as yet be apprehended to follow, alarms me moft of all, the diftraction of the people, his life, &c. all he wants is merely to get leave to fay mafs outfide his own houfe, and where called on, by way of preventing all other mifchieves, the command of your lordfhip fhall be kept by me, who am,

MY LORD,
Your Lordihip's moft humble fervant,
DENIS KELLY.

My lord, with all the defires of life and foul, I moft earneftly beg the favour, — My lord, your lordfhip was pleafed to remark that your lordfhip was never moved by any intereft whatfoever temporal, to do any thing but your duty, which I believe no perfon doubted or ought to doubt — fo God knows, and your lordfhip muft in your foul know, that your lordfhip is anfwerable between father Murphy and me, for any function to my knowledge he has done, for I thought your filence on the occation gave me your tacet [sic] confent.

Reverend

* It appears that the doflor had withdrawn the faculty or power of-attorney which he had given Bryan Murphy to forgive fins.

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APPENDIX, No. XX. 22.

Reverend fir, and worthy friend!

AS there are various reports and reafons affigned amongft the people for my prefent litation, and my being fo treated by my bifhop; fome faying, for fuch a caufe, and others for different caufes, &c. all of which are falfe, as you'l fee from his lordihip's letter, which he fent me without ever acquainting me off, till I received it in my houfe; nor did he call or acquaint reverend Mr. Kelly, any move than me, but paffed fentence without hearing him or me. Reverend fir, I did not adminifter any iacrament, from the firft day I was reftriiSled, till about feventeen months back, and that after Mr. Kelly told his lordfhip that he would not anfwer all the calls, and that he fhould fend me to ferve neceffary calls, &c. at which his lordfhip feemed

all pleafant, and faid nothing. Reverend Mr. Kelly after that, fent me to anfwer occafional calls, and thus continued for the courfe of feventeen months, or thereabouts, without my hearing a word to the contrary. On my receiving the bifhop's letter, Mr. Kelly went to him, but could do nothing; and the next day he wrote to him, the copy of which you have inclofed; but his lordfhip did not anfwer his letter. I wrote alfo, and did not receive any anfwer. What moftly concerns me, that my friends and well-wifhers fhould think my prefent treatment from the bifhop, fhould proceed from any bad practices, efpecially your reverence, John Heatly, efquire, and William Goff, elx^uire, &c, I am.

Reverend fir,
Your fincere well-wifher,
and very humble fervant,
BRYAN MURPHY.

Brikets-town,
April twenty-eighth, 1800

To the reverend Mr. _____.

County of Wexford, to wit: ELIZABETH CRANE, of the county of Wexford, widow, being duly fworn on the Holy Evangelifts, depofeth and faith, That on the twentieth day of June laft, fhe was in her own houfe, in great anxiety, apprehending, from circumftances which had happened that morning, the life of her fon-in-law, Middleton Robfon, a loyalift, then a prifoner in the gaol of Wexford, to be in immediate and imminent danger that in the afternoon of faid twentieth day, between the hours of two and four of the clock, as faicl deponent believeth, fhe faw the reverend doctor Caulfield, accompanied by the reverend Mr. Roche, a prieft of faid town, pafs by her houfe towards a lane which communicates from the back ftreet of faid town to Gibfon's-lane, which gave her great pleafure, as fhe fuppofed they were going to intercede for the prifoners. That near the entrance of faid lane they were met by a number of men, armed with pikes and other weapons, coming, as fhe believeth, from the gaol, who, as they came up to doctor Caulfield, kneeled down, for the purpofe, as deponent believeth, of receiving doctor Caulfield's bleffing, which he gave, fpreading his hands over their heads, as fhe had feen him do to others whom he bleffed, and that the men afterwards paffed on, as fhe fuppofeth, to the bridge; and that very fhortly afterwards, two men, armed with pikes, entered her houfe, who told her, "they were flaughtering on the bridge; that they would never draw bridle, till they would put them all on a level, and that by that time to-morrow, there would be neither buying or felling in Wexford:" and that immediately before, or during the time doctor Caulfield was bleffing, which was of a

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tedious length, nearly, as fhe thinks, an hour, faid deponent heard a fhout, by which Die believes Matthewfon was killed at the gaol.

ELIZABETH CRANE

Sworn before me at Wexford, this fixteenth
day of March, 1799

WILLIAM TOOLE.

Copy of the calendar of the proteftant prifoners in Wexford ufed in the bloody committee which fat in the gaol, the twentielh of June, the original of which is lodged in Trinity college library, Dublin.*

* In this calendar, the word difcharged, is oppofite the names of Kellet, Crump, and Bland, though the two laft were not liberated till the twenty-firft of June, the day after the maffacre; and as this entry muft have been made the day before, when Atkins got the book, it in fome degree proves the secret interference and influence of father Corrin, in confequence of the compact with the ladies at Clonard. See pages 486 and 48 7 of the text,

APPENDIX, No. XX. 24.

Mark	No. killed	Parifh	Mark		Parifh
	[A]			K	
	1 Aikin, Thomas			135 Keer, David	
T	2 Abbott, Chriftopher			136 Kennedy, William	
V	3 Allen, John	Wexford.		137 Kavanagh, Thomas.	Ennifcorthy
	4 Atkins, Henry			138 Knox, Oliver	
	5 Atkins, George			139 Kelly, John	
B	6 Atkin, Samuel			140 King, Rd. Newton	Ennifcorthy,
V A	7 Atkin, John	do.		141 Kelly, Mathias	
H	8 Atkin, George	do.		142 Keary, William	
I H	9 Atkin, Samuel	C. Ellis.		143 Kellet, William	Wexford.
	10 Atkin, Samuel	do.		144 Kelly, William	
V H	11 Atkin, Herculea	do.		145 Kingfborough, lord	
do.	12 Atkin, Chriftopher	do.		46 Kendrick, Jofepk	
do.	13 Atkin, James	Edermin.		147 Knight, John	
do.	14 Atkin, Wilham			L	
do.	15 Atkin, Robert	Wexford.	B	148 Lett, Charles	
	16 Atkin, William	do.	T	149 Lammas, Thomas	Wexford.
	17 Atkin, William	Ardcolme.		150 Lachey, Thomas	
	18 Atkin, William	C. Ellis.		151 Lewis, Nicholas	
	19 Atkin, Francis	Wexford.		152 Lammas, Henry.	
	B			153 Le Hunte, col. Geo.	
	20 Bayly, Henry	Wexford.		M	
	21 Birdthiftle, Thomas			154 Meadows, Arthur	Wexford.
B	22 Burrell, Robert	Duncor.		155 Meadows, William	do.
B	23 Burrell, Peter	do.		156 Moore, Jofeph	do.
V	24 Boyd, James, jun.	Wexford.		157 Myden, John	
V	25 Brett, James	Ennifcorthy.		158 Morgan, William	
C	26 Bolton, Henry			159 Mathews, James	do.
B	27 Byrne, John			160 Mathews, George	do.
	28 Baffet, Edward.			161 Mathews, Alexander	do.
	29 Browne, William			162 Matthewfon, Kennet	do.
	30 Beaubear, William	Ardcolm.	Gaol Balbrig strand	163 Murphy, Francis	K. fcoran
	31 Burby, Jofeph			164 Murphy, Jofeph	K. muckridge
	32 Bland, Captain			165 M'lieny, Maurice	
	33 Byrne, Motes			166 Moore, M atthew	
	34 Bower, doctor			167 Moran, Bartholomew	
	35 Baker, Philip			168 Molony, Thomas	
	36 Batterton, Thomas			169 Maude, Samuel	
	37 Barby, Henry			170 Mafon, George	
	38 Burke, lieutenant			171 M'Manus, captain	
	39 Barry, enlign		died	172 Morton, John	
	40 Barrifter, Jofeph			173 M'Cann, Edward	
	41 Batterton, William			174 M'Kay, Robert	
	42 Baffet, John			175 M'Kay, John	
	43 Byrne, Edward			176 Milward, captain Henry	
	44 Byrne, William			177 Martin, Thomas	B. gale
	45 Bannon, Martin			178 M'Donald, John	Wexford.

	C			N	
V B	46 Cox, captain Allen	Coolcliff.		179 Nunn, James	Wexford.
	47 Connor, John,			O	
B	48 Clarke, William,	Wexford.		180 Orange, Samuel	
	49 Chapman, Thomas,			181 Owen, rev. Roger.	Camolin
T	50 Carty, John,			182 Pigott, Robert.	Wexford.
T	51 Codd, Loftus,	do.		183 Peace, Samuel	
T	52 Clifford, Robert,	do.		184 Parfley, Robert	
C	53 Coftigan, George,	do.		185 Plummer, Francis	
B	54 Crane, Thomas,	do.		186 Power, Patrick	
C	55 Clifford, John,	do.		187 Parfley, Eben.	
	56 Clarke, Thomas,	do.		188 Quirke, Philip	
	57 Clarke, Thomas,	do.		R	
	58 Clarke, William,			189 Rudd, Anthony	Ennifcorthy.
	59 Cronin, Jared,			190 Rogers, Edward	
	60 Clarke, John		T	191 Reily, William	Wexford.
	61 Callaghan, John		B	192 Radford, William	
	62 Callaghan, Owen		B	193 Radford, John	
	63 Cooke, Thomas		B	194 Radford, Nathaniel	
	64 Conners, Peters		F	195 Reeves, Richard	
	65 Crump, Nathaniel	Wexford.	B	196 Radford, John,	
	66 Cooper, Henry	do.	B	197 Robfon, Middleton	Wexford.
	67 Copeland, William			198 Rudd, Anthony	
	68 Clifford, Nichoias	Wexford.		199 Richards, Richard	Wexford.
	69 Campbell, John			200 Redmond, Patrick	
	70 Coftigan, William			201 Richards, Thomas	Wexford.
	71 Cooper, John			202 Rigley, Thomas	
	72 Coombes, John			203 Rhynhart, Henry	
	73 Codd, John			S	
	74 Coftello, Edward	Ballyhack.		204 Smithfon, Jofeph	
	D			205 Salifbury, James	Wexford.
B	75 Daniel, William	Wexford.		206 Stephens, Ifaac	Wexford.
	76 Doyle, Edward			207 Sullivan, Robert	
	77 Dowie, William		B	208 Sparrow, John	
	78 Doran, John		A	209 Sudal, Loftus	
	79 Dixon, John		F	210 Sabourin, Chriftopher	
	80 Dixon, William			211 Seally, Thomas	
	81 Dowzer, James			212 Sweetman, Nicholas	
	E		B	213 Sunderland, Benjamin	
	82 Efmund, Richard			214 Smith, Jofeph	
	83 Ennif, Abraham			215 Strowd, William	Wexford.
B	84 Edwards, John,			216 Smith, Patrick	
	85 Edwards, Thomas	Wexford.		217 Smithfon, Jacob	
	F			218 Shaw, James	
	86 Freeman, Richard			219 Sheppard, William	
F	87 Frankland, Edward	Wexford.		220 Styles, Robert	
	88 Furlong, Michael	Ennifcorthy		221 Stedman, John	
	89 Francis, William	Wexford.		222 Swannick, Francis	Wexford.
	90 Finn, Simon			223 Savage, Major Mulran.	Mulran,
	91 Fennell, Mathew			224 Swiney, Benj. Burton	Ennifcor.
	91 Flood, Denis			225 Swiney, Jofhua	do.
	93 Frizel, William			226 Steadman, William	
	94 Foley, Patrick			227 Shaw, Thomas	
	95 Frayne, Parfons			T	
B	96 Finn, Thomas.		B	228 Turner, Edward.	C. Ellis.
	G			229 Taylor, Chriftopher	Wexford.
	97 Gibfon, John	Wexford.	B	230 Taylor, William	do.
	98 Gainfort, Jofeph			231 Tally, George do<	do.
	99 Gainfort, Richard			232 Taylor, Thomas	
B	100 Gainfort, Thomas	Wexford.		233 Taylor, Andrew	
	101 Gore, John.			234 Troy, Thomas	Wexford.
	102 Gill, Allen			235 Troy, William	do.

	103 Gurley, William			236 Thackaberry, James	
	104 Gibfon, Richard			237 Taylor, George	
	105 Gurly, John.	Wexford.		238 Thackaberry, Robert	
	106 Gurly, Jonas	do.		239 Tuncks, John	
	107 Goodall, James	do.		240 Templeton, Alexander	
	108 Green, Benjamin.	Coolduff.		241 Templeton, Thomas	
	109 Gray, Mofes		T	V	
	110 Gordon, Samuel.	Wexford.		242 Vicary, Benjamin	Wexford.
	111 Gafney, Michael	B.gale		W	
	H			243 Wormington, Wm.,	Wexford.
B	112 Hore, William	Taghmon		244 Wheelcock, James	
	113 Hogan, John	Wexford.		245 Wilfon, William	Wexford.
	114 Hayley, John			246 Willis, Thomas	
	115 Hyland, Henry			247 White, John	Wexford.
B	116 Harrifon, William		B	248 Wifnot, William	
	117 Hughes, James	Wexford.	B	249 Whitney, Richard	Wexford.
	118 Hughes, Michael			250 Willis, William	Ennifcorthy
B	119 Hatchell, John	Wexford.		251 Walters, Edward	
	120 Hawkins, Samuel			252 Winter, Richard	Wexford.
	121 Hamilton, James			253 White, Anthony	
	122 Hogg, lieutenant			253 Wilfon, reverend Henry	
	123 Howlin, Abr. James	Kilcorham		255 Ward, Abraham	
B	124 Hennefy (Geo.or Abr.).			256 Ward, Benjamin	Wexford.
	125 Jeffarf s, Richard	Wexford.		257 Woodmafon, Noble	
	126 Jeffares, Ivory	Wexford.		258 Wilfon, William	
	J			259 Wade, J.	
B	127 Jones, Benjamin			260 Stephens, Ifaac	
F	128 Julian, Richard			261 Burkett, Robert.	
R	129 Jackfon, Charles				
	130 Jones, Ben.				
	131 Jeffares, Chriftopher	Wexford.			
	132 Judd, Peter				
	133 Jones, Sheppard				
	134 Jones, James				

Prifoners in the market-houfe	48
Gaol	148
Guard fhip	22
Barracks	36
Court houfe	3
Connick's	3

Total 260

Prifoners piked on the bridge, twentieth of June 97

Marks in the calendar affixed to the names of prifoners.

B. Killed on bridge.

V. I cannot explain.

T. To-morrow, fuppofed to mean the deferring execution to the twcnty-firft of June.

F. Not explained.

A. (fuppofed) Accufed.

R. Rogue, or revenue officer

C Charged.

APPENDIX, No. XX. 25.

Confeffion of faith found in the box of a prifon at Gorey.

I WHEN we affemble, we all crofs ourfelves, faying, we acknowledge thefed [sic] our articles, in the prefence of Chrif't's vicar, the Lord Godd the pope, and in the prefence of the holy primates, bifhops, monks, friars, and priefts.

* We acknowledge they can make vice virtue, and virtue vice, according to their pleafure. They all falling flat on their faces, beginning the articles in this manner

† See cardinal Bellarmine's opinion on this, page 14 of the text.

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and fpeaking to the Hoft, faying, Holy, glorious, and admirable hoft, we acknowledge it according to our great father the pope's mind; we muft all fall down before the great effigy of our Lord God Almighty.

3 We all acknowledge the fupremacy of the holy father, the Lord God the pope, and that he is Peter's lawful fucceffor in the chair.

4 We acknowledge that holy Peter has the keys of Heaven, and will receive thofe that acknowledge his fupremacy.

5 We are bound to believe no falvation out of our holy church.

6 We are bound to believe that the holy maffacre was lawful, lawfully put into execution againft proteftants, and likewife to continue the fame, provided with the fafety of our lives.*

7 We are bound to curfe, ring the bells, and put out the candles four times a year on hereticks.

8 We are bound to believe a heretick can never be faved, unlefs he be a partaker of that holy facrament, extreme unction.

9 We are bound to believe that thofe who elope from our holy religion, go into the power of the devil, whom hereticks have followed.

10 We are not to keep our oaths with hereticks, if they can be broken; for, fays our holy father, they have followed damnation, and Luther and Calvin.

11 We are not to believe their oaths, for their principles are damnation.

12 We are bound to drive hereticks out of the land, with fire, fword, faggot, and confufion. As our holy father fays, if their herefy prevails, we will become their flaves! Oh! dear father, keep us from that; there the holy water is fhaken, and they fay, Hail Mary three times.

13 We are bound to abfolve with money, or price, thofe that imbrue their hands in the blood of a heretick.

14 We are bound to believe that Chrif't's vicar, the Lord God, the pope, can abfolve all men, hereticks excepted, and thofe given to all clergymen under infpection to do the like.

15 We are bound to believe all the articles our holy church commands.

16 We are bound to believe the virgin Mary has more power in Heaven than any other angel.

17 We are bound to pray to the holy angels, that they may pray for us.

18 We are bound to believe in the holy crofs, holy water, holy fpittle, holy earth, holy bones, holy people, aud beads, and that they are to be ufed on certain occafions.

19 We are bound to celebrate the holy mafs in latin, having ourfelves clothed in a holy veftment and fhirt, and bearing the holy crofs on our fhoulders, fignifying we are Chrif't.

20 We are bound to believe, every time mafs is celebrating, there is an expiatory facrifice for the living and the dead.

21 We are bound to believe there are four places of purgation, viz. Limbus infantum, Limbus patrum, Meadows of ease, and Purgatory.

22 We are bound to believe that Christ was three days in Limbus patrum, where the souls of holy fathers go, till they get a pass with them to holy Peter.

23 We are bound to believe, that the souls of children unbaptized, go to Limbus infantum, until original sin is well paid away, by the help of holy masses said for them.

24 We know the souls of Christians go to purgatory, and remain there till we pray them out of it, that they may have power to walk the meadows of ease with

* This it is believed was composed soon after that of 1641, and alludes to it.

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safety, till it pleases holy Peter to open the gates of glory for them, where no heretic shall ever enter.

25 We are bound to keep lent according to our clergies pleasure, and to maintain the work of supererogation.

26 We acknowledge the lake in the North to be holy, called lough Dergh.

27 We are bound to pray to no other saint on that day, only to him to whom it is dedicated.

28 We must baptize bells, consecrate chapels, and no man to enter into the holy office of a priest, only he who is known to be a man.

29 We maintain seven sacraments essential to salvation, viz. baptism, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy order, confirmation, and matrimony.

30 We maintain that we can transubstantiate the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.

31 We believe the heretics eat their kind of sacrament to their eternal damnation.

32 We believe that Christ is every where, but particularly in our church.

33 We maintain that we cannot marry any heretic woman without being in danger of judgment.

34 We maintain, that heretics know neither the will of the prophet nor of Christ[.]

35 We acknowledge, that the rosary of saint Bridget is to be said once a week*, and lastly, that our holy church can never err..

Sæcula sæculorum.

S

Roche and Murphy said mass four times on the march from Gorey to Arklow.

APPENDIX No. XXI. I.

Dublin Castle, 22d June, 1798.

*Extract of a letter from lieutenant general Lake to lord viscount Castlereagh dated
Enniscorthy, 21st June, 1798.*

My Lord,

“I HAVE the honour to acquaint your lordship, for his excellency the lord lieutenant’s information, that the rebel camp upon Vinegar-hill, was attacked this morning, at seven o’clock, and carried in about an hour and an half.

« The relative importance of this very strong position with our operations against Wexford, made it necessary to combine our attacks so as to insure success. A column, under major-generals Johnson and Eustace was drawn from Ross, and began the attack upon the town of Enniscorthy, situated upon the right bank of the Slaney, close under Vinegar-hill upon the right, and rather in the rear of it.

“Lieutenant general Dundas commanded the centre column, supported by a column upon the right under major generals Sir James Duff and Loftus; a fourth column upon the left was commanded by the honourable major general Needham. To the determined spirit with which these columns were conducted, and the great gallantry of the troops, we are indebted for the short resistance of the rebels, who maintained their ground obstinately for the time above mentioned; but, on perceiving the danger of being surrounded, they fled with great precipitation. Their loss is not yet ascertained, but it must be very considerable. The loss on our part is not great, the particulars of which I shall report as soon as possible. In the mean time, I am sorry to say, that lieutenant Sandys of the Longford regiment is killed;

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and that colonel King, of the Sligo, was wounded in gallantly leading his regiment. Lord Blayney, and colonel Vefey, of the county of Dublin regiment, are also wounded, but I am happy to add, that the wounds of these three officers are very flight.

“I cannot too highly express my obligations, particularly to lieutenant general Dundas, and the general officers, on this occasion, for the abilities and ardour so strongly manifested by them; and to the officers of every rank, and the private men, for a prompt, brave and effectual execution of their orders.

“To colonel Campbell, with his light battalion, I am much indebted for their very spirited attack; and great praise is due to the earl of Ancram and lord Roden, for their gallant charge with their regiments, at the moment the cavalry was wanted to complete the success of the day.

“It is with great gratitude I also beg leave to mention the able assistance I received from major generals Hewitt and Cradock, and from colonel Handfield, on this, as I do on all occasions; and should be extremely wanting to myself, as well as to lord Glentworth, lieutenant colonel Blyth, and lieutenant colonel Read, (who did me the honour to volunteer their service, and accompany me from Dublin,) were I to omit expressing the high sense I entertain of their active and useful aid to me this morning. I also beg leave to mention, in the same warm terms, my aid-de-camp, captain Nicholson.

“To the rapid and well-directed fire of the royal artillery, and the gallantry of their officers and men, for which they have ever been distinguished, I consider myself this day highly indebted; and I am happy in expressing my obligations to captain Bloomfield, commanding the British, and captain Crawford, commanding the Irish Royal Artillery, with the officers and men under their command.”

I have, &c
(Signed) G. LAKE.

“P. S. I have just learned that lieutenant colonel Cole is slightly wounded, Inclosed is a return of the ordnance taken on Vinegar-hill, in which are included three taken from us on the fourth of June.”

Return of ordnance as taken from the rebels on Vinegar-hill, 21st June, 1798

3 Six-pounders, brefs.
1 Three-pounder.
7 One-pounders.
1 5½ Inch howitzer.
1 4½ Inch howitzer.

—
13 Total.

Rounds of ammunition

17 Six-pounders.
30 One-pounders.
II 5½ Inch howitzers.

Note. — A cart, with a vast variety of balls of different diameters, had been thrown • down the hill after the action, and immense quantities of lead and leaden balls delivered over to the Dunbarton fencibles.

(Signed)
ROBERT CRAWFORD, captain R.I.A.
Dublin

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APPENDIX, No. XXI. 2.

Dublin Castle 23rd June, 1798.

This day the following letter was received from lieutenant general Lake by lord Castlereagh;

Wexford, 22d June, 1798.

My Lord,

“YESTERDAY afternoon I had the honour to dispatch a letter to your lordship from Enniscorthy, with the transactions of the day, for his excellency the lord lieutenant’s information; and the enclosed copy of a letter from brigadier general Moore, to major general Johnson, will account for my having entered this place without Opposition. General Moore, with his usual enterprise and activity, pushed on to this town, and entered it so opportunely as to prevent it from being laid in ashes, and the massacre of the remaining prisoners, which the rebels declared their intention of carrying into execution the very next day; and there can be little doubt it would have taken place, for the day before they murdered above seventy prisoners, and threw their bodies over the bridge.

“Enclosed is a copy of my answer to the proposals of the inhabitants of this town, transmitted in my letter of yesterday to your lordship; the evacuation of the town by the rebels renders it unnecessary. I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that the subscriber of the insolent proposals, Mr. Keogh, and one of their principal leaders, Mr. Roche, with a few others, are in my hands, without negotiation. The rebels are reported to be in some force within five miles of this place, it is supposed, for the purpose of submission, to which the event of yesterday may strengthen their inclinations. I have reason to think there are a number so disposed, and that I shall be able to secure some more of their leaders; but should I be disappointed in my expectations, and find they collect in any force, I shall lose no time in attacking them.

I have, &c.
G. LAKE.

Lord viscount Castlereagh.

From enquiry the numbers killed yesterday were very great indeed.

Camp above Wexford, 22d June, 1798.

Dear General,

'AGREEABLE to your order, I took post on the evening of the nineteenth, near Foulke's-mill, in the park of Mr. Sutton. Next day I sent a strong detachment under lieutenant colonel Wilkinfon, to patrol towards Tintern and Clonmines, with a view to scour the country, and communicate with the troops you directed to join me from Duncannon. The lieutenant colonel found the country deserted, and got no tidings of the troops. I waited for them until three o'clock in the afternoon, when, despairing of their arrival, I began my march to Taghmon. "We had not marched above half a mile, when a considerable body of the rebels was perceived marching towards us. I sent my advanced guard, consisting of the two rifle companies of the 60th, to skirmish with them, whilst a howitzer, and a six-pounder were advanced to a cross road above Goff's-bridge, and some companies of light infantry formed on each side of them under lieutenant colonel Wilkinfon. The

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rebels attempted to attack these, but were instantly repulsed, and driven beyond the bridge. A large body were perceived at the same time moving towards my left. Major Aylmer, and afterwards major Daniel, with five companies of light infantry, and a six-pounder, were detached against them. The 60th regiment, finding no further opposition in front, had, of themselves, inclined to their left to engage the body which was attempting to turn us. The action here was for a short time pretty sharp. The rebels were in great numbers, and armed with both muskets and pikes. They were, however, forced to give way, and driven, though they repeatedly attempted to form behind the ditches. They at last dispersed, flying towards Enniscorthy and Wexford. Their killed could not be ascertained, as they lay scattered in the fields over a considerable extent; but they seemed to be numerous. I inclose a list of ours. The troops behaved with great spirit. The artillery, and Homepock's cavalry, were active, and seemed only to regret that the country did not admit of their rendering more effectual service. Major Daniel is the only officer whose wound is bad; it is through the knee, but not dangerous.

"The business, which began between three and four, was not over till near eight; it was then too late to proceed to Taghmon. I took post for the night on the ground where the action had commenced. As the rebels gave way, I was informed of the approach of the second and twenty-ninth regiments under lord Dalhousie. In the morning of the twenty-first we were proceeding to Taghmon, when I was met by an officer of the North Cork from Wexford, with the inclosed letters. I gave, of course, no answer to the proposal made by the inhabitants of Wexford, but I thought it my duty immediately to proceed here, and to take post above the town, by which means I have, perhaps, saved the town itself from fire, as well as the lives of many loyal subjects who were prisoners in the hands of the rebels. The rebels fled upon my approach, over the bridge of Wexford, and towards the barony of Forth. I shall wait here your further orders. Lord Kingborough has informed me of different engagements he had entered into with respect to the inhabitants; I have declined entering into the subject, but have referred his lordship to you or general Lake.

« I received your pencilled note during the action of the twentieth; it was impossible for me then to detach the troops you asked for, but I hear you have perfectly succeeded at Enniscorthy with those you had. Mr. Roche, who commands the rebels, is encamped, I hear, about five miles off; he sent lord Kingborough to surrender upon terms. Your preference speedily is upon every account extremely desirable.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JOHN MOORE.

DURING the action of Foulke's-mill, many of the rebel leaders, among whom father Roche, doctor Caulfield's chaplain, was very conspicuous, were extremely active in keeping the rebel foldiers to their quarters, and in preventing them from flying. They horfewhipped fume of them, and even fired piftols at others; in the performance of this fervice, Roche attempted to horfe whip a proteftant of the name of Barrington, who was compelled to join them; I have been affured by a perfon who ferved in the rebel army in that aiEtion, that the object of father Philip Roche the general, was to attack Rofs when general Johnfon left it; that he fent one party to Horetown to watch the motions, and engage the attention of general Moore, while the main body proceeded by Cullinfown-bridge, to the attack

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of that town. The former, fuddenly, and unexpectedly came on general Moore, and had a fkirmifh with him; which the main body hearing, went to their affiftance, which brought on a general action. Roche intended to have kept one division of his army in the woods of Horetown; the other in thofe of Rofsgarland, and to have attacked general Moore next morning; but the arrival of the Queen's, and the 29th regiment, to general Moore, deterred him from that attempt. It was much to be lamented, that a gallant officer, major Daniel of the 41ft regiment then quartered at Lifmore, loft his life by this action. He volunteered, and folicited to be employed againft the Wexford rebels; and having received a bad wound in the knee, he died of it a few weeks after in Dublin. He difplayed very great valour both in the Eaft and Weft Indies.

A defcription of the rebel camp on the mountain of Forthy on the thirtieth of May.

PREVIOUS to the evacuation of Wexford, its proteftant inhabitants dreading that the fudden and furious affault of the rebel army ftationed on the mountain of Forth, within three miles of it, would be attended with the complete deftruction of their lives and property, prevailed upon Mr. Loftus Richards and his brother to go to them for the purpofe of propofing certain pacific terms; and I give the reader his defcription of their camp. "On entering, they were furrounded by many thoufand vagabonds, of whom they enquired, to whom they fhould addrefs themfelves as their leaders; and they anfwered, "To Father John Murphy, of Boulavogue, or Lord Edward Fitzgerald," as they ufually ftyled him. They foon after met this reverend gentleman, on horfeback, and on communicating to him the object of their miffion, he faid, "He did not know what terms they could expecst from the treatment which he had received; for that, by burning his houfe and property, and obliging him to take fhelter in the ditches, he was under the neceffity of raifing the whole country." From his favage afpect, they had very great reafon to be alarmed for their fafety: they therefore advanced from a crowd, who were debating on putting them to death; and fent for Mr. Edward Fitzgerald of Newpark, another rebel chieftain, who came to them, and treated them with more civility and humanity; and who difperfed the rabble, telling them at the fame time, that they fhould have nothing to do with them. They infantly obeyed. He then led them to a miferable hut at the top of the rocks, which feemed to have been appropriated to the double purpofe of an hofpital and a place of fhelter for their leaders; but in the thatch of which there were many holes. Soon after their arrival they were obliged to deliver up their arms and accoutrements. Mr. Robert Carthy, who feemed from the authority which he exercifed, to be chief in command, approached, and afked them, "What terms they could expect, when at the moment they were entering into a treaty for furrendering the town, there was an army marching againft them from toward Taghmon? and fee, faid he, pointing to a mob of affaffins, "where I have my men ready drawn out to attack them." And they made a moft extraordinary appearance, being armed with pikes, fcythes, hay-knives, fcrapers, currying-knives, and old rufty bayonets fixed on poles: but a good number of them had mufkets. They expoftulated with Carthy, and

told him they had good authority for saying, that the thirteenth regiment, which had advanced as far as Taghmon, had retreated, on hearing of the defeat of a detachment of the Meath rebels; but, to satisfy them, they proposed that Fitzgerald, his brother and himself, should take horses.

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and proceed to meet the regiment, if coming, and to tell colonel Bradfliaw, who commanded it, of the circumstances as they then stood. They advanced within a mile of Taghmon, where they met a large foraging party proceeding to the rebel camp, with from six to eight cart loads of provisions, and who declared that the thirteenth had retreated, 'they then returned speedily to the rebel camp, and made their report; but Carthy came forward again, and said, ' Can these men be sincere? the whole country towards the barony of Forth is in flames!' alluding to the village of Maglafs, which our retreating army had set fire to, as they had been treacherously fired on by a party of rebels, who lay in ambush there for them. Mr. L. Richards requested, if they had any doubts of their sincerity, that he would remain as an hostage with them, while his brother and Mr. Fitzgerald went to Wexford, to which they assented. He then remained in the hut, with a guard at the door, and while there he perceived, through a hole in the wall, about a foot square, a great number of men armed with the desperate weapons which he before described, incessantly marching, except that now and then, they knelt down to pray; and at the end of each prayer, bent their bodies towards the earth, and thrust the fore finger of the right hand into their mouth, as far as the extremity of the knuckle. When he had remained about three hours in that unpleasant situation, Mr. John Hay came to him, and said, "That the people had agreed, that he had betrayed Fitzgerald, "and therefore, that he must be put to death." Mr. Richards insisted on the contrary, Mr. Hay went off, returned in about half an hour, and declared, it was universally agreed, "That Fitzgerald had either sold them, or that he had betrayed him." And he swore vehemently, that the forces would be marched immediately towards Wexford, which, Mr. Richards said, "would be the best thing to prove his sincerity." In about five minutes after, the whole body of the rebels proceeded towards Wexford; and as they marched, continued to fire muskets, and give the most dreadful yells. They left two sentinels to guard Mr. Richards who, in the mean time, examined the wounds of six unfortunate wretches, who lay upon straw in the hut, and who, though badly wounded, did not receive any nourishment or medical assistance.

The banditti who marched towards Wexford, could not be less than fifteen thousand men. Mr. Fitzgerald sent for Mr. Richards, and for a drummer of the Meath militia, that had been cut off that morning. They set off with their conductor, and when they had arrived within a quarter of a mile of Wexford, they perceived the rebels flying into the country, in every direction, and the road strewn with their coats, wigs, hats, pikes, muskets, and other weapons, and men, women, and children, in the greatest consternation. On enquiry, he found that their dismay, and their flight, were occasioned by the report of a gun, which had been fired at Mr. Sparrow, of Enniscorthy, a yeoman of distinguished loyalty, by a person in the van of their army; from which, the rear having been panicked (truck, fled in the utmost confusion; conceiving that our army had returned and were firing on them. Mr. Richards, on entering the town, saw the dead body of Mr. Sparrow lying in the street, and the rebels engaged in destroying the house of a watch-maker, whom they branded with the appellation of "orange man." A gentleman who had procured the pardon of one of the unfortunate wretches who attended this camp, assured him, that at one time he was almost famished; that at another, he was overcome with repletion. That at times, the hunger of the rebel soldiers was so great, that they used to cut off large pieces of flesh from the body of a bullock, before it was killed, then throw it on a fire, with the hair and skin on, and consumed it before it was half roasted.

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A list of persons executed in the town of Wexford, for the crimes of rebellion, murder, life, from the retaking of the town by the royal army, June the twenty-first, 1798, to the eighteenth of December, 1800.

No.	No.
1 John Hay	36 Bartholomew Murphy*
2 Philip Roche, priest	37 William Connors
3 Matthew Keugh	38 Denis Kehoe
4 John Herron	39 Daniel Mooney
5 Nicholas Coufins	40 Phelim Fardy
6 Mark Nugent	41 James Beaghan
7 Bartholomew Shea	42 Arthur Murphy
8 Martin Fenlon	43 James Burkett
9 Edward Frayne	44 Francis Cuthbert
10 Michael Magee	45 William Fenlon
11 . B. Bagenal Harvey	46 Patrick Elliott
12 Patt. Prendergaft	47 Matthew Furlong
13 Cornelius Grogan	48 Patrick Furlong
14 John Colclough	49 Michael Dudley
15 John Rouflbm	50 Daniel Sullivan
16 John Murphy	51 John Fitzhenry
17 John Whitty	52 Michael Patrick
18 James Kelly	53 Maurice Murphy
19 Patrick Harpur	54 James Sculley
20 Hugh M'Guire	55 Michael Kelly†
21 Robert Murphy	56 Nicholas Waifh
22 Efmond Kyan	57 Nicholas Parle
23 Matthew Ryaa	58 Thomas Parle
24 Peter Byrne	59 James Byrne
25 Miles Whelan	60 Andrew Farrell
26 James D'Arey	61 John Dunn
27 Matthew Green, jun.	62 Gerald Lacy
28 Matthew Mahony	63 Mogue Foley
29 Hugh Hughes	64 Hugh Boulger
30 Patrick Doran	65 Patrick Kehoe
31 Hugh Rooney	66 Edward Stacey
32 Stephen Furlong	
33 Denis Murphy	No. 66 was executed for a recent
34 Redmond Mitchell	murder; he was not a rebel.
35 Michael Donnelly	

* Alias Cormuck.

† So fure were the rebels, that the confifcation of all proteftant property would take place, that Michael Kelly, commonly called general Kelly, made a will, by which he left captain Blacker's eftate to a relation, in cafe he fhould be killed in the rebellion. The will, and father Roche's vcfments were found together on Lacken hill, when general Johnfon drove the rebels from it.

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The reader may form fome idea of the clemency of government, and of the general officers, from the folloniing proclamation publifhed a few days after the rebels had perpetrated fuch barbarities.

Proclamation by lieutenant general Lake, commanding in chief his majefty's forces in Ireland

TO prevent the further effusion of blood, the fatal effects of depopulation, and the total destruction of property in this once-happy county, the general wishes to hold out to the last moment in his power, the means of forgiveness, and of returning happiness, to the unfortunate multitude, who, from ignorance, and the persuasion of interested, wicked, and designing men, have been seduced from their allegiance, to rise in arms and rebellion against their sovereign, and the laws of their country, and to commit acts of murder, cruelty, and depredation, that would disgrace the most savage nation. From this horrid fate, and from the impending ruin of the county and its inhabitants, the general is most anxiously desirous of rescuing them; and hereby promises to all deluded persons who have yielded to the threats or persuasion of the infamous promoters of rebellion, that if they will immediately abandon their wicked course, and return as peaceable and good subjects to their respective homes and occupations, their persons and property shall remain unmolested, and in perfect security from injury. But, as a proof of their sincere repentance, and desire to return to their allegiance, they must, in the first instance, and in the course of three days, from the date hereof, (making allowance for the most distant parts of the county) deliver up their arms and ammunition, as directed in the notice of the twenty-third instant, and hereunto subjoined,* and also the persons who have been most active in instigating or compelling them to engage in the rebellion; or if this is not in their power, they must give information where they are most likely to be found.

Should the terms here offered not be attended to, it will become the general's irrefragable duty totally to destroy every town, cottage, and farm-house, that shall be found unoccupied by the masters of them, and to put to the sword every person who shall be found in arms, or having arms or ammunition in their possession.

A serious consideration of this proclamation is recommended to all persons who have been compelled to join the rebels, and who sincerely repent their past conduct; and they are particularly required to use their utmost exertions in bringing the deluded people to a sense of the ruinous situation into which they have brought the country, and of the only means by which they can rescue themselves and their property from the just vengeance that must be the inevitable consequence of their not attending to the terms of reconciliation now offered, and the last that will be made to them.

Wexford, June 27th, 1798.

* On their delivering their leaders into the hands of the commanding officers of his Majesty's forces, nearest to their respective situations.

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APPENDIX, No. XXI. 5.

A list of leaders among the rebels found by general Lake in governor Keogh's house.

[Co. Wexford:] Colonel Edward Roche, of Garrylough, Emond Kyan, major of brigade, Colonel Edward Fitzgerald, of Newpark, Colonel John Perry, of Inch, Captain Nicholas Dixon, of Castle-bridge, Captain Martin Myrna, of Limerick, Captain Nicholas Murphy, of Moneyfeed, Captain William Carton, of Ballyclough, Captain Roffiter, of Saunders-court, Father Nicholas Stafford, of River-chapel, Captain Denis Doyle, Captain James Doyle [both of Gorey], Lieutenant John Tiffin, of Coolatore, Captain Martin Quin, of Clough. Captain Edward Synnot, of Kilrush, Captain Philip Murphy, of Peppards Castle-gate. Captain Patrick Redmond, of Coolgreney, Captain William Byrne, of Ballymanus, Captain Holt,

[Co. Wicklow:] Captain Garret Byrne, of Ballymanus

[Co. Kildare], Captain Kelly, Captain Reynolds.

APPENDIX XXI. 6..

Affidavit of the burning of the bishoP's palace, and of Mr. Abel RaM's houfe in 1641.

ABEL RAM, of Ramsfort, in the parish of Kilmeckeloge, in the barony of Corey, in the county of Wexford, esquire, a British protestant, being duly sworn, deposes, That on or about the twenty-first of November last, about the hour of twelve of the clock in the day time, he this deponent, was robbed, and lost.

Imprimis in corn and hay,	200
Item in cattle.	130
Item household goods.	250
Item in bonds and mortgages.	<u>500</u>
The whole being £1080	

Besides which he was deprived of freehold lands, being of the value of £1,200 per annum. By Anneias Kavenagh, of Mullanegraugh, gentleman, Theobald Mackvadagh, gentleman, of Ballegarrett, Morrifon Garrott, of Ballyneccolau gh, gentleman, Donoghoe Kavanagh, of Ballymenan, gentleman,

APPENDIX, No. XXI. 7.

Owen Mc.Turlaugh, of Balleloghan, gentleman, Adam Wafer, of the Afke, gentleman, Alexander Redmond, of the Rubin, gentleman, Donagh Mac Shanballogh, the priest, John Fitz-James, of Newburrow, gentleman, Turlagh Darcy, of Glandoran, gentleman, Shane Sarragh, of Carrickbeg, gentleman. Griffin Kavanagh, of Ballowin, gentleman, Nicholas Kavanagh of Cole's-hill, gentleman, Turlagh Mac Enogh, of MuUanegraugh, gentleman, All of the county of Wexford.

ABEL RAM.

Jurat, coram nobis, 12th of January, 1641,
HENRY BRURBON.
WILLIAM HITCHCOCK.

The names of more men who were seen by the deponent among other rebels at Limerick, in the county of Wexford aforesaid.

William Doyle, of Fort-chefter, gentleman, Morrifon Vadagh, of Ballantlea, gentleman, Donnell Roe McOwen, of Ballelough, gentleman.

ABEL RAM.

Dated the 12th of January, 1641
Jurat, coram nobis 12th of January, 1641,
HENRY BRURBON.
WILLIAM HITCHCOCK.

JOHN CLIFFE, late of Courtown, in the county of Wexford, gentleman, sworn the twenty-seventh of June, 1642, before John Watfon, and John Sterne, esquires by faith, he was told for certain truth at Arklow, while he was prisoner there, by divers persons of undoubted credit, that on the fifth day of March last, divers priests and friars met at Newburrow, alias Gorey, to burn the library of bishop Ram, late bishop of Ferns and Laughlin; and while the books were burning, a swarm of bees came in at the windows of the room where they were, and flung and frightened the priests and friars out of the room.

JOHN CLIFFE.

APPENDIX XXI. 7.

County of Sligo, to wit: WILLIAM STINSON, of Ballekillcafh, in the parifh of Killmeckfhalgan in faid county, gentleman, came before me this day, made oath on the Holy Evangelifts, That he was taken prifoner at his own houfe, on Saturday the eighth day of September laft, about the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, by two men of the name of Rogan and Gillefpy, as deponent was informed, both armed with a gun and fword, and that they conveyed him to Ballina, in faid county, and confined him in the houfe of the right honourable Henry King; that during his confinement, a popifh prieft of the name of Cowley, came into the room where this deponent was confined, and faid, "Orange, lie down," and "Croppies, rife up" faying alfo, to the prifoners, who were confined there, and who were of the proteftant religion, "You are a parcel of

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hereticks, you have no more religion than pigs; you will be put to death with the greateft torture before ten o'clock tomorrow," and that the faid prieft at the fame time ftruck a Mr. Robert Atkinfon, of Ballybeg, as a heretick; and faid at the fame time, that if he had Robert Atkinfon, of Ealky, he would fkin him alive.

WILLIAM STINSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of June, 1799,
ROBERT HILLAS.

County of Sligo, to wit: THE information of John Armftrong, of Ballymooney, and parifh of Eafky, in faid county. Deponent came before me this day, and made oath on the Holy Evangelifts, That he was taken prifoner on Thurfday or Friday, the feventh or eighth of September laft, near Ealky aforefaid, by a number of armed rebels who conveyed him to the houfe of the right honourable colonel King, at Ballina in faid county; that during his confinement, father Cowley, a popifh prieft, came into the room where this deponent was, with many other proteftants who were confined there, about the hour of twelve o'clock at night; and that he afked if the parcel of orange hereticks were there, and faid, "Lie down, orange," and "Rife up, croppy," or words to that effect; and that the faid prieft ftamping on the ground in a violent angry manner, faid, "You parcel of hereticks, have no more religion than a parcel of pigs; I do not know whether you will be put to death before ten o'clock to-morrow, by being burned with barrels of tar, or by pikes, or by balls;" adding "that the latter would not get room on your bodies and that deponent faw the faid prieft frike Robert Atkinfon of Ballybeg in faid parifh, as a heretick; and that the faid prieft faid, if he had Robert Atkinfon of Ealky, in his poffeffion, he would fkin him alive.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Sworn before me this 1ft day of June, 1799,
ROBERT HILLAS.

County of Sligo, to wit: ROBERT ATKINSON, of Ballybeg, in the parifh of Ealky, in faid county, gentleman, came before me this day, and maketh oath on the Holy Evangelifts, That after his houfe was deftroyed by the rebels, he lay in a neighbouring cabin, in order to bring off his family next day, but was taken prifoner about fun-rife on Saturday the eighth of September laft, as he beft recollects, by a body of armed rebels, to the number of ten or twelve, headed by two captains, namely, Thady Murray and Francis Finigan, who brought him directly to Ballina on foot, and would not let him take a horfe, and confined him in the houfe of colonel King, in

Ballina, where he remained that night that priest Cowley came before him next morning into the room where he was confined; when he came into the room he called for the guard, the guard answered, and he desired the guard to take very good care of these prisoners; that Mr. Atkinson, thinking he was a parish priest, he might have some influence on him; but instead of shaking hands with him, struck him with a stick across the head, and desired them all to be prepared, and that he would have them all burned in four hours after.

ROBERT ATKINSON.

Sworn before me this 3d day of June, 1799,
ROBERT HILLAS.

APPENDIX, No. XXI. 8..

Soon after the French landed, the following denunciation was posted up on the church of Killyfhee, in the county of Westmeath, by the rebels:

TAKE Notice, heretick usurpers, that the brave slaves of this island will no longer lie in bondage; the die is cast, our deliverers are come, and the royal brute who held the iron rod of despotick tyranny is expiring; nor shall one govern. Our holy old religion shall be re-established in this house, and the earth shall no longer be burthened with bloody hereticks, who under the pretence of rebellion, (which they themselves have raised) mean to massacre us.

The Fleur de lys, and harp we will display, While tyrant hereticks shall mould to clay.

REVENGE! REVENGE! REVENGE!'

APPENDIX, No. XXI. 9

Extras of a letter from a Romish priest, written to an eminent attorney in Dublin, who has the original.

SIR,

YOU no doubt must be surpris'd to find yourself address'd by one who has not the honour of your acquaintance; however, if you will arm yourself with patience, to hear a long story, I will endeavour to introduce myself to you. Sir, I am a Romish priest. Impos'd upon by the example of my bishop, I laid mafs at the rebel camp; my behaviour during the time was such, that I am neither sorry for, nor ashamed of it. I saved from twenty to thirty lives, who will make affidavit of it in any court; and this I look upon to be more meritorious, (at least in the fight of God,) than running away like many others, who now make such a boast of their loyalty. As a proof of the publick good will towards me, my chapel has never been insulted, though situated in the most publick place in the county. On the return of the king's government, my first concern was to obtain his majesty's pardon, for that degree of rebellion of which I was guilty, which (long may he live!) I obtained without any difficulty; but guess, sir, my astonishment at receiving a letter from my bishop, silencing me from my clerical function in this diocese, when his own conduct was what chiefly led me astray, (if I except the degree of terror the rebels put me into after the government was upset all round me,) for during the ferment, which preceded the explosion, he never instructed me how to act. Instead of excommunicating them for their horrid rebellion, he gave them his benediction in the chapel-yard, the day they took two days before they called on me to follow them. Instead of excommunicating the barbarous murderers at he gave all his priests power to give absolution for murder a power which he ever till then reserved to himself. Even the last battle in this county was fought by his direction, and the priest who served as his aid-de-camp on the occasion, he kept in his house till last spring, when he was obliged to

fmuggle him out of the county, otherwife he would have fallen a victim to outraged justice; and indeed it is of but little avail to me, that the king should grant me both my life and liberty, if he suffers this gentleman to starve

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me. I have been at great expence to qualify myself, to live by the gospel, and am now too old to embark in any other line, to procure myself bread. Hence I conceive, (and am advised thereto,) that the laws of my country will procure me redress; nor do I think it a weak argument in proof of my loyalty, that I am the first priest who has appealed to the laws of my own country, in preference to a foreign jurisdiction. My losses on his account to the present day, I state at one hundred and six guineas. I therefore, sir, beseech you, to take my case in hands, and if you find me law, I will find you money.

SIR,

August 30th, 1799.

Your very humble and obedient servant.

[END OF APPENDIX; INDEX FOLLOWS]