

DENBIGH.

On Wednesday evening an exceedingly numerous meeting was held in the Assembly Room, Denbigh, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the National Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association. Mr. Shepherd, the senior churchwarden, presided. Mr. Atkinson, in a lengthy and able speech, stated the objects of the Association, after which a discussion took place between Mr. G. Griffith, an extensive land-owner, and Mr. Atkin-

son, and the fact that the same object had been carried into effect by the same means, it would be the manufacturing and trading interests only which would be benefited, to the disparagement of the rural and agricultural districts. The discussion lasted a full hour, during which Mr. Atkinson refuted all the arguments of his opponent, and Mr. Griffiths, notwithstanding the high local respect in which he is held, was completely hooded down. A resolution approving of the objects of the Association was carried by deafening acclamations, and the meeting, after hearty cheers for the cause, separated at a very late hour.

National Land Company.

○ CONNORVILLE. — HARVEST HOME! — A dinner, tea party, ball and concert, was held at Mr. Connor-

vill, Herts, on Monday, October 15th. Amongst the invited guests we observed Messrs. P. McGrath and T. Clark, (two of the Directors of the National Land Company); also Messrs. W. Malwood and John Arnold, (of the Victoria Dock Company). The dinner was served up in the School-room, and consisted of good old English fare. The tea was also served up in the same office. The tea tables having been cleared, Mr. T. M. Wheeler was unanimously called on to preside, and stated that Mr. Tindal Atkinson had been invited, and would doubtless have been present; but he was unfortunately previously engaged in a distant region, and the same must be said for Mr. O'Connor.—The Chairman having read a letter of apology from G. Julian Harney, called upon Mr. Clark to respond to the first sentiment "to the People." Mr. Clark having done so, the next sentiment was proposed by Mr. O'Connor, his brother Directors, and our Land Plan." Mr. McGrath replied, "The Victims and their Families" was responded to by Mr. John Arnott.—Mr. Newson responded to the next sentiment,—"Our brother allottees of Charterville, Littlewoods, and the Victoria Dock Estate." The next sentiment was—"G. Julian Harney, F. Stoddard, and the Democratic Press." Mr. Stoddard replied, "Miss Vaughan, our only female allottee, and the Ladies" was given and responded to by Mr. Hornby. The room was then cleared for the ball and concert, which was kept up with great spirit until past "the witching hour of night," after which the company separated, highly delighted with the rational pleasure they had so abundantly enjoyed.

SNEEFIELD.—At the usual weekly meeting on

Monday evening, of this branch, held at the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, a discussion arose on the inattention of a number of members to the requests of the committee in desiring such members to attend the meetings, and subscription, or in default it would be worse for them, the discussion ended in the following resolution being unanimously agreed to. Moved by Mr. Bagshaw, and seconded by Mr. Hleaton:—"That the secretary be forthwith instructed to make out a list of all members, both with regard to general and local loaves, and also those who are paid up, but have not attended to the resolution as determined upon, and to call on them, and that all such defaulters will have to be dealt with in the next meeting of the resolutions as agreed on by the local committee."

and those members who have allowed their arrears of levies to run out, their payments should be struck off the books; and further, that in the course of a fortnight from this date, if all local members be not cleared off the books, the same will be deducted from the original shares of such defaulting members without distinction. In the meantime, the commit-

explain to them the nature of the above resolution. Circumstances are compelling the Committee to act in a determined manner. We entreat for the last time those who are in arrears to immediately pay the same. On behalf of the Committee, JOSEPH TAYLOR, president; GEORGE GAVILL, branch secretary.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND MR. JOHN CONNELL.

(In the absence of Mr. O'CONNOR, we have extracted the following comment upon JOHN CONNELL's pedigree of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, from the *Belfast Vindicator*" of Saturday last. Had it not been that Mr. O'CONNOR has been busily engaged of late, it was his intention to have written a Series of Letters upon his electioneering exploits in Ireland, and also to have given the veritable pedigree of the descendant of "Hunting Cap," and all about "Grey Robin," the Moving Lump-pot, with a lantern tied to his tail, as a sham light to mariners, to cause shipwrecks upon the coast of Derryane, and all about "MOLL LYNCH Mull an egg") a series of articles from which the reader will derive not a little instruction, and no small amusement—the most prominent feature being the return of JOHN CONNELL for Yeough, through the unpaid exertion, energy, and zeal of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, and, as his father stated, contrary to his most sanguine expectations.)

MR. J. O'CONNELL'S PARLIAMENTARY EXPERIENCES—FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S PEDIGREE.

We must, however, find permission to one or two assertions he has put forth without, in our humble opinion, due consideration. He tells us that Feargus O'Connor, the well known leader of the English Chartists, and M.P. for Nottingham, "descends from an English adventurer named Cenyers, who emigrated from Essex to Ireland." Now, the

SEVERAL RAILWAYS have slightly advanced their fares—and greatly reduced their receipts.

reer of LOUIS BATHYANY it will be seen that was not one of our friends. He was what the "Daily News" terms a "moderate constitutionalist,"—"a man who opposed democracy and sought to put down rebellion," yet I cannot but express my sincere pity for the victim, and heartfelt hatred of his murderers. The less he was allied with Kossuth and the Reformers, the less excuse had his assassins for destroying him; and the greater "moderation" as a politician, the greater

The blood of the Hungarians is on the heads of the ruffianly journalists, who like those of the "*Times*" and "*Chronicle*" have laboured and lied, conspired and calumniated, to promote the triumph of the Imperial butchers. The prostituted services affect now to be horror-struck at the deeds of blood and vengeance which they themselves have incited. The hypocrites! Were Kossuth and BEMUN and MAZZINI, and GARIBOLDI, and LEBRE ROBIN, and the other chiefs of the Italian and French revolutions, and the other leaders of the cause of humanity, and the other benefactors of the world, the authors of the "*Times*" and "*Chronicle*" they would well deserve death; and the tribe of HAYSAUS or HYERAS might well place as their justification the (lying) evidence of those journals. The blood of the murdered Hungarians must, in part, at least, be on the account of the journals. Is this metropolis, the "*Times*" and "*Chronicle*" especially.

There are others too who share the guilt: the rulers of this country who connived at the destruction of the Hungarian nation; a lusty, dissolute, moderate" twaddlers and miserable peace-mongers, who, on the platform and through the press, stilled the sympathies of the British people, and lured the Hungarian patriots to their doom by sending them words which meant nothing, instead of giving

mons, we should have had no American war; if sixty years ago, we should have had no continental war. If the people had had their own representatives in the House of Commons, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts would soon have been carried, so would Catholic Emancipation, so would the abolition of Slavery, so would the repeal of the Corn Laws; and we should have saved the National Debt, and a load of taxation: unequalled in the history of the nations of the earth. If the people had had their own representatives, if the people would not now be listening to the sound of the hammer employed to erect a scaffold in your city, on which a human being is to be strangled to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) This organic change in the Government has been effected through the instrumentality of the present electoral body, and the members of that body must be assisted by the cordial and earnest support of their non-voting fellow subjects. The change proposed does not go to the bottom of universal suffrage, but it goes far enough to put political power mainly into the hands of the producing and tax-paying people of the country, and far enough to achieve all the practical purposes we have in view. It is clearly, then, the interest of the working classes to join us, and this I

and he was pleased to find Lord Brougham agreeing with the Association. (Hear, hear.) Supineness was one of the besetting sins of this country. The Association sought to obtain for the working classes not an useless favour, but a just and valuable right. He then referred to Mr. Hume's speech at Norwich, as exhibiting the practical result of class legislation. Mr. Hume, who, as a practical reformer, was above all praise—(Hear, hear.)—had shown that the army had increased from eleven to twelve millions for the army and navy, to eighteen or nineteen millions, during a time of peace. Without class legislation that increase could not have occurred. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hume once stated that the nation now employed 150 admirals, of whom only fifteen were employed; and 780 captains, of whom only eighty were employed; and that there were 340 generals for 120 regiments. (Laughter.) That was, in truth, a fine exemplification of class legislation. (Hear, hear.) He mentioned that the Association had written to the Association; and, in conclusion, he again warned the meeting against supineness, as one of the greatest evils which they had to encounter.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. WICHAM and EMBE, after which it terminated.

SWINDLING.—A number of pawnbrokers in Norwich have been the victims of a party of swindlers from London. Two men, named J. Walker and H. James, have been apprehended on a charge of having conspired to defraud Mr. Sholders, Mr. Larvine, and Mr. Samuel, by pledging rings, chains, and watches, pretending that they were gold, whereas they were made of base metal, and were plated. On Saturday the prisoners were brought before the mayor, and remanded.

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They were all dead:—The Coroner: Have you ever

to be on the deck of the boat, looked on deceased was drowning with perfect composure. A line thrown from the boat would probably have enabled him to escape sinking. The man went on up the river to Worcester, and was adjourned in order that his evidence may be taken.

TO WEIGH BREAD.—William Chater, baker, was summoned last week by the coroner, who described himself as a maker of a surgical instrument maker, and a disbeliever from the 16th Lancers, for refusing to deliver 2lbs. weight of bread. It appeared that defendant, who was travelling through the country, was called at the defendant's, and asked for 2lbs. of bread; he was served by the defendant, who gave him a half-quarter loaf, weighing 1lb. 14oz. The defendant, finding this insufficient, was called to weigh it, as he was required to give 2lbs. weight of bread, which was refused to do so. He said he would call her husband to the shop, and the defendant's son came into the shop, and asked also to weigh the bread, and threatened the complainant out of the shop if he was not immediately. Upon the defendant's examination, she confessed that she refused to weigh the bread, but said it was because the complainant was insolent. The Bench considered the defendant that, though they excused the defendant on account of breaking the law, they were not to be lenient; and she was, therefore, convicted in the usual manner.

THE BREADS.—There are many bakers in the county who do not observe the present law, and are bound to sell bread by weight, and not by the 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 37, sec. 1. It is enacted that bread shall be sold by weight, and in case any baker shall sell in any other manner than by weight, every such baker shall be liable to a sum not exceeding 40s.

[illegible]

At night, a fire broke out upon the farm of Mr. Thomas Sheen, at Worminghall, near Oxon, the estate of Viscount Clifden, and in hour and a half afterwards flames were seen upon the farm of Mr. William Stott, about a furlong off. The cause of the conflagration is not known, but it is possible, from the brisk wind in the right direction, that the second fire was the first. An engine from the neighbourhood was sent to the spot as soon as the fire was seen, and speedily quelled the progress of the flames. Mr. Hemming's ricks, but we regret the whole of Mr. Sheen's ricks, nine in all, were entirely destroyed, as well as the greater part of the farm buildings. Too much cannot be said in praise of the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Stott, of Waterstock-house, in that neighbourhood, to magistrate for the county, who together with Mr. R. J. James, of the same place, and Mr. J. Stutter, of Stutter's, of Oxon, were upon the spot nearly all the night, persisting and superintending the keeping of the flames. Very great credit is also due to Thomas Way, a farmer at Ickford, for his prompt and practical aid in subduing the raging fire, and all the agricultural labourers of the neighbourhood upon the spot eager to render assistance to the extent the damage was not so extensive as it is advertised to be, than covered by the flames. Application has been made to Mr. Brown, of Oxford, and that gentleman has promised to send a large

set on foot an investigation of the matter
on the part of the police.

—SUSPECTED CASE OF SUSPENDED AN-
A correspondent says:—"A most singular
suspended animation, or what is usually
termed, has just occurred at Bristol, and
is one of such a remarkable character as to
deserve notice. On Friday morning, at
about half-past nine o'clock, a gentle-
man, Mr. Byron Blyth, a nephew of Mr. Blyth,
of Blyth and Green, the well-known ship-
broker, London, was apparently seized with cholera
tertiens, Orchard street, Bristol. He was
tended by Dr. Wallis and Dr. Green, two
physicians of the Bristol Infirmary, and Mr.
Surgeon. He was seen frequently, and
Green left him, late at night, his opinion
being that he had rallied, and that there was a chance
yet. At half-past two o'clock, however,
he was again seen, and he evidently died at nine o'clock.
The morning Dr. Green, on his way to
work, was surprised to hear of his death. He
viewed the body, and gave a certificate that
he had died from malignant cholera. The
body was to be still warm, but this he was not
surprised, death having been so recent. Di-
ference given for the funeral, which was to
be on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and
a message was sent to London to acquaint
some of the deceased of his sudden and un-
expected death. At six o'clock on the evening
of Saturday, the funeral, when, around the coffin,
were the family, and the body secreted.
Dr. Green directed the undertaker to un-
cotton, and upon removing the sawdust
the body was covered, to his great sur-
prise, that it was still warm. He was

account for this, and supposed that perhaps
it might have generated the heat. Lee
y directed it to be placed, and ordered
that the body should not take place, and the order
was obeyed. Lee y then again seen the body. Dr.
M communicated with Dr. Wallis and Mr.
M at all met at the house at seven o'clock on
the morning, at which time the preparations
were made, and the bearers in waiting to convey
to the tomb. They injected the veins with
water, but without producing any effect
on the body. They then injected the veins
which changed the colour of the body, and
the hands more supple, but there were n
of life. The body was then ordered to b
the usual way, without any sawdust, and
y afternoon the extraordinary appearance
still remained, and there are no signs of de
The body was removed to St. Peter's
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WEDNESDAY.—All doubts as to th
fr. B, Blyth, are now at an en
ation having undoubtedly begun. An in
been commenced upon the body at th
room, which has been adjourned for
a post mortem examination being made by
the surgeons.

IN AN ATTEMPTED POISONING BY DRUGS.
A WIFE.

THE case of attempted poisoning was brought before the magistrates at the Chelmsford Petty Sessions on Friday. The charge was brought by W W Hayward, a shoemaker, at Springfield, against his wife, who has been married four years. She has three children, the eldest being a girl of 12 years of age. The charge was that she had tried in three weeks attempted to kill him by mingling arsenic with his food. The accused, a woman of 40, who appeared very weak, and suffering from the effects of poison, said: I have had poison in my food three times within the last six months. I am restless in the house but my nervous system is all right. Last Wednesday I gave my children, and found some apple puddings were on my plate. I ate two mouthfuls, is something very unpleasant, and saw some arsenic in a knife speak on the pudding, which I ate with my wife, and put it on the right side of the pudding. It was something wrong, as I had never seen it only the arsenic which was on the side she cut me another piece, and found it was the same matter with that. After I had my dinner I went to bed, and my wife went to bed, and the superintendent, and told him what had happened. He asked me if I had food for my children, and I said 'No'; and we searched her food for some arsenic stuff, and I took that hat to the doctor, and he said after noon. He found arsenic and carried them to Dr. Bird. The doctor told me by my wife, and made me sick. She told me to a chemist, and they made out but it was not arsenic, but what I cannot say. It was arsenic which we found in a little mug in the hearth, and I took it to the police, and they gave me some medicine to take, and I took it for three days for the last fortnight.—Mr. Knox now asked for the last found the stuff one that had arsenic to it.—Maynard: It was; I need not say it when she came back, and she said she was dying about it; she said she did not not eat anything in the house, but on Thru Thursday she was all right, that she had it for. for. for an uncomfortable life for some more connection with her.

the house, and I told her it would build I both of us.

EATON, the chemist, was sent for by Bird and Eaton, and he stated that Dr. Bird and Eaton brought to him a white powder, and he asked them to know what it was. He and Eaton

at Messrs. Worrall's, when he said said

