

Market St., Leeds, William Rieter.

TO JOHN LINDSAY, ESQ.

Sir.—At a time when an act of gross injustice was being committed against Mr. O'Connell and other Irishmen, is shaking the very framework of society, you, as a judge, should have paused before you violated the law so egregiously in the persons of two honest working men, who have contributed not a little towards the luxuries possessed by your noble father, Lord Balfour. You committed two working men, named Lee and Morris, to two months' imprisonment and hard labour without the sanction of law, and without a semblance of justice; and you have imposed an expense of between £40 and £50 on their order, to enable them to appeal against your ignorance and injustice; but the men whom you sentenced to such a harsh punishment have been liberated. One of them was brought up on Tuesday by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and, after hearing the case of both, the Judge ordered their immediate discharge: thanks to Mr. Roberts's vigilance and ability. And now you shall hear the plain and simple, but touching narrative, which was communicated to me by Lee, one of your victims.

I saw him in the parlour of Mr. Roberts,—that good man, whose name is a terror to your order. I never saw a better countenanced young man. I never saw a more decent working man; and the following is his story:

"Well Lee, said I, so they put you in prison!—Yes.

"Did you do a man?—No.

"Did you kick your mother or beat your father?—No.

"What did you do then?—Why, my employer had no work for me, so I said to him: let me go and look for work; and I said to him: if he would take the fourteen days' notice; and he said, no; so he wouldn't give me work; so I wasn't like to starve, or let father and mother starve; so I went and got work; and he had me up, and they gave me two months at the wheel.

"What could you earn?—Why, I could earn 22s. a week.

"Have you saved anything?—No. I don't draw my wages. I never drew it. Father and mother always drawed it.

"What? and do you support them?—Ay, to be sure I do.

"And how old are they?—Why father is sixty-five, and mother is sixty-one; and father sailed five years under Nelson.

"And how old are you?—Why not twenty. [Mind that, Mr. Justice. You committed a minor for not giving fourteen days' notice to quit work, when the law tells you that no man under twenty-one years of age can be bound or can be a party to any agreement!]

"Well, how did they treat you in prison?—Why in a middling way; they gave me two days solatary.

"For what?—Why we hear that if we had a little money, we could buy bread from the governor; so mother gave me three sixpences, and another fellow that was there stole it; and my companion told the governor: so he gave me two days solitary, and he gave the fellow that stole the money three days.

"Well, did they work you hard?—Yea, all day, and dropped me.

"Did you fret?—Yea, I fretted for leaving the old people, and for being sent there for doing nowt, but trying to live when I could get work.

"Did Morris fret?—Yea, he did. Poor fellow, he was only just six days married; and he's nubbed a bad.

How old is he?—Why not twenty.

Do you belong to the Union?—To be sure I do.

If it wasn't for the Union I'd never seen London. Do all the people in your neighbourhood belong to the Union?—Ay, to be sure they do. All the good men, you know. There's a rabble of them that goes about without caring for restriction, and that's not belong to it.

Well, but they tell me you are going to break up the Union?—Why, whoever could tell you such nonsense as that? I'm sure if we did, we'd soon work more and get less.

Well, what did Morris do?—Why they pulled him, don't you know. That is, if you understand, when he sent up a tub, the overman sent down a tally or token that the men below understand; and this was to notice Morris that he'd get nothing for the tub; and if he sent up any more for a certain time he'd get nout for it. So he went and played him, and then looked out for work, and they sent him along with me."

Now, Sir, these are the plain and simple narrative of an honest working man whose only depraved of liberty for three weeks and two days because he preferred working for his bread to remaining idle. And mark; you cannot ride off the old subterfuge, that the men were liberated upon some legal technicality. This is that distinguishing their case, from those several others in which Mr. Roberts has been equally successful. They were both MINES; and you had no power to commit them for a violation of a contract to which by law they could not be parties. But I must tell you more. I had the pleasure of seeing this poor fellow eat a good dinner, and a good supper, with a good drink of porter, and a tumbler of good hot brandy and water to keep him warm on his way home; and while he sent him up in custody of a gaoler, Mr. Roberts, after showing him London, escorted to the station himself, and saw him depart to gladden the eyes and cheer the hearts of those aged parents whose support he is, and from whose arms you tyrannously dragged him.

Ah, but you haven't heard the worst yet! Mr. Roberts has commenced an action against you for false imprisonment; and if justice is to be found in England, you will have to pay dearly for your ignorance.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

FEARGS O'CONNOR.

Charist Intelligence.

BILSTON.—The Chartists of Bilston held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening. Accounts for the last nine months were audited and found correct. A vote of thanks was passed to the secretary, John Jones, for past services; after which the following persons were chosen as a council to serve for the next three months:—Richards Hammersey, Thos. Walker, Joseph Brown, Jacober, Joseph Linsley, Thomas Davis, Thomas Hammoner, sub-secretary, Joseph Brown, blacksmith, sub-secretary. We have received a Sunday school, and it is fair to say, very beneficial to the rising generation, as both children and parents seem to take great interest in it.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Thomas Clark lectured on Sunday morning last, to a numerous and delighted audience. In the evening Mr. Clark lectured again at the Reading Room, Steeplehouse-street, on the Corn-law. It was a lengthy and interesting discussion was entered into, to what extent a repeal of these laws would produce.

LONDON.—CITY CHARTER HALL, TUNBRIDGE.—At a meeting of this locality, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Bagley in the chair, the Delegate to the District Council gave in his report relating to the new plan of organizing the metropolis. Mr. Govey moved, and Mr. Wilson seconded: "That the new plan be adopted." Carried unanimously.

Afterwards Mr. Morris of Oldham gave a most instructive lecture, to which the thanks of the meeting were given to him. On Tuesday next, a meeting will be held at the above place, when it is expected a lecture will be delivered.

LONGTON, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.—For some time the Chartists of this place, and other parts of liberal sentiments, have had no place to meet in on account of a few petty tyrants threatening to take the license of those workmen who allowed them to have a room. This has been determined to have a place of their own, which is now in the course of erection, and the work is progressing rapidly. The following are the dimensions: fourteen yards wide by sixteen deep. The Directors intend to open it on Martinmas Monday, the 11th of November, when the people's friend, Fergus O'Connor, Esq., has promised to attend. There will be a tea party and lecture towards defraying the expenses of erection.

WAKEFIELD.—On Tuesday evening last, an eloquent and informative lecture was delivered by Mr. Samuel Kydd in the Charter Association Room, George and Crown yard, on "the Science of Government." Mr. Kydd very forcibly showed the organic evils which sprung from an irresponsible government, and the utter impossibility of its meeting the requirements of the age. His logical reasoning and democracy brought forth the repeated applause of the audience. The principles of democracy are steadily advancing in Wakefield.

# The Northern Star

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VII. NO. 358.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY

Five Shillings per Quarter.

**BACUP.**—The Rev. Mr. A. E. McPhail preached two able sermons in the Chartist Hall last Sunday, to the great satisfaction of all who heard him.

**ROCHDALE.**—On Tuesday night "Daddy Richards," late inmate of Stansfield Hall, gave a pleasant and instructive lecture, which was attentively listened to for about two hours, interrupted only by repeated bursts of applause.

**BROMPTON.**—The members of the Brompton and Knightsbridge locality met on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17th, Mr. Whitehorn in the chair. Mr. Wm. Matthews was appointed sub-Secretary, and Mr. G. Richards, late inmate of Stansfield Hall, a sufferer for the Charter, will deliver a lecture on Sunday afternoon and evening. Mr. Richards will lecture on Monday evening. On Sunday, the Chartist George's-street, will meet in their room at ten o'clock in the morning. The Chartist of the Central Locality will meet at two o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday, the Chartist of Little Horsemere will meet in their room, at ten o'clock in the morning, and six in the evening. A lecture will be delivered in the large room, Butterworth's building, on Sunday evening at half-past six o'clock.

**STOCKPORT.**—Mr. D. Donnoven of Manchester will lecture here on Sunday next.

**LEEDS.**—Mr. George White, of Bradford, will address two meetings on Sunday next, in the afternoon and evening.

**BRADYON.**—"Daddy" Richards, late inmate of Stansfield Hall, a sufferer for the Charter, will deliver two lectures on Sunday afternoon and evening. Mr. Richards will lecture on Monday evening. On Sunday, the Chartist George's-street, will meet in their room at ten o'clock in the morning. The Chartist of the Central Locality will meet at two o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday, the Chartist of Little Horsemere will meet in their room, at ten o'clock in the morning, and six in the evening. A lecture will be delivered in the large room, Butterworth's building, on Sunday evening at half-past six o'clock.

**CARLISLE.**—The usual weekly meeting of the movement party in this locality, was held in their room, 68, New-street, on Friday evening. Mr. John Brian in the chair. Mr. James Mathews, of the Chartist Society, was present, and a member expressed a determination to co-operate. Nine of the members agreed to subject themselves to the fine of 2d., providing they were not present before ten o'clock on the meeting nights. Mr. Mathews was appointed a delegate for this locality, for the purpose of assisting in the better organisation of the movement.

**GLASGOW.**—The usual weekly meeting of the movement party in this locality, was held in their room, 68, New-street, on Friday evening. Mr. John Brian in the chair. Mr. James Mathews, of the Chartist Society, was present, and a member expressed a determination to co-operate. Nine of the members agreed to subject themselves to the fine of 2d., providing they were not present before ten o'clock on the meeting nights. Mr. Mathews was appointed a delegate for this locality, for the purpose of assisting in the better organisation of the movement.

**BRISTOL.**—Mr. C. Doyle will deliver two lectures in the Public Hall, Temple-street, on Sunday and Monday evenings, September 22nd and 23rd. Admission one penny, to defray expenses.

**EDINBURGH.**—Mr. Wallace's, Glesmer Street, will address a lecture on Sunday evening, at the Edinburgh Chartist Chapel, Rice Place, on Sunday evening at six o'clock.

**BRUNSWICK.**—Mr. Sweet will deliver a lecture in the Public Hall, Temple-street, on Sunday and Monday evenings, September 22nd and 23rd. Admission one penny, to defray expenses.

**MANCHESTER.**—Mr. W. Ballis of Manchester will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Chartist Room, 28, St. Peter's-street, on Sunday evening at six o'clock.

**MANCHESTER.**—Mr. Peter Foden, of Ashton, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Foss, Nook, on Sunday evening at six o'clock.

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3909.

## STANZAS FOR THE BURNS' FESTIVAL.

BY DELTA.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

Sir the bold fire, way the banner,  
Bid the thundering cannon sound—  
Rend the sky with its clamorous noise,  
Send the woods resounding roar—  
Fill the echoes of our gathering  
Turn the world's admiring eyes  
To this act of dutious homage  
Scotland to her poet pays.  
Fill the banks and braces with music,  
Be it loud and low by turns—  
This we owe the deathless glory,  
That the hapless fate of Burns.  
Born with the lonely cottage,  
To a deadly shane,  
Dread through youth's exulting spring time  
To a last and endearing home—  
Ye, who are allowed from him;  
Nature breathed with holy joy,  
In the hues of morn and evening,  
On the eyelids of the boy;  
And his country's Genius bound him  
Laurels for his sun-burn'd bough,  
When inspired and proud she found him,  
Like Els, at the plough.  
On exulting in his magic,  
Swept the gifted peasant on—  
Though his feet were on the greenward,  
Light from heaven around him shone;  
A his companion, down—  
Lies the heart that burn'd so dear;  
Horsing round on silver pheasants,  
Angels stoop'd his songs to hear,  
Bowed the Passions to his bidding,  
Terror and pain; and Pity calm;  
Like the organ pour'd his thunder,  
Like the lute his fairy psalm.

Lo, when clover-wishes lay round him,  
Or his feet the furrow press'd,  
He could mourn the sever'd dairy,  
Or the mouse's ruin'd nest;  
Woven of gloom and glory, visions  
Haunting thron'd his twilight hour;  
Birds enthrall'd him with sweet music,  
Tempests hush'd his mounting spirit;  
Custom's many fetters spandr'd;  
To such-like, for Jean he melt'd,  
Wallace-like, for Scotland burn'd!

Scotland!—dear to him was Scotland,  
In her sons and in her daughters,  
In her Highlands—Lowlands—Islands—  
Regal woods, and rushing waters;  
In the glory of her story.

When her tartans fired the field—  
Scotland! oft bled—bled—bled—  
Scotland! never known to yield!  
Dear him her Dic language—  
Thrill'd his heart-strings at her name;

And he left her more than rubies,  
In the leath of his fame.

Sons of England!—Sons of Erin!

Ye who, journeying from afar,

The earth's wide wastes explore,

With Burns' guiding star—

Friends we greet you—ye will join us,

As on this triumphant day,

To the triumphs of his genius

Grateful thanks we duly pay—

Currie—Chambers—Lochard—Wilson—

Carlyle—who his bones to save

From the wofish field, Detraction,

Couch'd like lions round his grave

Daughter of the poet's mother!

Here we hail thee with delight;

Show'd by every earthly blessing

On thy looks of silver white!—

Sons of Burns, a harty welcome,

With the spirit of the bard,

To a heart-loved land far dear,

Since your glorious Fatherland:

Words are worthless—look around you—

Labour'd tomes far less could say

To the sons of such a father,

The sight of such a day!

Judges, ye who, though the pens are fingers,

Of the hands that touch the lyre—

Greenland has its mountain icebergs,

Edna has its heart of fire;

Calculation has its plummet;

Self-control its iron rules;

Genius has its sparkling fountains;

Like a heart-broken wain,

Detraction did the dire plan—

In his meekness he was humbly,

In his sinking he was man.

At the sun from out the orient

For the bright and light;

Till he finds both earth and ocean,

Bring the from the zenith's height;

So the glory of our poet;

In its deathless power serene,

Shines—as rolling times advance—

Warmer felt, and wider seen:

First Dorn's banks and braes contain'd it,

Then his country form'd its span;

Now the wide world is its empire,

And its throne the heart of man.

Home returning, each will carry

Proud remembrance of this day,

When excited Scotland's bosom

Homage to our hard to pay;

When our just and brighten,

With a bold Wilson's head,

Walth's regards and Rank's distinctions

For the season set aside;

And the peasant, peer, and poet,

Each put forth an equal claim,

For the twining of his laurel

In the wreath of Burns's fame!

## Reviews.

## TAIT'S MAGAZINE.—SEPTEMBER.

The opening article of this number gives a description of a new Burns' Festival, written in a free and rolling style, and containing some very pretty passages. The writer, however, evidently wishes to conceal his contempt of the author of the "literary gaffes" among whom he has the modest assurance to class the well-known and highly popular writer of the *Punch* articles is poor and pitiful, and quite unworthy further notice.

The following extract may be of interest to us:—

We feel much pleasure in copying it into our columns:—

"Look at these men, who are passing before us now—the farmers and shepherds of the country—and say if we are not that world let worth and genius go to the grave, without stretching out to them a helping hand. A noble body of men they seem, as they bare their brows—brown on the solitary hills, beneath rain and sunshine and storm, have grown thoughtful upon the heavens—and gaze earnestly upon the face of the poet, to whom they have given a home, and who has given them a home. We feel much pleasure in copying it into our columns:—

POULTRY.—The grain in this country is threshed out by hand, on the ground, with a short thick stick, and in the state in which it is exposed for sale, it is mixed up with small stones and other impurities, which every man has to separate for himself before sending the grain to the miller, who in this case is given a sum of money for the same, to which he is to add a sum of money for the cost of threshing, and the grain is given to him at a certain price.

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## Trades' Movements.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—An important meeting, convened by the Philanthropic Society of Boot and Shoe Makers (men's and women's), was held at the Queen's Hotel, Little Peter-street, Golden-square, for the purpose of effecting a general union of Shoemakers throughout the United Kingdom under the new code of Rules recently adopted by that body. Mr. Williams was unanimously called to the chair. He said the meeting was convened for the purpose of explaining the new rules, and thereby of effecting a general Union throughout the United Kingdom, similar to the Miners' and other bodies. He trusted they would give to every man who might think proper to address them a fair and impartial hearing; after discussion they could exercise judgment and arrive at a mutual decision.—(cheers.)

Mr. James Williams and said Committee in conveying the meeting and originating the movement were desirous that their motives should be properly understood. They found that in the body, although a great number were in the Union, that there still existed a large number out of society, and to secure an efficient Union throughout the United Kingdom, and gain for shoemakers' labour its just reward—a fair remuneration, the Committee had altered their laws to meet the exigencies of the time. Although there were many receiving high wages in the trade, there were also many receiving miserable low wages. This was the effect of the prevailing system of unprincipled competition, to pull down the high wages to the low standard, if not checked.—(cheer, cheer.) Convincing that the trade must destroy this competition or be themselves destroyed, the City and West End men's had united their intelligence, and drawn up the present code of rules, hoping to secure the permanent benefit of all. Protection for all could only be obtained by a union of the whole—(cheers). No one would attempt to deny the advantage of union. Men in union acted differently and fare better, generally, than non-society men. The man with protection behind him stood erect, while the man who could not stand back, was cowed, from lack of protection, to crouch and cringe before the iron-bound oppressor.—(loud cheers.) He believed a perfect union would ultimately prove beneficial, not only to the journeyman, but to the master also.—(cheers).—Of this he was certain; no man ought to be satisfied with the present state of things.—(much applause).

Mr. Derrick wished to ask a question or two. First—what was the cause of the present depressed condition of the trade?—Secondly—was it to be attributed to the aristocracy that had unfortunately prevailed in their own ranks?—In consequence of a short absence from the discussion of raising low wages, and seeing his wife and children starving and clothed in rags.—(cheer, cheer.)

Mr. Wilson said no one could attempt to deny that an aristocracy had prevailed in the trade; but it was now fortunately destroyed; and it would be the fault of the craft if ever they allowed it to exist again.—(cheers.) Every man as soon as he entered the society was equal with his fellow man.—"Equal rights and equal justice for all" was their motto.—(cheers.) He firmly believed that the dissension that prevailed amongst themselves, was the cause, he might say the sole cause, of the present degradation of the trade.—(cheers.) Men worked seventeen and eighteen hours per day; they were compelled to work, and others were paid an equivalent gain in the market. The consequence was, starvation wages at Northampton and elsewhere.—(cheers.) Shorten the hours of labour, and then employ the unemployed. On perusing their third division, which was published shortly after, we found them, after enlarging upon the question, which they observe is so momentous to ourselves and important to posterity, viz union, and appealing to their correspondents for the manner in which they had supported them in their struggles against their tyrannical employers, asking, "where were those parties when the men of Manchester were threatened by their employers with the annihilation of their liberty, their character, and their happiness?" Where were they, when the men of Newcastle were threatened with the same?—They were worthless to your cause, and would be so again were you threatened with similar consequences.

This paragraph appeared to be levelled at the great body of our Association and we thought it prudent that some explanation should be given; and consequently the chairman of the Committee of Management, waited on the committee of men's men, when they positively denied its meaning to reflect upon us.

A deputation from the men's men committee, met us on Friday evening, 5th September, when they affirmed that it was never intended for us, or for any other party, to reflect upon them, or to say, "where were they, when they were threatened with the same?"—They were worthless to your cause, and would be so again were you threatened with similar consequences.

Mr. Derrick expressed himself hardly satisfied. Mr. Peter Hanley rose and asked permission to say a few words. He thought the present discussion would lead to a good and sound understanding between the two parties. He could not help thinking that a short absence from their class had fully answered the question that had been put.—(cheers)—and anything was left unexplained, he thought Mr. Wilson's lucid exposition had fairly cleared all up.—(loud cheers). Were they not invited to forget past differences? Did not the Committee hold out the olive branch of reconciliation, and sincerely invite all to come and be equal participants in the real blessings of union?—great cheering! Then do not rip up old scores? What keeps the State Church together but its unity?—What the army?—What the navy?—What the aristocracy?—What the slaves?—(cheer, cheer.) Will there not be an immediate change in that respect? Let us, whose interests are identical, unite cordially and firmly, and success is certain.—(loud cheers). He could assure them that the men who originated that movement had no bed of roses; for like all honest reformers, they had kicks, cuffs, and rebuffs from all sides—(cheer, cheer)—but they were determined nevertheless to persevere.—(cheers). In reply to his friend Derrick, if an aristocracy should unfortunately raise its head in the society, it would be the duty of the trade to take the most prompt measures to put it down; and he hoped Mr. Derrick would take his stand for the same.

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Mr. Derrick expressed himself perfectly satisfied. He hoped Mr. Hanley was also satisfied as well as every man in the room; and that they would all cordially unite once more.—(loud cheers).

Mr. Ryan addressed the meeting in favour of the principles propounded, as did also Messrs. Hedge, Harris, and Clark; the latter asking if it would not be better to give sixpence per week to prevent the glut in the market, than to lose two shillings by the present system. Messrs. Newton, Jeans, and Clarke also availed themselves of the opportunity of addressing the meeting, following in the same spirit as the Committee at the last meeting.

Mr. Ryan said that the time had arrived, he thought the time had arrived when a resolution should be submitted.—(cheers). Mr. Clark rose and moved the following:—

"That the tyrants of the earth never have, nor ever will, make concessions to suffering humanity, except impelled thereto by the efforts of a systematic, energetic and well-organized union." He supported his motion in an able speech. His thought union must precede everything else; and if they could not save the earth a heaven here could not be found for it to rest in.

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## The Irish Movement.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

Dublin, September 14.

**THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.**—There is nothing remarkable to communicate to-day with respect to the progress of the movement out of doors. The excitement, like all Irish excitement, is fast cooling down. The tone of the Repeal journals, from the *Freeman* and *Nation* downwards, is moderate, in proportion as the notion of a Whig-federal alliance gains strength as well as popularity. Mr. O'Connell has written a paper whose delivery in the name of "nationality" has subjected his proprie-tors to the unenviable notice of the officers of the Crown, has come of its silts, and expressed the belief that "the Liberator, on the part of the people of Ireland, would accept Federalism as an instalment of justice—indeed, as far as the justice of the case goes, it would be perfectly equitable—rather, therefore, we should say as an *experiment*, to see whether what has been so successful in a country designated, *par excellence*, "the land of liberty," would work equally well in another."

The *Irish Liberator*, the original projector of the Federal movement, quite quit of the ultimate success of the project, "even were an agreement effected among the Irishmen on the basis of leaving federalism an open question; and it is surmised, that were Lord John Russell and the leading Whigs to consent to this (which nothing is more likely, there but little doubt that Mr. O'Connell's good easy soul) would be induced to unite with them. Mr. O'Connell's

regards the course Government may think proper to adopt at the present crisis, all parties remain in complete ignorance. There have been two meetings of the Privy Council this week, but their sittings were of too limited a duration to lead to the supposition that affairs of any weighty moment could have occupied their attention.

**CHIEF JUSTICE DOWERTHY.**—A London letter published in a country paper gives currency to a rumour which was first prevalent in Dublin for the last few days, to the effect that the Chief Justice would confer the honours and dignity of a peerage upon Chief Justice Dowerty, that the Ministry may have the aid of his unquestionable ability in the House of Lords.

**THE FEAST OF THE MARTYRS.**—A majority of the Roman Catholic Bishops have, I understand, already accepted the invitation to be present at the monster banquet on Thursday next. Mr. Smith O'Brien is to preside on the occasion.

**AFFAIRS OF HONOUR.**—A communication, bearing the signature of Mr. Coffey, has been published in the *Irish Times* of Monday last, and contains some personal allusions to the pecuniary resources of Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., that gentleman, through the intervention of his friend and colleague, Mr. Mark Blake, waited on Mr. Coffey, the registered proprietor of the *Monitor*, requiring him to retract and apologise for the insertion of the offensive paragraph, or to prepare to abide the consequences usual in such cases. Mr. Coffey, however, denied that he would be held responsible for the sum of £1000, which he had advanced to the channel which his explanation might affect. This was not deemed satisfactory, and Mr. Coffey also fixed on a "friend." A lengthened negotiation ensued without any chance of the matter being amicably adjusted, Mr. Browne concluding the correspondence by informing Mr. Coffey that he unhesitatingly declared his conduct "as unworthy of a gentleman and a man of course." On receipt of this letter, Mr. Coffey swore information against his opponent, and, in consequence, was compelled to resign his seat in the House of Commons, and, on the 10th instant, to appear before the Repeal of Water-works Office.

Both parties appeared by counsel, and after the necessary quantum of examination and cross-examination had been fairly exhausted, the bench came to a determination of Mr. Coffey's informations, and holding Mr. Dillon Browne to bail in his own recognisances of £200, and two sureties of £200 each, to be of the peace towards all for his Majesty's subjects for the next seven years. Sir V. B. B. and Mr. Gresham having given their respective securities, the parties left the office, and so the matter rests.

Dublin, Sept. 15.

**THE REPEAL COMPACT.**—Fresh symptoms are every day developing, and of desire on the part of what may be called the "pro-pealists" to insist upon unconditional legislative independence as impracticable, and to content themselves with its shadow in the form of a Federal Parliament. Mr. O'Connell has already expressed his willingness to accept a "grand jury" as an instalment; and even thus early are the more violent Repeal orphans—the shouters of "Ireland for the Irish," the descendants of the Sixties—beginning to look upon the ranks of the more favourable supporters of the federal cause as their natural home. One short month since, *World* has carried the sturdy *Beast's* vindicator holding forth in praise of English Whigry, and taking of the advantages of an English party?

"Another striking circumstance," says that Journal, "which has occurred, is the junction which is alleged to have taken place between the Whig and Federalist party. One of the few elements of strength which was given to our Repeal movement was the English party. The English party, the aristocracy of the nation, if it would greatly increase the chances of its success, if there were an English party; and it appears that we are likely to be supplied with such an auxiliary immediately. The Whigs of England can never hold the reins of power without an union with the Re-pealers. The latter virtually rule the Empire, and if they be wise, they will c. n. i. to do so, until they are permitted to rule in their own country. The Whigs have, we are authoritatively informed, by one of their own organs, that a union with the Federalists is debated, if not decided on. We shall not be long without seeing the last great act of the political drama."

**SANGARINI OUTRAGE.**—The following particulars of a most inhuman outrage are given by the *Cork Constitution*— "Mill-street, Sept. 12.—On yesterday Mr. Charles Purcell, solicitor, in company with his brother and two other brothers, went to the lands of Ardagh-preehy, taking with them five men, to levy the amount of an execution at the suit of Mr. Purcell against Mr. D. McCarthys, upon arriving at which he was met and going up to some cottages, he caused immediately rage to Mr. McCarthys's house, from which a number of men at once issued, and after the men came Mr. McCarthys himself. The small party with Mr. Purcell divided, five remaining with the cows, and four men under cover of a large flock ditch towards the house; and upon Mr. McCarthys's hearing them they at once got up. He, conceiving the warrant to be again his personal enemy, sought to give the warrant to the men to attend the national cause, ought to enable them to attend the national banner to be given in commemoration of the liberation of Mr. O'Connell (hearn)."

Mr. O'CONNELL said, though it was rather irregular in him to say so, that moment, he trusted that he would be allowed to express his entire confidence in what his esteemed friend by his side Mr. S. O'Brien had just stated. He would not receive the highest compliment, higher than the invitation to the national banquet, to be given on Thursday, that would compromise for a moment the repose of the Union—(cheers). *The Repeal of the Union* meant a *repeal of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1800*—(cheers). *It is a general principle* that the Union would not be recognised as a *repeal of the Union*. The meeting was adjourned.

**THE REPEAL RENT—STATE PROSECUTIONS.**—Dublin, September 12.

(From the Correspondent of the Chronicle.)

Dublin, September 12.

The expenses of the traverses in the state prosecutions were enormous. Every possible obstacle had been cast in the way of the defendants, and the Crown prosecutors exacted every expensive formality which they were empowered to enforce, all through that protracted legal litigation from the year 1800 to the present time.

Mr. O'Connell, however, should say that a FEDERAL PARLIAMENT, GIVING THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR NATIONAL AFFAIRS TO IRISHMEN, WAS ONE THAT HE WAS QUITE READIE TO RECEIVE. He was convinced that a Federal Parliament would work well for Ireland, and if it did not, he was convinced it would give the means of working better—(hear, hear). Mr. O'Connell concluded by handing in £25 from Liverpool, a deputation, consisting of three gentlemen from Liverpool, who presented an address to Mr. O'Connell, congratulatory on his liberation.

At Mr. O'Connell's request, the reading of the address did not take place in the Association.

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose amidst loud cheers, and proceeded to say that it was his duty to call the attention of the Association to the matters of which he had given notice on the last day of meeting. They were, perhaps, too buoyant in their spirits on that day to regulate their conduct, but he also knew that the prosperity of Ireland was at stake, the prosperity of the nation, for the concerns of Ireland were concerned with those of all kinds; there was no way to escape, and, in fact, to all appearance, the moment of slaughter was at hand.

Mr. O'Connell, who was then seated, the first notice he gave to those present, was, after seeing from the windows the men who remained outside, chased and stoned most unmercifully. Mr. George Purcell was knocked down insensible, and two men stood over him with sythes, to butcher him if he showed signs of life. He saved his life by remaining without motion for a long time, and then, as he was about to be butchered, Mr. Charles Purcell now occupied his seat in the window, and the mob, who were below, through the windows by ladders, and the first notice Mr. Purcell reached the house first, and rushed at the back door, but being closely followed ran away from it, and round to the front, where he was followed by two of the four, the other two remaining at the back door, where he had rallied, and which was at once opened by a servant woman, by whom means the two who made several articles of furniture which was perceived a mob was collecting, and numbers of stones were thrown; the small party in the house then put themselves in a position to try and stand for their lives, in the event of Mr. McCarthys not allowing them to go peacefully. Some attempts were made to force the door, but they failed, and matters continued in this way for about an hour, during which time the mob, who were then outside, were shouting and shouting.

Mr. Purcell, however, was soon aware the mob, and the master should be amply armed, but on any account not to suffer the loss of life. Mrs. McCarthys also begged of her husband to send away the people and suffer the four men to go away in safety, but to no purpose; crowds continued to collect around with scythes, pikes, dials, reaping-hooks, stones, and missiles of all kinds; there was no way to escape, and, in fact, to all appearance, the moment of slaughter was at hand.

Mr. O'CONNELL, who were then present, had no hope of mercy or escape, and were, after seeing from the windows the men who remained outside, chased and stoned most unmercifully. Mr. George Purcell was knocked down insensible, and two men stood over him with sythes, to butcher him if he showed signs of life. He saved his life by remaining without motion for a long time, and then, as he was about to be butchered, Mr. Charles Purcell now occupied his seat in the window, and the mob, who were below, through the windows by ladders, and the first notice

Mr. Purcell had of it, was racing about, to find Mr. McCarthys, who met him at the head of the stairs and, believing he would be most positively killed, struggled up-stairs through the mob, until at length he was met by a pike, he was then stripped to the shirt, and beaten with sticks on the wounds, a new mode of torture, and unheard of except at Mr. McCarthys's. There was not an inch of him escaped, and as Dr. O'Prey said, only he was such an immensely strong man as he was, he had borne such a beatin' as any man in Ireland, and as Michael Finneran, the leader of the mob, was at that time about 60 years of age, he was above stairs, was also held while his mouth, and his teeth smashed. Mr. Godfrey Holmes, and Michael Finn, who were below stairs, were even worse used: Mr. Holmes got several severe wounds, and, believing he would be most positively killed, struggled up-stairs through the mob, until at length he was met by a pike, he was then stripped to the shirt, and beaten with sticks on the wounds, a new mode of torture, and unheard of except at Mr. McCarthys's. There was not an inch of him escaped, and as Dr. O'Prey said, only he was such an immensely strong man as he was, he had borne such a beatin' as any man in Ireland, and as Michael Finneran, the leader of the mob, was at that time about 60 years of age, he was above stairs, was also held while his mouth, and his teeth smashed. 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