

of Spain, of the Florida, to the United States of America. The Treaty was laid before the Senate...

TIPPERARY ASSIZES.

[From The Clonmel Advertiser.]

On Wednesday morning, John Power and Wm. Brian were tried for the murder of Michael Fleming, at Baylough, near Clonmel, on the 12th of March, 1818.

Thomas Dooley sworn.—Was a Clerk in the employment of Mr. Richard Grubb, of Clonmel, at the time of this transaction, and knew Michael Fleming, who was a carman to Mr. Grubb at that period.

Matthew Kelly sworn.—Knew the deceased, Michael Fleming. Witness went to look for him on the 12th of March, he then being missing.

Mr. Isaac White, Surgeon, sworn.—Was called on to examine the body of deceased; observed several wounds, and declared they were the cause of his death.

Denis Clancy sworn.—Remembered seeing Clonmel towards Plowshill, County Waterford, on the 12th of March last-mentioned; met the deceased, Michael Fleming, on that day, coming on the road from Lismore towards Clonmel.

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On his cross-examination by Mr. Campbell, witness said there was an inquest held on the body, but he was not examined; he knew the Prisoners before this transaction; witness swore his information against them within a month; admitted he had been twice in jail; the first time under a charge of having had a hand in robbing Mr. O'Brien's storehouse, and next for abetting, but it was to be supposed he was innocent in both cases, as he did not suffer.

Mr. Thomas Finlay, a Magistrate of this County, who lives at Clonmel, deposed that a shoe produced in Court was the same which he had received from Matthew Kelly, one of the former witnesses. At the period of the murder, he said there was a great deal of snow on the mountains.

Henry Callus sworn.—Is a shoe-maker, and knew the prisoner Power before this month twelve months, and for seven years; repaired a pair of shoes of his, by selling and having them, a short time before the murder of Michael Fleming; saw that pair of shoes, of which the shoe produced in Court is one, on Power's feet about a fortnight before the murder, and was quite positive that shoe was one of those he had repaired for Power, as he could swear to his work, and was in the habit of working for Power. Witness was examined before the Coroner's Inquest touching this transaction.

Robert Neville sworn.—Is a Constable, and was employed searching for the Prisoners about the

12th of March, 1818; they then continued to witness in Clonmel; saw them a day or two before the murder, but on searching for them the morning after, and several times for four miles round Clonmel, could not find them.

Rev. Drago Turkey sworn.—Remembered having gone to the goal at the request of a man named Clancy, one of the former witnesses, but did not change his mind particularly with what he told him, as he had reduced his information to writing. As far as the Rev. Gentleman recollects, however, he relates Clancy's story as follows: He told me that he was going to the County Waterford, and that on being obliged to return, from the depth of the snow, he heard some shrieking, and saw two men; they stopped him, or called to him; he knew them, and that their names were Power and Brian; he mentioned it, he said, to a person at the house he lodged at, and said that that person advised him to keep the matter to himself, for otherwise he might be taken as an accomplice.

On the Doctor's cross-examination, he said that Clancy was charged before himself with an offence, of which he was acquitted; but knew of nothing affecting his credit on this head.

William Walsh sworn.—Remembered the Thursday before Patrick's Day twelve months; was that day on the mountains between Lismore and Clonmel. Knew Denis Clancy, and met him late on the evening of that day on the mountain above mentioned. He further said, in answer to a question from Prisoners' Counsel, that there was on that evening too much snow on the mountains for Clancy or any one else to pass.

Have the case closed. The Prisoners adduced no evidence. Judge Fletcher recapitulated the evidence for the prosecution; and in making his observations thereon, declared Clancy's evidence as most important, and said it was extremely well supported by circumstantial evidence, than which there was no better, when every thing corresponded to remove all doubt. The Jury did not remain long, retired before they brought in a verdict of guilty against both Prisoners.

The Judge then, in proceeding to pronounce sentence, said, John Power and William Brian, you have been convicted of the most atrocious crime that man has ever committed against another. You were permitted by your unfortunate victim to occupy his remaining car for your accommodation; and while you destroyed him by the basest treachery, you mixed with it the foulest ingratitude. I only hope your example will deter others, and so become useful; but I think I severely feel for your situation. Your time in this world is short, nor is it at my discretion to prolong it. I compare you, therefore, to use the few hours which are limited by law, to make your peace with that God whose vengeance seemed to pursue you in your tracks, and to select you for an example. His Lordship, after some other very feeling and instructive observations, pronounced the sentence of execution against the culprits, and ordered their bodies to be given for dissection.

TIPPERARY CATHOLIC MEETING.

[From The Clonmel Advertiser of March 27.] Yesterday afternoon a most respectable Meeting of Catholics of this County was held at the great Chapel in Clonmel—Richard Savage, Esq. of Carrick-on-Suir, in the Chair. After the Chairman had addressed the Meeting, explaining the purpose for which they had assembled, to petition Parliament for the removal of the disabilities still affecting the Catholic Body, he read several Resolutions, all of which passed unanimously. Mr. Bernard Wright read the Petition, and afterwards addressed the Meeting at some length.

Mr. Shiell then came forward and made a most energetic speech, to which it would be difficult for the most competent to render justice; a few of the sentiments only we have endeavoured to catch. He said he was fully convinced the whole Empire was deeply interested in the removal of the disabilities under which the Catholics laboured; but if there was any one part more concerned than another, it was this extensive and opulent County; for he thought the substratum of all the disorders lay in the great differences existing between the higher and lower orders. He approved much of the mode lately pursued by the Catholics in petitioning from various quarters, instead of sending forward one general petition. He paid the highest tribute of praise to that numerous and respectable body of Protestants who, in various parts of Ireland, had petitioned in favour of their Catholic brethren, and was happy in allusion to the liberal spirit which showed itself unequivocally here. He then paid the highest compliment to the virtues and integrity of the late General Mathew; and in paying a just tribute to the Hon. Mr. Pitt, he represented him as the man to whose fingers not one grain of the golden dust of corruption was found sticking. As well as the loss sustained by the Catholics in the demise of General Mathew, death had deprived them of Mr. Sheridan, who never suffered the image of his Country to be effaced from his heart. They had also lost Mr. Parsonby from the same cause, who was a near con-

nexion of a Gentleman to whom he had just alluded (Mr. Pitt), and whom he considered highly entitled to confidence as one of the Representatives of this County. He advised, he said, with peculiar satisfaction to the speech of a Right Hon. Gentleman (Colonel Bagwell), which contained internal evidence of the honest, liberal, and enlightened mind from which it proceeded; and its value was the more enhanced, by the period at which it was delivered. After every object of the Right Honourable Gentleman had been attained; and sorry was he to say, that fifteen years had that Gentleman's attendance, or he would be present to give his aid to the object of the Petitioners. In conclusion, Mr. Shiell hoped the next Catholic Meeting would be, not to thank their Protestant fellow-countrymen for having petitioned in their favour, but to congratulate them on having obtained their liberties.

The Hon. F. A. Pittie expressed himself thankful for the handsome allusion made to him, he joined in the regret for the loss of his friend General Mathew, with whom he had always retailed. When he (Mr. Pittie) first formed an opinion on religious disabilities, he considered them impolitic, and thought that unqualified, unrestricted Emancipation should be granted; therefore he should ever support these opinions to the utmost of his power.

There were several eminent Catholic Gentlemen from the country present, among whom we observed Messrs. Edm. O'Mahony, Nicholas D. Barry, Mr. Galvey, Doctor Gony, and two & his sons, besides those mentioned in the proceedings. There were also several Protestant Gentlemen, among whom were the Hon. George O'Callaghan, Doctor Hill, Messrs. P. A. Butler, Geo. Liddell, &c. &c. &c.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

The mail of Friday was due when we went to press.

Extensive and important matter has excluded various minor but interesting articles, and left no room for observation in this place.

We have strong reasons, and we may venture to say, almost conclusive, for stating, that Mr. Pittie will be returned for the County of Tipperary without opposition. That Gentleman was in Clonmel on Saturday last.

The Judges on the Cork Assizes will have to try about 500 prisoners, and 40 records.

CHILD.—On Saturday morning, in Peter-street, a male child, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Edward Scallan, only son of Mr. Thomas Scallan, formerly of this City—a young man whose character, amiable dispositions, and respectable manner, rendered him an object of general attention to his relatives, and of the warmest esteem to all his friends and acquaintance.

THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER at the Great Hotel, CARRICK-ON-SUIR, on FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 25. Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s. 6d.—Ladies, 4s. 2d.—Dancing to begin at half-past Nine o'Clock precisely.

Rev. S. GRADY, EDW. POWER, GARRETT, LORENZO POWER, JAMES SAUND, Esqrs. Stewards.

HENRY RIDGWAY AND SONS, Three BARRILS, NEW ENGLISH HERRINGS, AND SOME BEANS, FOR GARDEN USE, IN BAGS OF TWO POUNDS EACH, Which they would dispose of on an encouraging Term.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY. NOTICE. A RED and WHITE COW, about Nine Years old, supposed to have been stolen, has been left by J. Devereux on the lands of Castlehill, near Kilkenny, in this County. Any Person who can place the Property can have it (upon payment of the expenses) by applying to Wm. MORRIS KEAR, Esq. Rosemary, Galway.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR. HERBERT GIVE NOTICE, that my Petition hath been presented, and my Schedule on Oath filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the Co. of Waterford, in Ireland, in order to my being discharged out of Prison, and from the Bonds of my Creditors, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 53rd year of his present Majesty's Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, &c." in the 11th year of his present Majesty's Majesty, entitled, "An Act to amend and to make effectual the Statute in that behalf made in the 56th year of his present Majesty's Majesty, and a further Act in that behalf made in the 57th year of his present Majesty's Majesty, and a further Act in that behalf made in the 58th year of his present Majesty's Majesty, and a further Act in that behalf made in the 59th year of his present Majesty's Majesty, and a further Act in that behalf made in the 60th year of his present Majesty's Majesty, and a further Act in that behalf made in the 61st year of his 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communications which had taken place between Mr. Quin and other gentlemen on this subject, it could be satisfactory to have this conversation recorded in writing. Mr. Quin expressed his acquiescence, and he looked about the room, but there was no writing apparatus in it. Here the witness said that this conversation took place at the country-house of Mr. Gould, within three miles of Dublin. Mr. Quin then said, "I shall be free to-morrow at three o'clock, and if you will be so good as to commit it to writing when I go home, I shall call upon you then and look it over with you." Witness said, that he never thought he should be called upon in this public way, but he took no other note of this conversation than appears, nor did he keep any copy of it written by him with regard to this transaction. Witness wrote an account of this conversation to the Petitioner and his father, on the evening of the day on which it took place, and these are being shown he recognized them. On the morning of the 22d of September, witness again saw Mr. Q. in company with Mr. Gould. They called at his house at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Quin asked, on entering his room, "Smith, have you reduced our conversation to writing?" to which witness answered in the negative, observing, that he did not expect Mr. Q. at three o'clock, and that if Mr. Q. would sit down he would immediately write down the conversation. Mr. Q. said, that as he was going to the Lord Lieutenant's audience, he could not wait—but Mr. Q. expressing a desire to have the conversation repeated, witness did so, and Mr. Q. declared the repetition to be perfectly correct. Witness immediately afterwards sent the minute of the conversation to Mr. Gould, and Mr. Q. accompanied by Mr. G. called again upon witness between three and four o'clock, with that minute, which Mr. Q. declared to be correct, only requesting a slight alteration, which was made accordingly. But upon witness saying to Mr. Q. "you can have now no objection to signing it," Mr. Gould interposed, "I think it right to apprise you, that I have advised Mr. Quin not to sign that paper, for you must see that it contains something relating to the disposal of the profits of an office connected with the administration of justice, which I think it right a Member of Parliament should not sign; but I am ready at any time to come forward and testify that Mr. Quin in my presence acknowledged it to be correct." Witness added, that on the first visit of Mr. Quin to his house on the 22d of September, Mr. Quin with his family should be called upon to vote for any Candidate whom he (Mr. Q.) might think proper to support in the event of his accession to the Pet-

ition.

Here the minute of the conversation alluded to was read.

Subsequent to this interview, witness wrote to Mr. Gould, observing, that there was a mistake in the minute, which it was desirable to correct, as Mr. Q. had promised to arrange for the payment of £200 a year to the Petitioner from the Clerk of the Peace for the time being, whereas in the last minute it was confined to Mr. Richard Smith, and in answer to this letter witness received the following answer:

"My dear Smith—I received your note, and perfectly concur in the statement you made. Mr. Quin authorizes me to say, that your recollection is perfectly accurate, and of course there can remain now no kind of difference upon the subject."

"I am, my dear Smith,
Yours, most truly,
Thomas Gould."

Caryfort Lodge, Sept. 25, 1818.

Witness, in consequence of letters from the Petitioner and his father, called upon Mr. Quin at his country-house, near Limerick, in October last. He previously communicated with Mr. Maunsell, and Mr. D. O'Grady. Mr. Q. desired to witness that he authorised any one to deliver a message to Petitioner, stating that he (Petitioner) was "as free as air," and at liberty to vote for whom he pleased. Mr. Q. maintaining that if the Petitioner and family separated their political influence from him, the £200 a year should be withdrawn. Witness had no intention of delivering a hostile message to Mr. Q. from the Petitioner, as in his opinion, as well as that of Mr. Maunsell and Mr. D. O'Grady, no promise was absolutely broken by Mr. Q., although he had behaved unkindly and unbecomingly to the Petitioner. Mr. Maunsell and Mr. D. O'Grady also commended with witness in thinking that Petitioner should reject Mr. Quin's offer, which was rejected accordingly. On witness's return to Dublin, he received a letter from Mr. Maunsell, stating, that Daniel Gabbett had sent him an extract of a letter from Mr. Quin, stating as follows:—

"I deplore and despise the idea of a threat, but having often given you advice, to your benefit, I will here advise you—I advise you to restore me to my office, of which you have deprived him, by an appointment for life, before the first day of next January—and to inform me by return of post, that you mean to take the advice I here give you. I shall expect your answer by the 12th of November—or, if I get no answer by that day, I shall presume that you rejected my advice. And to prevent you all further trouble, and me all further delay, no *middle terms*, no compromise, shall be considered by me as falling within the scope of the advice I here give you."

It now comes to this:—Either Tom must be restored to the full pleasure of his place, or Quin must be ruined—plundered beyond all redemption; there is in nature no third way.

Yours,
T. G."

This was the first intimation he had received of

any intention to bring the question before Parliament as a branch of its business, though in a letter dated Boulogne, 27th Sept. 1818, Mr. Grady, son, said he had the means, through Sir R. Wilson, of bringing the whole matter before the House of Commons, with a view to deprive Mr. Quin of the office of Custos Rotularum. He did not conceive it possible that when Mr. Grady wrote that letter, he had received any letter from Mr. C. S. subsequent to the letters of the 21st and 22d of September. The first of those letters (both of which were ready care an account of his (Mr. C. S.) interview with Mr. Quin, as Mr. Gould's, when Mr. Q. said that he had all along made up his mind to appoint Mr. R. Smith, who was to pay £200 a year to Mr. T. W. Grady, to be enjoyed by him as long as Mr. T. W. Grady's interest in the County was at Mr. Q.'s disposal, he being determined to have a *quid pro quo*. The second of those letters stated, that Mr. Quin, in company with Mr. Gould, called on him (Mr. C. S.) the next morning, to say that he thought it better the only pledge Mr. T. W. Grady should give, should be to support him (Mr. Q.) so long as he stood for the County, leaving open the question of the future disposal of his interest. After Mr. Quin's departure, he (Mr. C. S.) enclosed to him a minute of what had passed (which has already been described), which he (Mr. Q.) brought back, with very little alteration, although he declined signing it. In the course of the letter, Mr. C. S. observed, that Mr. Quin having contradicted Mr. T. W. Grady as to the alleged promise, the latter had only one of three courses to take: either to call Mr. Q. out, to stand on his legal rights, if he should be advised he could then, the third to make the best terms he could by way of compromise; and he (Mr. C. S.) recommended the latter, although the proposed terms were hard. In his subsequent examination, he (Mr. C. S.) stated, that he gave that advice in order to prevent the danger of a hostile meeting between Mr. Quin and Mr. T. W. Grady; and without being at all aware that a compromise would be a branch of the private of the House. Mr. C. S. then gave in a number of letters relating to the subject from Mr. Grady, sen. Mr. Grady, jun. and others.

Mr. Thomas Gould was next examined. He had been thirteen years one of His Majesty's Counsel at the Irish Bar. He accompanied Mr. Quin Mr. C. in the month of Sept. when he called on Smith. In doing that, his sole object had been to prevent a meeting between Mr. T. W. Grady and Mr. Quin. At that meeting Mr. Quin read to himself the minute made by Mr. C. S. of a conversation which had passed between them on the preceding day, and desired its accuracy, stating that he (Mr. C. S.) had made him bargain for Mr. T. W. Grady's political support, a thing he (Mr. Q.) never consented to, and that he would make no stipulations whatever on the subject. He (Mr. Gould) had never read the minute or heard it read. He had never observed, when Mr. Quin was required by Mr. C. S. to sign the minute, that he might not to sign it, being a Member of Parliament, it relating to a division of the profits of an office ministerial to justice. Had he been capable of such an act, he ought not to wear His Majesty's gown four and twenty hours. He considered the minute a rejected and an adopted document; adopted in that part which expressed, that Mr. T. W. Grady was to receive £200 a year from Mr. R. Smith, and that Mr. T. W. Grady should continue politically connected with Mr. Quin so long as he continued to receive the office; rejected in that part which imported that Mr. Quin stipulated for Mr. T. W. Grady's political support as a consideration. On the 21st of September, at his (Mr. Gould's) house, Mr. Quin communicated to him the substance of a preceding conversation he had had with Mr. C. S. in which the latter, finding Mr. Quin peremptory in the legal pretensions of Mr. T. W. Grady to the office, was himself peremptory and explicit as to an alleged promise, made by Mr. Quin; and that was one of the grounds of the alarm which Mr. (Mr. Gould) had already described. Mr. Quin told him, that Mr. T. W. Grady had said, if the office was taken from him, he would blow his brains out. The offer of £200 did not originate with Mr. Quin. It was the suggestion of a respectable man as any in society, Mr. Considine, who was ready to prove it at the bar of the House. Upon his honours, he was not twice at Mr. C. S.'s on the 22d of September. Upon the honour of a Gentleman, and of His Majesty's Counsel, he had never seen the minute, read it, heard it read, or had his contents communicated to him. The moment that Mr. Quin enclosed to him a copy of a threatening letter which he had received, he told him to defy the villain to the investigation. He had dropped the acquaintance of Mr. C. S. on account of the charge published on the 5th of Feb. in all the papers, under which he had been for five weeks languishing of his being drawn, prepared, and testified a corrupt bargain, being the report of the statement made in the House by Sir R. Wilson. Upon his honour he had never expressed himself ready on all occasions to give testimony to the accuracy of the minute.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

Mr. George Maunsell was examined. He was the head of the chief banking establishment in the City of Limerick, father-in-law to the Petitioner, and a relation to Mr. Quin. He saw Mr. C. S. in October, before he went to Adare, when he told him that he had had a conversation with Mr. Quin, in Dublin, on the subject of £200 a year, and that he had drawn up a minute of it,

which he (Mr. C. S.) produced. The resolution on which the Petitioner was to have the £200 a year was, that Mr. Quin was to receive the political interest of Mr. Grady at the election. (The minute was shown to the witness.) He believed that to be the paper, but he could not particularly charge his memory with it. Mr. Gabbett, the law agent of Mr. Quin, had shown him two lines of a note from Mr. Quin, to the following effect:—"Mr. Grady may vote as he pleases; and if he should vote against me, that shall not be sufficient cause for my removing him." He communicated this to the Petitioner, and advised him to accept the £200 a year, which he did. Until that note from Mr. Quin to Mr. Gabbett had been shown him, the impression on his mind was, that the Petitioner was to receive the £200 a year, on the condition of his giving his political support to Mr. Quin. The Petitioner's deputy, Mr. Wall, he understood, annually paid to the Petitioner £100. He believed that Mr. T. W. Grady took it for granted that he was sure of the place, in consequence of some kind expressions used by Mr. Quin. The office of Clerk of the Peace was executed by deputy, because Mr. T. W. Grady being a boy when he got it, was not qualified to fill it. He recollects a meeting at his Bank between Mr. Darby O'Grady and Mr. C. S. Smith. He supposed the Petitioner intended to apply the £200 a year by throwing it into the general fund, as he was very liberal to his father. They had a stock purchase between them. He conceived that the proposal made by Mr. Quin to his son-in-law was such that he could not in honour accept of it, as there was the condition of requiring his political support annexed to it. He understood the intention, as then expressed by Mr. Gabbett to be that of Mr. Quin, to be raised from what he understood to have been the intention of Mr. Quin when in Dublin. The difference was this: in Dublin he understood him to require the political support of Mr. Grady, but by that letter he left him to dispose of his votes as he pleased.

The next witness called in was Mr. Daniel Gabbett. He deposed, that he was a Solicitor at Limerick, and occasionally employed as law agent to Mr. W. Quin. It was after an interview with Mr. Maunsell that he went in the month of October to Mr. W. Quin at Adare; his motive was, as a mutual friend, to promote a reconciliation between the parties. In that conversation he stated to Mr. Quin, that he understood the cause of difference to be occasioned by an implied condition of political support being expected from Mr. Grady—he understood so in his communications with Mr. Smith and Mr. Grady, the Petitioner. Mr. Quin's reply was, that as there had been held out to him by Mr. Grady, he did not feel himself called upon to afford any explanation, as he was determined not to be intimidated. His objection to Mr. Quin, that it would be honourable in him to decline so ignominious a report. Mr. Quin proceeded no further, except giving him to understand that the principal cause of difference arose from Mr. Grady's endeavouring to enforce the provision intended for him, while Mr. Quin continued to hold the situation of Custos Rotularum of the County, adding, that he was determined to be as free as Mr. Grady himself. Mr. Quin neither admitted nor denied the fact of having required political support in the conversation he had with him. He informed him, however, that some expression had escaped him in the course of his communications with Mr. C. S. Smith, intimating that while he and Mr. Grady sailed in the same political vessel, it was not likely that any misunderstanding could arise between them. Witness did not understand the figurative expression of sailing in the same political vessel as an acknowledgement that there was a condition of political support annexed to the annuity; he thought it referred to the possibility of the Petitioner's father imposing Mr. Quin, and of the Petitioner himself taking a part peculiarly hostile to his interest. Witness stated, that he had afterwards a written communication with Mr. Quin upon the subject, the answer to which was produced. In this answer Mr. Quin accepted the proposition of Mr. Maunsell, and declared that Mr. Grady to vote as he pleased, and pledging himself, in case Mr. Grady chose to vote against him, that he should not upon that account deprive him of the political interest of Mr. Grady, as could make it an object to him. When he received the note from Mr. Q. he communicated it to Mr. Maunsell, that he had acquired in every thing sought for on behalf of Mr. Grady, namely, that he had disclaimed any idea of supporting any condition whatever of political support. He did not know that the terms had been refused by the Petitioner, until the very time he believed that he saw a Petition had been preferred on the occasion, or some Parliamentary letter, upon the subject. The witness then read a letter, dated Limerick, the 11th of October, 1818, addressed by him to Mr. Quin, apprising him of Mr. C. S. Smith's father-in-law to the Petitioner, and a relation to Mr. Quin. He knew Mr. Thomas Wall, the Deputy of the Petitioner, to be a man of integrity, and had never heard of any complaint against him in discharging the duties of his office. It was very much the custom in Ireland for the

the car stopped at the door, but neither he (Mr. G.) nor Mr. Quin got out, according to his positive recollection. Mr. G.'s own coachman did not take place, and did not recollect having had any conversation with the Petitioner on the subject of the Peace, except the fact which impressed the circumstances of his meeting Mr. Quin at his hall-door. The fact was this:—"Mr. W. Quin," said he, "my relative and my friend, thought it right to bring my pretensions to nomination under the eyes of my Lord Talbot (the Lord Lieutenant)—there was then a vacancy vacant, which he went to ask for me on that day."

Mr. Carew Smith was again called, and stated the names and residences of the two servants who lived with him on the 22d of September, and Mr. Gould also was called on, and stated the name of the coachman who drove him on that day. [It will be recollected by our readers, that these servants were immediately ordered to attend, on the motion of Mr. Lambton, with a view to ascertain which of the two contradictory statements of Mr. Gould and Mr. C. Smith were correct.]

THOMAS GOULD, Esq. was again called.—He deposed, that on Friday night last (after the last examination), Mr. W. Quin had called on him, and had repeated some of the minute circumstances mentioned in the House, and he (Mr. G.) was now satisfied that he had been at Mr. C. S. Smith's in the morning as well as in the afternoon; because Mr. W. Quin had told him so, not from any memory of his own. He added an assertion in the words:—"I do declare solemnly, that I had not the slightest intention, in the evidence I have given, of even giving a colour to a single transaction. I was mistaken; my memory has deceived me."

Mr. T. W. Grady, the Petitioner, being examined, stated, that he had been, he was told, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Limerick 15 years. The date had been performed by a deputy, Mr. W. Quin had applied to him to remove this deputy from his situation, saying he was not partial to the (Quin's) political interests, which the witness refused to do. When it was known that Mr. Quin was to have the possession of the office of Custos Rotularum, witness had spoken to him respecting his office of Clerk of the Peace, and considered that he had received a promise, that he should not be displaced. Lord Maskery died about a week before the last election; witness then again applied to Mr. Quin, who gave him an equivocal answer a few days after the Election Mr. Quin hinted to the witness, that in consequence of a prior engagement, he feared he should be obliged to discontinue his office. The proposition of £200 a year, arising out of the emoluments of the office, came originally from Mr. W. Quin; the witness had never said any thing to this effect, that he should be relieved to the desperate necessity of blowing out his brains. At last, witness was much irritated at what he considered to be a breach of promise on the part of Mr. Quin, as he refused to accept the proposal, which was at first intended with any conditions. Nothing was settled when Mr. Quin went to England. After that time, witness wrote to Mr. Carew Smith, desiring him to call on Mr. Quin on his return, to know his intentions as to the office. [The witness then called the correspondence between him and Mr. C. S. Smith, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Appendix.] When Mr. Quin came to his house, near Limerick, after his return from England, witness had an interview with him. At that interview, Mr. Quin said, that if witness accepted of £200 out of his old place, so long as he continued to receive it, (Mr. Quin) should consider witness bound to sail with him in the same political vessel in liberty, if he could dispose of his interest on more advantageous terms to any of the other candidates, to do so. Witness rejected that offer, and left the room. No one was then present. He shortly after was in a room with Mr. Quin, who instructed him to Mr. Roche (his law agent), and said, "I will tell you, Grady, before Mr. Roche, if you receive your £200 a year, I will give it you free." Witness said, "Your idea, Sir, of being free, and mine, do not coincide in the least; you told me in the other room I was to sail with you in the same political vessel, and now you tell me I am free. What do you mean? Will you give me £200 a year as long as you are Custos, and leave it to my discretion to vote for whom I please?" Mr. Quin said, "Certainly not;" and Mr. Roche said, it was a very unjust demand. Witness at that interview wished to have £200 a year without condition, but he would have taken £200 a year, free from the condition of political support. Carew Smith soon came to Limerick, and visited Mr. Quin, at Adare, on the 5th or 6th of October; he was instructed by the witness to accept the £200 without conditions. About two or three days after Mr. Smith left the country, Mr. W. Quin changed his intention, and wrote to Gabbett a note (communicated to witness by Mr. Maunsell), to the effect, that he might vote as he pleased, and should not be on that account deprived of his £200 a year; but on the advice of his father, who was determined to bring the matter before the House of Commons, witness declined the offer. Mr. R. Smith, the present Clerk of the Peace for Limerick, advised him to accept the £200 a year; (Mr. S.) should not be the richer, as Mr. Quin would then give it to Mr. Funnell, for his political support. Witness was nine years old when appointed Clerk of the Peace.

Mr. Carew Smith re-examined.—In some observations on an answer which witness gave on Friday, he expressed himself as follows:—"I should have remonstrated with him (Mr. Grady), or else I should have discontinued any correspondence with him upon that subject; for I am not sensible that, to a person who communicated the system of delusion he had practised, I should either have appointed the Hon. Member (Mr. Quin), with whom I was then communicating, or that delusion, or I should have remonstrated with Mr. Grady not to practise it in future. I am sensible I should have taken that course; but I hope the House will consider the situation in which I stood to Mr. Grady; he was my relation, and therefore, perhaps, I did not expose to Mr. Wyndham Quin, in my communication, the system of delusion he had practised."

Mr. David Roche, of Carross, in the county of Limerick, recollects being at Adare within a day or two of the latter end of September. Mr. Quin and witness were sitting in the drawing-room, when a servant came in and said Mr. Grady, of Belmont, was at the door; upon which Mr. Quin directed that he should be shown into another room. In a very short time, by the time he thought he was there, he went out and remained, witness should think, about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; he and Mr. Grady returned, when witness was sitting in the drawing-room. Mr. Quin said to witness, "I should be glad you would step into the next room with us." They adjourned into Mr. Quin's dining-room, when Mr. Quin said immediately on our entering the room, and the door being shut, "Mr. Grady has called upon me about the Clerk of the Peace's salary; I have stated to him what I now wish to state in your presence, that I never made him a promise of that place." He waited some time for an answer, but none being given, he then stated, "I have secured for Mr. Grady £200 a year, which is to be paid by Mr. Smith, which you may have if you please, Mr. Grady." Mr. Grady said, "But Mr. Q., suppose my freeholders do not vote with you on the next election, which I am inclined to think they will not do, what then is to become of the £200 a year?" Mr. Quin said, "I give you this £200 a year as a friend, and the son of a friend, whom I am much obliged to, and I beg to hear nothing of your freeholders; you and your freeholders are at liberty to vote for whom you please." Mr. Grady stated then, that Mr. C. S. Smith had written down that he had expected his freeholders—then said Mr. Q. "If he wrote any such thing as that, he wrote you told he was not warranted in saying, and I now tell he was not warranted in saying, for you're my own indignity;" and he seemed very much irritated at the time. Mr. Grady then said, "But Mr. Quin, I am going to France, and my freeholders, perhaps, will be neglected, and perhaps registered in the interest of some of my family; how is that to affect the £200 a year?" "I told you before, Mr. Grady, I have nothing to do with your freeholders; I beg to hear nothing of your freeholders; I give you the £200 a year for friendship." Witness thought then that the thing was going too far; both the Gentlemen seemed to be very much inflamed, and he took Mr. Grady on one side and told him,—"Tom Grady, you are going too far in this business; you will injure yourself, you will better take the £200 a year; half a loaf is better than no bread." Something of that kind witness said to him. "No," said he, "I will not, I am very ill used." "For God's sake," said witness, "don't go on in that way; you are very badly advised, I think, and if your father was here I am sure he would make you take it." He said he would not take it, and went out to his carriage that was waiting at the door.

Mr. Richard Smith farther examined. In answer to the question, "You said on a former night, that you were at first informed you were to have the Clerkship of the Peace without any deduction; when you afterwards found you were to be subjected to the payment of £200 a year, did it not occasion any surprise to you when you found you were to have £200 a year deducted from an employ which you yourself stated to be worth only £100 a year?" Witness said, "Indeed I was not a bit surprised, because I was apprised of it before I was appointed." To the question, "You were understood to say that you had the promise of it unshaken, without any deduction, and that afterwards there was £200 a year deducted from it?" Witness answered, "I did say so." To the question, "The House are to understand you, that although you were at first promised that without any deduction, and afterwards were informed you were to receive it with a deduction of one-half of the emoluments, you never made any objection, because you understood it was the wish of Mr. Quin, and that it was a humane act?" Witness answered, "Yes."

LONDON.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

It was currently rumoured on "Change yesterday afternoon, that a vessel had arrived at Liverpool from New York, bringing some important news, relating, as it was conjectured, to the Bank. We are now enabled to confirm the truth of the above account, and to communicate the nature of the intelligence. It does not relate to the Bank, but to a subject infinitely more important: The certion, by Treaty, on the part

of Clerk of the Peace to be performed by Deputy; he did not interfere in consequence of feeling that a Parliamentary Inquiry was about to take place, and did not recollect having had any conversation with the Petitioner on the subject of the Peace, except the fact which impressed the circumstances of his meeting Mr. Quin at his hall-door. The fact was this:—"Mr. W. Quin," said he, "my relative and my friend, thought it right to bring my pretensions to nomination under the eyes of my Lord Talbot (the Lord Lieutenant)—there was then a vacancy vacant, which he went to ask for me on that day."

Mr. Carew Smith was again called, and stated the names and residences of the two servants who lived with him on the 22d of September, and Mr. Gould also was called on, and stated the name of the coachman who drove him on that day. [It will be recollected by our readers, that these servants were immediately ordered to attend, on the motion of Mr. Lambton, with a view to ascertain which of the two contradictory statements of Mr. Gould and Mr. C. Smith were correct.]

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