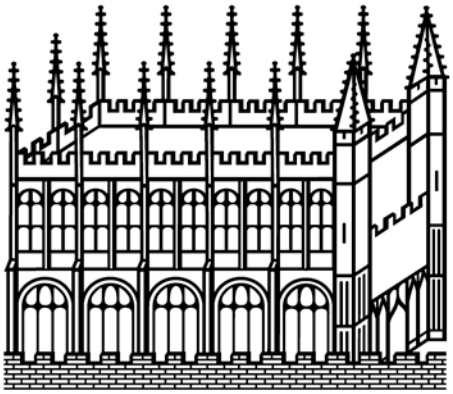


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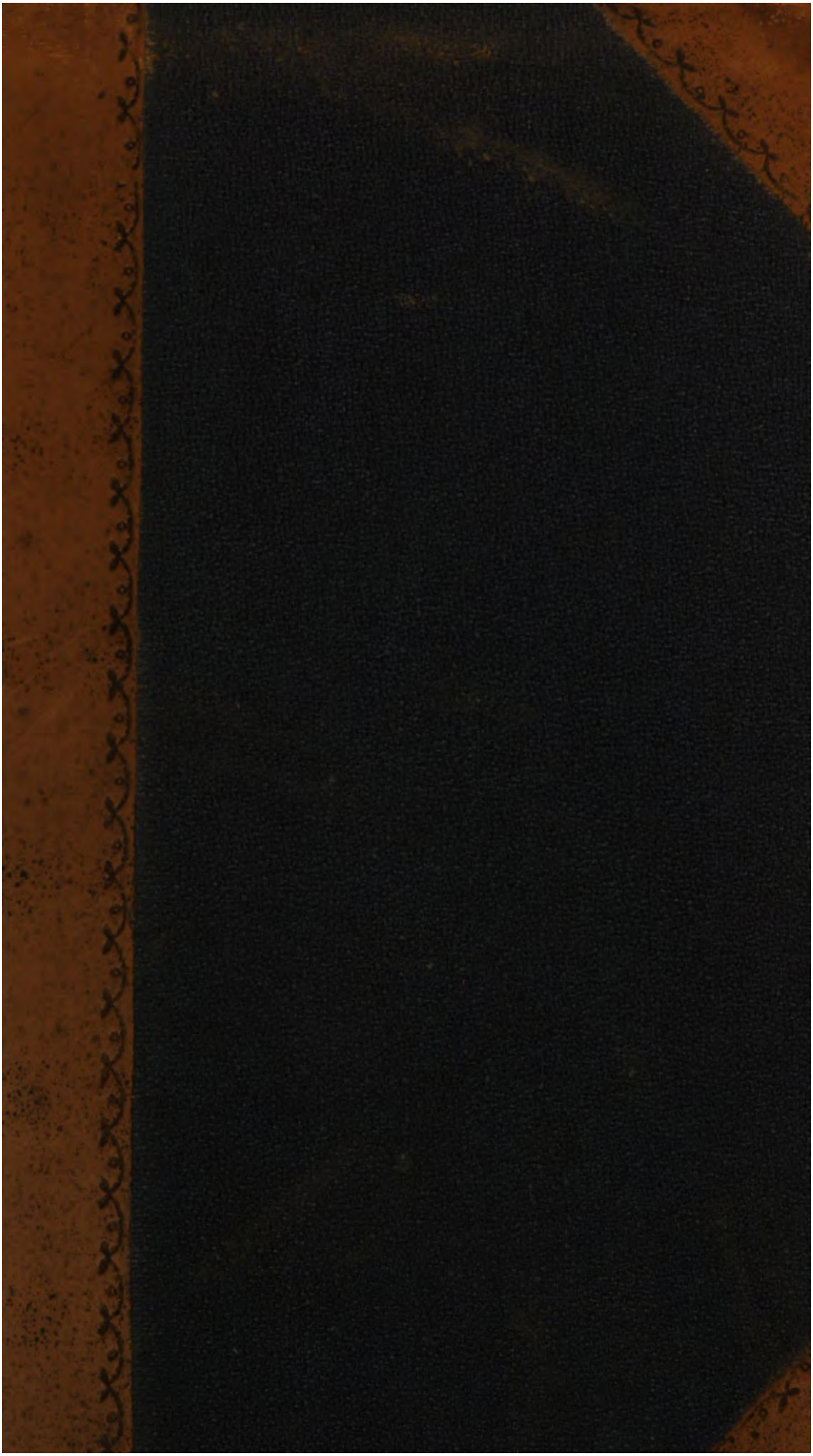
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1865.

MORTON'S

LINCOLNSHIRE

ALMANACK

AND

DIARY FOR 1865,

WITH

COMPENDIUM.

Price Sixpence.

BOSTON:
MORTON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, MARKET-PLACE.
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.,
And all Booksellers.

1865. Morton's Desk Almanack. 1865.

	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.				
Monday	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	..	6	13	20	27	...
Tuesday	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	7	14	21	28	...
Wednesday..	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	...	1	8	15	22	29	...
Thursday ...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23	30	...
Friday.....	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	3	10	17	24	31	...
Saturday ...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	4	11	18	25	...	...
Sunday 1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	5	12	19	26	...	...

	APRIL.					MAY.					JUNE.				
Monday	...	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...
Tuesday	...	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...
Wednesday..	...	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...
Thursday ...	...	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...
Friday.....	...	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...
Saturday ...	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...
Sunday	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...

	JULY.					AUGUST.					SEPTEMBER.				
Monday	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tuesday	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...
Wednesday..	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...
Thursday ...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...
Friday.....	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...
Saturday ...1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...
Sunday 2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...

	OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
Monday	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tuesday	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	...
Wednesday..	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	...
Thursday ...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	...
Friday.....	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	...
Saturday ...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	...
Sunday 1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31	...

MORTON'S

LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK

AND DIARY,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1865,

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER LEAP YEAR.



Boston Borough Arms.

BOSTON:

MORTON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, MARKET-PLACE.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.,

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

JANUARY, 1865.

"Of whatever nature our inclinations are we generally incline to bring others into the road we are travelling ourselves."

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Sunday after Christmas**	8 8	4 0
2	M	{Thos. Johnson, farmer, Milthorpe, committed suicide, 1863. ... ...}	8 8	4 1
3	T	{John Newton, drowned in the Witham, near Kirkstead, 1863. ... ...}	8 8	4 2
4	W	**Moon's first Qr.** 3h. 42m. aft.	8 8	4 3
5	Th	Shipwreck Association dinner, 1864.	8 8	4 4
6	F	*Epiphany.*	8 7	4 6
7	S	Fire Insurance due.....	8 7	4 7
8	S	**First Sun. after Epiphany**	8 6	4 8
9	M	**Plough Monday.** Sleaford Fair	8 6	4 10
10	T	Bazaar at Boston for Lancashire distress, 1863..	8 5	4 11
11	W	**Full Moon,** 10h. 59m. night	8 5	4 12
12	Th	John Gibbins died at a prayer meeting, Louth, 1863	8 4	4 14
13	F	{Collision between "Lioness" and "Redstart," in the Deeps, 1864.}	8 3	4 15
14	S	John and Elizabeth Garner committed for trial, 1863	8 2	4 17
15	S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany**	8 2	4 18
16	M	Spilsby Rifle Corps ball, 1863	8 1	4 20
17	T	Franklin born, 1706	8 0	4 22
18	W	Fire at Mr. Baldwick's, Red Lion Street, Boston, 1864 ...	7 59	4 23
19	Th	Capt. Smyth, Boston, died 1864.	7 58	4 25
20	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 2h. 36m. morn ..	7 57	4 27
21	S	Farewell dinner to Mr. Ed. Tewson, 1864.	7 56	4 28
22	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 54	4 30
23	M	Day breaks 5h. 56m.	7 53	4 32
24	T	{Mary Halford, aged 70, fatally burnt, Market Deeping, 1863}	7 52	4 33
25	W	*Conversion of St. Paul*.....	7 51	4 35
26	Th	New South Wales colonised, 1788	7 49	4 37
27	F	**New Moon,** 9h. 30m. morn.....	7 48	4 39
28	S	Peter the Great died, 1725.....	7 47	4 40
29	S	**Fourth Sunday after Epiphany**	7 45	4 42
30	M	Thomas Leary found drowned in Boston Haven, 1864....	7 44	4 44
31	T	**Hilary Term ends**	7 42	4 46

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	**S**	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	**S**	
30	M	
31	T	

FEBRUARY, 1865.



"Some are kind enough to confer favours who are not humble enough to accept them." "Man is a bundle of habits."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Pheasant & Part. shooting ends..	7 41	4 48
2	Th	*Purification.* Candlemas Day.....	7 39	4 50
3	F	**Moon's first Qr.** 1h. 8m. morn.	7 38	4 51
4	S	Fair on the Thames, 1814	7 36	4 53
5	S	**5th Sunday after Epiphany**	7 34	4 55
6	M	Late W. Groom's estate sold, Boston, 1864..	7 33	4 57
7	T	Stamford fair	7 31	4 59
8	W	*Half Quarter Day*	7 29	5 0
9	Th	Mr. Malcolm forwarded £100 for Poor of Boston, 1864	7 27	5 2
10	F	**Full Moon,** 4h. 26m. afternoon	7 26	5 4
11	S	(12th) Annual Dinner of Permanent Library, Boston, 1864	7 24	5 6
12	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**	7 22	5 8
13	M	Length of day 9h. 50m.	7 20	5 10
14	T	*St. Valentine*..Old Candlemas Day.	7 18	5 12
15	W	Sarah Whelbourne, Friskney, died, age 100, 1863	7 16	5 13
16	Th	Kane died, 1857	7 14	5 15
17	F	Wesleyan Missionary Jubilee at Boston, 1864..	7 12	5 17
18	S	**Moon's last Qr.** 9h. 37m. night..	7 10	5 19
19	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**.....	7 8	5 21
20	M	Voltaire born, 1694	7 6	5 22
21	T	Mrs. Massingberd, Ormsby, died, aged 100, 1863	7 4	5 24
22	W	Jupiter rises 3h. 32m. morn.	7 2	5 26
23	Th	Wm. Sorfleet, fatally injured at Spilsby, 1863..	7 0	5 28
24	F	Cambridge Lent Term divides....	6 58	5 30
25	S	**New Moon,** 8h. 3m. night	6 56	5 31
26	S	**Quinquagesima Sunday**.....	6 54	5 33
27	M	Robt. Westmoreland, Lincoln, died from a fall from a horse, 1863	6 52	5 35
28	T	**Shrove Tuesday**	6 50	5 37

"Breeding and Management of Poultry," in two parts, 3d. each.

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	**S**	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	**S**	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	**S**	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	**S**	
27	M	
28	T	

MARCH, 1865.



"Men are sometimes accused of pride, merely because their accusers would be proud themselves, if they were in their places."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	**Ash Wednesday** *St. David.* Falkingham Fair.	6 47	5 39
2	Th	Thomas Law gored by a bull at Crowland, 1863	6 45	5 40
3	F	Savoy Palace, London, burnt, 1776	6 43	5 42
4	S	**Moon's first Qr.** 0h. 18m. noon.	6 41	5 44
5	S	**First Sunday in Lent**	6 39	5 46
6	M	Ladrone Islands discovered, 1521	6 36	5 47
7	T	William Richardson, one of Nelson's heroes, died at Wragby, aged 89, 1863	6 34	5 49
8	W	William III. died, 1702	6 32	5 51
9	Th	Burton's Marsh inundated, 1864—very High Tide	6 30	5 53
10	F	Thos. Reynolds, Belton, committed suicide, 1863	6 28	5 54
11	S	The Smack "*Victoria*" wrecked off Wrangle, 1864.....	6 25	5 56
12	S	**Second Sun. in Lent.** Full MOON, 10h. 41m. morning ...	6 23	5 58
13	M	Lincoln Assizes held, 1863	6 21	5 59
14	T	Admiral Byng shot, 1757.....	6 19	6 1
15	W	An Ewe dropped 5 Lambs at Wood Enderby, 1863	6 16	6 3
16	Th	Maria White, huckster, died in the Market, Boston, 1864.	6 14	6 4
17	F	*St. Patrick*	6 12	6 6
18	S	*Princess Louisa born*, 1848.....	6 9	6 8
19	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**.....	6 7	6 10
20	M	**Moon's last Qr.** 0h. 36m. noon .	6 5	6 11
21	T	(20th) North Wold Steeple Chases, Brocklesby, 1863.....	6 3	6 13
22	W	Robert N. Newcomb, proprietor of Stamford Mercury, died, 1863	6 0	6 15
23	Th	Battle of Novara, 1849.....	5 58	6 16
24	F	Body of Thos. Crooks, sailor, washed up at Boston, 1864.	5 56	6 18
25	S	**Lady Day.** *Annunciation*.....	5 53	6 20
26	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**	5 51	6 21
27	M	**New Moon,** 5h. 28m. morning...	5 49	6 23
28	T	Earl Brownlow's majority celebrated at Grantham, 1863.....	5 47	6 25
29	W	Captain Coram died, 1751	5 44	6 26
30	Th	Sicilian Vespers, 1282.....	5 42	6 28
31	F	Foundation of Church School laid at Fulstow, 1863.....	5 40	6 30

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	**S**	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	**S**	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	**S**	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	**S**	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

APRIL, 1865.



"Hasty words often rankle the wound which injury gives; but soft words assuage it, forgiving cures it, and forgetting takes away the scar."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Job Ladlow, aged 12, killed at Bilsby, 1863	5 38	6 31
2	S	**First Sunday in Lent**	5 35	6 33
3	M	**Moon's first Qr.** 1h. 19m. morn .	5 33	6 35
4	T	Memorial Window to Lord Yarborough erected in Lincoln Cathedral, 1863.	5 31	6 36
5	W	British Museum instituted, 1753	5 28	6 38
6	Th	**Old Lady Day** Railway from Grimsby to Cleethorpes, opened, 1863	5 26	6 40
7	F	J. Baxter, of Boston, killed at Malino, Sweden, 1864	5 24	6 41
8	S	Harriet Glen drowned at Skirbeck, 1864. ... Caistor fair	5 22	6 43
9	S	**Palm Sunday**	5 20	6 45
10	M	Battle of Toulouse, 1814. Falkingham Fair.	5 17	6 46
11	T	**Full Moon** 4h. 27m. morn	5 15	6 48
12	W	Twilight ends 8h. 58m	5 13	6 50
13	Th	*Maunday Thursday*.....	5 11	6 51
14	F	**Good Friday**	5 9	6 53
15	S	*Easter Term begins*....Caistor fair .	5 6	6 55
16	S	**Easter Sunday**	5 4	6 56
17	M	*Easter Monday*....Sleaford fair	5 2	6 58
18	T	**Moon's last Qr.** 11h. 19m. night	5 0	7 0
19	W	Peace with Russia pro., 1858	4 58	7 1
20	Th	Siege of Derry, 1689	4 56	7 3
21	F	Foot-ball race at Lincoln, 1864..	4 54	7 5
22	S	Child found in a Cess-pool, at Whaplode, 1864.	4 52	7 6
23	S	**Low Sunday**....*St. George*	4 50	7 8
24	M	Body of Ann Lunn, found in the Haven, Boston, 1864...	4 48	7 9
25	T	**New Moon** 2h. 13m. aft.. Lincoln Fair.	4 46	7 11
26	W	*Oxford Easter Term begins*	4 44	7 13
27	Th	Spalding fair	4 42	7 14
28	F	Fire on Mr. Wales' farm, Skendleby, 1863	4 40	7 16
29	S	Louth fair (2 days)	4 38	7 18
30	S	**Second Sunday after Easter**	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	S	
2	**S**	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	

MAY, 1865.



"A quiet mind, like every other blessing in this life, is more easily lost than gained."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Dryden died, 1700	4 34	7 21
2	T	**Moon's first Qr.** 4h. 4m. aft	4 32	7 23
3	W	Jamaica taken, 1655	4 30	7 24
4	Th	Boston Fair, (2 days.) Epworth Fair	4 28	7 26
5	F	Napoleon died, 1801	4 27	7 27
6	S	Napoleon crossed the Alps, 1800	4 25	7 29
7	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**	4 23	7 31
8	M	Wm. Lewin, Esq., died at Boston, 1863. ... Stamford fair	4 21	7 32
9	T	Schiller died, 1805	4 20	7 34
10	W	**Full Moon,** 8h. 23m. afternoon.	4 18	7 35
11	Th	*Easter Term ends*	4 17	7 37
12	F	Militia reviewed by Lord Aveland, at Grantham, 1863 ...	4 15	7 38
13	S	**Old May Day.** Long Sutton and Falkingham Fairs	4 13	7 40
14	S	**Fourth Sun. aft. Easter.**	4 12	7 41
15	M	Vaccination first applied 1796 ... Tattershall fair.	4 10	7 43
16	T	J. O'Neil drowned at Brigg, 1863	4 9	7 44
17	W	Wm. Mumby, aged 11, committed suicide at Grimsby, 1863 ... Holbeach Fair	4 7	7 46
18	Th	**Moon's last Qr.** 6h. 39m. morn.	4 6	7 47
19	F	Mr. Jones of West Keal, found dead on his sofa, 1863...	4 5	7 49
20	S	Henry VIII. married Jane Seymour, 1563 Wainfleet fair	4 3	7 50
21	S	**Rogation Sunday**	4 2	7 52
22	M	*Cambridge Easter Term divides*	4 1	7 53
23	T	Albert Smith died, 1860	3 59	7 54
24	W	**New Moon,** 10h. 49m. night	3 58	7 56
25	Th	*Ascen. Day. Holy Th.* *Trinity Term begins*	3 57	7 57
26	F	Wm. Walker killed on the Line at Spalding, 1863 - Donington fair	3 56	7 58
27	S	King of Hanover born, 1819	3 55	7 59
28	S	**Sunday after Ascension Day**	3 54	8 1
29	M	Ann Clark, aged 18, found dead in a hovel at Steeping, 1863	3 53	8 2
30	T	Pope died, 1744	3 52	8 3
31	W	Fanny Hardy committed suicide at Lincoln, 1863	3 51	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

JUNE, 1865.



Our judgment generally strikes in with our inclination, and seldom pronounces against our interest and pleasure.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	**Moon's first Qr.** 8h. 21m. morn.	3 51	8 5
2	F	(1st.) Public Meeting for improving the Boston Stock Market, 1864 -	3 50	8 6
3	S	*Oxford Easter Term begins.* Grantham fair.	3 49	8 7
4	S	**Whit Sunday**	3 48	8 8
5	M	*Whit Monday*....Sleaford fair	3 48	8 9
6	T	*Whit Tuesday*... Alford fair.....	3 47	8 10
7	W	Oxford Trinity Term begins.....	3 47	8 11
8	Th	Balloon ascent at Lincoln, 1863. - Swineshead fair ...	3 46	8 12
9	F	**Full Moon** 9h. 40m. morn.	3 46	8 12
10	S	American civil war commenced, 1861. ...	3 45	8 13
11	S	**Trinity Sunday**.....	3 45	8 14
12	M	John Wilkinson, Spalding, found drowned, 1863.	3 44	8 15
13	T	Corsica taken by the French, 1769.....	3 44	8 15
14	W	Fire at Benington, on Mr. Needham's farm, 1863 - Falkingham fair	3 44	8 16
15	Th	*Corpus Christi*....Trinity Term ends ...	3 44	8 16
16	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 11h. 53m. morn.	3 44	8 17
17	S	Grimsby fair	3 44	8 17
18	S	**First Sunday after Trinity**	3 44	8 18
19	M	Presentation to J. H. Hollway, Esq., Spilsby, 1863. - - - Stamford fair	3 44	8 18
20	T	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.....	3 44	8 18
21	W	**Longest day**....Horncastle Fair (2 days). -	3 44	8 18
22	Th	Capt. Orton made a Balloon ascent at Grantham, 1863...	3 45	8 19
23	F	**New Moon** 7h. 57m. morn.	3 45	8 19
24	S	**Midsummer Day**....*St. John Baptist.* -	3 45	8 19
25	S	**Second Sunday after Trinity**	3 46	8 19
26	M	*George IV. died*, 1830.	3 46	8 19
27	T	A Meeting to establish a Choral Union, Lincoln, 1863...	3 47	8 19
28	W	**Victoria crowned**, 1837.. Crowland Fair.	3 47	8 19
29	Th	Spalding fair	3 48	8 18
30	F	Grand Gala at Louth, 1864	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

JULY, 1865.



"It is almost invariably found that people obey willingly where they are commanded kindly."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Moon's first Qr.** 1h. 40m. morn.	3 49	8 18
2	S	**Third Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 50	8 17
3	M	Stow Green fair	3 50	8 17
4	T	Battle of Maida, 1806.....	3 51	8 17
5	W	Directors of Boston Waterworks visited Miningsby, 1864 - -	3 52	8 16
6	Th	Grantham fair.....	3 53	8 16
7	F	Sheridan died, 1806	3 54	8 15
8	S	**Full Moon,** 8h 27m. night	3 54	8 14
9	S	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity**....	3 55	8 14
10	M	Boy's Eye cut out by a Stone, Boston, 1864. New Bolingbroke Fair..	3 56	8 13
11	T	Fatal accident with Traction Engine, Boston, 1864 - -	3 57	8 12
12	W	Falkingham fair	3 59	8 11
13	Th	Marat assassinated, 1793.....	4 0	8 10
14	F	Gala at Grantham, 1863	4 1	8 10
15	S	**Moon's last Qr.** 4h. 26m. aft.....	4 2	8 9
16	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity**.....	4 3	8 8
17	M	Spilsby fair.....	4 4	8 7
18	T	Edward Storr killed at Lincoln, 1864 Kirton Lindsey fair	4 6	8 5
19	W	Dove executed, 1856.....	4 7	8 4
20	Th	Caroline Clay committed suicide at Grantham, 1864 - -	4 8	8 3
21	F	Battle of Bull's Run, 1861.....	4 9	8 2
22	S	**New Moon,** 6h. 29m. afternoon..	4 11	8 1
23	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity**..... ..	4 12	7 59
24	M	Charles Roberts committed suicide, Woodhall, 1863. - -	4 13	7 58
25	T	Fatal Gun accident at Epworth, 1863.....	4 15	7 57
26	W	Earthquake at Naples, 1805.....	4 16	7 55
27	Th	W. Boyce committed suicide at Spalding, 1863	4 18	7 54
28	F	Robt. Pearce, Heckington Fen, hung himself, 1863 - - -	4 19	7 52
29	S	Joseph Simpson fatally injured at Wainfleet, 1863. - - -	4 21	7 51
30	S	**7th Sun. aft. Trinity.** MOON'S first Qr. 7h. 8m. afternoon	7 22	7 49
31	M	St. Helena discovered, 1502.....	7 24	7 48

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1	S	
2	**S**	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	
31	M	

AUGUST, 1865.



"Whatever be the motive of insult, it is always best to overlook it; for folly scarcely can deserve resentment, and malice is punished by neglect."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	T	**Lammas Day**.....Partney fair.....	4 25	7 46
2	W	(1st) Charles Wood, porter, killed at Burgh Station, 1863.	4 27	7 44
3	Th	Bank of England founded, 1732.	4 28	7 43
4	F	Gilbert executed, 1862	4 30	7 41
5	S	Boston fat stock fair.....	4 31	7 39
6	S	**Eighth Sun. aft. Trinity.** Sibsey Feast.	4 33	7 38
7	M	**Full Moon** 5h. 29m. morn. Sleaford Fair.	4 34	7 36
8	T	Cumming died, 1827.....	4 36	7 34
9	W	Mrs. Kirk, Wragby, received £3 from the Queen, on giving birth to 3 children, 1864. - - - - ...	4 37	7 32
10	Th	Gainsboro' Rowing Regatta, 1863. Burgh Fair.	4 39	7 30
11	F	Dog days end	4 40	7 28
12	S	At North Ormsby, Louth, Mrs. Hogarth, of three daughters, 1863. - - - - -	4 42	7 26
13	S	**Ninth Sun. aft. Trinity.** Moon's last Qr. 9h. 42m. night	4 44	7 24
14	M	Lord Clyde died, 1863.....	4 45	7 23
15	T	Assumption of the Virgin.....	4 47	7 21
16	W	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	4 48	7 19
17	Th	Fete at Brocklesby, 1863. Donington Fair.	4 50	7 17
18	F	Prince of Wales entered Quebec, 1860.....	4 52	7 15
19	S	Poet Bloomfield died, 1823.....	4 53	7 13
20	S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity.** ...	4 55	7 11
21	M	**New Moon,** 7h. 17m. Horncastle Fair.	4 56	7 8
22	T	(21st) Blackcock shooting begins	4 58	7 6
23	W	Wallace died, 1304	5 0	7 4
24	Th	*St. Bartholomew*	5 1	7 2
25	F	Mr. Johnson, Grimsby, fatally injured, 1863	5 3	7 0
26	S	Sarah Simpson, Spalding, fatally burnt, 1863	5 4	6 58
27	S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.**	5 6	6 56
28	M	Spalding fair	5 7	6 54
29	T	**Moon's first Qr.** 11h. 46m. morn	5 9	6 51
30	W	Lincoln regatta, 1864	5 10	6 49
31	Th	Eliza Hoe (19) drowned herself at Lincoln, 1864	5 12	6 47

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	**S**	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	**S**	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	**S**	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER, 1865.



"Being positive in judgment to-day is no proof that we shall not be of a different opinion to-morrow."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	Partridge shooting begins.....	5 14	6 45
2	S	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	6 43
3	S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity**. ..	5 17	6 40
4	M	Youngman executed, 1860. Donington fair	5 19	6 38
5	T	**Full Moon,** 1h. 51m. aft. Crowland Fair.	5 20	6 36
6	W	Wrangle Ram Show, 1864.....	5 22	6 34
7	Th	Schamyl betrayed, 1859.....	5 23	6 31
8	F	Sebastopol captured, 1855.....	5 25	6 29
9	S	Great Fires at Billinghay & Epworth, 1864	5 27	6 27
10	S	**Thirteenth Sunday aft. Trinity**	5 28	6 24
11	M	(12th) Grimsby Regatta, 1864....	5 30	6 22
12	T	**Moon's last Qr.** 4h. 57m. morn.	5 31	6 20
13	W	Taylor executed, 1862.... Lincoln Fair.	5 33	6 17
14	Th	Burglary on premises of Mr. G. Gale, Boston, 1864 - -	5 35	6 15
15	F	Boston Foal fair ..... Grimsby Fair Louth Fair -	5 36	6 13
16	S	Dean Colet died, 1519	5 38	6 11
17	S	**Fourteenth Sunday aft. Trinity**	5 39	6 8
18	M	Partney fair, (2 days).....	5 41	6 6
19	T	**New Moon,** 10h. 45m. night.....	5 43	6 4
20	W	Thos. Raby burnt to death at Lincoln, 1864	5 44	6 1
21	Th	Freemason's Lodge opened at Long Sutton, 1863 - -	5 46	5 59
22	F	Benington Labourers' Meeting, 1864	5 47	5 57
23	S	Maria Wright killed in a Cake Mill, Boston, 1863 - - -	5 49	5 54
24	S	**Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity**	5 51	5 52
25	M	Belton and Market Rasen fairs ..	5 52	5 50
26	T	Roof of Primitive Methodist Chapel fell in, Boston, 1864 ....Burgh fair..	5 54	5 48
27	W	Battle of Busaco, 1810.....	5 56	5 45
28	Th	**Moon's first Qr.** 2h. 46m. morn.	5 57	5 43
29	F	**Michaelmas Day.** *St. Michael*..	5 59	5 41
30	S	Whitfield died, 1770. *St. Jerome*	6 0	5 38

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

OCTOBER, 1865.



"No man, for any considerable period, can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude, without finally getting bewildered as to which may be the truer."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	✠	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 2	5 36
2	M	Swineshead fair. Pheasant Shooting begins - - - -	6 4	5 34
3	T	King's College opened, 1831. Saltfleet and Epworth Fairs - - - - - - -	6 5	5 32
4	W	**Full Moon** 10h. 31m. night. Partney Fair.	6 7	5 29
5	Th	Dublin lighted with gas, 1825....	6 9	5 27
6	F	Shock of an Earthquake in England, 1863	6 10	5 25
7	S	W. Otter, Brigg, committed suicide, 1863.	6 12	5 23
8	✠	**Seventeenth Sun. aft. Trinity**....	6 14	5 20
9	M	Grantham Agricultural Meeting, 1863 ...	6 15	5 18
10	T	*Oxford Michaelmas Term begins*	6 17	5 16
11	W	**Moon's last Qr.** 3h. 22m. aft.	6 19	5 14
12	Th	R. Stephenson, Engineer, died, 1859.....	6 21	5 12
13	F	John Aycliffe killed by steam engine, Grantham, 1863	6 22	5 9
14	S	Eliza Prince killed at Gt. Northern Station, Lincoln, 1863 - - Caistor fair..	6 24	5 7
15	✠	**Eighteenth Sunday aft. Trinity**	6 26	5 5
16	M	Kate King, Stamford, committed suicide, 1863.	6 27	5 3
17	T	Donington fair	6 29	5 1
18	W	*St. Luke*	6 31	4 59
19	Th	**New Moon,** 4h. 27m. afternoon..	6 33	4 57
20	F	Lincoln Autumn Races, 1863 - Sleaford fair.....	6 34	4 55
21	S	Lord Nelson killed, 1805.....	6 36	4 53
22	✠	**Nineteenth Sunday aft. Trinity.**	6 38	4 51
23	M	Irish Rebellion, 1641	6 40	4 49
24	T	Gainsboro' and Wainfleet fairs...	6 41	4 47
25	W	*St. Crispin*	6 43	4 45
26	Th	Grantham fair.....	6 45	4 43
27	F	**Moon's first Qr.** 3h. 49m. aft	6 47	4 41
28	S	*St. Simon and St. Jude*	6 48	4 39
29	✠	**Twentieth Sunday aft. Trinity.**	6 50	4 37
30	M	Wesleyan Chapel opened at Ulceby near Alford, free of debt, 1863 -	6 52	4 35
31	T	*All Hallow's Eve*.....	6 54	4 33

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1		
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	**S**	
30	M	
31	T	

NOVEMBER, 1865.



"We too often carry our neighbour's crimes in sight, and throw our own over our shoulders."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	*All Saints*.....	6 55	4 31
2	Th	Michaelmas Law Term begins. *All Souls.*	6 57	4 29
3	F	**Full Moon,** 8h. 3m. morning.....	6 59	4 28
4	S	Fire at Mr. Twell's, Surfleet Seas-end, 1863 ..	7 1	4 26
5	S	**Twenty-first Sunday aft. Trinity**	7 3	4 24
6	M	Betsy Allen drowned while in a fit, Grantham, 1863- -	7 4	4 22
7	T	Wm. Walker fatally injured by chaff-cutter, Coleby, 1863	7 6	4 21
8	W	Alford and Stamford fairs.....	7 8	4 19
9	Th	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day	7 10	4 18
10	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 5h. 45m. morn.	7 12	4 16
11	S	Caistor Ploughing Meeting, 1863- - ....*St. Martin*	7 13	4 14
12	S	**Twenty-second Sun. aft. Trinity**	7 15	4 13
13	M	Alford Agricultural Society's Meeting, 1863....	7 17	4 12
14	T	Edward Fleming committed suicide at Horncastle, 1863	7 19	4 10
15	W	Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152....	7 20	4 9
16	Th	Jack Shepherd executed, 1724....	7 22	4 7
17	F	Queen Mary died, 1558	7 24	4 6
18	S	**New Moon** 11h. morn. Boston Horse Mart.	7 25	4 5
19	S	**Twenty-third Sun. aft. Trinity** .	7 27	4 4
20	M	(19th) New church opened at Frampton, 1863...	7 29	4 2
21	T	Meeting of the Long Parliament, 1640 ...	7 30	4 1
22	W	Falkingham fair	7 32	4 0
23	Th	Louth fair	7 34	3 59
24	F	The Pope driven from Rome 1848	7 35	3 58
25	S	*Michaelmas Term ends*	7 37	3 57
26	S	**24th Sun. aft. Trinity**.. Moon's 1st Qr. 2h. 59m. a.m.	7 38	3 56
27	M	Mr. Dennis, of Greetham, killed by falling from his horse, 1863 - - -	7 40	3 55
28	T	Kars taken, 1855	7 41	3 55
29	W	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.....	7 43	3 54
30	Th	*St. Andrew*....Ludford fair	7 44	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	**S**	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	**S**	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	**S**	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	**S**	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

MEMORANDA FOR 1865.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principal Articles of the Calendar, for the Year 1865.

Golden Number	4	Dominical Letter	A
Epact	3	Roman Indiction....	8
Solar Cycle	26	Julian Period	6578

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c., &c.

Epiphany	Jan.	6	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*.....	May	25
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	12	*Pentecost—Whit Sun*..	June	4
Quinquagesima--Shrove Sunday	,,	26	*Trinity Sunday*	,,	11
Ash Wednesday	Mar.	1	*Corpus Christi*	,,	15
St. David	,,	1	Accession of Q.Victoria	,,	20
Quadragesima—1st Sun in Lent	,,	5	Proclamation	,,	21
St. Patrick	,,	17	St. John Baptist—Mid-summer Day	,,	24
Annunciation-Lady-day	,,	25	Birth of Pr. Consort..	Aug.	26
Palm Sunday	Apl.	9	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sep.	29
Good Friday	,,	14	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	9
EASTER SUNDAY..	,,	16	St. Andrew	,,	30
Low Sunday	,,	23	*1st Sunday in Advent*..	Dec.	3
St George	,,	23	St. Thomas.....	,,	21
Rogation Sunday	May	21	Christmas Day	,,	25
Birth of Q. Victoria ..	,,	24			

The Year 5626 of the Jewish Era commences on September 21, 1865.
Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on January 28, 1865.
The Year 1282 of the Mohammedan Era commences on May 27, 1865.

Law Terms for 1865.

2 GEO. IV. and 1 WILL. IV. cap. 70, sec. 6. (Passed July 23, 1830.)

1 WILL. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)

Hilary Term	begins	Jan. 11	ends	Jan. 31.
Easter	,,	April 15	,,	May 11.
Trinity	,,	May 25	,,	June 15.
Michaelmas	,,	Nov. 2	,,	Nov. 25.

For Returns see Statutes 1 William IV., cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed December 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1865.

	OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms	begins	ends	begins	divides	ends
Lent	Jan. 14....	Apl. 8	Jan. 13..	Feb. 24 noon..	Apl. 7
Easter	Apl. 26....	June 3	Apl. 21..	May 22, mdnt.	June 23
Trinity	June 7....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
Michaelmas.	Oct. 10....	Dec. 18	Oct. 1 ..	Nov. 8, noon..	Dec. 16
	The Act, July 4.			The Commencement June 20.	

Eclipses.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon :—

1.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, April 10, 1865, partly visible at Greenwich.
2.—A total eclipse of the Sun, April 25, 1865, invisible at Greenwich.
3—A partial eclipse of the Moon, Oct 4, visible at Greenwich.
4.—An annular eclipse of the Sun, October 19, 1865, partly visible (as a partial one) at Greenwich.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.			Moon's age		HIGH WATER.			
		Morning.		Evening.			Morning.		Evening	
days.	days.	h.	m.	h. m.	days.	days.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	16	6	0	6 14	8	23	11	45	12	5
2	17	6	47	7 7	9	24	12	36	12	56
3	18	7	39	8 0	10	25	1	36	1	56
4	19	8	31	8 51	11	26	2	37	2	57
5	20	9	21	9 41	12	27	3	37	3	57
6	21	10	11	10 31	13	28	4	30	4	50
7	22	10	57	11 17	14	29	4	54	5	14
					15	30	5	40	6	0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4 days old, it sets at, and shines till, about 10 at night.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,
7 ,, ,, or near 1 in the morning.
15 ,, at full, it rises about 6 in the evening.
16 ,, ,, at a quarter after 7 ,,
17 ,, ,, at half-past 8 ,,
18 ,, ,, about 10 ,,
19 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,

Note.—This Table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for,—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight & 2 in the morning.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers ..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable.....	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery.....	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy.....	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable.....	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W....	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W..	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Table to Calculate Wages.

No. 1, WEEKLY.

DAY.		WEEK.		YEAR.		
s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
0	1	0	6	1	6	0
0	2	1	0	2	12	0
0	3	1	6	3	18	0
0	4	2	0	5	4	0
0	5	2	6	6	10	0
0	6	3	0	7	16	0
0	7	3	6	9	2	0
0	8	4	0	10	8	0
0	9	4	6	11	14	0
0	10	5	0	13	0	0
0	11	5	6	14	6	0
1	0	6	0	15	12	0
1	1	6	6	16	18	0
1	2	7	0	18	4	0
1	3	7	6	19	10	0
1	4	8	0	20	16	0
1	5	8	6	22	2	0
1	6	9	0	23	8	0
1	7	9	6	24	14	0
1	8	10	0	26	0	0
1	9	10	6	27	6	0
1	10	11	0	28	12	0
1	11	11	6	29	18	0
2	0	12	0	31	4	0
2	1	12	6	32	10	0
2	2	13	0	33	16	0
2	3	13	6	35	2	0
2	4	14	0	36	8	0
2	5	14	6	37	14	0
2	6	15	0	39	0	0
2	7	15	6	40	6	0
2	8	16	0	41	12	0
2	9	16	6	42	18	0
2	10	17	0	44	4	0
2	11	17	6	45	10	0
3	0	18	0	46	16	0
3	3	19	6	50	14	0
3	4	20	0	52	0	0
3	6	21	0	54	12	0
3	9	22	6	58	10	0
4	0	24	0	62	8	0
4	3	25	6	66	6	0
4	6	27	0	70	4	0
4	9	28	6	74	2	0
5	0	30	0	78	0	0

No. 2, YEARLY.

YEAR.			CAL. MON.		WEEK.		DAY.
£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.
1	0	0	1	8	0	4½	0¾
1	10	0	2	6	0	7	1
2	0	0	3	4	0	9¼	1¼
2	2	0	3	6	0	9¾	1½
2	10	0	4	2	0	11½	1¾
3	0	0	5	0	1	1¾	2
3	3	0	5	3	1	2½	2
3	10	0	5	10	1	4¼	2¼
4	0	0	6	8	1	6½	2½
4	4	0	7	0	1	7½	2¾
4	10	0	7	6	1	8¾	3
5	0	0	8	4	1	11	3¼
5	5	0	8	9	2	0¼	3½
5	10	0	9	2	2	1½	3¾
6	0	0	10	0	2	3¾	4
6	6	0	10	6	2	5	4¼
6	10	0	10	10	2	6	4¼
7	0	0	11	8	2	8¼	4½
7	7	0	12	3	2	10	4¾
7	10	0	12	6	2	10½	5
8	0	0	13	4	3	1	5¼
8	8	0	14	0	3	2¾	5½
8	10	0	14	2	3	3¼	5½
9	0	0	15	0	3	5½	6
9	9	0	15	9	3	7½	6¼
10	0	0	16	8	3	10	6½
10	10	0	17	6	4	0½	7
11	0	0	18	4	4	3	7¼
11	11	0	19	3	4	5¼	7½
12	0	0	20	0	4	7½	8
12	12	0	21	0	4	10	8¼
13	0	0	21	8	5	0	8½
13	13	0	22	9	5	3	9
14	0	0	23	4	5	4¼	9¼
14	14	0	24	6	5	8	9¾
15	0	0	25	0	5	9	10
15	15	0	26	3	6	0½	10¼
16	0	0	26	8	6	2	10½
16	16	0	28	0	6	5½	11
17	0	0	28	4	6	6½	11½
17	17	0	29	6	6	10	11¾
18	0	0	30	0	6	11	11¾
18	18	0	31	6	7	3	12½
19	0	0	31	8	7	3½	12
20	0	0	33	4	7	8	13¼

The first Table is for reckoning the wages of the day labour, thus: 2s. 8d. a day is 16s. a week, and £41 12s. a year. The second table is for reckoning the wages of the yearly servant, thus: £10 10s. a year is 17s. 6d. a calendar month, 4s. 0½d. a week, and 7d. a day.

A Table for Planting.

Shewing the number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from One Foot to Twenty-one Feet distance from Plant to Plant.

Distance. Feet.	In.	No.	Distance. Feet.	In.	No.
1	0	43,560	8	6	603
1	6	19,360	9	0	538
2	0	10,890	9	6	482
2	6	6,970	10	0	436
3	0	4,840	10	6	395
3	6	3,556	12	0	303
4	0	2,723	13	0	258
4	6	2,151	14	0	222
5	0	1,742	15	0	194
5	6	1,440	16	0	170
6	0	1,210	17	0	151
6	6	1,031	18	0	134
7	0	889	19	0	121
7	6	774	20	0	109
8	0	681	21	0	99

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Periods of Hatching.—Swans sit 42 days; parrots, 40; geese, 30; ducks, 30; hens, 21; pigeons, 18; canaries, 14. The temperature for hatching is 10o Fahrenheit.

Rules for calculating Timber, Cattle, Hay, &c.

To ascertain the Solidity of Timber.

To compute the solidity of round timber when the tree is straight and its ends equal or nearly, multiply the square of ¼ of the circumference by the length, and the product will be the solidity or contents.

To compute the solidity of round timber when the tree tapers, or is unequally thick, girt the tree in as many places as is thought necessary, then the sum of the several girts, divided by their number, will give a mean circumference, the ¼ of which being squared and multiplied by the length will give the solid contents.

To ascertain the Weight of Cattle.

Measure the girt close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line to the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girt, expressed in feet, by 5 times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight nearly of the 4 quarters in imperial stones of 14lb avoirdupois. For example, if the girt be 6½ feet, and the length 5¼ feet, we shall have 6½ multiplied by 6½ making 42¼, and 5¼ multiplied by 5 making 26¼; then 42¼ multiplied by 26¼ making 1109 1-16, and this divided by 21 gives 52 4-5 stones nearly, or 52 stones 11lb. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the 4 quarters will be about 1-20th more, while in those in a very lean state they will be about 1-20th less than the weight attained by this rule. The 4 quarters are little more than half the weight of the living animal; the skin weighing about 1-18th and the tallow about 1-12th part of the whole.

To ascertain the Weight of Hay.

Measure the length and breadth of the stack; then take its height from the ground to the eaves, and add to this last one-third of the height from the eaves to the top: multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the height, all expressed in feet; divide the amount by 7, the number of cubic feet in a truss, which gives the number of trusses, and that product divided by 40, the number of tons. For example, suppose a stack to be 30 feet long, 20 feet broad, 7 feet from the ground to the eaves, and 9 from the eaves to the top; the third of 9 added to 7 make 10 for the height: 30 multiplied by 20 and by 10 equals 6000, divided by 7 equals 857 trusses, which divided by 40 gives for answer 21 tons and 17 trusses. Some allowance should be made for the loose outside of the stack, and therefore extreme admeasurements should not be taken. Hay is considered as new for 3 months, and is called old on the first of September.

Number of Days the Different Winds Blow in the Course of a Year.

From an average of ten years of the register kept by order of the Royal Society, it appears that in London the winds blow in the following order:—

Winds.	*Days.*	*Winds.*	*Days.*
East	26	North-East ..	58
West	53	North-West ..	50
North	16	South-East ..	32
South.....	18	South-West ..	112

Members of Parliament for Lincolnshire.

SOUTH DIVISION (Parts of Kesteven and Holland).

Sir John Trollope, Bart., of Casewick House, Stamford. | George Hussey Packe, Esq., Caythorpe.

NORTH DIVISION (Parts of Lindsey).

James Banks Stanhope, Esq., Revesby Abbey. | Sir Montague J. Cholmely, Bart., Easton Hall, near Grantham.

BOSTON.

Meaburn Staniland, Esquire, of Boston. | J. W. Malcolm, Esq. 7, Gt. Stanhope St., May Fair, London.

GRANTHAM.

Honourable J. Tollemache. | William Earl Welby, Esquire,

GREAT GRIMSBY.

G. W. Chapman, Esq., Hill's End, Mottram.

LINCOLN.

C. Seely, Esq., Washingborough. | J. B. Moore, Esq., Liverpool.

Lord Lieutenant.—Lord Aveland, Normanton Park.

Clerks of the Peace.

Parts of LINDSEY.....J. H. Hollway, Esq., of Spilsby.
Parts of KESTEVEN.....M. P. Moore, Esq., of Sleaford.
Parts of HOLLAND.....J. Atter, Esq., Boston.

Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers.....F. Cooke, Esq.

Clerk to the Witham and Fourth District Commissioners.
F. T. White, Esq., of Boston.

Surveyor to ditto.....Mr. Welsh.

Clerk to the Holland Magistrates.....Mr. John Porter.

Borough of Boston.—Clerkships, &c.

Town Clerk.....F. T. White, Esq.
Surveyors to the Corporation..Mr. W. H. Wheeler and Mr. Curtois.
Clerk to the Borough Magistrates.....B. S. Simpson, Esq.
Clerk to the Harbour and Pilot Trusts.....G. York, Esq.
Surveyor to the Harbour Trust.....Mr. W. H. Wheeler.
Clerk to the Local Government Board.....G. Wise, Esq.
Surveyor to the Local Government Board.....Mr. W. H. Wheeler.
Collector of the Local Government Board Rates..Mr. T. N. Morton.
Clerk to the Gas Company.....F. T. White, Esq.
Clerk to the Boston Waterworks Company.....M. Staniland, Esq.
Clerk to the Burial Board.....B. S. Simpson, Esq.
Manager of the Gas Works.....Mr. W. Stout.
Registrar of Births and Deaths.....E. Coupland, Esq.
Clerk to the Board of Guardians.....Mr. Henry Bates.
Collector of the Poor Rates.....Mr. Close.
Master of the Union Workhouse.....Mr. Greenwood.
Relieving Officer.....Mr. W. Atkin.

Distributor of Stamps and Receiver of Legacy Duty.
Mr. John Morton, Stamp Office, Boston.

POST OFFICE, BOSTON.

Posting and Delivery of Letters.	Latest times for Posting at the Chief Office in the Market-place		Commencement of Delivery by Letter Carriers.	
	No Fee	Id. Fee.	Morn.	After.
	P.M.	P.M.		
London and all parts of the United Kingdom (except East Lincolnshire), and all places abroad	9 0	9 20	7 0	
London (second delivery), South of England and Ireland	9 0	9 20	....	1 0
Wales, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, North-west and South-west of England, the Midland Counties, Yorkshire, and parts of Lincolnshire, as Gainsborough, Brigg, Kirton Lindsey, Market Rasen, &c. 1st despatch	5 30	5 35	....	1 0
Wales, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, North-west and South-west of England, the Midland Counties, Yorkshire, and parts of Lincolnshire, as Gainsborough, Brigg, Kirton Lindsey, Market Rasen, &c. 2nd ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	
South of England	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
East Lincolnshire, namely,—Spilsby, Alford, Louth, Grimsby, Ulceby, Barton-on-Humber, and Hull	11 0	....	7 0	
Scotland 1st despatch	5 30	5 35	....	1 0
Scotland 2nd ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Ireland	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Foreign and Colonial	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
United States 1st despatch	5 30	5 35	....	
United States 2nd ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
	A.M.			
Lincoln 1st despatch	8 0	8 10	7 0	1 0
	P.M.			
Lincoln 2nd ditto	5 30	5 35	....	
Sleaford	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Stamford P.M.	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Grantham 5 30	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Nottingham 5 30	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Spalding	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Peterborough	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Local Posts.				
Burgh (Mail Cart), Wainfleet, and intermediate Villages	A.M. 4 45	....	7 0	
Horncastle (Mail Cart), Coningsby, and intermediate Villages	4 45	....	7 0	
Kirton (Foot Messenger), Skirbeck Quarter, Wyberton, and Frampton	6 0	....	7 0	
Langrick (Foot Messenger), Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, &c.	6 0	....	7 0	

☞ The Morning Delivery is half-an-hour later during the Winter Months.

Post Office Information, continued.

Boston Pillar Letter-Boxes are cleared daily, viz. :—

Bargate House	at 8.50 p.m.	Railway Station	at 8.30 p.m.
Bargate Bridge	at 8.10 p.m.	Witham Place	at 8.20 p.m.
High Street	at 8.20 p.m.	South End	at 8.20 p.m.

Mid-day Letters for the second delivery must be posted by 12 o'clock.

On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7 a.m. The Office is closed on that day at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The Letter Box, however, remains open as on other days.

Registered Letters are received until within half-an-hour of the closing of the Letter Box without extra fee, and up to the closing of the Box 4d. extra.

Money Orders are issued daily (except Sundays) from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays until 8 p.m.

The following Sub-Offices are served by the Horncastle Mail Cart, viz, Sibsey, Stickney, New Bolingbroke, Coningsby, Revesby, Mareham, Chapel Hill, and Tattershall.

Ditto by the Burgh Mail Cart, viz, Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, New Leake, Wrangle, Friskney, Wainfleet, Addlethorpe, Croft, Ingoldmells, and Skegness.

The Burgh Mail Cart is not despatched on Sundays.

The Kirton Messenger passes through Wyberton and Frampton. He is despatched at 6.30 a.m., and returns to the Post Office, Boston, at 5.25 p.m.

Hubbert's Bridge Messenger passes through Cowbridge, Frithbank, St. Anthony's Gowt, Langrick Ferry, Brothertoft, and Hubbert's Bridge. He is despatched at 6.30 a.m., and returns to the Post Office, Boston, at 1.30 p.m.

Rates of prepaid Inland Letters.—Letters weighing not more than ½ ounce, 1d.; not more than 1 ounce, 2d.; not more than 2 ounces, 4d.; not more than 3 ounces, 6d.; and so on, 2d. being charged for every additional ounce or part of an ounce.

Inland Book Post.—Rates of postage charged on book packets sent to any place within the United Kingdom,—weighing not more than 4 ounces, 1d.; not more than 8 ounces, 2d.; not more than 16 ounces, 4d.; not more than 1½lb., 6d.; and so on, 2d. being charged for every additional half-pound, or any less weight.

No book packet may contain anything which is sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection; nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. Indeed, as respects the name and address of the sender, not only is the writing permitted but recommended, so that if the cover come off or for any other reason the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, width, or depth.

N.B.-- The *full* postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its covers. If sent in a cover the ends or sides must be open.

Registration.—By the pre-payment of a fee of 4d. any letter, book, or packet may be registered. The postage and fee must be prepaid by stamps being affixed on the outside of the letter, and a receipt taken for it at the Post-office.

Colonial and Foreign Postages.—Being the rates of postage chargeable in the United Kingdom upon letters, newspapers, books, &c., addressed to British Colonies and Foreign Countries. *See next page.*

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POSTAGE.	Mails, when made up in London.	Letters. Under qr. oz. s.	d.	Under hf. oz. s.	d.	News papers &c. 4 ozs.
Alexandria, *via Marseilles*. . .	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26 . .	0	6	1	0	3d.
,, *via Southampton*. .	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27 . .	.....		0	6	1
Australia, S., *ditto* c	M, 20th each month . .	.....		0	6	1
,, *via Marseilles* . . c	E, 26th each month . .	0	10	0	10	3
Austria, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	.....		0	6	2
Belgium *(direct mail)*.....	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	.....		0	4	1
Brazil, *via Southampton* . . ca	M, 9th each month . .	.....		1	0	1
Brunswick, *via Belgium*	M. E, daily, Sun. excpt.	.....		0	6	2
Buenos Ayres. .....ca	M, 9th each month . .	.....		1	0	1
California *via New York* . . c	E, every Saturday....	.....		1	0	2
[*by British Packet.*						
Canada, *via* Cork, *by ditto*. .	E, every Saturday....	.....		0	8	1
,, *by Canadian Pckt.*	E, every Thursday . .	.....		0	6	1
Cape of Good Hope.....	E, 5th each month . .	.....		1	0	1
Ceylon, *via Marseilles*.....	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo. .	0	10	0	10	3
,, *via Southampton* . .	M, 4th & 20th ea. mo . .	.....		0	6	2
China, (exc. Hong Kong and Shanghai) *via Marseilles ca*	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo.	1	4	1	4	3
Constantinople, *via Marslls* .	E, every Thursday. .	0	6	1	0	2
[*by French Packet*. .	M, every Friday					
,, *via France & Trieste.*	M Tuesday and Friday	1	2	2	4	3
Denmark, *via Belgium*	M. E, daily, Sun. excpt.	0	6	0	9	2
Egypt, *via Marseilles* ....ca	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th.	0	6	1	0	3
,, *via Southampton* . .ca	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	.....		0	6	1
France	M. and E, Sun. except.	0	4	0	8	1
Gibralter, *via Southampton*. .	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	.....		0	6	1
Hamburg, *via Belgium*	M. E, daily, Sun. excpt.	.....		0	6	2
Holland, *ditto*	M. E, daily, Sun. excpt.	.....		0	3	1
Hong Kong, *via Marseilles*. .	E, 10 & 26th ea. month	1	4	1	4	3
,, *via Southampton* .	M, 4 & 20th ea. month.	.....		1	0	2
India, *via Marseilles*	E, 3rd and 18th ea. mo.	0	10	0	10	3
,, *via Southampton*	M, 12 and 27th ea. mo.	.....		0	6	2
Italy, (exc. Papal States) ..	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	0	6	1	0	2
Jamaica, ...	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	.....		1	0	1
Malta, *via Marseilles*	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th.	0	6	1	0	3
,, *via Southampton*	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	.....		0	6	1
New Zealand, *ditto* c	M, 20th each month. .	.....		0	6	1
,, *via Marseilles* . . c	E, 26th each month . .	0	10	0	10	3
Prussia, *via Belgium*	M.E, daily, Sun. excpt.	.....		0	6	2
Russia, *ditto*	M. E, daily, Sun. excpt.	.....		0	10	2
Spain, *via France*	M, & E, Sun. except. .	0	6	1	0	2
Sweden, *via Belgium*	M, E. daily, Sun. excpt.	1	0	1	0	2
Switzerland, *via France*	M, & E, Sun. except. .	0	6	1	0	1
Shanghai, *via Marseilles* . . ca	E, 10 & 26th ea. mo . .	1	4	1	4	3
,, *via Southampton ca*	M, 4-20 each month . .	.....		1	0	2
United States, *by Brit. Pkt.*	E, every Saturday....	.....		1	0	1
	M, every Wednesday. .	.....		1	0	1
West Indies, *(British)*	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo. .	.....		1	0	1

Explanation—*c*, prepayment compulsory. *a*, additional charge on delivery.
In all other cases voluntary.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY.

JOHN MORTON, STAMP OFFICE, BOSTON.

STAMP DUTIES.

£ s. d.

Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, read, or used in any Court of Law or Equity, or before any Judge or Master or other Officer of any of the said Courts; or before the Lord High Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, sitting in matters of bankruptcy or lunacy; for every sheet or piece of paper, parchment, or vellum, on which the same shall be written or printed 0 2 6

Agreement for a lease or tack, not exceeding seven years: the same stamp as for a Lease.

Agreement, or any minute or memorandum of an agreement, made in England or Ireland, under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of £5 or upwards, whether the same shall be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto 0 0 6

☞ *Adhesive 6d. stamps are provided for these Agreements.*

Agreements of any tenancy are now charged as a Lease.—*see page* 43.

Appraisement or valuation of any estate or effects, real or personal, heritable or moveable: or of any interest therein; or of the annual value thereof; or of any dilapidations; or of any repairs wanted; or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any buildings; or of any artificer's work whatsoever:

Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation shall not exceed £50				0	2	6
And where it shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100				0	5	0
.....	100	.....	200	0	10	0
.....	200	.....	500	0	15	0
.....	500	.....	.....	1	0	0

Bond in England or Ireland, and personal bond in Scotland, given as a security for the payment of any *definite* and *certain* sum of money,

Not exceeding £50			0	1	3
..... 50	and not exceeding 100		0	2	6
..... 100	.....	150	0	3	9
..... 150	.....	200	0	5	0
..... 200	.....	250	0	6	3
..... 250	.....	300	0	7	6
And where the same shall exceed £300 then for every 100 and also for any fractional part of 100			0	2	6

Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order, for the payment of any sum of money *to the bearer, or to order on demand* 0 0 1

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Bill of Lading of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported, or carried coastwise 0 0 6

Certified Copy of the register, of any birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial 0 0 1

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects on board of such ship or vessel..... 0 5 0

☞ A charter-party may be stamped within fourteen days after date and the execution thereof by the party who first executes the same, on payment of the duty only; after fourteen days and within one calendar month, on payment of a penalty of £10 besides the duty; but after a month it cannot be stamped at all.

Conveyance, whether grant, disposition, lease, assignment, transfer, release, renunciation, or of any other kind or description whatsoever, *upon the sale* of any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or *other property*, real or personal, heritable or moveable, or of any right, title, interest, or claim in, to, out of, or upon any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other property, that is to say, for and in respect of *the principal, or only deed, instrument, or writing*, whereby the lands or other things sold shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, released, renounced, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons by his, her, or their direction;

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed shall not exceed £25				0	2 6
And where the same shall exceed	£25	and not	£50	0	5 0
.....	50	.....	75	0	7 6
.....	75	.....	100	0	10 0
.....	100	.....	125	0	12 6
.....	125	.....	150	0	15 0
.....	150	.....	175	0	17 6
.....	175	.....	200	1	0 0
.....	200	.....	225	1	2 6
.....	225	.....	250	1	5 0
.....	250	.....	275	1	7 6
.....	275	.....	300	1	10 0
.....	300	.....	350	1	15 0
.....	350	.....	400	2	0 0
.....	400	.....	450	2	5 0
.....	450	.....	500	2	10 0
.....	500	.....	550	2	15 0
.....	550	.....	600	3	0 0
And where the purchase or consideration money shall exceed £600 then for every 100 and also for every fractional part of 100.				0	10 0

Contract Note.—Any note, memorandum, or writing commonly called a Contract Note, or by whatever name the same may be designated, for, or relating to the sale or purchase of any government or other public stocks, funds, or other securities; or any stocks, funds,

Stamp Duties, continued. £. s. d.

or securities, or share or shares of or in any joint stock, or other public company, to the amount or value of £5 or upwards 0 0 1

Declaration in lieu, or in the nature of an affidavit, in any case where, if the same were an affidavit, it would be chargeable with any stamp duty 0 2 6

Delivery Order.—Any writing or document commonly called a delivery order, or by whatever name the same shall be designated, entitling or intended to entitle any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods, wares, or merchandise of the value of 40s. or upwards, lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such writing or document being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, wares, or merchandise, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein..... 0 0 1

Dock Warrant.—Any warrant or document commonly called a dock warrant, or any other writing or document, by whatever name the same shall be designated, which shall evidence the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods, wares, or merchandise lying in any dock or warehouse or upon any wharf, such writing or document being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods, wares, or merchandise may be 0 0 3

Income Tax, Rates and Duties of.—"For one year commencing on the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for and in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act passed in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 34, for granting to Her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, the following rates and duties; (that is to say,)

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of all such property, profits, and gains (except those chargeable under schedule *(b.)* of the said Act,) the rate or duty of..... 0 0 6

And for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under schedule *(b.)* of the said Act, for every twenty shillings of the annual value thereof—

In England the rate or duty of 0 0 3

And in Scotland and Ireland respectively the rate or duty of..... 0 0 2¼

Subject to the provisions contained in sec. 3 of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, cap. 22, for the exemption of persons whose whole income from every source is under one hundred pounds a year, and the relief of those whose income is under two hundred pounds a year."

Section 15.—"And whereas under and by virtue of the 40th section of the Act passed in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 34, persons liable to the payment of rent, yearly interest, or any annuity or other annual payment therein mentioned, are entitled and authorized on making such payment to deduct and retain thereout the amount of the rate of income tax which shall be payable at the time when such payment becomes due: Be it enacted,

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

that the persons liable to and making any such payment as aforesaid shall be entitled and are hereby authorized to deduct and retain thereout the amount of the rate or a proportionate amount of the several rates of income tax which were chargeable by law upon or in respect of such rent, interest, annuity, or other annual payment, or the source thereof, during the period through which the same was accruing due, anything in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding." 27 *Vic., cap.* 18, *passed* 13*th May*, 1864.

Lease in consideration of a Premium without yearly Rent, or, where the Term does not exceed 35 years, with any yearly Rent under £20:

Same Duty on Premium only as for a Conveyance of like amount.

Lease, at a yearly Rent, with or without Premium, the following Duties on the Rent:

		Term not exceeding 35 Years.			Term not exceeding 100 years.			Term exceeding 100 years.		
Yearly Rent not exceeding	£5	*a*0	0	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
.....	10	*a*0	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
.....	15	*a*0	1	6	0	9	0	0	18	0
.....	20	0	2	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
.....	25	0	2	6	0	15	0	1	10	0
.....	50	0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
.....	75	0	7	6	2	5	0	4	10	0
.....	100	0	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
And for every £50 or fractional part of £50.....		0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0

The Premium (if any) is also chargeable as for a conveyance of like amount.

(a) These three Duties, for a Term not exceeding 35 years, are not chargeable where a Premium is paid; but Duty is charged on the Premium only, as on a Conveyance for similar consideration.

Lease, (Furnished House) of any Furnished Dwelling-house for any term or period of time less than a year, or any agreement, minute or memorandum of agreement, containing the term and conditions on which any such house is let, occupied, or held for any such term or period of time, where the rent for such term or period of time shall exceed £22 ..... 0 2 6

And where the same together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, shall contain 2,160 words, or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1,080 words therein contained over and above the first 1,080 words, the further progressive duty of 0 2 6

And for any duplicate or counterpart thereof, the same duty or duties.

Legacy Duty.— *per cent.*

To children of the deceased, and their descendants, or to the father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased 1 0 0

To brothers and sisters of the deceased, & their descendants 3 0 0

To brothers and sisters of the father or mother of the deceased, and their descendants 5 0 0

To brothers and sisters of the grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, and their descendants 6 0 0

To any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity or to

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

strangers in blood to the deceased 10 0 0

Where any Legatee *shall take two* or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument, which shall together be of the amount or value of £20, each shall be charged with duty, although each or either may be separately under that amount of value

The husband or wife are not subject to the duties on legacies, annuities, and residues.

Licence, (Appraiser) to use and exercise the calling or occupation of an Appraiser in the United Kingdom 2 0 0

This Licence expires on July 5th in every year.

Licence, (Medicines). Within the cities of London or Westminster, or within the limits of the twopenny post; or within the city of Edinburgh 2 0 0

In any city or borough, or in any town corporate, or in the towns of Manchester, Birmingham, or Sheffield 0 10 0

In any other part of Great Britain..... 0 5 0

Licence (Retail Spirits) for and upon every additional excise licence to be taken out by any licensed dealer in Spirits in Great Britain to authorize or empower him to sell by retail Foreign and British Spirits in any quantity not less than one reputed quart bottle, or as to Foreign Liqueurs in the bottles in which the same may have been imported, and not to be drunk or consumed on the premises, the sum of 3 3 0

Licensed Beer Dealers.—

26 & 27 *Vict., cap.* 33, *passed June* 29*th*, 1863.

1.—From and after the passing of this Act, any person who, in *England or Ireland*, shall have taken out an an Excise Licence to sell strong Beer in Casks containing not less than Four and a half Gallons or in not less than Two Dozen reputed Quart Bottles at one time, to be drunk or consumed elsewhere than on his premises, may take out an additional Licence on payment of the Excise Duty of One Pound One Shilling, and 5 per cent. thereon; and the same shall authorize such Person to sell Beer in any less quantity and in any other manner than as aforesaid, but not to be drunk or consumed on the Premises where sold; and such additional Licence shall be granted without the production of any Certificate or the possession of any other qualification than the Licence herein first mentioned.

2.—From and after the Tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, there shall be charged and paid for and upon every Excise Licence to be taken out by any Person who in *England or Ireland* shall be duly authorized by Justices of the Peace to keep a common Inn, Alehouse, or Victualling House, and who shall sell Beer, Cider, or Perry by retail, to be drunk or consumed in his, her, or their house or premises, and who shall not take out a Licence to retail Spirits, the Excise Duty of Three Pounds Three Shillings, and 5 per cent. thereon, in lieu of the Duty now payable on such Licence to retail beer.

Licence, (Table Beer) for and upon every excise licence to be taken out by any person for the sale in any house or shop of Table

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Beer at a price not exceeding the rate of One Penny Halfpenny the quart, and not to be drunk or consumed on the premises where sold 0 5 0

Licence, (House Agent) to be taken out yearly after the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by every person who shall use or exercise the business, occupation, or calling of a House Agent 2 0 0

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and any person authorized by them, shall, after the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, grant licence to any person who shall apply for the same to use and exercise the business, occupation, and calling of a House Agent, which licence shall also authorize the person to whom it is granted to use and exercise the calling or occupation, of an Appraiser; and any such licence issued between the fifth day of July, and the fifth day of August in any Year shall be dated on the sixth day of July, and any such licence issued at any other time shall bear the date of the day on which the same shall be issued, and every such licence shall continue in force from the day of the date thereof until and upon the fifth of July next following, and no longer.

Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars.—For and upon any Licence to be taken out on or after the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by every Hawker, Pedlar, Petty Chapman, and every other trading Person going from town to town, or to other men's houses, and travelling either on foot or otherwise, in Great Britain, carrying to sell or exposing sale any to goods, wares, or merchandise.

If such trading person as aforesaid shall travel and trade on foot, without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, and shall carry his goods, wares, or merchandise to and sell or expose for sale the same at other men's houses only, and not in or at any house, shop, room, booth, stall, or other place whatever belonging to or hired or occupied or used by him for that purpose in any town to which he may travel, the yearly duty of 2 0 0

And if such trading person shall travel or trade otherwise than as aforesaid, or with a horse or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, the yearly duty of 4 0 0

And if such trading person shall travel or trade with more than one horse or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, then for each and every horse or other beast with which he shall so travel the yearly duty of 4 0 0

In lieu of the duties now chargeable on licences to Hawkers and Pedlars in Great Britain.

And the trading persons described in the ninth section of the act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter twenty-one, shall be deemed to be Hawkers and Pedlars subject to the duties herein contained.

Any Licence to be taken out by a Hawker, Pedlar, or Petty Chapman in *Great Britain* may be granted for a period not exceeding six months, on payment of one half only of the amount payable for a yearly licence; provided that any such half-yearly licence shall

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

continue in force until and upon the thirty-first day of *January* or the thirty-first day of *July*, as the case may be, next following the date thereof, and no longer.

Duty on Insurance.—For the purposes of this act with respect to the Duty on Insurances against Loss or Damage by Fire, "Stock in Trade" shall be understood and deemed to mean goods, wares, and merchandise in the possession of the manufacturer thereof for sale, or in the possession of any manufacturer as materials to be used for the purpose, or in the process of any manufacture, or in the possession of any trader for sale in the course of his trade, or in the possession of any person on behalf of such manufacturer or trader, or in the possession of a licensed Pawnbroker, being goods received by him in pledge.

In every Policy by which any Insurance from Loss or Damage by Fire shall be made or renewed upon any Stock in Trade, Machinery, Implements, or Utensils subject to the reduced rate of yearly Per-centage Duty by this Act imposed, such Stock in Trade, Machinery, Implements, and Utensils, and the sum or sums insured thereon, shall be specified and set forth separately from all other property on which any Insurance shall be made by the same Policy, and the quarterly accounts required by law to be kept and rendered by persons, corporations, and companies Insuring against Fire, shall contain a separate and distinct account of all such Insurances as aforesaid, and of the sums insured thereby respectively, and all other particulars relating thereto required by law to be specified or contained in such quarterly accounts: provided that where in any Policy existing at the time of the passing of this act, property insured subject to the said reduced rate of duty shall not be separately and distinctly specified as herein required, it shall be lawful to distinguish the same and the sum or sums insured thereon by any memorandum to be written or endorsed in or upon such policy.

In lieu of the yearly Per-centage Duty now chargeable for or in respect of any Insurance from Loss or Damage by Fire only, which shall be made or renewed on or after the twenty-fifth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of or upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, being Stock in Trade, or of or upon any Machinery, Fixtures, Implements, or Utensils used for the purpose of any manufacture or trade, there shall be charged and paid yearly a duty at and after the rate of one shilling and sixpence per annum for every one hundred pounds insured; and when any such Insurance as aforesaid shall be made or renewed at any time between the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the said twenty-fifth day of June, for any period of time extending beyond the said last-mentioned day, there shall be charged and paid for and in respect of the time intervening between the making or renewing of the said Insurance and the said twenty-fifth day of June, the yearly Per-centage Duty at and after the rate chargeable on the said twenty-second day of April, and for and in respect of any subsequent period, including the said twenty-fifth day of June, the rate of duty chargeable according to this resolution; and no

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

return or allowance of duty, except at and after the last mentioned rate, shall be made in respect of time unexpired, or otherwise, on any such Insurance as aforesaid which shall have been made or renewed before the said twenty-second day of April, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.—27 *Vic. Cap.* 18, *May* 13, 1864.

Licence, (Plate) to be taken out yearly by persons dealing in Plate, viz:—By every person trading in, vending, or selling any gold or silver plate, or any goods or wares in which any quantity of Gold *exceeding two pennyweights and under two ounces* in weight; or any quantity of Silver *exceeding five pennyweights and under thirty ounces* in weight, in any one separate and distinct ware, or piece of goods, is or shall be manufactured 2 6 0

Licence, (Playing Cards) to be taken out annually by any Person who shall sell Playing Cards in the United Kingdom.

If he be a maker of Playing Cards 1 0 0
If he be not a maker of Playing Cards 0 2 6

This Licence is to be renewed annually on the 1st day of September.

Letter or Power of Attorney, Commission, Factory, Mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof:

"For the sole purpose of appointing, nominating, or authorizing any Person to vote as a Proxy or otherwise at one meeting of the proprietors or shareholders of any joint stock or other company, or of the members of any society or institution, or of the contributors to the funds thereof, or at one meeting of any body exercising a public trust, in the United Kingdom, or to vote at one Parish meeting of heritors or proprietors of real or heritable Property in Scotland." 0 0 1

Mortgage.—not exceeding £50 ..... 0 1 3

Exceeding	£50	and not exceeding	£100	.....	0	2	6
.....	100	.....	150	.....	0	3	9
.....	150	.....	200	.....	0	5	0
.....	200	.....	250	.....	0	6	3
.....	250	.....	300	.....	0	7	6
.....	300	.....	400	.....	0	10	0
.....	400	.....	500	.....	0	12	6
.....	500	.....	600	.....	0	15	0

And where the same shall exceed £600, then for every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6

Medicines.—For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, containing any drugs, herbs, pills, waters, essences, tinctures, powders, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, used or applied or to be used or applied externally or internally, as medicines or medicaments, for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to, or in any wise affecting the human body: which shall be uttered or vended in Great Britain; where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed the price or value of 1s..... 0 0 1½

Where it shall exceed	0	1	0	and not exceed	0	2	6	0	0	3
.....	0	2	6	.....	0	4	0	0	0	6
.....	0	4	0	.....	0	10	0	0	1	0

Stamp Duties, continued.

			£	s.	d.
Where it shall exceed	0 10 0	and not exceed 1 0 0	0	2	0
.....	1 0 0	..... 1 10 0	0	3	0
.....	1 10 0	..... 2 10 0	0	10	0
.....	2 10 0	.....	1	0	0

Promissory Note for the payment *in any other manner than to the bearer on demand* of any sum of money not exceeding £5.. 0 0 1

Exceeding	£5	and not exceeding	£10	0	0	2
.. ..	10	.....	25	0	0	3
.....	25	.....	50	0	0	6
.....	50	.....	75	0	0	9
.....	75	.....	100	0	1	0
.....	100	.....	200	0	2	0
.. ..	200	.....	300	0	3	0
.....	300	.....	400	0	4	0
.....	400	.....	500	0	5	0
.....	500	.....	750	0	7	6
.....	750	.....	1000	0	10	0
.....	1000	.....	1500	0	15	0
.....	1500	.....	2000	1	0	0
.....	2000	.....	3000	1	10	0
.....	3000	.....	4000	2	0	0

And where the same shall exceed £4000, then for every 1000 or part of 1000 of the money thereby made payable 0 10 0

Probate Duty.—No Stamp Duty shall be chargeable on any such Probate, letters of Administration, or Inventory as aforesaid in any case where the whole estate and effects of the deceased person dying after the passing of this Act (exclusive of what he shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a Trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially,) shall be sworn not to exceed and shall not actually exceed in value the sum of One Hundred Pounds.—27 *& 28 Vic. Cap. 5., passed 25th July*, 1864.

Receipt or discharge, given for or upon the payment of money amounting to £2 and upwards..... 0 0 1

Voting Paper; (that is to say,) "Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any such meeting as aforesaid in any part of the United Kingdom." 0 0 1

Section 14.—"The Stamp Duty by this Act imposed on a Voting Paper as described in schedule *(C.)* to this Act may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, in like manner as the Stamp Duty on an instrument appointing a Proxy; and all provisions and regulations relating to the particulars to be inserted in such last-mentioned instrument, or to the cancelling or obliterating an adhesive stamp affixed thereto, and all penalties for any neglect or omission to comply with any such provisions or regulations, or for making or signing any such instrument on paper not duly stamped, or for voting or attempting to vote under any such instrument not duly stamped, shall be deemed to apply and shall be observed and enforced, *mutatis mutandis*, in relation to any such Voting Paper as aforesaid."—27 *Vic. Cap.* 18, *passed* 13*th May*, 1864.

Succession Duty.—

	per cent.		
Lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor	1	0	0
Brothers and Sisters of the predecessor and their descendants	3	0	0

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Brothers and Sisters of the father or mother of the predecessor and their descendants 5 0 0

Brothers and Sisters of a grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor and their descendants 6 0 0

Any other person 10 0 0

The husband or wife of the predecessor is not chargeable with duty. The husband or wife of a successor is chargeable with the rate of the nearest consanguinity.

The duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession, and the seven following instalments at half yearly intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Certificates to Kill Game.

No. 1.—When the licence shall be taken out after the 5th day of April, and before the 1st day of November—To expire on the 5th April in the following year 3 0 0

No. 2.—To expire on the 31st day of October in the same year in which the licence is granted..... 2 0 0

No. 3.—When the licence shall be taken out on or after the 1st day of November—to expire on the 5th April following 2 0 0

No. 4.—Any person having the right to kill game on any lands in England or Scotland, is entitled to take out a licence to authorize any Servant, for whom he shall be chargeable to the Duty of Assessed Taxes, as a Gamekeeper, to kill Game upon the same lands, upon payment of the duty of 2 0 0

*** The above Licenses may be procured at the Stamp Office, Boston.

Assessed Taxes.

Inhabited House Duty, charged on the annual value of £20 or upwards, for every 20s. the sum of..... 0 0 9

If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, such being on the ground floor; or for the sale by retail of beer, wine, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farmservant for purposes of husbandry only, for every 20s. of annual value, the sum of..... 0 0 6

Schedule (C.)

Duties payable annually for every MALE SERVANT retained or employed in any of the several capacities herein-mentioned.

Servants of the age of 18 years or upwards	1	1	0
Waiters in Taverns, &c.....	1	1	0
Servants under 18 years of age	0	10	6
Under Gardeners	0	10	6
Under Game-keepers.....	0	10	6
Servants let to hire of the age of 18 years or upwards ..	1	1	0
Ditto under 18 years of age.....	0	10	6

Schedule (D.)

Duties payable annually on all CARRIAGES of any of the descriptions herein-mentioned.

Assessed Taxes, continued.	£	s.	d.
With four wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules ..	3	10	0
Ditto.....ditto .....1 horse or mule	2	0	0
Ditto under 30 inches, drawn by 2 or more ponies or mules not exceeding 13 hands	1	15	0
Ditto drawn by 1 such pony or mule	1	0	0
With less than four wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules	2	0	0
Ditto.....ditto.....by 1 horse or mule only	0	15	0
Ditto.....ditto.....by 1 pony or mule only, not exceeding 13 hands in height.....	0	10	0
Carriages let to hire—half the above duties.			
Used by Common Carriers, with four wheels	2	6	8
Ditto.....ditto.....with two wheels	1	6	8

Schedule (E.) and (F.)

Duties payable annually for HORSES and MULES kept or used for the purpose of riding, or of drawing any carriage chargeable with Duty.

Horses and Mules for riding, or drawing Taxable Carriages:—			
Exceeding 13 hands	1	1	0
One horse used for riding, or drawing taxable carriages, by a Farmer.....	0	10	6
One horse used for riding, or drawing a taxable carriage, by any Rector, Vicar, Curate, Roman Catholic Priest, Dissenting Minister, Teacher, or Preacher of any separate Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, provided one horse only be kept.....	0	10	6
Horses or mules used by Bailiffs, Shepherds or Herdsmen	0	10	6
Other Horses, Ponies, and Mules:			
Horses and mules exceeding 13 hands, not used for riding or drawing any taxable carriage	0	10	6
Ponies or mules, not exceeding 13 hands, used for riding or drawing carriages chargeable with duty.....	0	10	6
Such ponies or mules kept for any other purpose	0	5	3
Horses used by Common Carriers	0	10	6

Schedule (G.)

Duties payable annually on DOGS:

For every Dog of whatever description or denomination the same may be	0	12	0
Hounds, where 66 or more are kept 39	12	0	
Greyhounds, where 15 or more are kept	9	0	0

Exemptions.—"2. Any person in respect of a Dog or Whelp, which at the time of returning the list of dogs as required by the Acts in that behalf, shall not actually be of the age of six calendar months."

"3. Any person in respect of any dog *bona fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier." *(Act 16 & 17 Vic. Cap. 90.)*

Schedule (I.)

Duties payable annually by every person who shall have used or worn any HAIR POWDER	1	3	6

Assessed Taxes.—Schedule (K.) £ s. d.

Duties payable annually by persons in respect of any ARMORIAL BEARING or ENSIGN used or worn by them.

Where such person shall be chargeable with the duty of Assessed Taxes for any Carriage at the rate of £3 10s 2 12 9
And where such person shall not be so chargeable 0 13 2

The Act of Parliament which charges these duties, is dated August 20th, 1853, 16 & 17 Vic. Cap. 90, may be had of J. MORTON, Stamp-office, Boston. Price 9d.

NEW STAMP DUTIES.

Occasional Licenses to Refreshment House Keepers, Wine Retailers, Beer Retailers, and Tobacco dealers; (that is to say,)

For and upon every occasional Licence to the keeper of a Refreshment House, for each and every day for which such licence shall be granted ..... Nil.
For and upon every occasional Licence to retail Foreign Wine to be consumed at the place where sold, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted 0 1 0
For and upon every occasional Licence to retail Beer to be consumed at the place where sold, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted 0 1 0
For and upon every occasional Licence to deal in or sell Tobacco or Snuff, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted..... 0 0 4

Section 5.—"It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, whenever they shall consider it necessary for the accommodation of the public, to authorize any Officer of Excise to grant (upon payment of the respective duties in that behalf mentioned in schedule (B.) to this Act) an occasional Licence in the several and respective cases herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,) to any person who shall have taken out an excise licence under the Acts passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty, cap. twenty-seven, and the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the same reign, cap. one hundred and seven, respectively, to keep a Refreshment House, or to sell by retail in a Refreshment House Foreign Wine to be consumed therein; or an excise licence under the Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the fourth, cap. eighty-five, to retail Beer to be drunk or consumed in or upon the house or premises where sold; or an excise licence under the Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King George the fourth, cap. eighty-one, to deal in or sell Tobacco or Snuff; and every such occasional licence shall authorize any such person as aforesaid to exercise and carry on the same trade and business as he shall be authorized to carry on by virtue of the licence granted under the said Acts respectfully as aforesaid at any such place (other than the place for which his original licence was granted), and for and during such space or period of time, not exceeding Three consecutive days at any one time, as the said Commissioners shall approve, and as shall be specified in such occasional Licence; provided that the said occasional Licence shall not protect any such person in the carrying on of any such trade or business as aforesaid unless he shall produce such Licence whenever requested

New Stamp duties, continued. £ s. d.

so to do by any Officer of Excise, or by any Constable or Police Officer, at the time of exercising such trade or business; and provided also, that the conditions and restrictions contained in the twentieth section of the Act of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, cap. thirty-three, relating to occasional Licenses, shall apply to the occasional Licenses to be granted under this Act (except in the case of occasional Licenses to sell Tobacco [or Snuff)."

Licenses to sell Tea, &c.:—

For and upon any Licence to be taken out yearly by any person to trade in or sell Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper, in any house rated to the relief of the poor at a sum less than Eight Pounds per annum, the duty of 0 2 6

In lieu of the Duty of Excise now payable upon such Licence.

Section 6.—"No licence to trade in or sell Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper at the reduced duty imposed by this act on such licence shall be granted to any person who shall not produce, at the time of applying for such licence, to the officers of excise authorized to grant the same, a certificate in writing, signed in *England* and *Wales* by an overseer of the poor, or in *Scotland* by an inspector of the poor, of the parish, township, or place, or in *Ireland* by the clerk of the Poor Law Union, in which parish, township, place, or union the house intended to be licensed is situated, certifying the sum at which the said house is rated to the last rate made for the relief of the poor of such parish, township, place, or union; provided that where in *Scotland* the house intended to be licensed is not separately rated to the poor on the ground of being let at a rent not amounting to four pounds per annum, such licence shall be granted upon a certificate signed by such Inspector of the Poor, certifying that such house is not so rated on the ground aforesaid; and any such Licence which shall be granted without the certificate aforesaid, or upon a certificate which shall be false in any particular, shall be absolutely void; and no such licence at the reduced rate aforesaid shall authorize the sale of any of the Articles mentioned therein at any other place than the house for which such licence shall be granted, anything in any Act to the contrary notwithstanding."—27 *Vic. cap.* 18. (13*th May*, 1864.)

Bill of Exchange, &c.—*Section* 2.—"Any Bill of Exchange payable on demand, which shall be endorsed out of the United Kingdom, or purport to be so endorsed, wheresoever the same may have been drawn, shall, for the purpose of charging the stamp duty thereon, be deemed to be a Foreign Bill of Exchange, but shall be chargeable with the same amount of stamp duty as an Inland Bill of Exchange for the payment of money otherwise than on demand, according to the amount thereby made payable; and the provisions, regulations, and penalties contained in the fifth section of the Act passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, cap. eighty-three, shall be deemed to apply to any such Bill so endorsed or purporting to be endorsed as aforesaid as if the same were a Bill drawn out of the United Kingdom."—27 *&* 28 *Vic. Cap.* 56. *(July* 25*th*, 1864.*)*

CERTAIN LICENSES TO BE EXCISE DUTIES.

27 *&* 28 *Vic. Cap.* 56. *sec.* 6.—"Whereas it is expedient that the duties now payable as Stamp Duties upon the Licenses herein-after mentioned should for the future be and become payable as Duties of

New Stamp Duties, continued.

Excise: be it enacted, That on and from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four the duties now payable by law upon or in respect of the licenses to be taken out in the United Kingdom by persons carrying on the trades and businesses herein-after mentioned, as described and defined by the several statutes relating to such licenses and trades or businesses respectively, (that is to say,)

Appraisers; Pawnbrokers; Dealers in gold and silver Plate; Owners, Proprietors, Makers and Compounders of, and Persons uttering, vending, or exposing to sale, or keeping ready for sale, any Medicine liable to stamp duty; Hawkers and Pedlars; House Agents; sellers of Playing Cards (being makers thereof); and sellers of Playing Cards (not being makers thereof)."

Hawkers' Licence Certificates.—*Section* 7.—"Any Licence to a Hawker, Pedlar, and Petty Chapman, in Great Britain may be granted by any authorized Officer of Excise upon the person applying for it producing the certificate described in the sixth section of the Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. twenty-one, or in any former Act: provided always, that it shall be lawful to grant to any person who shall have taken out a Licence as a Hawker, Pedlar, and Petty Chapman a renewed Licence upon the Production and Surrender of the Licence last previously issued to him as such Hawker, Pedlar, and Petty Chapman, and without the Production of any further or other Certificate, so long as he shall continue to renew his Licence immediately upon the Expiration thereof."—27 *&* 28 *Vic., cap.* 56, (*July* 25, 1864.)

Impounding Cattle.

"*Highway Act Amendment*," 27 *and* 28 *Vic. cap.* 101.*
Passed 29*th July*, 1864.

Section 25.—"The seventy-fourth section of the "Highway Act, 1835," shall be repealed, and instead thereof be it enacted, if any Horse, Mare, Gelding, Bull, Ox, Cow, Heifer, Steer, Calf, Mule, Ass, Sheep, Lamb, Goat, Kid, or Swine is at any time found straying on or lying about any Highway, or across any part thereof, or by the sides thereof, (except on such parts of any Highway as pass over any common or waste or uninclosed ground,) the owner or owners thereof shall, for every animal so found straying or lying, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, to be recovered in a summary manner, together with the reasonable expense of removing such animal from the Highway where it is found to the fields or stable of the owner or owners, or to the common pound (if any) of the parish where the same shall be found, or to such other place as may have been provided for the purpose: provided always, that no owner of any such animal shall in any case pay more than the sum of thirty shillings, to be recovered as aforesaid, over and above such reasonable expenses as aforesaid, including the usual fees and charges of the authorized keeper of the pound: provided also, that nothing in this act shall be deemed to extend to take away any right of pasturage which may exist on the sides of any Highway."

* The whole of the Highway Acts may be had of John Morton, Bookseller, Printer, and Stationer, Stamp Office, Market Place, Boston.

Anno Vicesimo Septimo

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. IX.

An Act to allow the making of Malt Duty-free to be used in feeding Animals. [28*th April*, 1864.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to allow Malt to be made Duty-free to be used in the feeding of Animals: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

Malt may be made and used free of Duty in the feeding of Animals, if mixed with Linseed, &c.

1. It shall be lawful for any Person who shall give such Security as hereinafter required in that Behalf, and upon taking out a proper Licence as a Maltster, to make Malt under the Provisions of this Act in a Malthouse approved by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the sole Purpose of being consumed in the feeding of Animals, and all Malt which shall be so made and which shall be mixed with Linseed Cake or Linseed Meal as hereinafter directed in such Malthouse, or with such other Substance as may hereafter be approved by the said Commissioners, shall be free from the Duties of Excise chargeable on Malt; and it shall also be lawful for any Maltster (not being a Distiller) who shall be entitled to make Malt for the Purpose of being consumed in the distilling of Spirits under the Provisions of the Act passed in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter Ninety-four, to mix Malt with the Materials aforesaid for the sole Purpose of being consumed in the feeding of Animals, upon his complying with the Provisions and Regulations of this Act.

Persons making Duty-free Malt under this Act to give Security against Frauds.

2. Every Person who shall intend to make Malt Duty-free under the Provisions of this Act shall enter into a Bond to Her Majesty, with Two or more sufficient Sureties to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and in such Sum as the said Commissioners shall think proper, conditioned to the Purport or Effect following; (that is to say,) that such Maltster shall duly make into Malt all Corn and Grain which shall be received into any such Malthouse as aforesaid, and shall not take, send out, remove, or deliver from any such Malthouse as aforesaid any Malt, except Malt duly mixed with some Material prescribed by this Act in that Behalf, and removed in conformity with the Provisions of this Act, and shall not convey away, hide, or conceal any Malt or Corn or Grain contrary to any of the Provisions of this Act, or of any Act in

Malt Duty-free for Animals.

force in relation to Maltsters or the making of Malt; and the Condition of such Bond shall also contain all such further Terms and Stipulations as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall deem to be necessary or proper for enforcing Compliance on the Part of such Maltster with the Terms and Provisions of this Act, and the Regulations which the said Commissioners may make in pursuance thereof, or for preventing Frauds in relation to the Malt to be made by such Maltster; and such Maltster shall give a fresh Bond, with such Sureties as aforesaid, when and as often as he shall be required so to do by the said Commissioners, and in default thereof he shall not be entitled to make Malt Duty-free under the Provisions of this Act.

Maltsters under this Act to designate their Malthouses.

3. Every Person who shall make Malt under the Provisions of this Act shall paint or place and fix in Letters distinctly legible, Three Inches at the least in Height, and of a proper and proportionate Breadth, conspicuously upon the principal Gate, Door, or Entrance of his Malthouse, his Christian and Surname, together with the Words "Entered to make Malt to be used in feeding Animals," and shall preserve and keep the same so painted or placed and fixed, and shall repaint and renew the same as often as Occasion shall require.

Malt to be conveyed from Store to Grinding Room under such Regulations as Commissioners shall appoint.

4. All Malt made under the provisions of this Act shall be deposited in a Storeroom provided by the Maltster and entered with the Excise for that Purpose, and shall be conveyed to and from the Room in which the same is intended to be ground as hereinafter mentioned upon such Notice to the Officer of Excise and under such Regulations as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall direct and appoint in that Behalf.

Maltster to provide a secure room for grinding and mixing Malt.

5. The Maltster shall provide at his own Expense a safe and secure Room or Rooms in his Malthouse, to be approved in Writing by the proper Collector and Supervisor of the District, for the Purpose of grinding and mixing the Malt made by him in such Malthouse; and all such Rooms so to be provided as aforesaid shall be properly secured to the Satisfaction of the said Collector and Supervisor, and shall be at all Times kept locked by the proper Officer of Excise, and neither the Maltster nor his Servants or Workmen shall be admitted therein, except upon such a Notice in Writing to be given by the Maltster to the Officer as the said Commissioners shall direct.

Malt to be mixed with Linseed Cake or Meal, &c.

6. All Malt made under the Provisions of this Act shall, before the Removal thereof from the Malthouse in which the same shall have been made, be ground and thoroughly mixed with One Tenth Part at the least of its Weight of ground Linseed Cake or Linseed Meal or other Substance as aforesaid; and all such Malt, and the said Material to be mixed therewith, shall be ground to such a Degree of Fineness and in such Manner as the said Commissioners

Malt Duty-free for Animals.

shall direct or approve, and shall be mixed together in a Quantity not less than Forty Bushels at a Time in the Presence of an Officer of Excise by such Means and in such Manner as shall be directed or approved by the said Commissioners; and for any Refusal or Neglect on the Part of the Maltster to comply with the requirements of this Clause, or any of them, the Malt and also the Material mixed or intended to be mixed therewith shall be forfeited.

Maltsters to keep an Account of all mixed Malt sent out, and of the Name of the Person to whom sent.

7. The Maltster shall keep an Account, in such Form as the Commissioners shall supply to him for that Purpose, of the Quantity, by Weight or Measure as the Commissioners shall require, of all Malt mixed as aforesaid which he shall from Time to Time send out or deliver from his Malthouse, with the respective Dates of such sending out or Delivery, and the Name and Place of Abode of the Person to or for whom such mixed Malt shall be so sent or delivered, together with such other Particulars respecting the same as the said Commissioners shall require in that Behalf.

Penalty for separating Malt from Linseed Cake or Meal mixed therewith.

8. All Malt which shall be found mixed with Linseed Cake or Linseed Meal or other Substance as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been mixed under the Provisions of this Act, and if any Person shall separate or attempt to separate any Malt from any Material with which the same shall have been mixed as aforesaid, or shall use any Malt which shall have been mixed as aforesaid in or for the brewing of Beer or distilling of Spirits, he shall forfeit the sum of Two hundred Pounds, and all such Malt and Material shall be forfeited.

Persons found unlawfully removing Malt from a Malthouse entered under this Act to be dealt with in manner directed by Sect. 32, of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 94.

9. If any Person shall be found taking or removing Malt, or any Corn or Grain making into Malt, from any Malthouse or Premises on the principal or outer Gate whereof the Words "Entered to make Malt to be used in feeding Animals" shall be painted, placed, or fixed, and not being Malt mixed with such Material as aforesaid, and removed under and according to the Provisions of this Act, he shall be dealt with in like Manner and be liable to the like Penalty and Punishment as are prescribed in the Thirty-second Section of the said Act passed in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her Majesty in the Case of a Person offending as therein mentioned.

Provisions of former Acts relating to Maltsters and the making of Malt to be applied to the Purposes of this Act.

10. All the Provisions, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures contained in the several Acts of Parliament now in force in relation to Maltsters or the making of Malt, and also the Provisions contained in the sections hereinafter enumerated of the said Act of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter Ninety-four, that is to say, Sections Six, Eleven, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-four, Twenty-five, Twenty-six, Twenty-seven, and Thirty-

one, so far as they relate to Maltsters not being Distillers, and so far as the same shall be consistent with the express Provisions of this Act, shall be applied and put in execution with respect to Maltsters and the making of Malt under this Act as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if the same had been repeated and specially enacted, *mutatis mutandis*, with reference to Maltsters and the making of Malt under this Act.

Justices making Malt under this Act not to be disqualified from granting Alehouse Licenses.

11. No Justice of the Peace shall be disqualified from acting in or about the granting or transferring of Licenses to Persons to keep Inns, Alehouses, Victualling Houses, or Public Houses, or in any Discussion or Adjudication relating to the same, by reason of his making and mixing Malt under the Provisions of this Act, or of his dealing in, selling, or retailing any Malt so made and mixed as aforesaid, anything in any Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Continuance of Act.

12. This Act shall continue and be in force for Five Years from the passing thereof, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament, and shall then expire, except as to any Act done or Offence committed, or any Penalty or Forfeiture previously incurred.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY, ETC.

Knife-boards.—A common knife board, covered with thick buff leather, on which is put emery one part, crocus-root three parts, in very fine powder, mixed into a thick paste with a little lard in sweet oil, and spread on the leather to the thickness of a shilling, gives a superior edge and polish to knives, and will not wear the knives so much as the common method of using brick-dust on a board.

To Remove Spots from Mahogany.—Rub it hard with linseed oil and brick-dust finely sifted, and afterwards with a dry cloth till bright. Then well rub with a waxed brush, and finally with a dry flannel. Spots, if slight, may be removed by applying lemon-juice, and then rubbing with a clean flannel. Bureaus and chests of drawers that have much brass about them, can only be cleaned by rubbing them with linseed oil, and then with a clean flannel or soft cloth.

Another way: To remove stains and spots from mahogany tables, use a little aquafortis and water; rub the part by means of a cork till the colour is restored; then well wash the wood with clean water, and dry and polish as usual.

To Stain Wood Black.—Take a quart of vinegar, a quarter of a pound of dry lamp-black, and a pound and a half of iron-rust, sifted. Mix, and let it stand for a week. Lay three coats of this on to the wood hot, and then rub it with linseed oil. This will produce a fine deep black.

To Stain Wood a Rose Colour.—Boil half a pint of logwood in three pints of water till it becomes a dark red, then add half an ounce of salt of tartar. Stain the wood while the liquor is boiling hot. Three coats will generally be required.

Bolingbroke (Old).

"TRADITION has assigned to JOHN OF GAUNT the merit of an attempt, at the latter end of the fourth century, to drain the great level of the Fens. In 1368 John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Godfrey Foljaumbe, Thomas de Mapelton (parson of the parish of Frampton), and others, had commission to view and repair the banks, ditches, &c., throughout the whole province of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, and to proceed therein according to the law and custom of this realm." In 1376 the same John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and King of Castile and Leon was joined with Roger de Kirton and others in the same work in the same province of Holland.

He was the fourth son of that illustrious monarch King Edward the III. He resided at Bolingbroke Castle, in the county of Lincoln, upon the borders of the Fens, and here was born, in the year 1367, his eldest son, who afterwards ascended the throne as King Henry the Fourth, surnamed Bolingbroke.

He was Duke of Lancaster, which duchy then held, and now continues to enjoy, considerable property within the great level of the Fens. Being of an ardent and enterprising character it was most probable he would direct his attention to the cultivation and improvement of so vast a tract of country, in which he was personally interested, and would also receive the concurrence and assistance of the Church, which at this period had attained great power and valuable possessions within the Fens, by the establishment of rich abbeys at Ramsey, Crowland, Thorney, Swineshead, Revesby, Kirkstead, Bardney, and elsewhere.

After assisting the King of Spain to recover his country he took his daughter for his second wife; and, returning to England in 1390, his nephew, King Richard II, confiscated all his estates to the use of the Crown, to which they have ever since continued annexed.

His children were benefactors to the church of Wrangle, and one of them, Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, had formerly his coat of arms in the window. This Beaufort was grandfather of Margaret of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII.

John of Gaunt died in 1399, and his son, Henry IV, was crowned King in the same year.

To Clean Bed-furniture, &c.—Before it is wetted, have it all thoroughly shaken. Much of the dirt will be removed by this simple process. In the washing, use but little soap. Do not have the water very hot. Wring the calicoes in spring (not soft) water, and dry them in the open air. In the winter, by brushing and shaking, as well as washing, every particle of the bedding and bed-furniture, the eggs of noxious vermin, so difficult to dislodge in warm weather, may be effectually destroyed.

To make Hard Water Soft.—Take quick lime, nine ounces; or chalk, 1lb. and burn it with lime; add either of them to forty gallons of water, stir well, and let it settle; keep it covered up. To soften five gallons of hard water, add one pint of the above lime water; stir, and settle.

"GREAT MEN GOOD, AND GOOD MEN GREAT."

DRAINAGE DOCUMENTS.

WITHAM DRAINAGE.

Report of JOHN HAWKSHAW, ESQ., C.E.; also Resolutions of the General Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham; and of Landowners within the First, Third, and Fifth Districts Draining by the Grand Sluice. Passed respectively at meetings held on the 27th September, 1862.

To the General Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been requested by your clerk, Mr. F. T. White, to examine and report upon the state of the Drainage of the River Witham above the Grand Sluice at Boston, embracing the First, Third, and part of the Fifth Districts, with the view to any improvement that may be effected, I beg to submit the following as the result of my investigation.

The several reports, plans, and documents relative to the question to be considered having been placed at my disposal, I visited the spot on the 14th and 15th of August last. I was accompanied during my inspection by your engineer, Mr. Lewin, and by Mr. J. R. Wright, surveyor.

I directed Mr. Wright to take such levels, make such soundings, and institute such inquiries as appeared to me necessary for the proper elucidation of the subject.

The following documents accompany this Report:

1. A longitudinal section of the River Witham, of the South Delph, and Sincil Dyke, extending from the Grand Sluice at Boston to the Bargate Sluice at Lincoln.
2. Cross sections of the same.
3. An Ordnance map with the levels of the adjoining lands marked thereon.

The system of drainage by the River Witham above the Grand Sluice at Boston may briefly be described as follows:—Between the Grand Sluice and Horsley Deeps (Bardney), a distance of about 23 miles, the drainage and navigation are in the same channel, and the requirements of the two are interwoven. From thence the navigation and the drainage are separated, the water of the Witham being held up for navigation by locks at Bardney and Stamp End, and communicating with the Foss Dyke Navigation on the west of Lincoln. For the purpose of drainage, a cut called the South Delph was made on the south side of the navigation, extending from Horsley Deeps to a junction with the Sincil Dyke at Lincoln. At the head of the Sincil Dyke is the Bargate Weir and Sluice, over and through which are discharged flood-waters from the Witham. A certain quantity of water from the Witham is also discharged into Sincil Dyke over a weir at the head of a drain called Little Gowts Drain, joining the Witham, and running into Sincil Dyke about half a mile

below Bargate Weir. There is also some water discharged into Sincil Dyke from the Lincoln West Drainage by means of a culvert passing under the bed of the River Witham into a drain called the Great Gowts Drain, which joins the Sincil Dyke a short distance below the Little Gowts Drain. In order to regulate the flow of the water into Sincil Dyke at Bargate Sluice, gauges are erected, so as to ensure no more water passing at certain states of the flood into Sincil Dyke than is strictly legal. In heavy floods, therefore, a large quantity of water passes off by the navigation.

I may here observe that, in order to ensure drainage being carried out in as perfect a manner as possible, it should be quite separate from navigation, the one being, as a rule, incompatible with the other, each being designed for distinct purposes, and the interest of maintaining the one being generally inimical to that of the other. It may, however, perhaps be too late to consider the propriety of separating the one from the other where they are combined in the River Witham; and at all events, in the absence of precise information as to the value of the navigations, and the possibility of closing them, the question must be dealt with under the existing arrangement.

For the purpose of improving the Drainage above the Grand Sluice, Mr. Lewin says in his Report, dated April 21st, 1860, "I should recommend that the bottom of the river should be dug to a dead level one foot below the cill of the present Grand Sluice, and be continued to this depth to Bardney Lock, and that the forelands should be removed and wheeled behind the banks, where it can be done, or in the floor-pits at the back of the Railway. Power has been reserved in the Railway Act to allow the Commissioners to cross the Railway. The Bardney Lock cill should be lowered five feet at least, and the Lock under-pinned, by this means, by holding up five feet of water at Boston, instead of nine feet as at present; and in dry seasons, for the benefit of the fens, the water could still be retained at nine feet, but drained down to five feet at ordinary seasons."

But Mr. Lewin, in his Estimate, includes a sum of £6,200 for under-pinning the Grand Sluice at Boston. If the outfall, however, below the Grand Sluice is not to be improved simultaneously with improving the river above, I do not see any immediate necessity for interfering with the Grand Sluice. It would not be easy to estimate the cost of lowering the cill, or even to judge whether it could safely be done, without being acquainted with the method that has been pursued in building the foundation, and it will suffice in its present state for the requirements connected with the proposed improvement of the upper part of the river.

The works connected with the improvement of the Drainage above the Grand Sluice I estimate at £53,000.

In this estimate is included a sum for the earthwork in deepening and widening the River Witham from the Grand Sluice to Bardney Lock to a uniform level of one foot below the cill of the Grand Sluice equivalent to five feet (about) below the existing cill of the Bardney Lock, and also earth-work in deepening and widening the South Delph. In this Estimate is also included sums for lowering the cills and the chambers of Bardney Lock, Kyme Lower Lock on the Slea-

Mr. Hawkshaw's report on the Witham Drainage.

ford Navigation, and deepening that navigation from its junction with the River Witham to the Lock, and for lowering the cill and the chamber of the Lock of the Horncastle Canal near its junction with the River Witham, and for altering the Lock on Newham Drain at Anton's Gowt, at its junction with the Witham. It is possible it might be found necessary to reconstruct some of these locks, but I have considered this in the estimate.

In the estimate is also included a sum for protecting Tattershall Bridge and for lowering the cills of the gates of the Delphs, altering drains, and sundry minor works, and also a sum for contingencies.

In estimating the earthwork I have assumed the river to be deepened to the depths before mentioned, and to be widened to the following widths from the Grand Sluice to Bardney, viz.: 50 feet bottom width from the Grand Sluice to Chapel Hill, 45 feet bottom width from Chapel Hill to Tattershall Bridge, and 36 feet bottom width from Tattershall Bridge to Horsley Deeps; and the South Delph to be widened to a bottom width of 20 feet at Horsley Deeps, gradually narrowing to 15 feet at its junction with the Sincil Dyke, and to be deepened to a depth of 5 feet below the level of the present cill of Bardney Lock, decreasing from that depth to about one foot below its existing depth at its junction with the Sincil Dyke. The Sincil Dyke to be thoroughly cleaned out to Bargate Sluice. The slopes, whether in the River Witham or in the South Delph, to be 3 to 1.

From thus deepening and improving the River and South Delph above the Grand Sluice, I estimate that the level of the floods will be lowered about 2 feet, the maximum level of the highest flood at present being 14½ feet above the cill of the Grand Sluice at Boston and of high floods 13 feet.

The water in some of the drains in the higher lands that is now pumped up could then be discharged in some cases almost or altogether by gravitation, whilst the discharge of the water from the lands at a lower level would be assisted by gravitation. I have marked upon the longitudinal section and upon the Ordnance map accompanying this Report the levels of several of the lands drained by the Witham above the Grand Sluice.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the aggregate horse-power of the engines engaged in pumping the waters that drain into the Witham above the Grand Sluice; from the investigation I have made I think this may be taken approximately at 350 horse-power, and there can be no doubt that as it regards pumping, a saving would be effected in a reduced consumption of coal, repairs, attendance (in some cases), and in sundries, and that if the work I have referred to were carried out the drainage generally would be improved.

It is, however, evident that if the works of the outfall of the River Witham, recommended by me in my report thereon dated 29th June, 1861, were simultaneously carried out, much more important results would be obtained. By deepening the river above the Grand Sluice and the South Delph to a still greater extent than herein suggested, and under-pinning, so as to lower the cill, or re-constructing, if necessary, the Grand Sluice (the expenditure for which objects would then be wanted), the whole of the engine power in the districts under consideration could be dispensed with, and the waters carried off by gravitation.

Mr. Hawkshaw's report on the Witham Drainage.

Before concluding this Report, I think it right to direct the attention of the Commissioners to the longitudinal Section No. 1, accompanying this Report, from which they will perceive that the highest flood level reaches in some places to the top of the river bank. This is not compatible with safety. I also beg to call attention to the accumulation of mud existing at the upper end of the Grand Sluice.

The extent of this when I visited the spot, I find from sections I have had taken, amounted in some places to as much as 4 feet above the cill of the Grand Sluice. I âm informed, however, that a considerable portion of this mud is removed during floods by the force of the water, aided also by artificial means; but, from the hardness of the mud 2 feet or so beneath the surface, it is clearly a permanent deposit to a considerable extent, and has the effect of virtually raising the level of the cill of the Grand Sluice 18 inches or 2 feet in some places. I would also direct attention to the advisability of more frequently removing the weeds from the channel of the river, and from the South Delph, which are allowed to accumulate to a greater extent than I think should be permitted, thereby raising the bed of the river, and obstructing the free flow of the water.

I am,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

33, *Gt. George Street, Westminster*, Your obedient Servant,

17*th September*, 1862. JOHN HAWKSHAW.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

Witham Office, Boston, 27th September, 1862.

At a meeting of the General Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham, holden here this day by adjournment,

PRESENT.

The Right Hon. The Earl de Grey and Ripon, Chairman.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Harrowby.
The Rev. Basil Beridge, Clerk.
Wilkinson Peacock, Esq.
Anthony Willson, Esq.
Samuel Vessey, Esq.
Joseph Moore, Esq.
S. Lewin, Esq., Mayor of Boston.
Mr. John Young Macvicar, as Deputy of C. Turnor, Esq.
Mr. William Bartholomew, as Deputy of Henry Chaplin, Esq.
Mr. Peregrine Samuel Curtois, as Deputy of Thomas Gee, Esq.
Messrs. Edmund Brown Waite, John Thompson, George Martin, John Bramley, Charles Bramley, and James Lee.

At this meeting the Right Honourable the Earl Fortescue attended, and presented Mr. Hawkshaw's Report relative to the state of the Drainage by the River Witham, between Lincoln and Boston, prepared in accordance with directions received from several Proprietors of lands within the First, Third, and Fifth Districts.

Mr. Hawkshaw's Report was read by the Clerk, and three plans, referred to therein, were laid on the table.

Mr. Hawkshaw attended, and entered into various particulars and explanations respecting his Report now presented; and the same having been discussed and considered—

On the Motion of the Earl of Harrowby, seconded by Mr. Willson—

It is *Resolved*, That the consent of the General Commissioners be given to such measures as may be found necessary, either under the powers of the recent Inclosure Acts, or by Application to Parliament, to provide for the Improvement of the Drainage of the First, Third, and Fifth Districts, in the manner pointed out in Mr. Hawkshaw's Report.

Moved by Mr. Vessey, seconded by the Rev. Basil Beridge, and

Resolved, That 250 copies of Mr. Hawkshaw's Report be printed and circulated amongst the General Commissioners, the District Commissioners, and the principal Proprietors.

DE GREY AND RIPON, *Chairman.*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LANDOWNERS.

Witham Office, Boston, 27th September, 1862.

At a meeting of Land Owners within the First, Third, and Fifth Districts draining by the Grand Sluice,

PRESENT

The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl de Grey and Ripon.
The Earl Fortescue.
Mr. Bartholomew.
Mr. Macvicar.
Mr. Charles Bramley.
Joseph Moore, Esq.

Mr. Hawkshaw's Report, as presented at the meeting of the General Commissioners holden this day, having been taken into consideration—

Resolved, That the following Committee be formed:—

The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl de Grey and Ripon.
The Earl Fortescue.
The Rev. H. W. Sibthorp.
Wilkinson Peacock, Esq.
Anthony Willson, Esq.
Joseph Moore, Esq.
Mr. Greetham.
Mr. Macvicar.
Mr. Bartholomew.
Mr. Bankes, Tattershall.
Mr. Charles Bramley, Fiskerton.
Mr. R. Ealand, Potterhanworth.
The Rev. A. Curtois, Branston.

With power to add to their number.

Resolved, That the Committee do communicate with the Local District Commissioners, and do meet at the Witham Office, Boston, on Saturday, the 1st November next, at one o'clock P.M.

Mr. White is requested to act as Secretary.

HARROWBY, *Chairman.*

Lincolnshire Mayors for 1864 & 1865.

Boston.....Mr. William Simonds, (re-elected).
Grantham.....Mr. John Boyal.
Grimsby.....Mr. Alderman Wintringham.
Lincoln.....Mr. Alderman R. S. Harvey.
Louth.....Mr. Samuel Trought.
Stamford.....Mr. John Groves.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GENERAL COMMISSIONERS,

Between the 7th of July, 1863, and the 5th of July, 1864.

River Witham Drainage.

July 7th, 1863. *Receipts.*				£.	s.	d.
Balance				4582	5	5
Taxes due Lady-day, 1863	£5758	0	0			
Credited in last year's Account	3970	3	11			
				1787	16	1
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1863	142	0	0			
Credited in last year's Account	58	0	0			
				84	0	0
Taxes due Lady-day, 1864	5758	0	0			
Arrears	2348	0	0			
				3410	0	0
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1864	142	0	0			
Arrears	82	0	0			
				60	0	0
Unclaimed Interest				9	14	4
				£9933	15	10

Disbursements.

Interest on Securities, viz., £53,650, at 4½ per cent				2284	16	10
Income Tax				70	8	4
Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation), Annual Payment by way of Interest, for the Expenses of completing the Embankment of the River Witham				2800	0	0
Clerk's Bill to 30th June, 1863, (proportion of)				30	0	0
Mr. Lewin's Executors, Salary to 8th May, 1863				22	0	0
Mr. Stephen Lewin, ditto to 8th August, 1863				64	10	0
Mr. Edward Welsh, ditto to 21st June, 1864				225	13	8
Messrs. Dorington & Co., Parliamentary Agents' Charges				12	7	0
Sluice-keepers :—						
James Porter, Grand Sluice	£31	4	0			
J. Mellor, Bargate and Stamp-end	20	0	0			
Saxby and Turner, Side Sluices	10	0	0			
				61	4	0
Mr. Welsh, Surveyor, as under :—						
General Repairs	464	1	0			
Roading River Witham up to Horsley Deeps Lock and Side Drains	52	15	1			
Tradesmen's Bills	39	1	2			
Rent of Offices (proportion of)	25	0	0			
Rates and Taxes	6	18	5			
	31	18	5			
				587	15	8
Carried forward				6158	15	6

	L.	S.	D.
Brought forward	6158	15	6
Balance in Treasurer's hands	3775	0	4
Estimated Funds for the Year 1864-5.	£9933	15	10
Balance brought down	3775	0	4
Arrears of Taxes	2348	0	0
„ Rents	82	0	0
	£6205	0	4
Balance	505	4	3
	£6710	4	7
A Year's Interest on Bonded Debt (53,650*l.*), including Arrears	3449	0	7
Annual Payment to Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation)	2800	0	0
Current Salaries and Expenses	461	4	0
	£6710	4	7

Fourth District.

Receipts.

July 7, 1863.—Balance				3476	8	3
Taxes due Lady-day, 1863	£3117	0	0			
Credited in last year's Account	1330	9	9			
				1786	10	3
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1863	559	0	0			
Credited in last year's Account	204	17	7			
				354	2	5
Taxes due Lady-day, 1864	3117	0	0			
Arrears	1125	0	0			
				1992	0	0
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1864	559	0	0			
Arrears	324	0	0			
				235	0	0
Interest				53	7	6
				£7897	8	5

Disbursements.

Clerk's Bill to the 30th June, 1863 (proportion of)				222	7	3
Mr. Lewin's Executors, Salary to the 8th May, 1863				22	0	0
Mr. Stephen Lewin, ditto, to 8th August, 1863				64	10	0
Mr. Edward Welsh, ditto, to 21st June, 1864				225	13	8
Sluice-keepers.						
John Arliss, Cowbridge and Aqueduct	40	0	0			
Henry Hansard, Hobhole	40	0	0			
Wm. Cussons, Steeping River Tunnel	6	0	0			
Henry Baker, Freiston Doors	4	0	0			
John Holmes, Revesby Tunnel	1	0	0			
				91	0	0
Carried forward				625	10	11

				L.	S.	D.
Brought forward.....				625	10	11
Mr. Welsh, Surveyor, as under:—						
General Repairs			579 1 11			
Roading Drains			339 6 9			
Tradesmen's Bills			57 3 3			
Rent of Offices (proportion of)..	35	0 0				
Steeping Mill	8	0 0				
Rates and Taxes.....	35	10 3				
			78 10 3			
Works.				1054	2	2
Common Fen Dike, Scouring out 255 4 3						
Steeping River ditto, remainder of 58 0 6						
Lock-keeper's Cottage at Cowbridge..... 112 5 10						
				425	10	7
				2105	3	8
Balance in Treasurer's hands 5792 4 9						
				£7897	8	5

Witness, F. T. WHITE, Clerk to the General Commissioners.

Witham Office, Boston, 5th July, 1864.—At the Annual Meeting of the General Commissioners, examined, approved, and allowed.

J. BANKS STANHOPE, Chairman.

EAST KIRKBY.—This parish was the birthplace of John Webberley, a zealous partizan of Charles I. in the contentions between that monarch and the Parliament. For his loyalty, and also for maintaining Socinian principles, he became an object of persecution, and in the year 1648 he suffered much from imprisonment, and afterwards was expelled from Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was educated.

STORM.—On the night of Friday, August 30th, 1863, the Lincolnshire coast was visited with the most violent storm which had occurred for many years. During the whole of that night, Saturday, and part of Sunday, the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and nothing could withstand its violence. The loss of life and property, we regret to add, was, consequently, very great. Three vessels were driven on shore near Skegness, and from fifteen to twenty bodies were washed upon this part of the coast alone. Ten distressed fellow-creatures were saved from impending death by that admirable invention the life boat. Two clergymen, who were upon the spot, rendered every assistance in their power in saving the shipwrecked seamen, and one of them, Mr. Wing, of Wisbeach, offered up a thanksgiving on the sands immediately after the men had been landed. One of the vessels driven on shore at Skegness was laden with coals, and another was in ballast. The effects of this storm were also felt most severely in various parts of the country. At Boston the tide rose to so great a height that the houses in Wormgate, and many other streets, were literally flooded, the water rushing in with alarming violence; and at Swineshead, the top of a mill, belonging to Mr. Jessop, was blown off.

Lincolnshire Shipwreck Association.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Report of this valuable and humane Society, published in 1864, states their operations to have been most successful during the past year; and that an unusually large number of lives had been rescued. From this very interesting report, the following extracts are taken:

On the 17th December, 1863, one life was saved under peculiar circumstances. A smack ("Bessie," of Middlesbro,') was driven on the outer sand at Saltfleet, and, as a man appeared clinging to the mast, the Donna Nook boat was launched, and made an attempt to reach him, but missed; and as all attempts to beat up against the wind and tide were ineffectual, the Theddlethorpe boat was sent for, which, after three attempts to reach the wreck, became waterlogged. The tide in the meantime had receded so far as to admit of the man being rescued by a line from the shore. But though the life was saved in this manner, it was not for want of gallantry on the part of either crew.

On the 5th February, 1864, the smack "Friends," of Burnham, was driven on shore on the Hale sand, and three men were saved from her by the Donna Nook boat.

On the 13th February, the ship "Vaucluse," from Hull to Shields, was driven on the same sand, and thirteen of her crew, including the master and chief mate, were brought off by the Donna Nook boat after dark, and the remaining six of the crew were enabled to save themselves in their own boat—the only one which was not stove in—by following in the wake of the Life Boat, through a dangerous channel.

It will thus appear that no less than seventeen lives have been saved from certain death, through the instrumentality of this Association, as both vessels, shortly after being stranded, became total wrecks.

And if the six others are included, who but for the Life Boat, would probably not have succeeded in reaching the shore, the large number of twenty-three lives may be credited to the Association.

LIVES AND PROPERTY SAVED BY LIFE BOATS, MANBY'S APPARATUS, ETC., ON THE LINCOLNSHIRE COAST.

1826.—Eleven out of thirteen of the crew of the ship "Maria," of Brachestead in Finland, 230 tons, Captain T. G. Schin, saved by the Manby's Apparatus, at Ingoldmells, under the direction of John Booth, Esq., and others.

1827, January 21.—The "Stirling," of South Shields, with a very valuable cargo, taken up by the Life Boat from Gibraltar Point, deserted by crew, cargo saved.

1829, December 23.—Crew of the sloop "Marigold," of Hull, three in number, taken out of the rigging by the Donner Life Boat.

Two men and a boy, saved by John Smith of Clea, in his own boat, from a sloop, lost off Tetney.

1830, January 20.—Three out of four of the crew of the "Thomas and Mary," of Wells, in Norfolk, saved from the wreck; one by John Bell, two by the Life Boat from Gibraltar Point.

1833, August 31.—Ten persons, the crew of the brig, "Hermione," of London, saved from the wreck by the Skegness Life Boat.

Lincolnshire Shipwreck Association, continued.

1833, September 1.—Nine persons of the crew of the brig "Agenoria," of Plymouth, Captain Best, saved by Captain Manby's Apparatus, at Ingoldmells.

1834, February 28.—The sloop "New Dove," of Hull, saved by the Theddlethorpe Boat, the crew having come ashore.

1834, October 22.—One man alone on board the sloop "Mayflower," of Boston, saved by the Theddlethorpe Life Boat.

1834, October.—Three persons of the crew of the sloop "Resolution," of Wells, saved by the Skegness Life Boat.

1834, November 27.—Seven persons, the crew of the brig "Primrose," of Hull, saved by the Theddlethorpe Life Boat.

1838, January 24.—Two out of three persons, on board the sloop "Boyne," of Goole, saved by the Skegness Life Boat and others.

1839, April 9.—Four persons, the crew of the skiff 'Anna Marguerretta,' of Hamburgh, saved by the Skegness Life Boat.

1839, October 6.—The wreck of the brig "Mandeley," of Aberdeen, saved by the Theddlethorpe Boat, the crew having escaped.

1841, September 22.—The captain and three men, the whole crew of the sloop "Clementine," of Elsinore, saved by the Donner Nook Life Boat.

1841, November 8.—The crew of the "Jane," of Wisbeach, three persons, saved by the Skegness Life Boat.

1841, November 14.—The captain and two men, being the crew of the sloop "Two Brothers," of Boston, saved by Joseph Osborne and others, on horseback.

1843, February 4.—Crew of the sloop "Anne," of Newcastle, taken off by horses.

1843, February 5.—One man saved from the "Ellen Stuart," of Hartlepool, by the Donner Nook Life Boat.

1843, May 8.—The crew, four persons, of the brig "Amos," from Stockton, saved by Joseph Dobson, in his own boat.

1843, June 5.—The crew of the "Rocket," schooner, of Sunderland, saved by the Sutton Life Boat.

1844, February 27.—The crew, fifteen persons, of the "City of Carlisle," steamer, saved by the Skegness Life Boat.

1844, Mar. 17—The master and mate of the "William Septon," of Goole, brought on shore, by James Dobson and William Risdale, on horses.

1844, November 4—The crew, three persons, of the Hanoverian galliot, "Fräkr," by W. Fuge and others, at Skegness.

1844, December 18—The crew, six persons, of the brig "Cragie," of Dundee, by the Donner Nook Life Boat.

1845, December—The crew, seven persons, of the brig "Kersleck," of Sunderland, by Hoodlass and others, on horseback.

1846, May 3—The "Speed," of Boston, hove off the Inner Knock Sand by Moody and the crew of the Skegness Life Boat.

1848, January 2—The Theddlethorpe Life Boat went off to the "Ceres," of Brixham, stranded on the Knoll Sand; the crew escaped in their own boat.

Lincolnshire Shipwreck Association, continued.

1848, February 28—The Sutton Life Boat saved two youths drifting to sea in an open boat.

1848, September 30—The crew, four in number, of the French sloop "Louis Desirè," of Rouen, lost off Mumby Chapel, saved in a private boat, by three men of the Coast Guard Service, and three fishermen.

1848, October 13—The galliot "Ann Maria," from Bremen to Hull, on shore on the Doghead Sand, saved by Moody and eight men with the Skegness Life Boat.

1849, October 8—The whole crew, three in number, and the ship and cargo of the "Robert and Mary," from Harwich to Leeds, saved by the Skegness Life Boat.

1849, November 27—Ten persons, being the crew of four, and six landsmen, saved from the Hanoverian galliot "Argo," by the Sutton Life Boat.

1850, February 12—Three out of four lives on board the "Talisman," from London to Lynn, saved by the Coast Guard men at Skegness, in their own boat.

1850, February 16—Three men on board the "Water-hen," of Goole, saved by Moody, in his own boat, assisted by five of the crew of the Skegness Life Boat.

1850, October 7—Three men, with the sloop "Providence," of Spalding, saved by the Skegness Life Boat.

1851, November 18—Eight persons, the crew and two others, saved from the "Union," of Whitby, by Osborne and his crew, assisted by Milton and another Coast Guard man, in the Donner Nook Life boat.

1852, December 27—Three persons, the crew of the sloop "Lea," of Lynn, saved by Moody and four men of the Skegness Life Boat, in his own boat.

The same day—Four persons, the crew of the schooner "William," of Lynn, saved by Moody and his crew, in the Skegness Life Boat.

1853, February 9—Three persons, the crew of the "Maria," of Stockton, saved by Shaw and his crew in the Sutton Life Boat.

1853, July 14—The sloop "Wellington," from Stockton to Spalding, with her crew, taken into Grimsby by Shaw and his crew, in the Sutton Life Boat.

1854, January 4—Eleven persons, the crew of the Prussian brig "Frederick," saved by the Theddlethorpe Life Boat.

The same day—Three persons, the crew of the sloop "John," of Goole, saved by the Sutton Life Boat.

1854, October 18—Eleven persons, the crew of the brig "Atalanta," of Shields, saved by the Skegness Life Boat.

The same day—Two persons saved from the brig "Freedom," from Exeter to Liverpool, by the Sutton Life Boat.

1855, January 22—The crew, five men and a boy, of the schooner "Industry," from Macduff, saved by the Donner Nook Life Boat.

1858, March 8—The crew and others, six in number, saved by the Theddlethorpe Life Boat, from the sloop "Friends," of Goole, wrecked off Saltfleet.

Lincolnshire Shipwreck Association, continued.

1858, November 5—The crew, five persons, of the Danish galliot "Mette Claudina," saved by men belonging to the Donner Nook Station, on horseback.

1859, March 31—The crew, five in number, of the fishing smack "I. M.," of Dartmouth, saved by the Sutton Life Boat.

1859, December 20—Two lives saved from the sloop "Providence," of Goole, by the Theddlethorpe crew.

1860, January 15—Five men saved from the smack "Thetis," of Hull, by the Theddlethorpe crew, in Bell's Boat.

1860, February 13—The crew of the sloop "Alert," of Grimsby, three in number, saved by the Skegness boat, and the sloop towed up to Boston.

1862, January 31—Five men saved from the brig "Unity," of Shields, by the Theddlethorpe Life Boat.

1864, February 5—Three men saved from the smack "Friends," of Burnham, by the Donner Nook Boat.

1864, February 13—Thirteen men saved from the ship "Vaucluse," of Hull, by the Donner Nook Boat.

Hanby.—About three hundred yards from hence is a large tumulus or barrow, called Castle Hill, which is conjectured to be of British origin. At a little distance is another building of great antiquity, known in the neighbourhood as Thwaite Hall, which is encircled by a deep fosse, in which the foundations of ancient buildings have frequently been traced.

Bratoft Church.—Above the arch which gives entrance to the chancel is a painting of the Spanish Armada surmounted by a dragon. At each corner a portion of land is visible inscribed Angliœ, Scotland, Hibernia, and France. Ships are stationed off the different coasts, while England has the Royal Standard displayed, on one side of which are three ports, and on the other a body of troops. The name of Robert Stephenson appears at the bottom, together with the following rude verses:

"Spaines proud Armado with great strength and power
Great Britains state came gaping to devour
This Dragon's guts like Pharoas scattered hoast
Lay splitt and drown'd upon the Irish coast
For 4 eight score save two ships sent from Spaine
But twenty five scarce sound returned again.
Non nobis Domine."

Halton.—This place was the seat of Sir Charles Hussey, who for his adherence to the cause of Charles the First, in the disputes between that monarch and the Parliament, had his estates taken from him, for the redemption of which he was forced to pay a large fine.

Eresby.—At Eresby was formerly a very elegant mansion, belonging to the Duke of Ancaster, which, in 1769, was destroyed by fire, and has not since been rebuilt: an avenue of trees, extending from the road to the house, is yet in a thriving state.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Horncastle Agricultural Society.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Horncastle Agricultural Society was held on Monday, the 7th of November. The ploughing, hedging, and underdraining took place on the farm of Mr. C. P. Harrison, at Roughton, about four miles from Horncastle, and at the side of the Horncastle line of railway. Owing to the land being in bad condition the ploughing was scarcely equal to that of former years. The first prize, a silver cup, valued at £5, was awarded to William Harrison, son of Mr. Harrison, of Midville, who won the cup at the Benington meeting in September.

The underdraining, plashing, and hedging were very creditably performed, and the judges had some difficulty in awarding the premiums.

The public dinner took place at half-past three o'clock in the large room at the Bull Inn, the President of the Society, J. B. Stanhope, Esq., M. P., occupying the chair.

Donington and Hainton Ploughing Society.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of this Society, which may very properly be termed the parent of such associations in this part of the kingdom, was held on Friday, the 4th of November. The day was remarkably fine, the land was in excellent condition, the company was unusually large, and the work was exceedingly well done. The competition took place on lands in the occupation of Mr. Hibbert, of Hainton, and Mr. Chatterton, of South Willingham; and the number of ploughs engaged was about fifty. At four o'clock about sixty members and friends of the Society sat down to a first-class dinner, provided by Mr. Hibbert. The chair was occupied by F. Wilson, Esq., who was supported by Sir M. J. Cholmeley, M. P., J. B. Stanhope, Esq., M. P., and other gentlemen of influence and distinction in North Lincolnshire.

Caistor Ploughing Meeting.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, the 9th of November, when no less than ninety-two ploughs were entered. The competition took place, as usual, on the farm of Mr. H. G. Skipworth, of Rothwell, the majority of the men working on seeds and the remainder on wheat stubble. The whole of the ploughing was exceedingly good; but the greatest interest was taken in the Champion Class, from the fact that Messrs. Ransomes and Sims (of Ipswich), and Messrs. Howards (of Bedford) were represented by men who have carried off a great number of prizes in various parts of the kingdom. The judges, however, after mature consideration, awarded the prize to a local competitor, named Henry Waller, in the employ of Mr. H. G. Skipworth.

THE DINNER

took place in the large room at the Red Lion Inn, Mr. T. Brooks, of Croxby, occupying the chair.

Alford Agricultural Society.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of this society was held on Friday, the 11th of November. The ploughing took place on the farms of Messrs. Mason, of Rigsby, and Parr, of Well; the underdraining upon the farm of Mr. George Cartwright, of Well; and the plashing upon land belonging to the President of the Society, the Right Hon. R. C. N. Hamilton. As a whole, the work was of superior merit, and the prizes awarded to the successful competitors were worthily earned. The "Farmers' Sons'" Ploughing Class attracted no competition, although a silver cup, valued at £5, was offered as a prize. In the "Champion Class" considerable interest was felt on account of Ransomes and Sims' famous prize-ploughman being one of the competitors, but, as at Horncastle a few days before, he was beaten by a local ploughman, named John Portas, in the employ of the Rev. T. Livsey, of Stourton.

After the business proceedings of the day had been disposed of, a large company sat down to an excellent dinner in the Corn Exchange. The chair was occupied, as in former years, by the Right Hon. R. C. N. Hamilton, who was supported by Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., M. P., J. Banks Stanhope, Esq., M. P., M. Staniland, Esq., M. P., and other gentlemen of distinction in the locality.

Long Sutton Agricultural Society.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, the 12th of October. The entries for all the premiums offered by the Society were numerous and creditable. There were seventy-three ploughmen, eight hedgers and ditchers, five shepherds, ten waggoners (whose average number of years during which they have driven their masters' teams was ten and a half), twelve stackers, five female servants (averaging seven and a quarter years each in the service of their employers), sixteen labourers who have worked the longest time on one farm (averaging each twenty-four years), ten labourers for large families, having seventy-eight children.

In the various "Educational Classes" sixteen premiums were awarded to boys and girls in the locality.

Grantham Agricultural Society.

This Society, which extends its operations to parishes within fifteen miles around Grantham, held its annual meeting on Tuesday, October 11th. The stock and poultry were exhibited in Mr. Brett's paddock, on the Spittlegate road, and the ploughing took place on lands in the parishes of Londonthorpe and Welby. The show, as a whole, was not equal to former years.

The annual dinner was served in the Corn Exchange by Mr. Wakefield, of the Red Lion Hotel. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., M. P., who was supported by Col. Pake, M.P., W. E. Welby, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Grantham, &c.

Deeping St. Nicholas Agricultural Society.

Tne second annual meeting of this flourishing Society was held on the 6th of October. The ploughing took place on the farm of Mr. J. Shepperson, one of the Secretaries to the Society, situate about three miles from the Harrow Inn, and, considering the excessive

dryness of the soil, the work was well done. The public dinner took place in the afternoon at the Harrow Inn, Mr. Shepperson occupying the chair, and Mr. Haynes the vice-chair.

Sleaford Agricultural Society.

This Society held its ninth annual meeting on Thursday, the 6th of October, when no less than sixty premiums were offered for competition. The ploughing took place on lands in the occupation of Mr. Marston and Mr. James Bellamy; and the scotching on the farm of Mr. A. White, near the cemetery. The show of stock, poultry, and implements was held in the Cricket-field. The cattle classes were well filled, but the show of sheep was only limited. There was a good show of horses. Some fine specimens of roots and plants were exhibited.

The public dinner was served in the Corn Exchange by Mr. Sharpe, of the Bristol Arms Hotel. A. Wilson, Esq., of Rauceby Hall, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and B. Tomlinson, Esq., the vice-chair. Both the members for the Southern Division of the county were present.

Spalding and Deeping St. Nicholas Agricultural Society.

The ploughing at the annual meeting of this Society on the 13th of October attracted a large number of agriculturists. It took place on the farm of Mr. James Holland, and, considering the hardness of the soil, the work was remarkably well executed. The dinner was served at the White Hart Hotel, under the presidency of R. Everard, Esq.

Benington Labourers' Improvement Society.

The annual meeting of this invaluable Society, established nine years ago for the purpose of fostering a spirit of improvement in the district by rewarding the industry, skill, and good conduct of the labouring classes, was held on Thursday, the 22d of September, 1864. The weather was beautifully fine, and, as a consequence, the company was unusually large. The ploughing, and other competitions, were begun at seven o'clock in the morning, and brought to a close between two and three in the afternoon; and, after the work had been carefully examined by the judges, the annual dinner took place in a spacious booth at the back of the Nelson Inn, the chair being occupied, as usual, by Thos. Wise, Esq., banker, Boston, President of the Society, and the vice-chair by W. Welsh, Esq., of Leake.

After the cloths had been removed, and the customary loyal toasts had been duly honored, the successful competitors were called in, and the Chairman made the following award of premiums:

Class 1. To the Farmer's Son, under 25 years of age, not in business for himself, nor receiving wages from his father (living on a farm of not less than 30 acres), and never having lived in a Farmer's service, who shall plough in the best manner, with two horses abreast without a driver, half an acre of land within the space of four hours, and not less than four inches deep. 1st prize, a silver cup, value 5*l.*, John Harrison, Midville; 2nd, 2*l.* 10*s.*, Robert Hoyles, Midville.

2. To the Yearly Servant, being unmarried (having lived at least four months in his present situation), who shall plough in the best manner, as above. 1st, 2*l.*, Thomas Vaughn; 2nd, 1*l.*, C. Leachman; 3rd, 10*s.*, R. Simpson.

3. To the Farming Boy, under 18 years of age (having lived at least four

months in his present situation), who shall plough in the best manner, as above. 1st, 1*l.* 10*s.*, Amos Wilkinson; 2nd, 15*s.*, Wm. Ward; 3rd, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Thos. Thorpe.

4. To the Farming Labourer who shall plough in the best manner, as above. 1st, 2*l.*, W. Motley; 2nd, 1*l.*, C. Chapman; 3rd, 10*s.*, W. Cooke.

5. Open to all England. To the man who shall plough in the best manner, with a wheel or swing plough, as above. 1st, 3*l.*, James Barker; 2nd., 1*l.*, W. Wheatley.

6. A Special Prize of 2*l.*, given by M. Staniland, Esq., M.P., to the competitor in Class 3 who, in addition to his skill as a ploughman, shall read and write, and have a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to be qualified for the post of farm bailiff, W. Ward.

7. To the man who shall Cut and Lay 20 yards of Hedge in the best manner (time to be taken into account). 1st, 1*l.*, J. Brackenbury; 2nd, 10*s.*, Rd. Crumpton; extra prize, 10*s.*, Charles Randall, (78 years old).

8. Open to all England, same as above. Prize, 2*l.*, Charles Randall.

9. To the Man who shall stack in the best manner, in the same yard, not less than 30 acres of cropping. A Sweepstakes of 2*s.* 6*d.* each, from all those who may become Competitors, with 1*l.* added by the Society. 1st, Thomas Abbott; 2nd, 1*l.*, Thomas Vaughn; 3rd, 10*s.*, Rd. Simpson. The stacks of Mr. W. Swain and Mr. John Rowland commended.

12. To the Shepherd who shall have reared up to the 1st day of June the greatest proportionate number of Lambs from not less than 50 ewes. 1st, 1*l.*, C. Crawford; 2nd, 10*s.*, W. Pepper.

20. A Prize of 20s., given by Messrs. Robinson and Plowright, to the Labourer in Husbandry, not occupying more than half an acre of land, who shall have the neatest Cottage and best cultivated Garden. By the Society, to the second best, 10*s.*, 1st, Jonathan Crawford; 2nd, Thomas Vaughn.

21. To the Yearly Male Servant, under 30 years of age, who shall have lived the greatest number of years in the service of a Subscriber to the Society. 1st, 2*l.*, Rd. Bland; 2nd, Thomas Vaughn, both living with Mr. Adlard.

22. To the Yearly Female Servant, same conditions as above. 1st, 2*l.*, Mary Dawson, with Mr. Clarke; 2nd, Frances Bartram, with Mr. Anthony Harrison.

The judges were as follows:—PLASHING: Messrs. J. Elwood, Mareham; J. Searby, Strubby; and W. Fowler, East Kirkby.—PLOUGHING: Messrs. J. Bett, Revesby; H. Barker, Leverton; and W. Lawrence, Frith Bank.—STACKING: Messrs. R. Maidens, East Kirkby; G. Hoyles, Midville; and Thos. Palethorpe, Sausthorpe.

After the "Health of the Chairman," "Vice-Chairman," "The Judges," The Mayor of Boston," &c., &c., had been disposed of, a vote of thanks was unanimously presented to Messrs. Gee, Wise, and Gee for the foal-prize which they gave at the Boston September Fair. In acknowledging the compliment, Mr. Wise, made some practical observations as to the kind of foal that ought to be excluded from competing on future occasions, and concluded by stating that he should have pleasure in offering not only a £5 prize for the best foal shown next year, but also a prize of £2 for the second best.

North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of this flourishing Society was held at Gainsborough on the 27th and 28th of July. The following summary of entries will show that the various classes of animals, especially horses and sheep, were well represented: Horses, 247; Cattle, 87; Sheep (long-woolled), 250; Pigs, 83; Poultry and Rabbits, 63 coops; Wool, 51 fleeces; Implements, 87 stands, containing in the aggregate 801 articles.

The steam ploughing, &c., took place on the 26th and 27th, at Gate Burton, on land belonging to Mr. Hutton. The competitors were, Mr. Ashley, Louth; Messrs. Howard, Bedford; and Mr. Richardson, Kirton Lindsey. The first prize of £30 was awarded to Mr. Richardson, and the second of £10 to Messrs. Howard.

The number of persons admitted to the show-yard on the two days was a trifle over 12,000, and the total receipts taken at the gates was £537. This is £29 below the sum taken last year at Boston.

There were only two exhibitors from Boston, namely, Mr. Barton, ironmonger, and Mr. Liddall, coachbuilder.

The following are the persons in the neighbourhood of Boston to whom prizes were awarded:—

Class 24. For the best Stallion for Roadsters, 8*l.*, to Mr. Benjamin Balderson, of Mount Pleasant.

Class 34. For the best Cart Colt Foal, 3*l.*, to Mr. Robert Ketton, of Kirton.

By Thomas Gee, Esq.

Class 104. To the Shepherd who has reared the greatest proportionate number of Lambs from not more than 100 Ewes and Gimmers, 3*l.*, to J. Wright, of Brothertoft.

Bourn Ploughing Meeting.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held on the 13th of October. Altogether it was a successful meeting, the only drawback being the unfavorable condition of the ground occasioned by the very dry weather. In the four classes for ploughing there were sixty-seven entries, sixty-four of which took their tickets. The first prize of £5 was awarded to James Barker, the famous All-England ploughman of Messrs. Ransome and Sims, of Ipswich.

The public dinner, after the ploughing, took place at the Bull Hotel, under the presidency of Thos. Lawrence, Esq., of Hacconby.

Mule and Donkey Show at the Agricultural Hall,

ISLINGTON.

The entries for this novel exhibition, held during the past Summer, were much more numerous than was anticipated, and the interest taken in the show by a large number of the upper classes of society was surprising. Amongst the collection were some fine specimens of the Eastern as well as the Spanish and British breeds, and some very beautiful Spanish and Mexican mules. There were several classes for prizes. One class for donkeys, the prizes for which were given by Miss Burdett Coutts, were for the best conditioned donkey used for riding purposes, namely, £10, divided into £5, £3, and £2. Another class consisted of costermongers' donkeys, for which prizes of similar amounts were given by ladies. Prizes were also given for the best mule. The Prince of Wales exhibited the fine Egyptian donkey presented to him by His Highness the Pacha of Egypt, and, as was expected, it took the first prize (a silver cup). The general condition and appearance of the animals were much admired.

Ploughing Match at Friskney.

A ploughing match took place on the farm of Mr. Palmer, at Friskney, on Friday, the 14th of October. Eight ploughs were entered by six different makers. Mr. John Waller, blacksmith, of Friskney, was the successful competitor, the first, second, and third prizes being awarded to him.

Tetney Agricultural Society.

This Society held its 11th annual meeting on the 10th of November, on the farm of Mr. Wm. Farr, at Holton-le-Clay. The day was remarkably fine, and the number of persons on the ground was un-

usually large. Owing to the dryness of the season the work of underdraining was very laborious, the ground being hard and dry at a depth of even four feet. At four o'clock about one hundred persons sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mrs. Mitchell, of the Mason's Arms Inn, Louth, and served up in a large barn belonging to Mr. Farr. Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. M.P., occupied the chair.

Lincoln Farmers' Club.

The annual competition for the premiums offered by this Society for the best work in ploughing, underdraining, plashing, and for length of service came off on Thursday, the 10th of November, on the farm of Mr. Evans, on the Greetwell road. Forty-six ploughmen entered for competition, and a large concourse of people assembled to witness the operations. In the afternoon the members of the club and others sat down to an excellent dinner at the White Hart Hotel, Col. Amcotts (in the unavoidable absence of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., M. P., who was presiding at the Tetney meeting the same day) occupying the chair. The meeting was addressed by J. B. Stanhope, Esq., M. P., J. B. Moore, Esq., M. P., R. S. Harvey, Esq. (Mayor of Lincoln), and other gentlemen of position and influence.

A celebrated Lincolnshire Horse.

The celebrated Race-horse "Eclipse."—It may not be generally known that "Eclipse," the celebrated racer, was a Lincolnshire horse. He was foaled during the great eclipse that took place in 1764, on the farm now in the occupation of Mr. Burrell, near Long Sutton. His produce won 344 races, of the value of 150,000*l.*, a large sum of money in those days. He died at Cannons, Surrey, Feb. 26th, 1789, aged 25. His sire, Marske, died at Rycot, July, 1779, aged 29 years; and his dam, Spiletta, died in 1776, aged 27 years. Eclipse's heart weighed, when taken out, according to Whyte, 14lbs.; M. Vial de Sanitbell gives it as 13lbs. Cake and ale were given away at his funeral.

THE DIFFERENCE OF A BALANCE.

When Sir Joseph Banks, of Revesby Abbey, was president of the Royal Society, he had presented to him some newly-invented and finely adjusted balance. It was left at the society's rooms, and, when Sir Joseph died, the Fellows of this society, knowing that it was their president's private property, wrote to Lady Banks, asking "what should be done with the balance?" Lady Banks, caring more for money than for scientific instruments, had the one only in her mind, and straightway wrote back telling the Fellows "*to pay into Coutts' bank to her account.*"

BLANKNEY FEN—A CURIOUS FACT.

About seventy years ago, a thousand acres of land, situate in Blankney Fen, were annually let by public auction at Horncastle market, and the reserve bid was TEN POUNDS.

"Mankind resemble a family just arisen from sleep; who, while in that state have unconsciously had their faces blacked. Each one sees his neighbour's deformity, but is ignorant of his own."

Daniel Lambert, his death and funeral.

This extraordinary man died at Stamford, on the 21st June, 1809. He had travelled from Huntingdon to that town, and on the Tuesday before his death he sent a message to the office of one of the Stamford newspapers, requesting that "as the mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the mountain;" or, in other words, that the Printer would call upon him, and receive an order for executing some handbills, announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company in that town. The orders he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness; he was then in bed, only fatigued from his journey, and anxious to be able to see company early in the morning. Before nine o'clock, however, the day following, he was a corpse. This poor man's corpulency had been gradually increasing, until nature could no longer support this prodigy of mammon. He was in his 40th year, and upon being weighed within a few days, by the famous Caledonian balance in the possession of Mr. King, of Ipswich, was found to be 52 stone 11lbs. in weight (14lbs. to the stone), which is 10 stone 11lbs. more than the great Mr. Bright, of Essex, weighted, or 6cwt. 2qr. 11lbs. He had apartments at Mr. Berridge's, the Waggon and Horses, in St. Martin's, on the ground floor, for he had long been incapable of walking up stairs. His coffin in which there was great difficulty in placing him, was 6ft. 4in. long, 4ft. 4in. wide, and 2ft. 4in. deep. The immense substance of his legs made it necessarily almost a square case. The coffin, which consisted of 112 superficial feet of elm, was built upon two axle-trees and four clog wheels, and upon them the remains of the poor man was rolled into the grave, which was in the new burial ground at the back of St. Martin's Church, and a neat blue slab marks the spot where his body lies. A regular descent to the grave was made by cutting away the earth slopingly for some distance. The window and wall of the room of the house in which he died was taken down to allow his body to be removed.

THE LAST RELATIVE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

The last relative of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. William Taylor, farmer, of Colsterworth, died on the 15th of Feby., 1818, at the advanced age of 75. Sir Isaac was born at Woolsthorpe, which is hamlet to Colsterworth.

INTRODUCTION OF GAS INTO LINCOLN.

The first person to introduce gas as a common shop light into Lincoln was Mr. Page Cartledge, grocer, who manufactured it on his own premises. His shop was lighted up with it for the first time on the 15th of May, 1818. The circumstance is spoken of in an old record in the following terms—"The lighting does credit to his spirit and talents."

SUICIDE IN PRISON.

On the 3rd of June, 1818, Samuel Fisher, who had formerly been in extensive practice as an attorney at Gainsborough, committed suicide in White Cross-street prison, London, by swallowing aqua-fortis. At the Coroner's inquest Mr. Eicle, Solicitor of Aldermanbury, stated that the deceased was tried at the last Lincoln Assizes for perjury, and found guilty, and that he was to have appeared

during the term just passed in the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment, but neglecting to do so his recognizances were in consequence estreated. He (Mr. Eicle) was Solicitor for the prosecution when the deceased was convicted. He said he considered it his duty to make an example of him, for he had been the terror of Lincolnshire and other parts of the country by his infamous unprincipled conduct. The prosecution was recommended by the Court of King's Bench. The verdict of the Jury was *felo-de-se.*

ROMAN REMAINS.

The site of a Roman Villa was bared in the course ot some excavations, at Haceby, near Falkingham, on the 5th of June, 1818, Several tesselated pavements were exposed to view.

CLIMBING THE SPIRE OF LOUTH CHURCH.

A man named Smith, after drinking ten pints of ale, ascended the Spire of Louth church, which is nearly 300 feet high, and tied a handkerchief round the weathercock, on the 5th of May, 1818. After remaining some time on the summit he danced a hornpipe, and performed other antics equally foolish and dangerous. He then descended, and on reaching the pinnacles of the tower, he stood upon the point of one of them on one leg with his arms extended, exciting the greatest alarm for his fate in the minds of the terrified assembly who had been attracted to the foot of the tower by his reckless feats. Fortunately he reached the ground again in perfect safety.

SPALDING GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY.

Died at Bath on the 7th of June, 1818, in the 69th year of his age, Fairfax Johnson, Esq., of Spalding. He was grandson of Maurice Johnson, Esq., founder of the "Gentlemen's Society," at Spalding, and officiated as sub-librarian in 1781. He was clerk to the Sewers at Spalding for many years, holding the appointment up to the time of his death.

STEAM PACKETS BETWEEN BOSTON AND LINCOLN.

A second steam packet of smaller build than the one which had previously been used, made its first voyage from Lincoln to Boston on the 28th of July, 1817.

FEN CHAPELS.

The two Churches—or Chapels as they were called at the time—in the Wildmore and West Fens were opened on the 14th of Sept., 1817, by the Rev. Thomas Mitchinson, who was at that time usher at the Boston Grammar School, but who subsequently removed to Carrington, where, and at Frith-ville, he continued to officiate regularly until his death a few years ago.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION AT BOSTON.

At half-past six o'clock in the evening of the day on which the remains of the Princess Charlotte were interred at Windsor, (the 19th November, 1817) the Mayor and Corporation of Boston, preceded by the Maces invested and covered with black crape, went by torch-light in solemn procession to church, where an affecting discourse was delivered by the Rev. B. Goe, Vicar.

THE NOMINATION OF HIGH SHERIFFS.

The ceremony of nominating gentlemen to serve as Sheriffs in the various Counties of England and Wales, which always takes

place on the morrow of St. Martin, was performed in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, with all the usual formalities, on Saturday, the 12th of November. It is a very ancient ceremony, dating as far back in the National History as the reign of Edward II. at least, and to this day the oath administered to the Ministers of State, the Judges, and others who take part in it are in Norman French. The custom is for the remembrancer to read from a list applicable to each County the names of the gentlemen eligible to serve the office of High Sheriff. Those who have served are struck out, and their places are supplied by other names read by the Judges. The names of the gentlemen so nominated are then enrolled, and from them the Sheriffs are pricked in January by the Queen in Council. The following are the nominations for Lincolnshire :—John Lewis Fytche, of Thorpe Hall, Louth, Esq. ; Henry Robert Boucherett, of North Willingham, Esq. ; Henry Chaplin, of Blankney, Esq.

Pogmoor 'Sizes.

JUDGE THROTTLE-EM, after sittin three days an az menny seckands, at theaze 'sizes in a craadad court, and meltad hommast i hiz wig, past t'follahin sentances up a t'follahin foaks, as follahs—

DOLLY DUBBLECLACK, for BREIKIN T'DRUM OV hur huzband's ear, an TAWKIN a nabor's dog it HIND LEG OFF. *Ta hev hur tongue kept on a blister for three munths.*

SAM SOFTWIT, for goin inta cumpany an TRAILIN foaks, an RUNNIN others DAHN. *To be put i t'stocks six rainy days withaht hat.*

HARRY HAISTY, for CUTTING an owd acquaintance, an PUTTIN anuther hiz NOAZE AHT. *Ta stan up at table an lafft at be t'oal court an then dismist.*

FRENK FOLSEWAY, for TEEMIN WARM WATTER dahn foaks back, an THRAWIN COUD on ta ivvrything at he saw. *Ta be cheind to a pump fourteen days, an ta pump for ivvry boddy at cum for watter.*

PAUL PASHONAT, for BREIKIN a young woman's HEART. *Ta hev hiz coit buttond behint for life an not ta speik ta noan but hiz awn sex for t'same time.*

HARRY HARDHEART, for THRAWIN hiz SON UP A T'WURLD. *Ta be kept a hard crusts an coud watter for two callender munths.*

JOE HARRAFANG, for BACK BITEIN, an TEARIN HOYLES i foaks' coits. *To hev hiz teeth drawn wun at a time wal all wor aht.*

LUKE LEETFOOIT, for STEILIN a MARCH a ivvry boddy at he hed ta do wi. *Ta hev a clog to hiz leg, an ta goa up an dahn t'stairs a score times a day for nine munths.*

NED NIPPIT, for PICKIN UP A IDEA at worrant hiz awn, an mackin use on it. *Ta be kept i court till he cud get aht.*

HARRY HYPOCRITE, for POISONIN foaks ther EAR.

FRENK FOOILISH, for draandin hiz grief an smutherin hiz conshance.

BILL BADWAYS, for KILLIN TIME, and KNOCKIN ivvrything I T'HEAD at diddant suit him.

Theaze last three, after hevin t'black cap put on an tain off agean, wor at marcy at court, orderd ta be weel twankt wi a win bush a ther bare backs, an sent hoame. (From POGMOOR OLMENACK, 1865.)

Corporation of Boston, 1864—5.

ALDERMEN.

MAYOR.	1865.	1868.
Wm. Simonds, Esq.	John Gask	Thomas Wright
DEPUTY MAYOR.	Joseph Wren	Stephen Lewin
Joseph Wren, Esq.	John Allen	Thomas Storr

COUNCILLORS.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
B	Walter Clegg	William Simonds	Henry King
B	Williams Rice	Wm. H. Bailes	Charles Woollard
B	William Caister	Jacob Stower	Jeremiah Briggs
W	Joseph Best	Fred. Snaith, M.D.	J. Harrison Farr
W	Wm. H. Clarke	Thomas Wright	John Maltby
W	John Ward*	John Morton	Wm. Weightman

WATCH COMMITTEE—All the Members of the Hall.

Presiding Aldermen { *West Ward*....Mr. Alderman Allen. / *Bargate Ward*..Mr. Alderman Wright.

Mayor's Auditor.....Mr. Councillor King.

THOMAS WISE, Treasurer, WILLIAM HENRY WHEELER & PEREGRINE SAMUEL CURTOIS, Surveyors.

F. T. WHITE, Town Clerk.

*Objected to

Boston Municipal contest, 1864.

The following is the official declaration in connection with this contest :—

WEST WARD.		BARGATE WARD.	
John Harrison Farr	397	Charles Woollard	78
John Maltby	377	Jeremiah Briggs	76
Wm. Weightman	377	Henry King	74
UNSUCCESSFUL.		UNSUCCESSFUL.	
John Robinson	318	Charles Wright	7
John Cartwright	314	(This Candidate published a request to his friends not to poll on his behalf)	
William H. Lewin	303		

In the room of James Smith, disqualified, John Ward was elected by a poll of 109.

Boston - Election of Guardians.

The election of Guardians for the parish of Boston, took place on the 9th of April, 1864, the following being the result of the poll :—

Mr. Farndon Groom	715	Mr. William Stainton	557
Rev. C. E. Lamb	633	Mr. William Scott	514
Rev. T. W. Mathews	631	Mr. Henry King	477
Mr. John Morton	571	Mr. Henry Farrow	379
Mr. Alfred Reynolds	565	Rev. G. E. Pattenden	355

The unsuccessful candidates were :—

Mr. Thomas Taylor	353	Mr. Luke John Fawcett	326
Mr. William Henry Bailes	295	Dr. Cammack	291

The Increase of Population

Between the Census of 1851 and 1861, with the rate per cent.,
Of Counties numerically arranged:—

1851.	1861.	COUNTIES.	Increase.	ℙ Cent.
2 031 236	2 429 440	Lancashire	398 204	20
1 886 576	2 206 485	Middlesex	319 909	17
1 797 995	2 033 610	Yorkshire	235 615	13
683 082	831 093	Surrey	148 011	22
608 716	746 943	Staffordshire	138 227	23
615 666	733 887	Kent	118 121	19
390 997	508 666	Durham	117 669	30
475 013	561 855	Warwickshire	86 842	18
231 849	317 752	Glamorgan	85 903	37
405 370	481 815	Hants	76 445	19
455 725	505 421	Cheshire	49 703	11
296 084	339 327	Derbyshire	43 243	15
303 568	343 025	Northumberland	39 457	13
369 318	404 851	Essex	35 533	10
276 926	307 397	Worcestershire	30 471	11
458 805	485 770	Gloucestershire	26 965	6
336 844	363 735	Sussex	26 891	8
270 427	293 867	Nottinghamshire	23 440	9
567 098	584 373	Devon	17 275	3
157 418	174 633	Monmouth	17 215	11
212 380	227 704	Northamptonshire	15 324	7
355 558	369 390	Cornwall	13 832	4
229 341	240 959	Salop	11 618	5
124 478	135 287	Bedfordshire	10 809	9
195 492	205 276	Cumberland	9 784	5
115 489	123 713	Herefordshire	8 223	7
92 583	100 778	Denbigh	8 195	9
87 870	95 694	Carnarvon	7 824	9
230 308	237 412	Leicestershire	7 104	3
170 065	176 256	Berks	6 191	4
167 228	173 280	Hertford	5 982	4
407 222	412 246	Lincolnshire	5 024	1
184 207	188 789	Dorset	4 582	2
163 723	167 993	Buckinghamshire	4 270	3
58 287	60 817	Westmoreland	2 530	4
94 140	96 278	Pembroke	2 138	2
68 156	69 737	Flint	1 581	2
70 796	72 245	Cardigan	1 449	2
110 632	111 796	Carmarthen	1 164	1
443 916	444 873	Somerset	957	·2
24 716	25 382	Radnor	666	3
170 439	170 944	Oxfordshire	505	·3
61 474	61 627	Brecon	153	·2
38 843	38 963	Merioneth	120	·3
64 183	64 250	Huntingdon	67	·1

The greatest numerical increase was observed in Lancashire, then "Middlesex," "Yorkshire," "Surrey," "Staffordshire," "Kent," &c.

The Decrease of Population

Between the Census of **1851** and **1861**, with the rate per cent.,
Of Counties numerically arranged:—

1851.	1861.	COUNTIES.	Decrease.	₱ cent.
185 405	176 016	Cambridgeshire	9 389	5
442 714	434 798	Norfolk	7 916	2
254 221	249 311	Wilts	4 910	2
57 327	54 609	Anglesey	2 718	5
22 983	21 861	Rutland	1 122	5
67 332	66 919	Montgomery	416	·6
337 215	337 070	Suffolk	145	·04

The counties of "Cambridgeshire," "Anglesey," and "Rutland," show a relative decrease of 5 per cent. in population; "Norfolk" and "Wilts," of 2 per cent.; the county of "Suffolk" to be nearly stationary; whilst "Essex," from its proximity to the metropolis, increased 10 per cent. in the interval of the Censuses 1851 and 1861.

Accidents and Casualties in 1864.

A child at Gainsborough named Crossland was seriously burnt on the 1st of January, 1864, its clothes having taken fire in the absence of its grandmother with whom it lived.

The wife of a labourer named Holmes residing at Willingham attempted to strangle herself with her garter, on the 6th of January.

Four stacks of clover, hay, and straw, together with a shed were destroyed by fire on the premises of Mr. James John Kirby, Junr., of Tetney, on the 2nd of January.

An awful case of sudden death occurred at Swineshead, on the 1st of January, 1864. Mrs. Catherine Moore, widow, aged 46, was invited to take tea with some friends at the house of Mr. John Dean, and when coming down stairs after taking off her bonnet, she was seized with a fit and expired almost immediately.

James Sisson, 17 years of age, was amusing himself at Hykeham, on the 2nd of January, 1864, by shooting at birds with an old walking-stick gun when the barrel burst and some of the parts lacerated his face very much and seriously injured his jaw.

A child, five years of age, named Benjn. Harmston fell into the Witham, at Lincoln, on the 1st of January, 1864, and was drowned.

On the 7th of January, 1864, Mr. Norton, brazier, Lincoln Lane, Boston, sustained a fracture of the shoulder-blade by falling on the ice.

A destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Knowles, coach builder, Canwick-road, Lincoln, on Sunday, 10th of January.

On the night of the 13th of January, a young man named Lynagh fell from the steps leading to the water at the foot of the iron bridge, Boston, and narrowly escaped being drowned.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN MORTON, MARKET PLACE.

COMPENDIUM

TO

MORTON'S

LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK,

1865.

"*To preserve the health, keep*

The feet warm, | The head cool,
The body open, | The skin clean,
The mind easy:
Take regular exercise in the open air;
Clothe warm.....Sleep cool,
And eat moderately of plain, nourishing food."

Extracted from a little book entitled "Much Sense in Few Words; "being Maxims and short pieces on important subjects." Printed and sold by J. Morton, Boston, price 2d. An abridged edition, price 1d.

BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE:

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MARKET PLACE.

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Number Seven.

THE following singular and interesting compilation of the Number Seven has been made from the Holy Scriptures:

In six days creation was perfected; the 7th was consecrated to rest. On the 7th of the 7th month a holy observance was ordained to the Children of Israel who feasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents.

The 7th year was directed to be a Sabbath of rest for all things; and at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the Grand Jubilee. Every 7th year the land lay fallow.

Every 7th year there was a general release from all debts, and all bondsmen were set free. From this law may have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years' apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years. Every 7th year the law was directed to be read to the people. Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachel, and also another 7 years. Noah had 7 days warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by sevens, and the clean beasts by sevens: the ark touched the ground on the 7th month; and in 7 days a dove was sent out, and again in 7 days after.

The 7 years of plenty and the 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharoah's dream, by the 7 fat and the 7 lean beasts; and the 7 ears of full and the 7 ears of blasted corn. The young animals were to remain with the dam 7 days, and at the close of the 7th to be taken away.

By the old law man was commanded to forgive his offending brother 7 times; but the meekness of the last revealed religion extended his humility and forbearance to 70 times 7. 'If Cain shall be revenged 7 fold, truly Lamech 70 times 7.'

In the destruction of Jericho 7 Priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days. On the 7th they surrounded the walls 7 times, and after the 7th time the walls fell.

Balaam prepared 7 bullocks and 7 rams for a sacrifice. 7 of Saul's sons were hanged to stay a famine. Laban pursued Jacob 7 days journey.

Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and

offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement for their wickedness.

David, in bringing up the ark, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams.

Elijah sent his servant 7 times to look for the cloud.

Hezekiah, in cleansing the Temple, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams and 7 he-goats for a sin-offering. The Children of Israel, when Hezekiah took away the strange altars, kept the feast of unleavened bread 7 days, and again other 7 days.

King Ahasuerus had 7 chamberlains; a 7 days' feast; sent for the Queen on the 7th day. Queen Esther had 7 maids to attend her; in the 7th year of his reign Esther is taken to him.

Solomon was 7 years building the temple, at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days.

In the Tabernacle were 7 lamps. 7 days were appointed for an atonement upon the altar; and the Priest's son was ordained to wear his father's garments 7 days.

The Children of Israel ate unleavened bread 7 days. Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimelech as a memorial for a well. Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob.

The Rabbins say God employed the power of answering this number to perfect the greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the Hebrew word which signify 7, whence Hannah, his mother, in her thanks says 'that the barren had brought forth 7.'

The House of Wisdom in Proverbs had 7 pillars.

The vision of Daniel was 70 weeks. The fiery furnace was made 7 times hotter for Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. Nebuchadnezzar ate the grass of the field 7 years. The Elders of Israel were 70. The blood was to be sprinkled 7 times before the altar. Naaman was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan. Apuleius speaks of dipping the head 7 times in the sea for purification.

In all solemn rites of purgation, dedication, and consecration, the oil or water was 7 times sprinkled.

In Scripture are enumerated 7 resurrections, the widow's son by Elias, the Shunammite's son by Elisha, the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet, the daughter of the ruler of the Synagogue, the widow's son of Nain, Lazarus, and our blessed Lord.

Out of Mary Magdalene were cast 7 devils.

The Apostles chose 7 deacons.

Enoch, who was translated, was the 7th after Adam, and Jesus Christ, the 77th, in a direct line.

Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the Cross, on which he remained 7 hours: he appeared 7 times. After 7 times 7 days sent the Holy Ghost.

In the Lord's Prayer are 7 petitions, contained in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of mere grammatical connection. Within this number are connected all the mysteries of the Apocalypse, revealed to the 7 churches in Asia. There appeared 7 golden candlesticks, and 7 stars in the hand of him that was in the midst—7 lamps being the 7 spirits of God.

The book with 7 seals. The lamb with 7 horns and 7 eyes. 7 angels with 7 seals. 7 kings. 7 thunders. 7 thousand men slain. The dragon with 7 heads and 7 crowns. The beast with 7 heads. 7 angels bringing 7 plagues and 7 phials of wrath.

There are also numbered 7 heavens, 7 planets, 7 stars, 7 wise men, 7 champions of Christendom, 7 notes of music, 7 primary colors.

The 7th son was considered as endowed with pre-eminent wisdom.

The 7th son of a 7th son is still thought by some to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously.

Perfection is likened to gold 7 times purified in the fire.

Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the 7th month, and are shed and renewed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At thrice 7 years the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and we become legally competent to all civil acts. At four times 7 man is in full possession of his strength. At five times 7 he is fit for the business of the world. At six times 7 he becomes grave and wise, or never. At 7 times 7 he is in his apogeé, and from that time decays. At eight times 7 he is in his first climacteric. At nine times 7, or 63, he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger. And ten times 7, or three score years and ten, has by the Royal Prophet been pronounced the natural period of human life.

"If you would live contented, remember, that in this life you will never be free from annoyances: if you would live discontented, set your mind on having everything your own way."

Cutting a Lion's Claws.



A curious surgical operation was performed last summer at Brussels on the great African lion belonging to the Zoological Society of that city. For some time past the animal had been suffering from disease in the feet, which necessitated the cutting of his claws. In order to do this without danger, a large box was prepared with a grated bottom, covered with a wooden floor, which could be withdrawn so as to allow the lion's feet to pass between the bars. The top of the box was also made to descend by means of screws so as to press on the animal and prevent him drawing in his feet. When the lion entered the box the latter was turned on its side and the sliding bottom withdrawn. The paws then slipped between the bars, and the screws above were tightened. A veterinary surgeon, assisted by five pupils, then proceeded to cut away the claws. The patient bore the operation tolerably well, only uttering a short roar occasionally, and seemed relieved when the first paw had been cut and dressed.

A keeper, to whom the lion was much attached, sat near its head and endeavoured to calm it by talking, evidently not without effect. The operation was successfully performed, and there is every reason to believe that the cure will be complete.

Kirkstead.

In the year 1307 King Edward I. held a parliament at Carlisle, at which the prior of Kirkstead attended. This was two years before the laying of the foundation of Boston tower. Thomas Multon, John Kyme, John Paynell (the abbot of Swineshead), and others attended from Lincolnshire.

Sale of Lord Yarborough's Stud.

The whole of the thorough-bred and half-bred stock, together with a draft from the hunting stud, the property of the Earl of Yarborough, was brought to the hammer and sold by Mr. Edmund Tattersall, at Brocklesby Hall, on Thursday, the 20th of October, 1864. Sixty-two lots were offered, and all were disposed of at very moderate

prices. The highest figure realized was 110 guineas. The total amount of the sale was 2,378 guineas.

Murder at Surfleet.

On the 26th of July, 1817, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Warriner, yeoman, of Surfleet, was executed at Lincoln, for the wilful murder, by poison, of John Warriner, son of Joseph Warriner, by his former wife. Between the commission of the murder and her trial, she gave birth to a child, which she was suckling in the dock when the sentence was passed upon her, but which was then immediately taken from her.

The New Highway Act.

The act to amend the law on the management of highways contains fifty-three sections and several schedules. The present act is to be construed with the act of 1862, and several provisions in that act are repealed, and considerable alterations made as to the formation of highway boards and their management. The law has been altered in other respects. Power is given to stop up a highway and to make "improvements" in highways. An appeal is given to the quarter sessions as to the expenditure of highway boards and other matters. Further, the law is amended as to straying cattle. The owner is now liable to a fine of 5s. and expenses. The right of pasturage on the side of highways is still reserved for cattle. In one of the schedules are new regulations as to the management of highway boards and of other matters to carry out the law on the important subject of highways. —[The section on straying of cattle is given in full on page 55 of "Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack" for 1865.]

Bishop Lynwood, a native of Lincolnshire.

Interesting Discovery.—In the progress of the restoration of St. Stephen's Crypt, at the Palace of Westminster, the workmen came upon the embalmed body of an ecclesiastic, without any coffin, and buried under one of the window seats. The body lay with its feet towards the east, its right hand on the breast, whilst on the left arm lay the pastoral staff, a crook of oak beautifully carved, and on the feet were sandals, with leathern soles sharply pointed. The face was perfect in its preservation, with the hair still on the chin and upper

lip. This was supposed to be the body of William de Lynwood, a native of Linwood, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, who became Bishop of St. David's and Keeper of the Privy Seal to Henry VI. He died in 1446, and was the only person known to have been buried in the crypt.

Two Dry Seasons.

THE two past years, 1863 and 1864, have been the very driest on record in the neighbourhood of Boston. The dry season of 1826, although perhaps more scorching than even 1864, and more destructive to the herbage, was yet relieved early in the autumn by refreshing showers. These rains, coming early in September, produced a good crop of eddish or after-grass, and very much alleviated the expected scarcity of Keeping in the ensuing winter.

The year 1808 had a very heavy snow-storm in February, and the well-remembered hot Wednesday on July 13, but it does not appear to have been otherwise remarkable. The nearest approach to the present dry season is recorded to have been in the year 1800, which was remarkable for a long drought, but the scarcity of water seems to have been more felt in other parts of England than in the neighbourhood of the fens.

Although the dryness of these two years (1863 and 1864) caused much suffering to the cattle, it appears to have agreed well with the wheat and potato crops, for the harvest of 1863 was considered by many to have yielded the best crops of wheat ever known, many estimating the produce a third beyond the average. And the year 1864 has been exceedingly good for both crops, especially for potatoes, on the heavy lands, which are more nearly like their old quality than ever. It has also been remarkable for the very large and universal abundance of fruit, more especially of apples, and, in some places, of grapes. As to prices, the season has been remarkable for the high price of wool, occasioned by the scarcity of cotton from America (in consequence of the war) and the low price of wheat and fruit.

The fen drains of Lincolnshire and the reservoir of the Boston Waterworks Company have been the means of supplying thousands who otherwise must have suffered very great inconvenience and loss. But even with these helps the scarcity has been both troublesome and expen-

sive to very many. Some have had to fetch water for all purposes, and for their cattle, a distance of four, five, and some even seven miles; and, in the hilly country of the Wolds, this has been no slight task. The *sock* or *soakage* of the country was never so low in the memory of man, pits fourteen or fifteen feet deep being perfectly dry in many places, and (in 1864) the bottoms of the ditches were grown over with grass.

During the year 1863, when the ditches and ponds were drying up, the decaying matter produced a good deal of fever and malaria, but the year 1864 has been rather a healthy one than otherwise.

A Picture of the Fens in Olden Times,

By Hall, the Water Poet, of Kyme.

HALL was born and brought up in Kyme Fen, and, in speaking of the fen district, which was inundated until some time after the commencement of the present century, he thus expresses himself:

"'Twixt Frith Bank and the Wold side bound,
I question one dry inch of ground.
Now let me well be understood,
I speak as bounded by the flood:
From Lincoln all the way to Bourne
Had all the tops of banks been one,
I really think they all would not
Have made a twenty-acre spot."

And continues: "I have times out of number seen cows loosed out of their hovels and swim across a river, with nothing but their faces and horns above water, then take footing at mid-rib deep or less, *but not one spot of dry land;* then forage till weary and return to their hovels in the like swimming position. No place more famous for this than Chapel Hill, which I have known for a long continuance of years previous to cutting the new river Witham, or to speak more fully, opening of the Grand Sluice, inaccessible but by boat or riding horse belly-deep and more in mud and water. I have also known the whole parish of Dockdyke (Dogdyke), not two houses communicable for whole winters round, and, sometimes, scarcely in the summer, which was in some measure the case of all the water side, quite up to Lincoln. We used to carry sheep to pasture in a lighter (a flat-bottomed boat), clip them in a lighter, and afterwards fetch them away by the same conveyance."

Assessment Committee Act, 1864.

27 & 28 *Victoriæ, Cap.* 39.

An Act to amend the Union Assessment Committee Act (1862). [14*th July*, 1864.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, in regard to Appeals against Poor Rates, and to make further Provisions for securing correct and uniform Valuations of the Property liable to be assessed to the Relief of the Poor: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same.

Notice of Appeal to be given to Assessment Committee.

1.—Before any Appeal shall be heard by any Special or Quarter Sessions against a Poor Rate made for any Parish contained in any Union to which the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, applies, the Appellant shall give Twenty-one Days Notice in Writing previous to the Special or Quarter Sessions to which such Appeal is to be made of the Intention to appeal, and the Grounds thereof, to the Assessment Committee of such Union Provided, that after the First Day of *August* next no Person shall be empowered to appeal to any Sessions against a Poor Rate made in conformity with the Valuation List approved of by such Committee, unless he shall have given to such Committee Notice of Objection against the said List, and shall have failed to obtain such Relief in the Matter as he deems just; and which Objection, after Notice given at any Time, in the Manner prescribed by the said Act with respect to Objections, the Committee shall hear, with full Power to call for and amend such List, although the same has been approved of, and no subsequent List has been transmitted to them, and if they amend the same shall give Notice of such Amendment to the Overseers, who shall thereupon alter their then current Rate accordingly.

Committee may be Co-respondents.

2.—The Assessment Committee of such Union may, with the Consent of the Guardians of such Union, after Notice shall have been sent to every Guardian, appear as respondents to such Appeal, but in the Name of the Guardians of such Union, in like Manner, and with the same Incidents, and subject to the same Liabilities, and entitled to the same Remedies and Rights, as in the Case of Persons other than the Overseers to whom Notice of Appeal may be given.

Costs of Committee on Appeals.

3.—The Costs which the Committee may incur in consequence of becoming Respondents to such Appeal, or of having received Notice thereof, shall, if not recovered from the Appellants, as well as any Costs the Committee may be ordered to pay to the Appellants, be paid by the Guardians and charged to the Common Fund of the Union, unless the Court before whom such Appeal is heard shall direct that such Costs, or any Part thereof shall be charged to the Parish, the Rate of which is appealed against.

Valuation to be made in Writing.

4.—Where a Valuer is appointed by the Assessment Committee he shall make his Valuation in Writing, showing the Particulars of the several Hereditaments comprised therein, and the Amounts at which he has valued the same respectively, and shall sign such Valuation, which shall be open to Inspection in like Manner and with the same Incidents with respect to the taking of Copies or Extracts as the Minute Books of the Committee.

Notice of Assessment to certain Companies.

5.—Within Fourteen Days after the Transmission to the Assessment Committee of any Valuation or Supplementary Valuation List the Committee shall give Notice to every Railway, Telegraph, Canal, Gas, and Water Company named in such List as the Occupier of any Property included therein, and not having any Office or Place of Business in the Parish to which such List relates, of the Sum or Sums set down as the rateable Value of the Property purporting to be occupied by such Company or Companies, and such Notice may be served by being transmitted through the Post to the principal Office of the Company, or one of their principal Offices when there shall be more than One.

Justices in certain cases not disqualified.

6.—No Justice of the Peace shall be disqualified for acting in the Determination of any Appeal against a Poor Rate at any Quarter or Special Sessions by reason of such Justice being rated, or being liable to be rated, in some other Parish in the Union than that for which the Rate appealed against is made.

Expenses charged on Poor Rates.

7.—When the Overseers of any Parish incur any Expense in making out anyValuation List or Supplemental List, or in revising or valuing any of the rateable Hereditaments of such Parish, under the Provisions of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, with the Consent of the Vestry given by express Resolution, after due Notice, they may charge such Expense, so far as the same may be authorized by the Vestry, upon the Poor Rate; and if no Vestry Meeting be held, or no Decision arrived at on the Subject, then to the Extent which the Assessment Committee shall allow; Provided that, as regards the Valuation of the Property, no Expense shall be so charged upon the Poor Rate unless the Consent of such Committee to the procuring of such Valuation by the Overseers shall have been given previously to the same being made.

Power to borrow Money.

8.--If the Assessment Committee order aValuation,with the Consent of the Board of Guardians, to be made of all the rateable Hereditaments of any Parish, the Guardians of the Union may, if they think fit, apply to the Poor Law Board for an Order to enable them to borrow the requisite Amount to pay the Cost of such Valuation; and if the said Board shall issue their Order, the said Guardians may borrow the same and charge the Poor Rates of the several Parishes in the Union with the Repayment of the same by not more than Five equal annual Instalments; and where the Parish

for which the Valuation is made shall, by reason of any Provision in the said Union Assessment Committee Act or this Act, be liable to pay the Cost of such Valuation, the said Guardians shall charge the annual Instalments, and the Interest payable therewith, to such Parish, and may recover the same as and with the usual Contributions.

Totals of Valuation Lists to Clerks of the Peace.

9.—The Clerk of every Assessment Committee shall send annually in the Month of *December* Copies of the Totals of the gross estimated Rental and rateable Value of the Property included in the Valuation Lists of the several Parishes within the Union, and where such Totals have been altered by any Supplemental Valuation List or Lists then of such Totals as altered, to the Clerk or respective Clerks of the Peace of the County or Counties within which such Parishes respectively may be situate.

Map or Plan may be ordered by Poor Law Board.

10.—If there be no Map or Plan of any Parish available for the Use or sufficient for the Purposes of the Assessment Committee, the Committee may, with the Consent of the Guardians, after Notice as aforesaid, and under the Authority of an Order of the Poor Law Board, appoint a competent Person to make a Map or Plan of such Parish, and the Cost thereof shall be charged either to the common Fund, or to the Parish, as may be directed by the Poor Law Board.

Penalty on Overseers omitting to make Declaration, &c.

11.—Any Overseer who wilfully omits to make the Declaration required to be made by the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, or makes the same falsely, knowing the same to be untrue, shall be liable for every such Offence to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, upon a summary Conviction for the same before Two Justices of the Peace.

12. The Provisions of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, shall, so far as the same are not contrary hereto, be incorporated herewith, and the Terms used herein shall be construed in like Manner as in that Act.

13. This Act may be cited as "The Union Assessment Committee Amendment Act, 1864."

A youth named Hotchin, at Sibsey, sustained a fracture of the thigh by being run over by a heavy cart, on the 22nd of January.

A waterman, named Thomas Leary, was found drowned beside his own boat moored near the Buoy-yard, South End, Boston, at an early hour on Saturday morning, the 30th of January. He was supposed to have slipped off the plank when seeking to go aboard the previous night.

The *Victoria*, a fishing smack belonging to Mr. Rylatt, fishmonger, Boston, was wrecked off Wrangle, in a heavy gale, on the 11th of March, and the two men on board narrowly escaped being drowned. The smack was entirely lost.

The late J. W. Freshfield, Esq., M. P. for Boston.

THE Will of James William Freshfield, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., late Solicitor to the Bank of England, was proved in London in 1864, and the personality was sworn under £120,000, the executors nominated being his daughter, Miss Eliza Freshfield, his sons, Charles Kaye and Henry Ray Freshfield, Esqrs., and Arthur Kekewich, Esq. (the husband of his grand daughter.) The testator, who died at the age of 89, was admitted a solicitor in 1795, called to the bar at Gray's-inn, 1842, was Major of the Hon. Artillery Company, which rank he retained by Royal permission; was M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth between 1830 and 1857, representing Boston, 1851 and 1852. The will is dated 1860. He has devised to his grandson, William Dawes Freshfield, eldest son of his deceased son, James William Freshfield, all his freehold estates set forth in his will, bequeathing to his two sons (the executors), all other his freehold property. To his two daughters, he leaves an annuity of £1,440, from which the sum of £120 a year is to be paid to each for pin-money, The residue of his property he divides into five parts, between his two sons, two daughters, and the widow and children of his deceased son. He had presented to him two silver waiters, one by the Globe Insurance Company, the other by the Hon. Artillery Company, these are to be held by his daughters for life, and then to pass to his said grandson as heir-looms.

ALFORD.—Within a quarter of a mile to the south of the town is a fine medical spring, called Holy Well, which having been recently analyzed by an eminent London chemist, is pronounced to possess an extraordinary power of healing, particularly in scorbutic affections. A short time since a gentleman much afflicted came from a distance of nearly two hundred miles, and by frequently drinking the water, was perfectly restored to health within a month.

New Acts of Parliament passed in 1864.

MALT DUTY-FREE.—"An Act to allow the making of Malt Duty-free to be used in feeding Animals." (April 28th, 1864.) †

HIGHWAYS.—Short Title. "Highway Act, 1864." 27 & 28 Vic. Cap. 101. (July 29th, 1864.) *

NUISANCES ON TURNPIKE ROADS.—"An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Nuisances on Turnpike Roads, and to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain." (July 29th, 1864.)

"METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS." 27 & 28 Vic. Cap. 117. (July 29, 1864.)

SUPERANNUATION TO UNION OFFICERS.—"An Act to provide for Superannuation Allowances to Officers of Unions and Parishes." (July 14th, 1864.)

ASSESSMENT.—"An Act to amend the Union Assessment Committee Act, (1862.)" (July 14th, 1864.) ‡

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† See page 56 of "Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack, 1865. * See page 55 of dito.
‡ See page 94 of ditto.

Sir Edward Brackenbury, K.T.S., K.S.F., of Skendleby Hall, near Spilsby, died on the 1st of June, 1864, at the advanced age of 79. He was the second son of the late Richard Brackenbury, Esq., by Jannetta daughter of George Gunn, Esq., of Edinburgh.

Married first, in 1827, Maria daughter of the Rev. E. Bromhead, of Reepham, near Lincoln, by whom he had issue Edward, born October 18, 1828, and died in 1845. And second, in 1847, Eleanor daughter of Addison Fenwick, Esq, of Bishopwearmouth, and widow of W. B. Clark, Esq., of Belford Hall, Northumberland: she died in 1862, leaving issue Edward Fenwick, born 1848.

Sir Edward was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Lincoln, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 69th Regiment of Foot, a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword (for services in the Peninsula), a Knight of the Spanish Order of St Ferdinand, a Commander of the Portuguese Order of St. Bento d'Avis, &c.

He entered the army in 1803; served in Spain and Portugal, attached to the Portuguese army, and was Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sprye; was made Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet in 1837, and Major of the 69th Foot in 1846, when he retired.

This Family, which descends immediately from Sir Robert Brackenbury, the famous Lieutenant of the Tower, *temp.* Richard III., was founded in England by Sir Perse de Brackenbury, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror.

The remains of the deceased were interred at Skendleby on the following Wednesday, and was attended by many persons from the neighbouring villages, who were desirous of giving their last testimony of respect for him who had lived among them so long and been so generally esteemed. The corpse, preceded by two mutes, the Rev. J. Cheales (Vicar of Skendleby), and — Sawbridge, Esq., solicitor, London, was borne by ten labourers of the village, and the pall was held by Messrs. Baker, Wales, Myers, and Mawer, tenants. The two sons of the deceased, other members of the Brackenbury family, Mr J. Rinder, Mr. Belton, the Rev. R. Giles, and others followed. The procession was closed by several members of the Spilsby and Louth Masonic lodges, wearing the costume of their order. The service in the church and at the vault was most impressively read by the Rev. J. Cheales.

Sir Edward was a generous supporter of all the public charities of the neighbourhood, and was especially kind to the poor and afflicted of the village of Skendleby, by whom he will be greatly missed. He was a strict and conscientious member of the church, but was tolerant to all who dissented from her communion: in politics he was a firm supporter of Liberal principles, believing them to be most conducive to the welfare of the community at large,

An Opera Performance at Boston, in 1724.

An old record bearing date the 9th of January, 1724, contains the following announcement: "At Boston, in the County of Lincoln, at the Faulcon inn there, kept by Mr. Thomas Dodds, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of this instant January, will be acted by gentlemen for their diversion, that celebrated Opera called 'The New Man in the Moon.' The Music suitable to the Opera both vocal and instrumental, will be performed by eminent Masters."

Ice Pudding.—Lay a bottom of spun sugar and fruit cut in pieces, in a mould; pour a rich custard into it, and ice it.

High Tide in Boston in 1864.

The tide rose to a greater height at Boston, on the night of Wednesday, the 9th of March last, than had been known for thirteen years. It flooded Church-street, the Church-yard, and Wormgate, and for some time all traffic along this part of the town was completely stopped. The cellars and underground kitchens in the vicinity of the river were inundated, and in some cases to a considerable depth. To prevent the water entering one of the granaries in South End, which was seriously apprehended, bricklayers were called in to erect a temporary wall in the door-way. The pressure of the water was so great, that the new bank formed across Burton's Marsh, recently purchased of the Boston Harbour Commissioners by Mr. Black, gave way and about 100 acres of land were inundated. The weather during the day had been extremely inclement, snow falling, without so much as even a moment's intermission, from 7 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening.

MABLETHORPE HALL.—About a mile from the village was once the seat of the above named family of Fitzwilliam, part of whose mansion, converted into a farm-house, is standing within a spacious moated area, and is still denominated the hall. There is a tradition, yet current, that in ancient times a French ship arrived on the coast, and landed a party of men who in the night made a rapid march to this hall, and having felled a tree to enable them to pass the moat, suddenly seized and carried off the heir of the estate, and, well knowing the value of their prisoner, forced so large a ransom that a great part of the family estates in this parish, and in Withern and Stain, were sold on the occasion.—On the eastern side of the parish is a drain, dividing it from that of Maltby, over which is a bridge called Earl's Bridge, whereon it is traditionally related that two earls fought a duel, which proved fatal to both, and that one of them was buried in the church of Mablethorpe and the other in that of Maltby.

TRUSTHORPE.—The original church of Trusthorpe is traditionally reported to have stood a quarter of a mile eastward from what is now the sea coast, and to have been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea. Some ancient bricks, bearing indubitable marks of having been formed without the aid of moulds, have been found among the ruins. Weir observes that "it is remarkable that whilst the sea has encroached considerably on this parish and the adjoining one of Mablethorpe, it has receded from the coast both to the north and south of these villages.

SILK WILLOUGBY.—A curious specimen of ancient sculpture, representing the tools used by smiths, and implements of agriculture made by them, is seen over an handsome arched doorway, now walled up, which forms part of the village inn. Tradition says that it once formed part of a hall used by a company of smiths, but Mr. Creasey is inclined to believe it "to be nothing more than the entrance to the shoeing shed of some blacksmith's shop, whose owner had the good taste to erect that arch, which has puzzled many wondering admirers of antiquity."—*Creasey's Sleaford.*

FALSEHOOD is often rocked by truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle and discards her nurse.

A Story worth Reading.

EARLY METHODISM ILLUSTRATED.

Soon after the promulgation of Methodism in England it spread with great rapidity over the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and especially among the miners and lower orders. For a long period after its introduction the clergy and higher orders of society in the west of England manifested a dislike to the new doctrines which can scarcely be imagined in these days of modern toleration. It was thought by many young gentlemen good sport to break the windows and nail up the doors of a Methodist chapel. The robbery of a Wesleyan preacher, as a spree, by two young gentlemen became the subject of an investigation, and the frolicsome young men had to pay very dearly for their practical joke.

Among the uninstructed local preachers was one known by the name of "Old Gardener." This old man was no common character—indeed he was quite original, and by far the most popular preacher among the disciples of John Wesley in that vicinity. He kept a small nursery garden about two miles from the town of St. A——, working hard at his occupation as a gardener by day, and praying and preaching to his fellow-sinners, as he called them, in the evening. He lived in the poorest manner, giving away all the surplus of his earnings in charity, distributing Bibles, and promoting to the utmost of his ability the extension of Methodism. His complexion was a sort of dirty, dark, iron gray, and his whole appearance lean and grotesque. Although extremely ignorant, he possessed no small degree of cunning; of this the following incident affords ample evidence:

The "Old Gardener" was once subjected to a burglary and attempt at robbery. He lived with his wife in a small and somewhat dilapidated cottage, not far from the high road. Three young "squires," who all despised and hated Methodism, having heard that the old man had been recently making a collection to build a Methodist chapel, thought it would be a good frolic to rob him temporarily of the proceeds of this collection. The result of the frolic is best related in the words of one of the actors:

"We set out," said he, "upon our expedition with blackened faces, upon a dark night, a little before twelve o'clock. We had dined late, and all of us had Dutch as well as Cornish courage; yet I confess when it came to the point, I felt myself a coward. I began to reflect that it was but a dastardly frolic to frighten a poor old man and his wife in the dead of night.

"The clock struck twelve. 'Now comes the witching time of the night,' exclaims Tom.

"'Don't let us frighten the poor couple out of their wits,' said I.

"'No, said Ryder, 'we will be gentle robbers—gentle as Robin Hood and Little John.'

"I said that I would rather return than proceed. 'Recollect,' said I, 'the old fellow is an old soldier, as well as a saint, and fears nothing human.'

"'Nonsense,' exclaimed Ryder, 'here goes.' He pressed the feeble door of the cottage in which the old man resided; it immediately gave way and flew open. We entered, and found ourselves in a sort of a kitchen. To our great surprise there was a light shining from an inner room. This made us hesitate.

"'Who is out there at this time of the night?' exclaimed a hoarse voice from within. I knew it to be the unmistakeable voice of the 'Old Gardener.'

"'Give us your money, and no harm shall befal you, said Tom, 'but we must have your money.'

"'The Lord will be my defence,' rejoined the 'Old Gardener.' 'You shall have no money from me; all in the house is the Lord's—take it if you dare!'

"'We must, and will have it,' said we, as we entered the inner room, after taking the precaution of fastening the chamber door as we entered.

"We soon wished we had suffered it to remain open, as you will see.

"Now, consider us face to face with the 'Old Gardener;' and a pretty sight we presented. Three ruffians (ourselves) with white waggoners' frocks and blackened faces. Before us the 'Old Gardener,' sitting on the side of his bed. He wore a red worsted nightcap, a checked shirt, and a flannel jacket; his iron grey face, fringed with a grizzle beard, looking as cool and undismayed as if he had been in the pulpit preaching. A table was by the side of the bed, and immediately in front of him, on a large deal table, was an open Bible, close to which we observed, to our horror, a heap of gunpowder, large enough to blow up a castle. A candle was burning on the table, and the old fellow had a steel in one hand and a large flint in the other. We were all three paralysed. The wild, iron-faced, determined look of the 'Old Gardener,' the candle, flint and steel, and the great heap of powder, absolutely froze our blood, and made cowards of us all. The gardener saw the impression he had made.

"'What! do you want to rob and murder?' exclaimed he: 'you had better join with me in prayer, miserable sinners that you all are! Repent, and you may be saved. You will soon be in another world!'

"Ryder first recovered his speech.

"'Please to hear me, Mr. Gardener. I feel that we have been wrong, and if we may depart, we will make reparation, and give you all the money we have in our pockets.'

"We laid our purses on the table before him.

"'The Lord has delivered you into my hands. It was so revealed to me in a dream. We shall all soon be in another world. Pray, let us pray.' And down he fell upon his knees, close to the table, with the candle burning, and the ugly flint and steel in his hand. He prayed and prayed. At last he appeared exhausted. He stopped and eyed the purses, and then emptied one of them out on the table. He appeared surprised, and, I thought, gratified, at the largeness of its contents. We now thought we should have leave to retire; but, to our dismay, the 'Old Gardener' said:

"'Now, we will praise God by singing the 100th psalm.'

"This was agony to us all. After the psalm, the old man took up the second purse, and while he was examining its contents, Ryder, who was close behind Tom and myself, whispered softly,

"I have unfastened the door, and when you hear me move, make a rush.'

"The 'Old Gardener,' then, pouring out the contents of the second purse, exclaimed,

"'Why, there is almost enough to build our new house of God. Let me see what the third contains.

"He took up the third purse.

"'Now,' whispered Ryder, 'make a rush.'

"We did so; and at the same moment heard the old fellow hammering away at his flint and steel. We expected to be instantly blown into fragments. The front door, however, flew open before us; the next step we found ourselves in the garden. The night was pitchy dark. We rushed blindly through the nursery ground, scrambled through brambles and prickly shrubs, ran our heads against trees, then forced ourselves through a thicket hedge. At last, with scratched faces, torn hands, and tattered clothes, we tumbled over a bank into the high road.

"Our horses we soon found, and we galloped to Ryder's residence. Lights were procured, and we sat down. We were black, ragged, and dirty. We looked at each other, and, in spite of our miserable adventure, roared with laughter.

"'We may laugh,' exclaimed Tom, 'but if this adventure is blown, and we are found out, Cornwall will be too hot for us for the next seven years. We have made a pretty night of it. We have lost our money; being obliged to pretend to pray for two long hours, before a great heap of gunpowder, while their on-faced, ugly, red-capped brute threatened us with an immediate passage into eternity. And our money forsooth must go to build a meeting-house! Bah! It is truly horrible. The old fellow has played the old soldier on us with a vengeance, and we shall be the laughing-stock of the whole country.'

"The affair was not yet ended. Reports were spread that three men disguised as black demons, with horns and tails, had entered the cottage of the 'Old Gardener,' who had not only terrified them, but had frightened them out of a good sum of money, which he intended to devote to the building of a new Methodist Meeting-house. It was given out that on the following Sunday 'Old Gardener' intended to preach a sermon, and afterwards solicit subscriptions for the meeting-house, when he would relate the remarkable manner in which he had been providentially assisted with funds for the building. Our mortification was complete. Tom, whose hatred of Methodism was intense, declared he would blow up the meeting house as soon as it was built. Our curiosity, however, was excited, and we all three determined to hear our adventure of the night related by 'Old Gardener,' if we could contrive to be present without being suspected. Sunday evening arrived. The meeting-house was crammed to suffocation; and with the dull lights then burning in the chapel, we had no difficulty in concealing ourselves. The sermon was short, but the statement of our adventures was related most minutely and circumstantially in the old man's quaint, homely, and humourous phraseology. This evening he seemed to excel himself, and was exultingly humourous. 'I never,' said he, 'saw black faces pray with greater devotion. I have some doubt, however, he slyly observed, 'if their prayers were quite heavenward. They sometimes turned their faces towards the door; but a lifting of the flint and steel kept them quiet.'

"He then added, with a knowing shake of the head and an exulting laugh, 'But they had not smelt powder like the old soldier they came to rob. No, no; it was a large heap—ay, large enough to frighten old General Clive himself. The candle was lighted, the flint and steel were ready. You may ask, my friends, if I myself was not afraid. No, no, my dear friends,' shouted he, 'this large stock of apparent gunpowder was— it was my stock, my whole year's stock of leek (onion) seed!'

"The whole congregation somewhat irreverently laughed; even the saint almost shouted; many clapped their hands. I was for a moment stupified by the announcement, but at last could hardly suppress my own laughter.

"We subscribed to the fund to avoid suspicion, and left the meeting. After the sermon we joined each other, but could not speak. We could hardly chuckle 'Leek seed,' and then roared with laughter.

"It was a good joke, though not exactly to our taste. It has, however more than once served for subsequent amusement.

"The chapel was built with the money collected by the gardener. Time and circumstances now induce me to think that there has been no detriment to morality or religion by the erection of the meeting-house, which was afterwards known as 'The Leek-seed chapel."
(*St. James's Magazine.*)

A Matrimonial Regulation.

In 1638 it was enacted, that if any man offered proposals of marriage to any young lady, without *first* obtaining the consent of her parents or master, he should submit to a fine, or to corporal punishment, or to both, at the discretion of the court.

National Prejudices.

An Irishman fights before he reasons; a Scotchman reasons before he fights; an Englishman is not particular as to the order of precedence, but will do either to accommodate his customers. A modern general has said, the best troops would be as follows:—an Irishman half drunk, a Scotchman half starved, and an Englishman with his belly full.

Unlucky Words.

The Chinese have a saying, that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses.

Pleasure.

Pleasure owes its greatest zest to anticipation. The promise of a shilling fiddle will keep a schoolboy in happiness for a year. The fun connected with its possession will expire in an hour. Now, what is true of schoolboys is equally true of men. All they differ in is in the price of their fiddles.

Cross Purposes.

"Are you an Odd Fellow"? "No, Sir; I've been married for a week"! "I mean do you belong to the order of Odd Fellows"? "No, no; I belong to the order of married men." "Mercy, how dull! Are you a Mason? "No! I am a Carpenter." "Worse and worse! Are you a son of Temperance? "Bother you, no; I am a son of Mr. John Gosling."

A Cold.

"Do you know what it is," says Lamb, "to succumb under an insurmountable day-mare? An indisposition to do anything or be anything—a total deadness and distaste—a suspension of vitality—an indifference to locality—a numb soporical, good-for-nothingness—an ossification all over—an oyster-like indifference to passing events—a mind stupor—brawney defiance to the needles of a thrusting-in-conscience with a total irresolution to submit to water-gruel processes.

LINCOLNSHIRE RAM SHOWS, 1864.

The Tathwell Rams.

THIS splendid and notable flock of sheep was submitted to competition on Tuesday, 31st of August, by Mr. D. Briggs, when the company was exceedingly large. There were one hundred and fifty sheep penned, and the whole of them were disposed of. The highest price realized was £130; the average, £17 7s.; the total amount of sale, £2,612.

Biscathorpe.

The Biscathorpe flock of rams (one hundred and fifty in number) were let by auction, by Mr. Briggs, on the 1st of September, at Biscathorpe House, the residence of Mr. T. Kirkham. The demand was unusually brisk, and in some instances the prices realized were altogether unparalleled in the annals of sheep-letting. The three highest prices obtained were £160, £120, and £110 each. The average was £22 12s. 4d., and the total, £3,392 10s.

Dogdyke.

The strong long-wool flock of the late Mr. Thomas Mayfield was sold by auction, by Mr. D. Briggs, on the 8th of September. The well-known character of the sheep attracted a large company. The bidding was spirited, and one hundred and seventeen sheep were sold, realizing £1,208 0s. 6d., being an average of £10 6s. 6d. per head. The highest price obtained was £44 3s.

The Markby Flock.

Mr. Wm. Kirkham, of Markby, near Alford, sold forty-five shearlings at the Peterborough Ram Fair on the 10th of September at an average of £9 8s. 6d. a head.

Dunstan Pillar.

At the Peterborough Ram Fair, held on the 10th of September, Mr. Cartwright, of Dunstan Pillar, sold thirty-seven useful shearlings at an average of £13 10s. each.

Pointon.

Forty-six sheep, in capital working condition, belonging to Mr. T. T. Caswell, of Pointon, near Sempringham, were sold at the Peterborough Ram Fair, on the 10th of September, for £687, or an average of £14 8s. 8d.

Bloxham.

Mr. Graves, of Bloxham, near Sleaford, sold twenty-seven very useful sheep at the Fair at Peterborough, on the 10th of September, the average price of which was £13 10s.

Temple Bruer.

The second annual show of this fine flock was held on the 6th of September, at the hospitable residence of Mr. Howard, the breeder of the animals. The letting was conducted by D. Briggs. Sixty-seven

Lincolnshire Ram Shows, continued.

sheep were disposed of for £732, being an average of £10 18s. 6d. per head. The highest price realized was £28.

Wrangle Manor.

The Wrangle flock were offered for competition by Mr. Mason, of Louth, on Tuesday, the 6th of September. The weather was exceedingly unfavorable, but notwithstanding this a large company of graziers and farmers were in attendance, and the letting averaged nearly £1 ahead more than the previous year. Fifty sheep were disposed of, the highest price obtained being £21.

Culverthorpe Hall.

The flock of Mr. King, of Culverthorpe Hall, near Sleaford, were let on Wednesday, the 7th of September, by Mr. Law, when the biddings were spirited, and forty-five sheep were disposed of for £463. The highest price obtained was £60; the average was £10 6s ahead.

Market Rasen.

The Rev. Richard Bewley Caton, M. A., whose death occurred on the 24th of January last, at the advanced age of 90, was the eldest son of Thruston John Caton, Esq., who died in 1782, by Margaret Hawksmore, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Bewley, Esq., of Binbrook and Kirton; born 1774; succeeded his grandfather, Richard Bewley, Esq., 1794; married 1802 Eliza Keating, youngest daughter of Redmond Power, Esq., of Whitefort, county Waterford, niece of Rd. Power, Esq., of Clashmore, M. P. for county of Waterford. Educated at Lincoln and Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1796); was formerly an officer in the 12th Lancers; served during the campaign in Egypt in 1801; received the gold medal from the Porte, and also the war medal with a clasp for Egypt; was afterwards Major in the 3rd Royal Lincolnshire Militia. This family was formerly of Denham, Suffolk, and of Thorpe Abbotts, Norfolk. Residences, Binbrook, near Market Rasen; Car House, East Riding of Yorkshire; 21, Blandford square, where he died.

Mr. Wm. Flower, Queen's messenger, of Market Rasen, states that he has had four brothers who have all at various times dropped suddenly dead, namely, John Flower, merchant, of Lincoln, Thos. Flower, a sailor, Hugh Flower, a youth of 17, and latest Samuel Fras. Flower, Esq., M. D., late Mayor and Town Councillor of East Retford, aged 75. In addition to this, an uncle, Thomas Flower, a notable Lincolnshire farmer, also died in the same sudden manner.—*Stamford Mer.*

The Year 1800.—There were in this year 214 dry days; the year before 173. The price of wheat was from £6 to £7 10s. per quarter, and it rose to £8 8s. the following February.

Donington.—Thomas Cowley, gent., died on the 17th of July, 1721, aged 96: he was therefore born in 1625. Two years before his death, he founded and endowed the Grammar School at this place.

Billinghay.

One of the most disastrous fires ever known in Lincolnshire occurred at this village on the 9th of September last. It originated from a foul chimney belonging to Mr. Scott taking fire, and some of the sparks falling on the thatched roof of an outbuilding a short distance from the house. A high wind was blowing from the west at the time, which carried the flames from the roof of this building to a stack of oats, two stacks of hay, a pig-stye and other property in the yard, the whole of which was soon destroyed. From these buildings and stacks the flames were blown across a large orchard, charring the trees and roasting the apples on their course, to some outbuildings belonging to J. Bee and Sam Barks, which, with all they contained, were rapidly consumed. Two houses, a couple of sheds, a stable, and some stacks belonging to Mr. Newton, were next attacked, and, like the property of Scott, Bee, and Barks, were speedily destroyed. The next sufferer was Abm. Flatters, whose cottage and the greater part of his furniture were burnt to ashes. The flames then leaped across the street, and, fixing upon a couple of cottages, roared through them with a rapidity perfectly startling and preventing the possibility of any of the furniture being saved. Immediately behind these were several buildings belonging to Franklin Benton, the whole of which were demolished, the flames rushing onward to the house and farmstead of Mr. Gilbert, both of which, with the furniture and implements, were utterly consumed. The following were also sufferers: John Stevenson, house destroyed and part of furniture; Abraham Gilbert, house and some of the furniture destroyed; Wm. Gadsby, house and some furniture consumed; George Woods, do., and all his clothing; Charles Croft, two stables, two sheds, outhouse, pig-stye and pig, tubs, tools, and three apple trees destroyed; William Betts, cottage and part of furniture consumed; John Wilkinson, kitchen, pig-stye, and two sheds destroyed; Wm. Wilson, pig-stye and two pigs valued at £9 destroyed; James Creasey, two sheds and a quantity of tools destroyed; Mrs. Petchell, waggon hovel, &c., ditto; Wm. Sharpe, a stack of wheat, a stack of oats, pig-stye, &c., destroyed; John Swinton, two stables, cart-shed, crew-yard, fencing, tools, &c., destroyed.

On the following day another fire broke out on the premises of Mr. John Sharpe, farmer, of Billinghay-fen, and destroyed all the corn-stacks in the yard.

King Henry IV. (born at Old Bolingbroke.)

In 1381, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, found a retreat at Holy Rood, Edinburgh, from dangers which threatened him in England. Years afterwards when his son, King Henry IV., had encamped at Leith, in his memorable invasion of Scotland in 1400, two of the canons of Holy Rood were sent to beg him to spare their house. His reply was in the following words: "Never while I live shall I cause distress in any religious house whatever; and God forbid that the monastery of Holy Rood, the asylum of my father when an exile, should suffer aught from his son! I am myself a Cumin, and by this side half a Scot; and I came here with my army not to ravage the land, but to answer the defiance of certain amongst you who have branded me as a traitor." The King was as good as his word.

Benington Sheep Shearing.

THE annual sheep shearing in connection with the Benington Labourers' Improvement Society took place on the 2nd of June. All the competitors performed their task in excellent style; so much so that the judges, Messrs. J. Robinson, of Tetton Hall, W. North, of Sibsey, and W. Torgoose, of Wrangle, had considerable difficulty in determining which was done the best. The following was their award:

Class 13. To the person who shall shear in the best manner five sheep, in the space of two and a half hours, £1 to Joseph Foster, with Mr. W. Swain, Benington; 12s. 6d. to John Johnson, with Mr. Porter; and 7s. 6d. to Wm. Teat, nominated by Mr. Hattersley, of Boston.

Class 14. To the farming boy under 18 years of age who shall shear three sheep as in last class, £1 to George Wray, with Mr. W. Swain, Benington; 10s. to Jesse Cardwell; and 5s. to W. Pepper, with Mr. C. Swain.

Class 15. To the farm servant, being under 30 years of age, who shall shear five sheep the same as in last class, £1 to Thomas Vaugne, with Mr. Ablard; and 10s. to Charles Vaugne, nominated by the Rev. John Jackson.

Class 16. To the farmer's son, under 25 years of age, not being in business for himself nor having lived as a hired servant, who shall shear four sheep the same as in last class, £2 to Robert Hoyles, son of Mr. George Hoyles, of Leverton; £1 to John Harrison, son of Mr. Harrison of Midville.

Class 17. A special prize, given by T. Wise, Esq., to the man who shall wind ten fleeces of wool in the best manner within the space of half an hour, 15s. to Benj. Fox, with Mr. W. Leggott, of Leverton; and 10s. to Howard Wilson, with Mr. Swain.

A full account of the annual meeting of this flourishing society will be found in the Almanack, page 75.

Glad Christmas.

I.

Glad Christmas comes, and every hearth
  Makes room to give him welcome now,
E'en want will dry its tears in mirth,
  And crown him with a holly bough;
Though tramping 'neath a wintry sky
  O'er snowy paths and rimy stiles
The housewife sets her spinning by
  To bid him welcome with her smiles.

II.

Each house is swept the day before,
  And windows stuck with ever-greens,
The snow is besom'd from the door,
  And comfort crowns the cottage scenes.
Gilt holly, with its thorny pricks,
  And yew and box, with berries small,
These deck the unused candlesticks,
  And pictures hanging by the wall.

JOHN CLARE, (Peasant Poet.)

Accidents, &c. in 1864.

BOSTON.—Three young fishermen named William Sandall, Robert Rudham, and J. Sandall, were drowned near the Scalp through the capsizing of a row-boat, laden with oysters, in which they were coming up to Boston, during a heavy gale on Saturday, the 19th of November. They were buried on the following Monday, when a dumb peal was rung upon the bells of the Parish Church, and crowds of people followed the funeral procession to the Cemetery.

EPWORTH.—A terrible fire, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property, occurred at this place on Friday, the 9th of September, the day on which so many houses and other buildings were consumed at Billinghay, a full account of which is given at page 106

BOSTON EAST.—A lad, 13 years of age, named Taylor, son of Mr. Taylor, gardener, of Boston East, was killed by a horse on the 20th of October. He was leading the animal by a halter, when it took fright at something and set off at full gallop, dragging the lad, who had fixed the halter round his wrist, at its heels and fracturing his skull with one of its hoofs.

Mutual Help.

The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time the mother binds the child's head, till the moment some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals. No one, who holds the power of granting it, can refuse it without guilt.

The Arms of California.

The poet-laureate of the gold country has thus immortalized its arms:—

Two posts *standant*,
One beam *crossant*,
One rope *pendant*,
And a knave on the *end on't*.

The Theddlethorpe Murder.

An old man named Thomas Hall and his housekeeper, Mary Grant, who were about 70 years of age, were found murdered in their bedrooms, at Theddlethorpe, on the 8th of October, 1817. On the 16th of the same month, John Raithby, of Theddlethorpe, St. Helen's, was committed for trial on the charge of committing the murders. He was to have been married on the day of his committal. During his confinement in Lincoln Castle he made a full confession of his guilt. He said he went merely for the purpose of robbing the house, but the resistance he had to encounter led to the murders. The crime preyed so much upon his mind, that he died of grief before the assizes were held.

QUESTION FOR AGRICULTURISTS.—What vegetable only petitions not to be eaten? Why, of course, the Lettuce alone (let us alone).

Is that clock right over there?" asked an old gentleman of a little urchin. "Right over there?" said the boy; "'taint nowhere else."

Accidents &c., in 1864.

BOSTON.—A child named Thurlow, whose parents reside in Station street, Boston, had an eye cut out by a stone which was thrown at him by a lad named Twiddey, on Sunday, the 10th of July last.

HELP.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Machin, of Helpringham, on the 19th of April last, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed. It was supposed to have originated in a spark from the kitchen chimney falling on a thatched roof.

BOSTON.—The body of a young girl named Ann Lunn, who had lived with Mr. Robinson, grocer, of Boston, and who mysteriously disappeared on Sunday evening, the 3rd of April, was washed up near the Doughty Quay by the evening tide of Sunday, the 24th of the same month. A verdict of *found drowned* was returned by the coroner's jury.

HUBBARD'S BRIDGE.—As Mr. Duddles, farmer, was driving from Boston on Monday, the 11th of April, his horse took fright at a railway train near Hubbard's Bridge, and becoming unmanageable ran away, and in its flight overturned the vehicle, Mr. Duddles sustaining injuries that terminated fatally.

BOSTON.—A young sailor, named Richardson, son of Mr. Ed. Richardson, captain of the schooner *Eburn*, of Boston, was killed at Middlesboro', on the 23rd of April last, while employed on board his father's vessel. He went aloft to make some alterations in the rigging, and by some means lost his hold and fell with great violence upon the deck close at his father's feet, death resulting almost instantaneously.

LINCOLN.--A servant girl, in the employ of Mr. Dawber, spirit merchant, Lincoln, attempted self-destruction, by swallowing some *Vermin Killer*, on the 19th of January.

BOSTON.—On the 18th of January a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Baldwick, Red Lion street, butcher; but no great amount of property was destroyed.

CONINGSBY FEN.—Mrs. Emma Hurton, aged 51, who resided at Coningsby Fen, fell dead while talking to a neighbour at her own door, on Saturday, the 2nd of January.

BOSTON.—A fatal accident befel a Boston mariner, named Baxter, at Malino, a small port in Sweden, on the 7th of April. He was mate on board the *Faitte*, a Boston vessel; and, while helping to discharge a cargo, the "gin" fell upon his head and killed him on the spot.

SIBSEY.—An old lady named Eno, residing alone at Sibsey, was burnt to death on the 5th of January.

BOSTON.—The body of a sailor named Thos. Crooks, who was missed from the *Georgiana* when lying in the Haven about a month before, was washed up to Boston by the evening tide on the 29th of March. The mate of the *Georgiana* was suspected of having caused his death; but, on being apprehended and brought before the coroner's jury, he gave ample proof that the suspicion had no foundation in fact, and was therefore discharged, the jury returning an open verdict of *found drowned.*

MESSINGHAM.—A fire, resulting in the destruction of property to the value of £50, was discovered on the premises of Mr. W. Sowerby, farmer, of Messingham, on Saturday morning, the 17th of September.

Accidents, &c., in 1864, *continued.*

SKIRBECK.—The body of a woman named Ann Dickenson, who was addicted to habits of intoxication, was found in a ditch near Pudding-pie House, Skirbeck, on the 9th of June last.

ALFORD.—An accident, which resulted in immediate death, befel a child named Wilson, at Alford, on the 25th of April last. It was playing with a large iron gate reared against a wall, when it fell upon its head and literally smashed it.

MILE HOUSE, BOSTON.—Two young men named Williamson and Robert Douse, were drowned through the capsizing of a pleasure boat near the Mile House, Boston, on Sunday evening June the 26th.

WYBERTON.—Michael Peart, aged 27, who was formerly servant for many years in the employ of the late Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, of West Skirbeck House, and subsequently landlord of the Still-tap, at Boston, was thrown out of a cart which he was driving from Wyberton, on the 9th of June, and killed upon the spot.

HEIGHINGTON.—Joseph Cuthburt, labourer, of Heighington, died from the effects of laudanum, taken for the purpose of destroying himself on the 17th of September.

BILLINGHAY.—A boat belonging to Mr. Palmer, of Billinghay, laden with oil-cake, was struck by a sharp piece of ice in entering the car-dyke near Tattershall Bridge, and immediately sank, on the 11th of January.

BOSTON.—Charles Lovell, a workman in the employ of the Messrs. Tuxford, ironfounders, of Boston, was run over by a traction engine on Monday, the 11th of July last, and sustained injuries which terminated fatally.

Death of Capt. J. F. Smyth.

Captain John Field Smyth, of the First Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers, expired at his residence on the Wainfleet Road, Boston, on Tuesday, the 19th of January last, in the very prime of life and deeply lamented by all who knew him. The deceased, who was brought up to the business of a chemist and druggist, was a native of Lincoln, and served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. Wroot, of that City. Shortly after completing the terms of his indentures he removed to Boston, and fixed as a chemist, in the shop now occupied by Mr. Thompson Allen, High Street. After creating a lucrative business here, which he enjoyed for some years, he left the drug trade, and in connection with Mr. Parrott, succeeded to the grocery business of the late Mr. Mann, in the Market-place. He subsequently resigned the retail portion of the business, removed to premises on the Doughty Quay, and carried on an extensive wholesale trade. In connection with another gentleman residing in the town he also carried on an extensive trade as a tobacco and cigar manufacturer.

His funeral, which was celebrated with military honours, took place on Monday the 25th day of January. The procession was a very lengthy one the Artillery Band marching in front playing the "Dead March in Saul." Nearly all the shops were closed along the route of the procession, and in other parts of the town as well.

Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire.

At Langrick, on the 31st of October, 1863, Mr. John Fretwell Bramley, farmer, aged 86.

At Louth, on the 27th of October, 1863, Rebecca Ayscough, aged 85.

At Crowle, on the 30th of October, 1863, Mrs. Hannah Fillingham, formerly of Belton, aged 86.

At Crowle, on the 31st of October, 1863, Mr. John Vessey, aged 87.

In the Union-house, Horncastle, aged 87, Sarah Everington, of Asgarby, on the 25th of October, 1863.

At Louth, on the 4th of November, 1863, Mary Riggall, widow, aged 87.

At Mumby, on the 4th of November, 1863, Mr. John Sargisson, aged 87, formerly of Hogsthorpe.

At Nettleham, on the 12th of November, 1863, Mr. M. Crane, aged 86.

At Gainsborough, on the 17th of November, 1863, Mr. T. Musgraves, aged 91.

At Middle Rasen, on the 19th of November, 1863, William Booth, agricultural labourer, in his 85th year.

At Skellingthorpe, on the 30th of November, 1863, William Wilkinson, labourer, aged 90.

At Louth, on the 7th of December, 1863, Richard Thew, Esq., in his 85th year.

At Spalding, on the 7th of December, 1863, in Church Street Almshouses, Mary Audlin, aged 94.

At Holbeach, on the 7th of December, 1863, Elizabeth Willey, widow, aged 87.

At Stamford, on the 11th of December, 1863, Elizabeth Reesby, aged 85.

At Navenby, on the 10th of December, 1863, Mr. Thomas Dexter, farmer, aged 85.

At Horncastle, on the 12th of December, 1863, Mary, relict of Mr. Tebbutt, of Tupholme, aged 91.

In the Union-house, Horncastle, on the 11th of December, 1863, Sarah Willows, aged 85.

In the Union-house, Boston, on December 22, 1863, Elizabeth Brackenbury, aged 93.

At Branston, on the 7th of December, 1863, Rebecca Canbow, in her 85th year.

At Tattershall Thorpe, on the 9th of December, 1863, Mr. John Dixon, aged 95.

In the Union-house, Stamford, on December 14, 1863, Elizabeth Tyers, aged 89.

At Lobthorpe, on the 11th of December, 1863, Mr. John Senescal, aged 94.

At Friskney, on the 15th of February, 1863, Sarah Whelbourne, aged 100.

Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire, continued.

At Market Rasen, on the 26th of December, 1863, Mr. Geo. Meggett, blacksmith, aged 87.

At Bishop Norton, on the 30th of January, 1863, Mr. W. Smith, aged 96.

At Spalding, on the 25th of February, 1864, Mr. Wm. Hollingsworth, aged 88.

At Louth, on the 6th of January, 1864, Mrs. A. Makey, widow, aged 87.

At Boston, on the 10th of January, 1864, Mrs. Sarah Key, widow, in her 85th year.

At Gainsborough, on the 18th of January, 1864, Mrs. Ann Abdell, aged 88.

At Louth, on the 19th of January, 1864, Mrs. Mary Maddison, widow, aged 85.

At Louth, on the 22nd of January, 1864, Mrs. Lucy Hill, widow, aged 93.

At his residence, in Blandford Square, on the 24th of January, 1864, aged 90, the Rev. Rd. Bewly Caton, M. A., Camb., of Binbrook, in this county, formerly Lieutenant in the 12th Lancers, served in the campaign in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1801, and was subsequently major in the 3rd Royal Lincoln Militia.

In St. Martin's, Lincoln, January 31st, 1864, Mr. Wm. Ward, formerly maltster and brewer, aged 87.

At Morton, on the 20th of February, 1864, Mrs. Mary Langley, aged 91.

At Sibsey, on the 19th of February, 1864, Mrs. Bradley, widow, aged 85.

At Grantham, on the 14th of February, 1864, Mr. Wm. Houghton, aged 91.

At Stickney, on the 21st of February, 1864, Judith, widow of John Lancaster, in her 86th year.

At Elsthorpe, on the 27th of February, 1864, Thos. Barnes, aged 97.

At Spalding, on the 25th of February, 1864, Mr. Wm. Hollingsworth, aged 88.

At Withern, on the 26th of February, 1864, John Broddle, aged 98.

At Grantham, on the 3rd of March, 1864, Rob. Hobbs, aged 88.

At Louth, on the 9th of March, 1864, Mrs. Osbourne, widow, aged 85.

At Horncastle, on the 13th of March, 1864, Mr. Wm. Bailey, aged 86.

At Middle Rasen, on the 26th of March, 1864, Rebecca Smith, widow, aged 86.

At North Scarle, on the 1st of April, 1864, Mr. Rd. Wright, farmer, aged 90.

At Crowle, on the 9th of April, 1864, Mr. John Robinson, in his 87th year.

At Market Rasen, on the 25th of April, 1864, Mary, widow of Mr. W. Fawcett, formerly of New Pasture, Legsby, aged 91.

At Wrawby, on the 30th of April, 1864, Mr. A. Nicholson, aged 87.

Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire, continued.

On the 26th of April, 1864, in Holles street, Cavendish square, London, Mary, relict of John Bourne, Esq., of Dalby, near Spilsby, and sister of the late Right Hon. Chas. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, of Bayons' Manor, aged 87.

At Bracebridge, on the 17th of May, 1864, Mr. Wm. Carter, aged 86.

At Gainsborough, on the 10th of May, 1864, Mrs. Hough, relict of Mr. Joseph Hough, solicitor, aged 86.

At Louth, on the 15th of May, 1864, Mary, wife of Mr. Isaac Crow, aged 85.

At Cadney, on the 24th of August. 1864, Mr. Wm. Hair, aged 86.

At Bilsby, on the 26th of August, 1864, Mrs. Frances Barnet, aged 87.

At West Rasen, on the 10th of September, 1864, Mrs. Sarah Foster, in her 87th year.

In St. Michael's, Lincoln, on the 18th of September, 1864, Mrs. Sarah Poole, widow, aged 86.

At Louth, on the 20th of September, 1864, Mrs. Sarah Hewins, widow, aged 95.

At Louth, on the 6th of September, 1864, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, widow, aged 105.

Singular Old Epitaph in Stragglethorpe Church,

A Village near the Trent, in Lincolnshire.

"Stay, Reader, and observe Death's partial Doom,
A spreading Virtue in a narrow Tombe;
A Generous mind mingled with common dust,
Like burnish'd Steel cover'd and left to Rust.
Dark in the Earth he lyes, in whom did shine
All the divided merits of his line.
The Lustre of his Name seems faded here,
No fairer Star in all that fruitful Sphere.
In Piety and Parts extremely bright,
Clear was his Youth, and fill'd with glowing Light.
A morn that promis'd much, yet saw no noon,
None ever rose so fast, and set so soon.
All lines of Worth were centred here in one;
Yet, see, he lies in Shades whose Life had none.
But still the mother this sad Structure rears,
A double Dissolution there appears—
He with Dust dissolves,—She into Tears."

Sutterton.—The wife of Mr. William Cooke, farmer, of Gosberton, who had previously been an inmate of a lunatic asylum, ran away from home at an early hour on the morning of the 18th September last, and after a laborious search had been made for her, she was found dead in a field in the parish of Sutterton, having destroyed herself by swallowing some mice poison which she purchased at the shop of Mr. Peach, druggist, of that village.

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Garner ..	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
Bicker	Pitts	.....	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough..	Read	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice *
.....	Rice.....	.....	w	10	2	White Hart
Bolingbroke New	Waite	Carrier..	w	10	3	Red Lion
.....	Baker	.....	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
.....	Hardy	Packet..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
.....	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily			Peacock
Bolingbroke Old.	Dawson ..	Carrier..	w	10	3	Ram
.....	Wood	.....	w	10	3	Wagon & Horses
Bunker's Hill ..	Whitfield..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
.....	Shaw	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
				p.m.	a.m.	
Burgh	Hayes	Mail Cart	daily	8 30	5	Ship Inn
				a.m.	p.m.	
Claydyke	Southwell .	Packet..	w&s	10	2	Black Sluice †
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	Falcon
.....	Clarke	.....	w	10	3	Red Lion
.....	Gilthorpe..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Barnsdale .	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	White Horse
.....	Sutherell..	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
.....	Richman..	.....	w&s	10	3	White Hart
DoningtonBridge	Rice.....	Packet..	w	10	2	ditto
East Fen	Knott	.....	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Fosdyke	Elsom	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Jeffery....	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
Freiston	Craven ..	.....	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
.....	Boyce	.....	w&s	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Atkin	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
.....	Chapman..	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
.....	Leachman.	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	Mitre
Friskney Fen ..	Hamerton .	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Gosberton.....	Rudkin ..	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Pointon ..	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
Hagnaby Lock..	Borrell ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Taylor ...	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft	.....	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Ray	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen....	Triminham	.....	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier..	w	10	2	White Hart
				p.m.	a.m.	
.....	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily	8 45	4 30	Peacock
				a.m.	p.m.	
Horncastle Fen .	Hasnap ..	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Holbeach	Black	.....	w&s	10	3	Mitre
Keal West.....	Bycroft ...	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge

* Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "Golden Lion Inn," Boston.
† Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

Boston Conveyances, continued.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
Kirton	Bontoft	Carrier.	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Kirton End	Brinkley	.....	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South	Hall	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
.....	Swallow	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Thorpe	.....	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
.....	Parker	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
.....	Cooke	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leverton	Cooke	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
.....	Overton	.....	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Lynn	Black	.....	w&s	10	3	Mitre
Mareham-le-fen	Codd	.....	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell	Packet	w&s	10	2	Black Sluice +
Moor Houses	Jenkins	.....	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New Leake	Knott	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
New York	Gilthorpe	.....	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Pelham's Land	Southwell	.....	w&s	10	2	White Hart
Revesby Bridge	Hardy	.....	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sibsey	Wright	Carrier.	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
SibseyNorthlands	Maddison	Packet	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Stickford	Bycroft	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
.....	Stones	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
Stickney	Hardy	.....	w	10	3	ditto
.....	Stones	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
.....	Thornalley	Carrier.	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Sutterton	Strapps	.....	w&s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Garner	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
Sutterton Fen	Small	.....	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
.....	Mason	.....	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Swineshead	Pitts	.....	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
.....	Cooke	.....	w&s	10	2	White Hart
Tattershall	Fowler	.....	w	10	3	Falcon
Wainfleet	Harness	.....	w&s	10	3	Peacock
.....	Brown	.....	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wigtoft	Blakey	.....	w&s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Healey	.....	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wrangle	Wright	.....	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
.....	Clarke	.....	w&s	10	3	ditto
.....	Leachman	.....	w&s	10	3	Mitre
.....	Crawford	.....	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys

Boston Harbour Steamers.



The Steamers "Lioness" and "Cumbrian" make tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

TO HULL.---The Screw Steamers "Speedwell "and "Cuirassier" are despatched regularly with Goods and Passengers between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin generally once a week.

Newcastle Trader.



The "Ransom," Thomas Gray, sails once every three weeks; freights very low. Apply to Stephen Acaster, Howard-street, Newcastle; of Messrs. Stout, Grand Sluice, Boston; or of J. E. Ridlington, Quay Side, Boston.

List of Fairs.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Lincolnshire.

Alford, Whit Tuesday, Nov 8, *t*
Barton, Trinity Thursday, *m*
Belton, September 25
Boston, May 4, sheep; May 5, beast; Aug 5, fat cattle; Sept 15, foals, cattle, & sheep; Nov 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mt *w s*
Bourn, 1st Th in April, 1st Th after May 5, last Th in Sept, Oct 29, *s*
Bramwell, May 14, October 10
Brigg, August 5, *th*
Burgh, 2nd Thursday in May, 2nd Thur in Aug, Sept 26, *th*
Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day
Caistor, Saturday bef Palm Sun., Easter Eve, Sat. aft. Oct 11, *s*
Caythorpe, 2nd F aft Good Friday
Corby, Aug 26, Mon bef Oct 11, *w*
Crowland, June 28, Sept 5, *th*
Crowle, last Monday in May, Sept 14, Nov 22, *m*
Donington, May 26, Aug 17, Sep 4, October 17, *s*
Epworth, 1st Thursday aft May 1, Thursday after Sept 29, *s*
Falkingham, Ash Wed. Palm Mon. May 13, June 14, 15, July 12, Th aft Old Michaelmas Day, November 22, *th*
Fillingham, Easter Tues, Nov 22
Gainsborough, mart Tu in Easter week, fair the day after, Tuesday after October 20, *t*
Grantham, 5th Mon in Lent, Sat before Whit Sunday, Holy Thur, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*
Grimsby, June 17, Sept 15, *f*
Heckington, Wed before Lincoln April fair, October 10, *t*
Holbeach, May 17, September 17, October 11, *th* Haxey, July 6.
Horncastle, cattle mart 5th Thurs in Lent, June 21, for horses, 22 for beasts, Aug 21, Oct 28, 29, *s*
Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec 11, *s*
Lincoln, April fair second Tuesday after 13th, four days, 1st & 2nd days, horses; 3rd day, sheep; 4th for cattle; Wed aft Sept 12 for cattle, horses, sheep; October 27, horses, *f*
Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday after September 25, *f*
Louth, April 29, cattle and general fair; April 30, sheep and ditto; Friday before Sept 18; Friday before Oct 29; Nov 23, sheep, cattle, horses, and gen. fair, *w s*
Ludford, August 2, November 30
Market Deeping, 2nd Wed in Old May, Old Lammas fair last Wed in July, Old Michaelmas fair Oct 10, new fairs Tues before Feb 13, Monday bef Mid-lent, Mid-lent Monday, Monday before May 12, June 25, Aug 5, Nov 8, 9, *w*
Market Rasen, Sept 25, *t*
Messingham, Trinity Monday, *th*
Navenby, August 18, October 17
New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*
Partney, Aug 1, 25; Sept 18, 19; first Wed and Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day
Saltfleet, October 3, *s*
Sleaford, Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 7, Oct 20, *m*
Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug 28, Sept 25, Dec 6, *t*
Spilsby, Mon before Whit Monday, and Monday after if in May; 1st Monday after July 12, *m*
Spittal, Nov. 25 Scotter, July 10
Stamford, Tuesday before Feb 13, Monday bef Mid-lent, Mid-lent Monday, Monday before May 12, Mon after Corpus Christi, Aug 5, November 8, 9, *m f*
Stockwith, September 4
Stow Green, July 3, 4
Stow, October 10
Swaton, October 11
Swineshead, 2nd Thurs in June, October 2, cheese fair, *th*
Swinstead, Monday after Oct 11
Tattershall, May 15, Sept 25
Tedford, Monday after Easter Mon Dec. 6 Torksey, Whit Mon.
Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May
Wainfleet, 3rd Sat in May, July 5, Aug 24, Oct 24, *s*
Welton-by-Spilsby, Old Lady Day
Winterton, July 5, September 23
Wragby, Holy Th., Sep 29, *th*

List of Fairs, continued.

Nottinghamshire.

Bingham, Feb 9 to 12, 1st Thurs in May, Whit-Thurs, May 31, November 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 9, *w*
Dunholme, August 1
Edwinstone, October 29
Gringley, December 13
Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in Apr, July 10, 1st Thurs in October, *th*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Fri in Mid-lent, May 14, Whit Tues, Aug 2 large cheese market, Wed bef Oct 2, Nov 1, Monday before December 11, *w*
Nottingham, Fri after January 13, March 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, October 2, 3, 4, *w f s*
Ollerton, May 1, Sept 27
Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thurs in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c., 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday
Tuxford, May 12, Sept 25, 28, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31st, Oct 14, *w*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter, 2nd Tuesday in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri, 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, December 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St. Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St. Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, December 17
Yaxley, Holy Thursday, cattle *th*

Leicestershire

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, Sept 14, Nov 8, *s*
Belton, Monday aft Trinity week
Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*
Bosworth, Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar 17, Sep 29
Hollaton, Holy Thurs, Thursday three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 3rd Mon after Epiphany, Easter Mon, Monday before Whit Mon, Whit Mon, Monday after St. Simon and St. Jude, October 29, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Sat. Saturday in Easter Week, May 12, July 5, Oct 10, Dec 8; new fairs Jan 4, June 1, Aug 1, Sept 13, Nov 2, *w s.*
Loughborough, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, August 12, Sept 30, November 13
Lutterworth, Feb 16, Apr 2, Holy Thursday September 16, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, last 9 days, new fairs Tues after May 2, Tuesday after Mid-lent, Tues before Nov 22, Dec 8, *t*
Melton Mowbray, 1st Tues after Jan 17, March 13, May 31, Whit Tues, August 21, September 7, *t*
Mountsorrel July 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Sept 1, *th*

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge, June 24, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 29, *th*
City of Ely, Holy Thurs, Oct 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 25
Linton, Holy Thurs, Sept 30, *th*
March, Monday before Whit Sun, 3rd Tuesday in October, *f*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Soham, April 26
Stirbitch, Sept 22, lasts a fortnight
Thorney, July 1, September 21
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat bef Palm Sunday, Wednesday before whit Sunday, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Rutland

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 9, Sat in Whitsun-week, Saturday aft October 19, Nov 10, Dec 15, Sept 8, 9, *s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Uppingham, Mar 7, July 7, horses cattle, coarse linen, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday after Feb 25, April 19, Wednesday after June 22, Wednesday after Oct 11, December 11
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sep 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon after July 6
Daventry, first Monday in Jan, last, Monday in Feb, Easter Tu June 6, 7, first Monday in July, August 3rd, first Monday in Sept, Oct 2, 3, 27, first Mon in Dec
Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thursday before May 12, June 28, Thur before August 5, October 11, Dec 6
Kettering, Thursday before East, Friday before Whit Sun, Thurs, before Oct 11, Thurs before Dec 21, *s*
King's Cliffe, October 29
Northampton, February 20, April 6, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, first Thursday in Nov (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19 *s*
Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*
Peterborough, July 10, Oct 2 *s*
Rockingham, September 25
Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)
Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Aug 5
Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, October 29
Weldon, first Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November
Wellingboro', Easter Wednesday, Whit Wednesday, October 29
West Haddon, May 2
Yardley, Whit Tuesday

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, first Monday in Oct, first Monday after October 18, first Monday after November 1. *w*
Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, East Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas
Alborough, September 4, *w s*
Appletreewick, October 26 and 27
Askrig, May 10 and 17, first Thurs in June, October 28 and 29, *th*
Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun.
Barnsley, Wed before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*
Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov 22, *s*
Bedale, Easter Tues, Whit Tu, June 6, 7, July 5, 6. Ootober 11, 12, December 13, *th*
Beatham, Jan 25, June 25, Sat in Easter week
Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal markets for cattle, Wed before April 6, Wed before May 12, Wed. before Sep. 14, Wed after Dec 25, *w s*
Bigley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*
Black Burton, Whit Monday
Bolton, June 28
Bradfield, June 17, Dec 9, *th*
Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16, (horse & cattle), 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)
Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 12, *m*
Brawby, first Mon after July 11, *m*
Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*
Brampton, November 12
Bransburton, May 14. cattle mrkt every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show the nearest Wed to April 8, *w*
Cave, Trinity Mon, 2 Mon after Old Michaelmas day (for cattle)
Cawood, May 13, September 23
Clapham, September 21
Coxwold, August 25
Dewsbury, Wed before May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11
Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 3, November 16, *s*
Easingwold, July 5, Sept 25, *f*
Egton. Tu before Feb 14, May 13, Sept 4, Tue before Nov 22
Fodingham, July 10, October 2
Gargrave, December 11, 29

List of Fairs, continued.

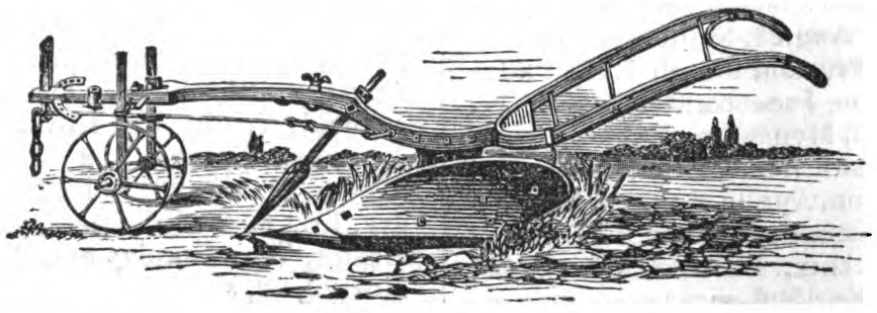
Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26
Grinton, Good Friday, Dec 11
Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tuesday in May, Aug and Sep, 2nd Tues in Nov
Halifax, June 24, *s*
Harwood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October
Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sept 28
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Heedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m*
Hemsley, May 19, July 16, Oct 2, November 6, *s*
Holmfirth, October 30
Hornsey, August 13, Dec 16
Huddersfield, Mar 11, May 14, *tu*
Hull, second Tuesday in Apr (for cattle, &c.,) October 11, *t f*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sept 25, and six following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, October 29, *tu*
Ingleton, November 17
Keighley, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettlewell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, August 21, November 12
Kirby-Mooreside, Whit Wed Sep18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13, Wed bef. Mar 12, May 6, Wed after Aug 12, Tuesday after Oct 11, Wednesday after Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 14, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in February May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Mon, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon before Palm Sunday, Whitsun Eve, Oct 11, 12, *t s*
Marsden, Apr 25, July 10, Sept 29
Marsham, September 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter & Whit Monday, Nov 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
North Allerton, Feb 14, May 5, Sep 5, Oct 3, second Wednesday in October for cheese, *w*
North Duffield, May 4
Otley, Aug 1, November 15, *tu*
Pattington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Pennistone, Mar 28, July 18, last Thurs in March, Thurs, before May 12, Thurs after Oct 11, *m*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before July 6, Sept 25, Monday before Oct 11, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, November 4, (show of horses), February 24, December 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Sat aft Jan 14 Feb 5, 1st Saturday aft February 13, Sat before Palm Sunday, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday, respectively, Saturday aft Sept 12, first Sat in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays after the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday bef Palm Sunday, 2nd Fri before May 13, Fri bef Aug 24, 2nd Fri before Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25
Ripley, Easter Monday & Tues, August 25, 26, and 27, *f*
Ripon, Thursday after Jany 13, May 12, 13, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15
Scarborough, Holy Thurs, Nov 22
Sedburgh, March 10, October 29
Selby, Easter Tuesday, June 29, October 11, *m*
Settle, Tu bef Palm Sunday, Th before Good Friday, and every Friday till Whit Sun. April 26, Aug 18 to 21, Tu after Oct 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Trinity Tu, Nov 28, *tu*
Sherbourn, October 6, *s*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, first and third Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sunday eve, Aug 5, Nov 20, 22, *s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Slaidburn, Feb 14, April 15, Aug 1, October 20
Snaith, last Thurs in April Aug 10 first Friday in September, *f*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and, October 24, for cattle.
Stokesley, Sat bef Trinity Sun, *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st of December falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wednesday in Apr, May and October, *th*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 6, Aug 3, 4, 5, Oct 28, 29, Dec 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tues, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15
Topcliffe, July 17, 18
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11, 12, *th f*
Weighton, May 14, Sep 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thurs, Aug 5, Oct 11, Thursday before Nov 22
Whitby, October 5, November 25
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before Apr 5, Holy Thurs, Aug 2, Oct 19, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Mon July 10, Aug 12, November 22. Principal markets every other Th in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *tu s*

Derbyshire

Alfreton, July 30, Oct 8, Nov 22
Ashbourn, first Tuesday in Jany, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 29, horses, sheep, pigs, &c.
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, Aug 26, first Monday after October 10, first Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, May 11, Oct 31, cattle, *s*
Bolsover, June 24
Buxton, February 6, April 1 May 8, second Monday in Sept, Oct 28, cattle, ironstone, china
Castleton, Apr 21, first Wednesday in Oct, cattle, horses, cheese, &c
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 19, 20, May 31, July 7, Aug 19, Oct 3, Nov 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, first Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, September 25, November 2, *s*
Critch, April 6, October 11
Derby, January 25, Friday in East week, third Friday after May 1, Friday in Whitsun week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, Sept 27, 28, 29, cheese
Duffield, Thursday aft New Year's day, March 1, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, &c., 2nd Tues. in September
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues. first Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb. 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes. in Easter week, Oct. 23, horses, cattle, &c.
Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wed. in Sep., Oct. 19, cattle, sheep
Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tues, May 12, July 8, Sept. 8, 3rd Tues. in Nov. cattle, pedlery.



Feeding Poultry.

From a small but useful book on "Domestic Fowls and Animals," and one of a series of *Manuals of Industry*. Price 10d.

Having erected your poultry house, laid out your poultry-yard, and around you a stock of fowls, of both sexes, the next thing necessary is to attend to their food.

Q. Can you tell me what sort of food fowls like?

A. Almost everything in the shape of grain or vegetables;—and they will pick bones as clean as a dog.

Q. Do they like animal food?

A. Yes; and they will eat it cooked or raw; the flesh of their own species as well as any other.

Q. Will they eat fish?

A. Yes; and they like it as well salted as fresh.

Q. Do they like insects?

A. Yes; and they are particularly fond of worms and snails. Slugs are sometimes given to them; but they do not like them. When they are in the field, they find the insects for themselves; but when kept in poultry-yards, they must be found for them.

Q. Do they require variety of food?

A. Yes; they must have a mixture of green and hard food, which the keeper must take care and provide for them.

Q. What is the best species of green food?

A. They will eat almost anything: cabbage and beet leaves, lettuces, leeks, radish and turnip tops, and any kind of herb. Mr. Richardson says:—"My plan is to fasten heads of cabbages, lettuce, rape, or other green herbs, to some fixture, by means of the roots, and to let the fowls peck for themselves. The practice not merely prevents waste; but is, in consequence of the amusement it affords, decidedly conducive to health."

Q. Is one grain better for fowls than another?

A. That which is most solid and yields the greatest quantity of flour is the most nourishing. That which is the best and the heaviest will be found to turn out cheaper in the end; and though some persons recommend damaged corn, it should be avoided; it is not good for fowls.

Q. Of the six kinds of grain,—wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, and Indian corn, which do they like the best?

A. They become soonest tired of rye, and eat the least of it. But it is impossible to say which of the other grains they like best, as they evidently differ in their taste, and will eat one day what they had previously rejected.

Q. How much do they require per day?

A. About a quarter of a pint will be sufficient for any ordinary-sized fowl; but a large fowl, or one with a more voracious appetite than ordinary, will require one-third of a pint.

Q. Should the grain be boiled before it is given to the fowls?

A. The French always boil it, because it increases the bulk; and some poultry-keepers in England recommend that—having a boiler, and other conveniences—barley and wheat should always be boiled.

Q. What other things will fowls eat besides those already mentioned?

A. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, Jerusalem artichokes,—boiled, and cut up; rice, bran, pollard, and barley-meal, mixed, with pot-liquor from the kitchen; bread and pie-crust they are very fond of; and

biscuit dust, with the sweepings of a baker's counter, is very good food for them.

Q. How often should they be fed in a day?

A. They should have grain given to them at least twice, in the morning and afternoon; and during the day have green food,—meat, fish, or insects to peck at, and eat as they please.

Articles found in a Kitchen Drawer.

THREE aprons, two dusters, the face of a pig,
A dirty jack-towel, a dish-clout, and wig;
A foot of a stocking, three cups, and a frill,
A busk and six buttons, mouse-trap, and a quill;
A comb and a thimble, with Madonna bands,
A box of specific for chaps in the hands;
Some mace and some cloves tied up in a rag,
An empty thread-paper, and blue in a bag;
Short pieces of ribbon, both greasy and black,
A grater and nutmeg—the key of the jack;
An inch of wax candle, a steel and a flint,
A bundle of matches—a parcel of mint;
A lump of old suet, a crimp for the paste,
A pair of red garters, a belt for the waist;
A rusty bent skewer, a broken brass cock,
Some onions and tinder, and the drawer lock;
A bag for the pudding, a whetstone and string,
A penny cross-bun and a new curtain ring;
A print for the butter, a dirty chemise,
Two pieces of soap and a large slice of cheese;
Five tea-spoons of tin, a large lump of resin,
The feet of a hare, and corks by the dozen;
A card to tell fortunes, a sponge and a can,
A pen without ink, and a small patty pan;
A rolling pin pasted, and common prayer book,
Are the things which I found in the drawer of the cook.

Valuation under the Assessment Act.

An appeal against a rate made by the overseers of the parish of Brinkworth, Wiltshire, in accordance with the valuation list made by the assessment committee of the union, was heard before the Court of Queen's Bench. It appeared that the farms in that parish had been rated upon their actual rentals. The farm of the appellant (146 acres) was thus assessed at a gross rental of £300, while a neighbour's farm of the same quality of land (244 acres) was assessed on a rental of only £400 a year; and so, on the same principle, several other farmers, occupiers in the same parish, were rated less than the appellant, who contended that the lands should have been rated on their net annual value, not on the actual rentals paid. This contention was allowed by the court, who decided that the right test of annual value is not the actual rental but such rent as could reasonably be expected to be paid. The judgment accordingly was for the appellant.

How to Get on Comfortably.

We are all desirous of getting on comfortably. Now to do this we must endeavour, with God's blessing, to keep our mind and bodies in a healthy state. Our mind must be under the control of morality and religion. Our bodies will not remain healthy without we keep them free from bad air, bad water, and from water in the wrong place, such as in damp rooms—damp clothes. The amount of water in damp clothes is not generally known. We lately tried some experiments to find the weight of the water present in the unaired clothes kept in a drawer in a damp room, and we found that if we are careless in putting on our clothes merely as unaired as these were, then

Our shirts contain of water at least				0¾ oz,
„ trousers	„	„	„	1 „
„ frock coat		„	„	2 „
„ waistcoat	„	„	„	0¾ „
„ great coat		„	„	2 „
„ shawl	„	„	„	2½ „
Total.....				8¾ „

or about 8¾ oz., or more than ½ a pint of water. If we saw this quantity of water sprinkled over our well-aired clothes, how reluctant we should be to wear them before they were dried! and yet, in damp houses, far more water than this is commonly absorbed from the air, and held in our unaired garments. And, again, as to our bed-clothes. The unaired blankets of small size, and two sheets, which had remained in a drawer in a bedroom, without a fire for some days, were weighed and aired in the same way, and at the same time:

	Before airing.	Loss by airing.
The two blankets weighed	6lbs. 9oz.	7½oz.
The two calico shirts „	3 „ 9½ „	1¾ „

Hence we learn that, in sleeping between two sheets and two blankets which are unaired, we are perhaps resting in bed-clothes in which more than ½ a pint of water is diffused. Avoid, then, damp. And when we are speaking of the water which out garments absorb *against* our wish, let us say a word or two of the quality of the water we apply to them; this should always be *soft* water (rain water is the best), for soft water does not require so much soap as *hard* water. It has been found, indeed, that, when soft water is employed in washing, 1oz. of soap is sufficient; if hard water is substituted, 7oz. are required to produce the same result. Use, therefore, soft water; it is not only the most economical for washing purpses, but for tea-making and brewing. Then, again, if you have good water, that will not preserve you in health without pure air. If you inhale bad air, it is because you have gone to it, or you have invited it to come to you. If your cottage is on low, damp, marshy land, why, you went to visit it; you sought for it, and you found it. If the air around your dwelling is good, still you may render it bad and unwholesome by several not very difficult plans: you may keep your pig, or your cow, or your house drain too close to your windows. These windows, if you keep them closed, keep all the bad air *in*, and the good air *out* of the house; here you have *invited* the bad air to stay with you; let us, then, open the windows, and inhale the outer and purer air of the garden. (*From Johnson's Farmers' Almanac.*)

Alford and Boston Turnpike.

The first Act obtained by this Trust was entitled "An Act for repair-"ing and widening the Road from Alford to Boston, and from thence to "Cowbridge, in the County of Lincoln." The date and reference to it is 5th Geo. III. Cap 96. The next Act procured on behalf of the same Turnpike was in the 24th year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, which enlarged t he Term and Powers of the first act. The Chapter is 62. The third Act was passed on the 5th of May, 1806, to continue the Term and enlarge the Powers of the two former ones.

Fire Ball, or Meteor of 1783.

A short account of this remarkable meteor was given in "Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack," for 1853. It illuminated the atmosphere in a most remarkable manner, and left a noise resembling that of thunder at a distance. Next year, we intend to give additional particulars of this remarkable phenomenon, which so terrified the Inhabitants of this district at the time of its occurrence.

The Herring-Bone Stitch.

From a small but useful book on "Plain Needle-work," and one of a series of *Manuals of Industry*. Price 8d.

Q. What do you understand by HERRING-BONING?

A. The herring-bone stitch is worked from left to right, and each stitch is taken backwards, the thread being always kept behind the needle.

Q. How do you begin to herring bone!

A. I turn the edge of the flannel down once, and take about two threads on the needle, close under the raw edge.

Q. At which end would you commence?

A. At the contrary end to that which I would, if I were going to hem.

Q. Well?

A. I take the next stitch three or four threads back, near the top of the turning; and thus the edge is held down by the thread passing over it in a zig-zag manner.

Q. But suppose the material to be calico, or muslin, instead of flannel?

A. If the material have four sides or edges, I turn down a fold on each of the edges, and draw two threads from each side, about twelve or fourteen threads asunder, and three or four from the double edge.

Q. What next?

A. I then fold the piece in the middle, and draw two threads, one on each side of it, so as to leave the same number between them which was left at the edge.

Q. What more?

A. I again fold at the quarters, and draw threads in the same manner.

Q. How do you form the stitch?

A. I form it by putting the needle back four threads, first on one line, and then the same number on the other line.

RINGING.—The first lessons in the Art of Ringing were given in "Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack" for 1857. Examples were also given for six bells, and other changes of importance to beginners.

MORTON'S

LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK

AND DIARY,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1866,

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER LEAP YEAR.



Boston Borough Arms.

BOSTON:

MORTON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, MARKET-PLACE:

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.,

And all Booksellers.

JANUARY, 1866.

PLOUGH MONDAY.—This day is so called because, for the first time after Christmas, the husbandman resumes the plough.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	*Circumcision*....**Full Moon** 6h 47m morn.	8 8	4 0
2	Tu	Mr. Thos. Johnson, farmer, of Millthorpe near Falkingham, committed suicide, 1863.	8 8	4 1
3	W	Great fire at Louth, 1863, on the premises of Messrs. Sutton & Oldroyd, drapers	8 8	4 2
4	Th	Mr. J. Titley, innkeeper at Louth, found dead in bed, 1863.	8 8	4 3
5	F	At Sibsey, 1864, Maria Eno, widow, aged 60, was fatally burnt in her cottage	8 8	4 4
6	S	*Epiphany*. Twelfth day. Old Xtmas	8 7	4 6
7	S	**First Sunday after Epiphany**....	8 7	4 7
8	M	**Moon's last Qr.** 9h. 36m. P.M. Plough Monday	8 6	4 8
9	Tu	At Lincoln, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Knowles, coachbuilder, 1864.	8 6	4 10
10	W	Falkingham Church first lighted with gas, 1864.	8 5	4 11
11	Th	Mr. James Tooley, of Chapel Hill, died suddenly, 1857...	8 5	4 12
12	F	Mr. J. N. Gibbins, of Louth, fell dead at chapel, 1863 ...	8 4	4 14
13	S	St. Hilary	8 3	4 15
14	S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 2	4 17
15	M	Hundleby Vicarage, the Rev. B. Cockrane, M.A., instituted, 1864	8 2	4 18
16	Tu	**New Moon** 8h. 36m. afternoon	8 1	4 20
17	W	Twilight ends 6h. 23m.	8 0	4 22
18	Th	The 2nd Duke of Cleveland died at Raby Castle, 1864...	7 59	4 23
19	F	Mr. Hy. Cotton of Louth, died suddenly, 1863	7 58	4 25
20	S	Lincoln Mechanics' Institute *soiree*, 1863	7 57	4 27
21	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany .**	7 56	4 28
22	M	Fire on the premises of Mr. Thos. Wright, Claxby, 1863.	7 54	4 30
23	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 8h. 54m. aft.	7 53	4 32
24	W	Mary Halford, aged 90, fatally burnt at Gretford, 1863 ...	7 52	4 33
25	Th	*Conversion of St. Paul*	7 51	4 35
26	F	Dr. Jenner, died, 1823	7 49	4 37
27	S	Died at West Skirbeck Hall, Elizabeth, widow of Hy. Clarke, Esq., 1863...	7 48	4 39
28	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**.....	7 47	4 40
29	M	Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, died, 1663 ..	7 45	4 42
30	Tu	**Full Moon** 8h. 28m. P.M. King Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 44	4 44
31	W	Hilary Term ends	7 42	4 46

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

FEBRUARY, 1866.



SWINESHEAD ABBEY.—The abbey farm was the seat of John Cotton, Esq., 1733, the house built out of the ruins by one of the family of Locton. In the church is a monument of Sir John Lockton, Knight, who died 1610.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	Pheasant shooting ends	7 41	4 48
2	F	The Purification. **Candlemas Day**	7 39	4 50
3	S	Blasius, B. and M.	7 38	4 51
4	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**.....	7 36	4 53
5	M	Alford Corn Exchange opened, 1857.	7 34	4 55
6	Tu	Incendiary fire at Mr. Smith's, Rippingale, 1857.	7 33	4 57
7	W	**Moon's last Quarter,** 7h. 39m. aft.	7 31	4 59
8	Th	Bishop Tozer preached his farewell sermon at Burgh & Winthorp, 1863	7 29	5 0
9	F	Henry, Lord Darnley murdered, 1567	7 27	5 2
10	S	William Leech of Boston, committed for trial, 1857.	7 26	5 4
11	S	**Quinquagesima or Shrove Sun.**	7 24	5 6
12	M	Mr. Walter Clegg, of Boston, elected coroner, 1862.	7 22	5 8
13	Tu	**Shrove Tuesday**.....	7 20	5 10
14	W	**Ash Wednesday,** *Valentine day.*	7 18	5 12
15	Th	**New Moon,** 10h. 12m. morning...	7 16	5 13
16	F	Mrs. L. Whitworth, of Wellingboro', died in her 100th year, 1864.	7 14	5 15
17	S	Michæl Angelo died, 1564	7 12	5 17
18	S	**Quadragesima--1st Sun. in Lent.**	7 10	5 19
19	M	Mr. Comins's mill at Coleby burnt 1863. ..	7 8	5 21
20	Tu	(21st) Death of the Rev. Isham Case, of Metheringham, 1863.	7 6	5 22
21	W	Died at Ormesby Hall, 1863, widow Massingberd, in her 100th year.	7 4	5 24
22	Th	**Moon's first Qr.** 4h. 47m. morn....	7 2	5 26
23	F	Mr. Wm. Sorfleet, of Spilsby, fatally injured, 1863.	7 0	5 28
24	S	*St. Matthias*	6 58	5 30
25	S	**Second Sunday in Lent**	6 56	5 31
26	M	Mr. Thomas Fountain, formerly of Deeping Fen, died in America, 1857.	6 54	5 33
27	Tu	Day increased, 2h. 58m.....	6 52	5 35
28	W	J. R. Carter, Esq., died at Torquay, 1864, aged 73.	6 50	5 37

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	

MARCH, 1866.



Loth to go to bed, and loth to rise,
Take for a truth is the sluggard's disguise.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	**Full Moon,** 11h. 52m. morning....	6 47	5 39
2	F	Chad, Bp.	6 45	5 40
3	S	Died at Exeter, in 1758, Mr. J. Luckombe, aged 105 ...	6 43	5 42
4	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**.	6 41	5 44
5	M	Bp. Beveridge died, 1708	6 39	5 46
6	Tu	Dr. Sam. Parr died, 1825	6 36	5 47
7	W	Bourn fair. Perpetua, M.....	6 34	5 49
8	Th	Boston Guardians presented a testimonial to J. G. Calthrop, Esq., 1862.	6 32	5 51
9	F	**Moon's last Quarter,** 3h. 52m. aft.	6 30	5 53
10	S	William Cobbett gave a lecture in Boston, 1830.	6 28	5 54
11	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**	6 25	5 56
12	M	*St. Gregory*.....	6 23	5 58
13	Tu	Battle of Stamford, 1470.....	6 21	5 59
14	W	Admiral Byng was shot on board the Monarque, 1757.	6 19	6 1
15	Th	Lord Chancellor Egerton died, 1617	6 16	6 3
16	F	**New Moon,** 9h. 36m. afternoon . .	6 14	6 4
17	S	St. Patrick, *Patron of Ireland*....	6 12	6 6
18	S	**Passion Sunday, 5th S. in Lent.**	6 9	6 8
19	M	Lord Willoughby de Eresby born, 1782. Died February 22nd, 1865.	6 7	6 10
20	Tu	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 5	6 11
21	W	*Benedict*.....The Spring Equinox.	6 3	6 13
22	Th	R. N. Newcomb, Esq. J.P. died, 1863.	6 0	6 15
23	F	**Moon's first Quarter,** 1h. 2m. aft..	5 58	6 16
24	S	Caistor fair..Q. Elizabeth died 1603.	5 56	6 18
25	S	**Palm Sunday,** *Annun. of B.V.M.*	5 53	6 20
26	M	Falkingham fair	5 51	6 21
27	Tu	A memorial window in Newark church to the late Prince Albert opened, 1864.	5 49	6 23
28	W	War declared with Russia, 1854....	5 47	6 25
29	Th	*Maundy Thursday*.....	5 44	6 26
30	F	**Good Friday**	5 42	6 28
31	S	**Full Moon,** 4h. 31m. morning . .	5 40	6 30

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

APRIL, 1866.

EELS.—"John Tailbois, in a deed of gift to Spalding Abbey dated 1085, gave out of his fisheries at Spalding to the monks two thousand eels annually."

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Easter Sunday**	5 38	6 31
2	M	*Easter Monday*.... {Richard Cobden, M.P., died, 1865.}	5 35	6 33
3	Tu	*Easter Tuesday*	5 33	6 35
4	W	The main drainage of the Metropolis opened, 1865.	5 31	6 36
5	Th	Mr. Thomas Doughty of Lincoln died, 1864, aged 72	5 28	6 38
6	F	**Old Lady-day**	5 26	6 40
7	S	Spurgeon preached at Boston, 1857	5 24	6 41
8	S	**Low Sunday**....Moon's last Quarter, 8h. 41m. morn	5 22	6 43
9	M	King Edward IV. died, 1483	5 20	6 45
10	Tu	R. Dennis, Esq. of Greetham, died, 1864.	5 17	6 46
11	W	Garibaldi arrived in London, 1864	5 15	6 48
12	Th	Handel, great composer, died 1759	5 13	6 50
13	F	James Webber, of Colleyweston, died in his 100th year, 1863	5 11	6 51
14	S	At Guist, Norfolk, Mrs. Mallon died, aged 102 years, 1857.	5 9	6 53
15	S	**2nd Sunday aft. Easter**... New MOON, 7h. 3m. morn.	5 6	6 55
16	M	Arthur Young died, 1820	5 4	6 56
17	Tu	Dr. Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.	5 2	6 58
18	W	Bp. Davys of Peterboro' died, 1864	5 0	7 0
19	Th	A fire at Mr. W. Machin's, Helpringham, 1864.	4 58	7 1
20	F	The 7th Lord Monson took the oaths, 1863.	4 56	7 3
21	S	**Moon's first Qr.** 10h. 31m. aft.	4 54	7 5
22	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**	4 52	7 6
23	M	St. George. {A leopard escaped from Wombwell's show at Lincoln fair, 1857.}	4 50	7 8
24	Tu	Fulletby church re-opened, 1857...	4 48	7 9
25	W	*St. Mark*..... {Bank of England founded, 1694.}	4 46	7 11
26	Th	Jeremy Collier died, 1726	4 44	7 13
27	F	Henry Archer, of Coleby, aged 18, killed, 1864.	4 42	7 14
28	S	Death of Sir Henry Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, 1865, aged 64.	4 40	7 16
29	S	**4th Sunday aft Easter** {Full MOON, 9h. 23m. after.}	4 38	7 18
30	M	London University commenced 1827	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	**S**	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	**S**	
30	M	

MAY, 1866.



I scratch my head where it doth not itch,
To see men live poor to die rich.—*Chaucer.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	*St. Philip and St. James*	4 34	7 21
2	W	(1st) Daniel Grant died at Kinross, aged 127.	4 32	7 23
3	Th	Invention of the Cross.....	4 30	7 24
4	F	Boston sheep fair.....	4 28	7 26
5	S	Boston beast fair.... {St. Michael's Church, Louth, opened 1863.}	4 27	7 27
6	S	**Rogation Sunday** or 5th aft Easter.	4 25	7 29
7	M	**Moon's last Quarter,** 9h.41m. aft.	4 23	7 31
8	Tu	Wm. Lewin, Esq. J.P. died, 1863.	4 21	7 32
9	W	Frederick Schiller died, 1805.	4 20	7 34
10	Th	*Ascension Day....Holy Thursday*	4 18	7 35
11	F	Geo. F. Heneage, Esq. of Hainton died, 1864, aged 64.	4 17	7 37
12	S	Boston Church re-opened, 1853	4 15	7 38
13	S	**Sunday aft. Ascension-day.** Old MAY DAY.	4 13	7 40
14	M	**New Moon,** 2h. 58m. afternoon	4 12	7 41
15	Tu	Tattershall fair	4 10	7 43
16	W	Dr. Daniel Solander died, 1782	4 9	7 44
17	Th	Holbeach fair.....{Waddington Church re-opened, 1862.}	4 7	7 46
18	F	Wm. John Roe drowned in the Witham, 1864, aged 16.	4 6	7 47
19	S	Rev. M. Garfit presented to Coningsby Rectory, 1863.	4 5	7 49
20	S	**Whit Sunday**.....	4 3	7 50
21	M	**Moon's first Qr.** 9h. 57m. morn.	4 2	7 52
22	Tu	Two Russian Cannon presented to Boston, 1857.....	4 1	7 53
23	W	St. Julia, martyr, 5th century.....	3 59	7 54
24	Th	Coningsby new peal of six bells opened by the Sibsey ringers, 1799 }	3 58	7 56
25	F	A fire at Mr. P. Cooper's, at Leverton, 1863.	3 57	7 57
26	S	Donington fair	3 56	7 58
27	S	**Trinity Sunday**.....	3 55	7 59
28	M	Mr. W. Gresham of Lincoln died, 1857, aged 52.	3 54	8 1
29	Tu	**Full Moon,** 1h. 17m. afternoon....	3 53	8 2
30	W	(29) Royal Oak day.	3 52	8 3
31	Th	*Corpus Christi*....Barton fair.....	3 51	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	**S**	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	**S**	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	**S**	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

JUNE, 1866.



LINCOLN.—"The Plague visited Lincoln in 1549, 1586, and 1630."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	Sir Ed. Brackenbury of Skendleby Hall, died, 1864, aged 79.	3 51	8 5
2	S	Benington Sheep Shearing, 1864....	3 50	8 6
3	S	**First Sunday after Trinity.**.....	3 49	8 7
4	M	Bishopric of Bristol created, 1542.	3 48	8 8
5	Tu	Shakspere's daughter, *Susannah*, married, 1607.....	3 48	8 9
6	W	**Moon's last Qr.** 7h. 13m. morn....	3 47	8 10
7	Th	Royal Exchange, London, founded, 1566. ...	3 47	8 11
8	F	Balloon ascent from Lincoln, 1863.	3 46	8 12
9	S	Three wild Swans shot at Winthorpe, 1864.	3 46	8 12
10	S	**Second Sunday after Trinity**	3 45	8 13
11	M	*St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 14
12	Tu	**New Moon,** 10h. 6m. afternoon	3 44	8 15
13	W	South Hykham church, foundation stone laid, 1857	3 44	8 15
14	Th	A fire at Mr. George Needham's, at Benington, 1863	3 44	8 16
15	F	Cleethorpes, Volunteer Review and Gala, 1863 ...	3 44	8 16
16	S	Death of W. Brand, Esq. F.S.A. of Boston, 1813, aged 66	3 44	8 17
17	S	**Third Sunday after Trinity.**	3 44	8 17
18	M	Pishey Thompson, the historian of Boston, born 1785.··	3 44	8 18
19	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 11h. 44m. after.	3 44	8 18
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria	3 44	8 18
21	Th	Longest day. ..Horncastle horse fair.	3 44	8 18
22	F	Horncastle beast fair	3 45	8 19
23	S	Mary Tudor (Duchess of Suffolk) died, 1533 . ..	3 45	8 19
24	S	**4th Sun. aft. Trinity**. . *St. John Baptist.*	3 45	8 19
25	M	"All England" cricket match at Sleaford, 1857.....	3 46	8 19
26	Tu	King George IV. died at 3 P.M. 1830	3 46	8 19
27	W	J. W. Freshfield, Esq. died, 1864, aged 90.	3 47	8 19
28	Th	**Full Moon,** 3h. 35m. morning	3 47	8 19
29	F	*St. Peter*....Bp. of Peterborough consecrated, 1864	3 48	8 18
30	S	An extensive fire at Mr. J. Walker's, Market Rasen, 1864	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

JULY, 1866.

Cornish Saying.—"The land of Cornwall will bear a shower every week-day and two on a Sunday."

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 49	8 18
2	M	Visitation of the Virgin Mary	3 50	8 17
3	Tu	Dog Days begin.....	3 50	8 17
4	W	*St. Martin*....Stow Green fair.....	3 51	8 17
5	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 2h. 3m. after....	3 52	8 16
6	F	Old Midsummer Day.....	3 53	8 16
7	S	Minting Church re-opened, 1863.	3 54	8 15
8	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 54	8 14
9	M	First stone of a new church laid at Firsby, 1857	3 55	8 14
10	Tu	Peterborough fair	3 56	8 13
11	W	At Boston, Charles Lovell, fatally injured by a traction engine, 1864	3 57	8 12
12	Th	**New Moon,** 5h. 35m. afternoon..	3 59	8 11
13	F	Bishop Coneybeare died, 1758....	4 0	8 10
14	S	Destruction of the Bastile, Paris, 1789	4 1	8 10
15	S	**Relic Sunday**....*St. Swithin*.	4 2	8 9
16	M	Spilsby fair..Bp. Pearson died 1686	4 3	8 8
17	Tu	Died, the Hon. & Rev. Cust, 1864	4 4	8 7
18	W	Wisbeach Water Work bill passed, 1864.	4 6	8 5
19	Th	**Moon's first Qr.,** 3h. 43m. after.	4 7	8 4
20	F	St. Margaret.....	4 8	8 3
21	S	S.W. chapel of Boston church re-opened, 1857 .	4 9	8 2
22	S	**8th Sun. aft. Trinity**..St.M.Magd.	4 11	8 1
23	M	Wrangle Flower Show, 1863.....	4 12	7 59
24	Tu	Rev. J. Dyer, of Coningsby (Poet) died, 1758	4 13	7 58
25	W	*St. James*....Robert, Lord Willoughby died, 1452 -	4 15	7 57
26	Th	St. Anne.....	4 16	7 55
27	F	**Full Moon,** 4h. 12m. afternoon .	4 18	7 54
28	S	New Bolingbroke flower show, 1863	4 19	7 52
29	S	**Ninth Sunday after Trinity**.....	4 21	7 51
30	M	Capt. Cook sails on his *first* great voyage, 1768.	4 22	7 49
31	Tu	Rev. Johnson, of Spalding & Moulton, died, 1758	4 24	7 48

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1	**S**	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	**S**	
30	M	
31	T	

AUGUST, 1866.

Thy credit wary keep, 'tis quickly gone,
Being got by many actions, lost by one.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Partney fair....**Lammas day**.....	4 25	7 46
2	Th	Thomas Gainsborough, the great Painter, died, 1788.	4 27	7 44
3	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 7h. 16m. after....	4 28	7 43
4	S	Sir Wm. Cecil (Lord Burleigh) died, 1598.	4 30	7 41
5	S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 30	7 39
6	M	Boston fat cattle fair....Brigg fair.	4 33	7 38
7	Tu	Name of Jesus.	4 34	7 36
8	W	Geo. Canning, statesman, died, 1827.	4 36	7 34
9	Th	Huntingdon Races revived after a lapse of 13 years, 1864	4 37	7 32
10	F	**New Moon,** 2h. 36m. afternoon....	4 39	7 30
11	S	Dog Days end.....	4 40	7 28
12	S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 42	7 26
13	M	Rev F. Peck, antiquary, died, 1743	4 44	7 24
14	Tu	Ed. Law, Bp. of Carlisle, died, 1787	4 45	7 23
15	W	Assumption of Blessed V. Mary....	4 47	7 21
16	Th	Lawrence Echard, archdeacon, died, 1730.	4 48	7 19
17	F	Donington fair.	4 50	7 17
18	S	**Moon's first Qr.** 9h. 16m. morn....	4 52	7 15
19	S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity**....	4 53	7 13
20	M	*St. Bernard*.....	4 55	7 11
21	Tu	Horncastle fair...Blackcock shooting begins	4 56	7 8
22	W	King Richard III. died, 1485	4 58	7 6
23	Th	Died, Robert Cracroft, Esq., of Hackthorne, 1763.....	5 0	7 4
24	F	*St. Bartholomew*.	5 1	7 2
25	S	Partney fair.	5 3	7 0
26	S	**13th Sun. aft. Trinity.** {FULL MOON, 3h. 33m. morn.}	5 4	6 58
27	M	David Hume, historian, died, 1776	5 6	6 56
28	Tu	Surrender of Colchester, 1648. ...	5 7	6 54
29	W	*St. John Baptist beheaded*.....	5 9	6 51
30	Th	Dr. Wm. Paley born, 1743.....	5 10	6 49
31	F	John Bunyan died, 1688.....	5 12	6 47

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	**S**	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	**S**	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	**S**	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	**S**	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.



BOURNE.—In a farm yard within the town is a Medicinal Spring, the waters of which have a brackish taste and a purgative quality.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Moon's last Qr.** 12h. 8m. night....	5 14	6 45
2	S	**Fourteenth Sunday aft. Trinity**	5 15	6 43
3	M	Riot at Boston, 1757, on account of the Militia Act	5 17	6 40
4	Tu	Donington fair.....	5 19	6 38
5	W	Died, Sir John Heathcote, 1759.	5 20	6 36
6	Th	Died at Louth, {aged 105, Elizabeth Wells, widow, 1864}	5 22	6 34
7	F	Cardinal Wolsey {receives the seals as Chancellor, 1516}	5 23	6 31
8	S	A Cormorant on Boston Steeple, 1860	5 25	6 29
9	S	**15th Sun. aft. Trinity..** {NEW MOON 2h 14m morn.}	5 27	6 27
10	M	A Fire at Mr. Sharp's farm, Billinghay Fen, 1864	5 28	6 24
11	Tu	This is a 'lucky' day for the reaper, saith the honest Hesiod - - -	5 30	6 22
12	W	Sir Edw. Dymoke, champion of England, d. 1760	5 31	6 20
13	Th	Charles James Fox, statesman, died 1806.	5 33	6 17
14	F	*Holy Cross Day*.....	5 35	6 15
15	S	Boston foal, cattle, and sheep fair	5 36	6 13
16	S	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 38	6 11
17	M	**Moon's first Qr.** 3h. 28m. morn.	5 39	6 8
18	Tu	Partney fair, 2 days	5 41	6 6
19	W	Dr. Samuel Johnson born, 1709.	5 43	6 4
20	Th	William Hutton, of Birmingham, died 1815	5 44	6 1
21	F	*St. Matthew*.....	5 46	5 59
22	S	Autumn begins. Equal day & night	5 47	5 57
23	S	**Seventeenth Sunday aft. Trinity.**	5 49	5 54
24	M	**Full Moon,** 2h. 5m. afternoon....	5 51	5 52
25	Tu	Pishey Thompson, historian of Boston, d. 1862	5 52	5 50
26	W	Burgh-le-Marsh fair..*St. Cyprian.*	5 54	5 48
27	Th	Constance Wilson sentenced to death, 1862	5 56	5 45
28	F	Ludford New Church consecrated, 1864...	5 57	5 43
29	S	Wragby fair.... *St. Michael*.....	5 59	5 41
30	S	**Eighteenth Sunday aft. Trinity.**	6 0	5 38

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1	S	
2	**S**	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	

OCTOBER, 1866.

DIGBY.—The Plague raged here in 1604, when there were 134 funerals, most of them in July, August, and September.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	**Moon's last Qr.** 6h. 8m. morn.....	6 2	5 36
2	Tu	Peterborough fair.	6 4	5 34
3	W	The second Marquis of Bristol died, 1864, aged 64	6 5	5 32
4	Th	John Rennie, Esq., died, 1821.....	6 7	5 29
5	F	Peterborough Agricultural Society—annual show, 1864.	6 9	5 27
6	S	Caistor fair..Earthquake felt, 1864	6 10	5 25
7	S	**Nineteenth Sunday aft. Trinity.**	6 12	5 23
8	M	**New Moon,** 4h. 58m. afternoon....	6 14	5 20
9	Tu	(8th) Maurice Johnson, Esq. of Spalding, died, 1864, aged 49	6 15	5 18
10	W	Heckington fair.....	6 17	5 16
11	Th	*Old Michaelmas day*....Burwell fair.	6 19	5 14
12	F	Wellingborough new stock market opened, 1864.....	6 21	5 12
13	S	John Aycliffe killed by a steam engine at Grantham, 1864	6 22	5 9
14	S	**Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 24	5 7
15	M	Paganini gave a concert at Lincoln, 1833	6 26	5 5
16	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 9h. 23m. after....	6 27	5 3
17	W	Partney (2 days) & Donington fairs	6 29	5 1
18	Th	*St. Luke*.....Falkingham fair.....	6 31	4 59
19	F	(18th) {The 5th Duke of Newcastle, K.G., died, 1864, aged 53}	6 33	4 57
20	S	Constance Wilson executed at the Old Bailey, 1862	6 34	4 55
21	S	**Twenty-first Sunday aft. Trinity.**	6 36	4 53
22	M	Admiral Edwards died, 1864, aged 80.....	6 38	4 51
23	Tu	**Full Moon,** 12h. 12m. at night....	6 40	4 49
24	W	Major Smyth appointed chairman of Louth sessions, 1864	6 41	4 47
25	Th	{John Kirkham, Esq., formerly an eminent grazier at Hagnaby, near Spilsby died, 1860}	6 43	4 45
26	F	Lieut.-Gen. Johnson died, 1863, aged 86.	6 45	4 43
27	S	Horncastle Dispensary Ball, 1863	6 47	4 41
28	S	**22nd Sunday aft. Trinity.** {*St Simon & St Jude.*}	6 48	4 39
29	M	Abp. of Canterbury preached in Lincoln Min. 1863	6 50	4 37
30	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.** 2h. 35m. after.....	6 52	4 35
31	W	Fire at Thorney Abbey, 1863	6 54	4 33

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

NOVEMBER, 1866.

OLD SAYING.



The higher the plum-tree the riper the plum,
The richer the cobbler the blacker his thumb.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets
1	Th	Coleby Church re-opened, 1864....	6 55	4 3
2	F	Rev. Henry Barfoot, of Leake, died, 1864	6 57	4 2
3	S	Lincoln Dispensary Ball, 1864	6 59	4 2
4	S	**Twenty-third Sun. aft. Trinity .**	7 1	4 2
5	M	Gunpowder Plot	7 3	4 2
6	Tu	Died at Caistor, aged 84, Sam. Shearsmith, drover, 1864	7 4	4 2
7	W	**New Moon,** 10h. 24m. morning	7 6	4 2
8	Th	Alford Fair.....	7 8	4 1
9	F	Election of Mayors.....	7 10	4 1
10	S	The High Tide, 1810....	7 12	4 1
11	S	**Twenty-fourth Sun. aft. Trinity**	7 13	4 1
12	M	Rigsby new Church opened, 1863.	7 15	4 1
13	Tu	*Britius, Bp.*	7 17	4 1
14	W	An eel taken from the Welland, 18½lbs., 1864..	7 19	4 1
15	Th	**Moon's first Quarter,** 2h.7m. aft.	7 20	4
16	F	Doncaster Fair	7 22	4
17	S	(18th) Sibsey Methodist Chapel opened, 1821	7 24	4
18	S	**Twenty-fifth Sun. after Trinity.**	7 25	4
19	M	Boston horse mart (3 days)	7 27	4
20	Tu	Died at Boston, aged 35, F. T. Conington, M.A., 1863 ...	7 29	4
21	W	(20th) Holy Trinity Church, Gainsborough, re-opened, 1864..... }	7 30	4
22	Th	**Full Moon,** 10h. 14m. morning .	7 32	4
23	F	*St. Clement*.....	7 34	3
24	S	John Knox died, 1572	7 35	3
25	S	**Twenty-sixth Sun. after Trinity**	7 37	3
26	M	Choral Festival at Crowland Abbey, 1863.....	7 38	3
27	Tu	Mr. Vere Dennis of Greetham, killed, 1863	7 40	3
28	W	Serjeant H. J. Stephen died, 1864, aged 78	7 41	3
29	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 3h. 4m. morning	7 43	3
30	F	*St. Andrew*.....	7 44	3

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

DECEMBER, 1866.



Old Saying.—Lucy Light,
The shortest day and the longest night.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Sudden death in the Pulpit at Heckington, 1861	7 46	3 52
2	S	**Advent Sunday**	7 47	3 52
3	M	Violent Hurricane passed over Lincolnshire, 1863	7 49	3 51
4	T	Fire at Hatfield House—Lady Salisbury burnt to death, 1835	7 50	3 51
5	W	20 Special Constables sworn in for Sibsey, 1830.	7 51	3 50
6	Th	At South Somercotes, Rev. F. Martin died, 1864	7 52	3 50
7	F	**New Moon,** 5h. 25m. morning	7 54	3 50
8	S	Dr. Geo. Boole, a native of Lincoln, died, 1864..	7 55	3 49
9	S	**Second Sunday in Advent**	7 56	3 49
10	M	Day breaks 5h. 51m.	7 57	3 49
11	T	Boston Beast Mart	7 58	3 49
12	W	Plummer Freeman, aged 18, killed at Sibsey, 1863	7 59	3 49
13	Th	Sarah Greetham, of Donington, aged 67, died suddenly, 1863.	8 0	3 49
14	F	Jos. Hodgson, aged 50, cowkeeper, of Market Rasen, accidentally poisoned, 1863.	8 1	3 49
15	S	**Moon's first Quarter** 4h.43 morn.	8 2	3 49
16	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**	8 3	3 49
17	M	Mr. F. Avery, Farmer of Welby, committed suicide, 1863.	8 3	3 49
18	T	Dr. Jeune appointed Dean of Lincoln, 1863....	8 4	3 50
19	W	T. Weatherhogg died, 1835, aged 88 ...	8 5	3 50
20	Th	Fire on the farm of Mr. Geo. Hides, in Algarkirk Fen, 1863.	8 6	3 50
21	F	**Full Moon,** 8h. 34m. aft. *S. Thomas*	8 6	3 51
22	S	(23) At Tathwell Hall, Fred. Chaplin, Esq., J.P. died, 1863, aged 60. ...	8 7	3 51
23	S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent**	8 7	3 52
24	M	John Dixon killed at Lincoln, 1863.....	8 7	3 53
25	T	**Christmas Day**	8 8	3 53
26	W	Mr. Geo. Gilstrap, of Newark killed by a train, 1864. ...	8 8	3 54
27	Th	Mr. Mackinder, of Hanby, died 1813 ...	8 8	3 55
28	F	**Moon's last Quarter,** 7h.23m. aft.	8 8	3 56
29	S	At Lincoln, the Rev. G. D. Whitehead died, 1864	8 8	3 57
30	S	**First Sunday after Christmas**....	8 9	3 57
31	M	Mr. Faunt of Leverton, died, 1831	8 9	3 58

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1	S	
2	**S**	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	
31	M	

MEMORANDA FOR 1866.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principal Articles of the Calendar, for the Year 1866.

Golden Number	5	Dominical Letter.....	G
Epact	14	Roman Indiction.....	9
Solar Cycle	27	Julian Period 6579	

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c., &c.

Epiphany .....Jan.	6	*Ascension Day — Holy Thursday* .....May	10
Septuagesima Sunday ..Jan.	28	*Pentecost — Whit Sunday* May	20
Quinquagesima — Shrove Sunday .....Feb.	11	Birth of Queen Victoria..May	24
Ash Wednesday.....Feb.	14	*Trinity Sunday* .....May	27
Quadragesima — 1st Sunday in Lent .....Feb.	18	*Corpus Christi* .....May	31
St. David .....Mar.	1	Accession of Q. Victoria..June	20
St. Patrick.....Mar.	17	Proclamation .....June	21
Annunciation-Lady Day.Mar.	25	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day.....June	24
Palm Sunday .....Mar.	25	St. Michael -Michaelmas Day .....Sept.	29
Good Friday.....Mar.	30	Birth of Prince of Wales Nov.	9
EASTER SUNDAY.. Apl.	1	St. Andrew .....Nov.	30
Low Sunday ..... Apl.	8	*1st Sunday in Advent* ..Dec.	2
St. George..... Apl.	23	St. Thomas .....Dec.	21
Rogation Sunday .....May	6	Christmas Day .....Dec.	25

The Year 5627 of the Jewish Era commences on September 10, 1866.
Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on January 18, 1866.
The Year 1283 of the Mohammedan Era commences on May 16, 1866.

Law Terms for 1866.

2 GEO. IV. and 1 WILL. IV. cap. 70, sec. 6. (Passed July 23, 1830.)
1 WILL. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)

Hilary Term	begins	Jan. 11	ends	Jan. 31.
Easter.....	„	April 15	„	May 8.
Trinity	„	May 22.....	„	June 12.
Michaelmas	„	Nov. 2	„	Nov. 26.

For Returns see Statute 1 William IV., cap. 3, sec. 2, (Passed December 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1866.

OXFORD.

Terms	begins	ends
Lent.....	Jan. 15	Mar. 24
Easter....	Apl. 11	May 19
Trinity ..	May 23	July 7
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17

The Act, July 3.

CAMBRIDGE.

begins	divides	ends
Jan. 13..	Feb. 16 midnt..	Mar 23
Apl. 6..	May 14 midnt..	June 22
.....	.....	
Oct. 1..	Nov. 8 noon....	Dec. 16

The Commencement June 19.

Eclipses.

There will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon :—
1.—A partial eclipse of the Sun, March 16, invisible at Greenwich.
2.—A total eclipse of the Moon, Mar. 30th partly visible at Greenwich.
3.—A partial eclipse of the Sun, April 14th, invisible at Greenwich.
4.—A total eclipse of the Moon, Sept. 23-24, invisible at Greenwich.
5.—A partial eclipse of the Sun, Oct. 8th, partly visible at Greenwich.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
	The House of Normandy.				
William I...	Obtained the Crown by Conquest .	1066	1087	60	21
William II..	Fourth son of William I	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I....	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	68	35
	The House of Blois.				
Stephen ..	3rd son of Stephen Earl of Blois by Adela 4th dau. of William I.	1135	1154	49	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
Henry II..	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I ..	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	41	10
John	6th and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III .	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	66	56
Edward I ..	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	67	35
Edward II..	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III .	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III.....	1377	1399	33	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
Henry IV..	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III	1399	1413	46	14
Henry V....	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI ..	Only son of Henry V.....	1422	1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
Edward IV	His grandfather Richard was son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III, and his grandmother Anne was great grand-daughter of Lionel, 3rd son of Edward III..	1461	1483	42	22
Edward V ..	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	11	0
Richard III .	Youngest brother of Edward IV ..	1483	1485	42	2
	The House of Tudor.				
Henry VII.	His father was Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Hen. V, and his mother was Marg. Beaufort, gt.gd. daughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	52	24
Henry VIII .	Only surviving son of Henry VII..	1509	1547	55	38
Edward VI..	Son of Hy. VIII by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Catherine of Arragon	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth ..	Dau. of Hy. VIII, by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	69	45
	The House of Stuart.				
James I ..	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, gd. daughter of James IV. and Margaret, eldest dau. of Henry VII.	1603	1625	58	22
Charles I ..	Only surviving son of James I. ..	1625	1649	48	24
Interregnum					
Charles II..	Eldest son of Charles I.....	1660	1685	54	25
James II ..	Only surviving son of Charles I ..	1685	1702	67	4

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England, continued.

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
William III AND Mary	Son of William of Nassau by Mary, daughter of Charles I ..	1688	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II....		1694	32	6
Anne	Daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
George I..	Eldest son of the Duke of Han. by Sophia, daughter of Fred. V. King of Bohemia by Elizabeth, daughter of James I.....	1714	1727	67	13
George II ..	Only son of George I.....	1727	1760	77	33
George III..	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	82	60
George IV ..	Eldest son of George III	1820	1830	68	10
William IV .	Third son of George III	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria ..	Daughter of Edward Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III ..	1837	Whom God preserve.		

Birth-days of the Royal Family.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, born MAY 24, 1819.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and has issue a son, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864.

Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 26, 1858, to Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse.

Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.

Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Prince Arthur Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Prince Leopold George Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

King of Hanover, May 27, 1819.

Duke of Cambridge, Mar. 26, 1819.

Duchess of Cambridge, July 25, 1797.

Augusta Caroline, Duchess of Mecklenburgh, July 19, 1822.

Princess Mary of Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1833.

Reigning Sovereigns of the principal Countries of Europe.

State	Name	Title	Date of Birth	Date of Access
GreatBritain	Victoria	Queen ..	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Russia	Alexander II..	Czar....	April 29, 1818	Mar. 2, 1855
Belgium....	Leopold I	King ..	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831
Prussia	Frederic Wm. V	King ..	Mar. 22, 1797	January, 1861
Hanover....	George V	King ..	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851
Austria	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
France	Napoleon III..	Emperor	April 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1852
Spain	Isabella II....	Queen ..	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833
Portugal....	Pedro V	King ..	Sept. 16, 1837	Nov. 15, 1853
Italy	Vict. Emanl. II	King ..	Mar. 14, 1820	March, 1861
Greece	George I	King ..	.....	June, 1863
Turkey	Abdul Aziz ..	Sultan ..	Feb. 9, 1830	June 25, 1861

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.			Moon's age		HIGH WATER.			
		Morning.		Evening.			Morning.		Evening	
days.	days.	h.	m.	h. m.	days.	days.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	16	6	0	6 14	8	23	11	45	12	5
2	17	6	47	7 7	9	24	12	36	12	56
3	18	7	39	8 0	10	25	1	36	1	56
4	19	8	31	8 51	11	26	2	37	2	57
5	20	9	21	9 41	12	27	3	37	3	57
6	21	10	11	10 31	13	28	4	30	4	50
7	22	10	57	11 17	14	29	4	54	5	14
					15	30	5	40	6	0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4 days old, it sets at, and shines till, about 10 at night.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,
7 ,, ,, or near 1 in the morning.
15 ,, at full, it rises about 6 in the evening.
16 ,, ,, at a quarter after 7 ,,
17 ,, ,, at half-past 8 ,,
18 ,, ,, about 10 ,,
19 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,

Note.—This Table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for,—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight & 2 in the morning.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers ..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable.....	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery.....	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy.....	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable.....	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W....	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W...	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Table to Calculate Wages.

No. 1, WEEKLY.

DAY.			WEEK.			YEAR.		
s.	d.		s.	d.		£	s.	d.
0	1	....	0	6	....	1	6	0
0	2	....	1	0	....	2	12	0
0	3	....	1	6	....	3	18	0
0	4	....	2	0	....	5	4	0
0	5	....	2	6	....	6	10	0
0	6	....	3	0	....	7	16	0
0	7	....	3	6	....	9	2	0
0	8	....	4	0	....	10	8	0
0	9	....	4	6	....	11	14	0
0	10	....	5	0	....	13	0	0
0	11	....	5	6	....	14	6	0
1	0	....	6	0	....	15	12	0
1	1	....	6	6	....	16	18	0
1	2	....	7	0	....	18	4	0
1	3	....	7	6	....	19	10	0
1	4	....	8	0	....	20	16	0
1	5	....	8	6	....	22	2	0
1	6	....	9	0	....	23	8	0
1	7	....	9	6	....	24	14	0
1	8	....	10	0	....	26	0	0
1	9	....	10	6	....	27	6	0
1	10	....	11	0	....	28	12	0
1	11	....	11	6	....	29	18	0
2	0	....	12	0	....	31	4	0
2	1	....	12	6	....	32	10	0
2	2	....	13	0	....	33	16	0
2	3	....	13	6	....	35	2	0
2	4	....	14	0	....	36	8	0
2	5	....	14	6	....	37	14	0
2	6	....	15	0	....	39	0	0
2	7	....	15	6	....	40	6	0
2	8	....	16	0	....	41	12	0
2	9	....	16	6	....	42	18	0
2	10	....	17	0	....	44	4	0
2	11	....	17	6	....	45	10	0
3	0	....	18	0	....	46	16	0
3	3	....	19	6	....	50	14	0
3	4	....	20	0	....	52	0	0
3	6	....	21	0	....	54	12	0
3	9	....	22	6	....	58	10	0
4	0	....	24	0	....	62	8	0
4	3	....	25	6	....	66	6	0
4	6	....	27	0	....	70	4	0
4	9	....	28	6	....	74	2	0
5	0	....	30	0	....	78	0	0

No. 2, YEARLY.

YEAR.			CAL. MON.			WEEK.			DAY.
£.	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	d.
1	0	0	..	1	8	..	0	4½	.. 0¾
1	10	0	..	2	6	..	0	7	.. 1
2	0	0	..	3	4	..	0	9¼	.. 1¼
2	2	0	..	3	6	..	0	9¾	.. 1½
2	10	0	..	4	2	..	0	11½	.. 1¾
3	0	0	..	5	0	..	1	1¾	.. 2
3	3	0	..	5	3	..	1	2½	.. 2
3	10	0	..	5	10	..	1	4¼	.. 2¼
4	0	0	..	6	8	..	1	6½	.. 2½
4	4	0	..	7	0	..	1	7½	.. 2¾
4	10	0	..	7	6	..	1	8¾	.. 3
5	0	0	..	8	4	..	1	11	.. 3¼
5	5	0	..	8	9	..	2	0¼	.. 3½
5	10	0	..	9	2	..	2	1½	.. 3¾
6	0	0	..	10	0	..	2	3¾	.. 4
6	6	0	..	10	6	..	2	5	.. 4¼
6	10	0	..	10	10	..	2	6	.. 4¼
7	0	0	..	11	8	..	2	8¼	.. 4½
7	7	0	..	12	3	..	2	10	.. 4¾
7	10	0	..	12	6	..	2	10½	.. 5
8	0	0	..	13	4	..	3	1	.. 5¼
8	8	0	..	14	0	..	3	2¾	.. 5½
8	10	0	..	14	2	..	3	3¼	.. 5½
9	0	0	..	15	0	..	3	5½	.. 6
9	9	0	..	15	9	..	3	7½	.. 6¼
10	0	0	..	16	8	..	3	10	.. 6½
10	10	0	..	17	6	..	4	0½	.. 7
11	0	0	..	18	4	..	4	3	.. 7¼
11	11	0	..	19	3	..	4	5¼	.. 7½
12	0	0	..	20	0	..	4	7½	.. 8
12	12	0	..	21	0	..	4	10	.. 8¼
13	0	0	..	21	8	..	5	0	.. 8½
13	13	0	..	22	9	..	5	3	.. 9
14	0	0	..	23	4	..	5	4¼	.. 9¼
14	14	0	..	24	6	..	5	8	.. 9¾
15	0	0	..	25	0	..	5	9	.. 10
15	15	0	..	26	3	..	6	0½	.. 10¼
16	0	0	..	26	8	..	6	2	.. 10½
16	16	0	..	28	0	..	6	5½	.. 11
17	0	0	..	28	4	..	6	6½	.. 11½
17	17	0	..	29	6	..	6	10	.. 11¾
18	0	0	..	30	0	..	6	11	.. 11¾
18	18	0	..	31	6	..	7	3	.. 12½
19	0	0	..	31	8	..	7	3½	.. 12
20	0	0	..	33	4	..	7	8	.. 13¼

The first Table is for reckoning the wages of the day labour, thus: 2s. 8d. a day is 16s. a week, and £41 12s. a year. The second table is for reckoning the wages of the yearly servant, thus: £10 10s. a year is 17s. 6d. a calendar month, 4s. 0 d. a week, and 7d. a day.

Tide Table.

To find the time of High Water at the several places as under, add to or subtract the time standing opposite the respective names from the time of High Water at London Bridge, which averages at the New and Full of the Moon, 2 o'clock.

Coast of England.

		H.	M.
St. Agnes' Light	*add*	2	5
St. Alban's Head	,,	4	50
Aldborough Bay	,,	8	0
Barnstaple Bay	,,	3	20
Bembridge Point	,,	9	0
Berry Head	,,	3	50
Boston	,,	4	30
Brithelmstone	,,	7	40
Bristol Quay	,,	4	20
Burlington Pier	,,	2	20
Chatham	*sub.*	1	10
Christchurch	*add*	6	20
Cowes	,,	8	20
Cromer Clay	,,	4	20
Dartmouth	,,	3	35
Deal	,,	8	35
Dover Bar	,,	8	35
Exmouth Bar	,,	3	50
Falmouth	,,	3	5
Flamborough Head	,,	2	0
Folkestone	,,	8	20
Gravesend	*sub.*	0	54
Hamoaze	*add*	2	50
Harwich, within	,,	8	50
Hastings	,,	8	50
St. Helen's	,,	9	0
Holyhead	,,	7	0
Hull Dock Gate	,,	3	20
Humber, river entrnce	,,	2	35
Hurst Castle	,,	6	50
Ilfracombe	,,	3	20
Ipswich	,,	9	20
Land's End	,,	1	50
Liverpool	,,	9	10
Lowestoft Roads	,,	7	20
Lyme	,,	4	5
Lynn	,,	3	20
Lundy Island	,,	3	0
Margate Roads	,,	9	5
Milford Haven	,,	3	20
Mount's Bay	,,	2	20
Nore	*sub.*	2	10
Penzance	*add*	2	20
Plymouth	,,	3	35
Portsmouth to I. Wight	,,	8	25
Ramsgate, outer pier	,,	8	20
Sandwich	*add*	8	50
Scarborough Pier	,,	2	5
Scilly Islands	,,	2	5
Seaford	,,	7	36
Sheerness	*sub.*	1	10
Shields	*add*	0	20
Sidmouth	,,	3	50
Small's Light	,,	3	20
Southampton	,,	9	5
Sunderland	,,	0	10
Swansea	,,	3	20
Torbay	,,	3	50
Weymouth Bar	,,	4	20
Whitby Bar	,,	1	5
Whitehaven	,,	8	20
Wight, W. end	,,	6	20
Wintertonness	,,	5	35
Wisbeach	,,	4	54
Woolwich	*sub.*	0	25
Yarmouth Roads	*add*	6	20
Yarmouth, I. of Wight	,,	6	50

Coast of Scotland.

		H.	M.
Aberdeen Bar	*sub.*	1	55
St. Andrew's Bay	,,	1	10
Arbroath	,,	1	0
Dundee Pier	,,	0	25
Fort George	*add*	8	35
Greenock	,,	8	30
Inverness	,,	8	50
Leith Bar	*sub.*	0	20
Montrose	,,	1	10
Peterhead	,,	2	40
Stone Hive	,,	1	20

Coast of France.

		H.	M.
Abbeville	*add*	7	0
Boulonge	,,	8	30
Bourdeaux	,,	0	50
Brest Harbour	,,	1	5
Caen	,,	6	50
Calais	,,	9	10
Casket Lights	,,	7	20
Cherbourg	,,	4	50
Dieppe	,,	8	30
Havre de Grace	,,	8	30
St. Malo's	,,	8	30
Rochfort	,,	1	35
Rouen	,,	4	15

Interest Table,

Shewing the sum per pound to which a rate of Interest per cent. is equal.

| | | |

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Mixture for polishing the brass.—Sp. of turpentine, half-a-pint; rotten stone, ¼ lb.; charcoal in powder, ¼ lb. Mix well, and add ¼ pint of sweet oil; finish with dry charcoal dust.

A Table for Planting.

Shewing the number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from One Foot to Twenty-one Feet distance from Plant to Plant.

Distance. Feet.	In.	No.	Distance. Feet.	In.	No.
1	0	43,560	8	6	603
1	6	19,360	9	0	538
2	0	10,890	9	6	482
2	6	6,970	10	0	436
3	0	4,840	10	6	395
3	6	3,556	12	0	303
4	0	2,723	13	0	258
4	6	2,151	14	0	222
5	0	1,742	15	0	194
5	6	1,440	16	0	170
6	0	1,210	17	0	151
6	6	1,031	18	0	134
7	0	889	19	0	121
7	6	774	20	0	109
8	0	681	21	0	99

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NORTH DIVISION (Parts of Lindsey.)

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C. Seely, Esq., Washingborough. | E. Heneage, Esq., Hainton.

Lord Lieutenant.—Lord Aveland, Normanton Park.

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Parts of LINDSEY ..... J. H. Hollway, Esq., of Spilsby.
Parts of KESTEVEN ..... M. P. Moore Esq., of Sleaford.
Parts of HOLLAND ..... J. Atter, Esq., Boston.
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Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers ..... F. Cooke, Esq.
Clerk to the Witham and Fourth District Commissioners. F. T. White, Esq, of Boston.
Surveyor to ditto ..... Mr. Welsh.
Clerk to the Holland Magistrates ..... Mr. John Porter.

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Town Clerk ..... F. T. White, Esq.
Surveyors to the Corporation .. Mr. W. H. Wheeler and Mr. Curtois.
Clerk to the Borough Magistrates ..... B. S. Simpson, Esq.
Clerk to the Harbour and Pilot Trusts ..... G. York, Esq.
Surveyor to the Harbour Trust ..... Mr. W. H. Wheeler.
Clerk to the Local Government Board ..... G. Wise, Esq.
Surveyor to the Local Government Board ..... Mr. W. H. Wheeler.
Collector of the Local Government Board Rates .. Mr. T. N. Morton.
Clerk to the Gas Company ..... F. T. White, Esq.
Clerk to the Boston Waterworks Company ..... M. Staniland, Esq.
Clerk to the Burial Board ..... B. S. Simpson, Esq.
Manager of the Gas Works ..... Mr. W. Stout.
Registrar of Births and Deaths ..... E. Coupland, Esq.
Clerk to the Board of Guardians ..... Mr. Henry Bates.
Collector of the Poor Rates ..... Mr. Close.
Master of the Union Workhouse ..... Mr. Greenwood.
Relieving Officer ..... Mr. W. Atkin.
Distributor of Stamps and Receiver of Succession and Legacy Duty, Mr. John Morton, Stamp Office, Boston.

POST-OFFICE, BOSTON.

Posting and Delivery of Letters.	Latest times for Posting at the Chief Office in the Market-place		Commencement of Delivery by Letter Carriers.	
	No Fee.	1d. Fee	Morn.	After.
	P.M.	P.M.		
London and all parts of the United Kingdom (except East Lincolnshire), and all places abroad	9 0	9 20	7 0	....
London (second delivery), South of England, and Ireland	9 0	9 20	....	1 0
Wales, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, North-west & South-west of England, the Midland Counties, Yorkshire, and parts of Lincolnshire, as Gainsborough, Brigg, Kirton Lindsey, Market Rasen, &c.. .. { 1st despatch	5 30	5 35	....	1 0
{ 2nd ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....
South of England	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
East Lincolnshire, viz.,—Spilsby, Alford, Louth, Grimsby, Ulceby, Barton-on-Humber, and Hull	11 0	....	7 0	....
Scotland .. .. .. { 1st despatch	5 30	5 35	....	1 0
{ 2nd ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Ireland	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Foreign and Colonial	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
United States,.. { 1st despatch, Wed. only	5 30	5 35	....	....
{ 2nd ditto, daily ..	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
	A.M.			
Lincoln and Sleaford .. { 1st despatch	8 0	8 10	7 0	1 0
	P.M.			
{ 2nd ditto	5 30	5 35	....	....
Sleaford	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Stamford .. .. P.M.	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Grantham 5 30	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Nottingham 5 30	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Spalding	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Peterborough	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Local Posts.				
Burgh (Mail Cart), Wainfleet, and intermediate Villages	A.M. 4 45	....	7 0	....
Horncastle (Mail Cart), Coningsby, and intermediate Villages	4 45	....	7 0	....
Kirton (Foot Messenger), Skirbeck Quarter, Wyberton, and Frampton..	6 0	....	7 0	....
Langrick (Foot Messenger), Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, &c.	6 0	....	7 0	....

☞ The Morning Delivery is half-an-hour later during the Winter Months.

Post Office Information, continued.

Boston Pillar Letter Boxes are cleared daily, viz.:—

Bargate House	at 8.50 p.m.	Railway Station	at 8.30 p.m.
Bargate Bridge	at 8.10 p.m.	Witham Place	at 8.20 p.m.
High Street	at 8.20 p.m.	South End	at 8.20 p.m.

Mid-day Letters for the second delivery must be posted by 12 o'clock.

On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7 a.m. The Office is closed on that day at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The Letter Box, however, remains open as on other days.

Registered Letters are received until within half-an-hour of the closing of the Letter Box without extra fee, and up to the closing of the Box 4d. extra.

Money Orders are issued daily (except Sundays) from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Saturdays until 8 p.m.

The following Sub-Offices are served by the Horncastle Mail Cart, viz., Sibsey, Stickney, New Bolingbroke, Coningsby, Revesby, Mareham, Chapel Hill, and Tattershall.

Ditto by the Burgh Mail Cart, viz., Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, New Leake, Wrangle, Friskney, Wainfleet, Addlethorpe, Croft, Ingoldmells, and Skegness.

The Burgh Mail Cart is not despatched on Sundays.

The Kirton Messenger passes through Wyberton and Frampton. He is despatched at 6.30 a.m., and returns to the Post Office, Boston, at 5.25 p.m.

Hubbert's Bridge Messenger passes through Cowbridge, Frithbank, St. Anthony's Gowt, Langrick Ferry, Gipsey Bridge, Brothertoft, and Hubbert's Bridge. He is despatched at 6.30 a.m., and returns to the Post Office, Boston, at 1.30 p.m.

Rates of prepaid Inland Letters.—Letters weighing not more than ½ ounce, 1d.; not more than 1 ounce, 2d.; not more than 1½ ounce, 3d.; not more than 2 ounces, 4d.; and so on, 1d. being charged for every additional HALF ounce or part thereof.

Inland Book Post.—Rates of postage charged on book packets sent to any place within the United Kingdom,—weighing not more than 4 ounces, 1d.; not more than 8 ounces, 2d.; not more than 16 ounces, 4d.; not more than 1½lb., 6d.; and so on, 2d. being charged for every additional half-pound, or any less weight.

No book packet may contain anything which is sealed, or otherwise cl[illegible] against inspection; nor must there be any letter, nor any communication o[illegible] nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such or communication be printed. Entries, however, merely stating who se[illegible] book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. Indeed, as respects the name and address of the sender, not only is the writing permitted but recommended, so that if the cover come off or for any reason the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, width, or depth.

N.B.—The *full* postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its covers. If sent in a cover the ends or sides must be open.

Registration.—By the pre-payment of a fee of 4d. any letter, book, or packet may be registered. The postage and fee must be prepaid by stamps being affixed on the outside of the letter, and a receipt taken for it at the Post Office.

Colonial and Foreign Postages.—Being the rates of postage chargeable in the United Kingdom upon letters, newspapers, books, &c., addressed to British Colonies and Foreign Countries. *See next page.*

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POSTAGE.	Mails, when made up in London.	Letters. Under qr. oz.	Letters. Under hf. oz.	Reg. Newspapers
		s. d.	s. d.	4 oz.
Alexandria, *via Marseilles* ..	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26 ..	0 6	1 0	2d.
,, *via Southampton*	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27 ..	....	0 6	1
Australia, S. *ditto* c	M, 20th each month..	....	0 6	1
,, *via Marseilles*..c	E, 26th each month..	....	0 10	3
Austria, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	....	0 6	2
Belgium *(direct mail)*.....	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	....	0 4	1
Brazil, *via Southampton*..c a	M, 9th each month ..	....	1 0	1
Brunswick, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	....	0 6	2
Buenos Ayres .....c a	M, 9th each month ..	....	1 0	a1
California, *via New York* .. [*by British Packet.*	E, every Saturday ...	....	1 0	2
Canada, *via* Cork, *by Ditto*..	E, every Saturday ...	....	0 8	a1
,, *by Canadian Pckt.*	E, every Thursday ...	....	0 6	1
Cape of Good Hope.....	E, 9th each month ..	....	1 0	1
Ceylon, *via Marseilles*.....	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo.	....	0 10	3
,, *via Southampton* ...	M, 4th & 20th ea. mo..	....	0 6	2
China, (exc. Hong Kong and Shanghai) *via Marseilles c a*	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo.	....	1 4	a3
Constantinople, *via Marslls*. [*by French Packet*..	E, every Thursday..) M, every Friday....)	0 6	1 0	2
,, *via France & Trieste*.	M, Tuesday & Friday..	1 2	2 4	3
Denmark, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	....	0 9	a2
Egypt, *via Marseilles*....c a	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th.	0 6	1 0	a2
,, *via Southampton* ..c a	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	....	0 6	a1
France	M. and E, Sun. except.	0 4	0 8	1
Gibralter, *via Southampton* .	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	....	0 6	1
Hamburg, *via Belgium*	M. E, daily, Sun. excpt.	....	0 6	2
Holland, *ditto*	M. E, daily, Sun. excpt.	....	0 3	a1
Hong Kong, *via Marseilles*..	E, 10 & 26th ea. month	....	1 4	3
,, *via Southampton* .	M, 4 & 20th ea. month	....	1 0	2
India, *via Marseilles*	E, 3rd & 18th ea. mo..	....	0 10	3
,, *via Southampton*	M, 12 & 27th ea. mo..	....	0 6	2
Italy, (exc. Papal States) ..	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	0 6	1 0	2
Jamaica.....	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	....	1 0	1
Malta, *via Marseilles*	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th.	0 6	1 0	2
Gra... *via Southampton*	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	....	0 6	1
Lottin[illegible]Zealand, *ditto* c	M, 20th each month..	....	0 6	1
Spaldin[illegible] *via Marseilles*..c	E, 26th each month..	....	0 10	3
Prussia, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	....	0 6	2
Russia, *ditto*	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	....	0 10	a2
Spain, *via France*	M. & E, Sun. excpt...	0 6	1 0	2
Sweden, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun. excpt.	....	1 0	a2
Switzerland, *via France*	M. & E, Sun. except..	0 6	1 0	a1
Shanghai, *via Marseilles c a*	E, 10 & 26th ea. mo..	....	1 4	a3
,, *via Southampton*..c a	M, 4 & 20th ea. month	....	1 0	a2
United States, *by Brit. Pkt.*	E, every Saturday ,..	....	1 0	a1
	M, every Wednesday..	....	1 0	a1
West Indies, *(British)*.....	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	....	1 0	1

Explanation—c, prepayment compulsory. *a*, additional charge on delivery. In all other cases voluntary.

Inland Pattern and Sample Post.

Rates of Postage.—For a packet of patterns or samples, not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2d. Not exceeding 8 oz. in weight, 4d. Not exceeding 16 oz. in weight, 8d. Not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, 1s.

Subject to the rules published in the "Postal Guide."

Railway Goods and Parcels.

The *Receiving Houses* in London of the Great Northern Railway Company for Goods and Parcels, are—King's Cross Station; Bull and Mouth, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-grand, E.C.; 43 and 44, Crutched Friars, E,C; 16, Fish-street-hill, E.C.; Bee Hive, White-cross-street, E.C.; 264, Holborn, W.C; 32, Regent Circus, W.; 315, Oxford-street, W.; 62 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth, S.; George Inn, Borough, S.E.; Royal Mint-street Station, Minories; East India Dock Station, Poplar; West India Dock Station, Poplar.

Orders for the *Collection of Goods* from the Docks, Warehouses, &c., to be sent to the Goods Manager, King's Cross Station, or to Mr. Miller, at the Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le Grand, where all information can be obtained.

Parcels for Passenger Trains must be delivered at the respective Stations ten minutes before the departure of the trains by which it is intended they should be forwarded; but at King's Cross an earlier delivery is necessary.

The *Rates* for the carriage of parcels, with certain special exceptions, by passenger trains, on the Great Northern Railway, are—

Distances. Miles	Miles	Not exceeding 1lb	2lbs	3lbs	3 lbs. to 7lbs	lbs			per lb
1 to	30..0	6..0	6..0	6..0	6	above 7 and up to 24,	*s.* 0	*d.* 6	*d.* above 0¼
31 to	50..0	6..0	6..0	6..0	8	„	16, 0	8	„ 0½
51 to	100..0	6..0	6..0	8..0	10	„	16, 1	0	„ 0¾
101 to	150..0	6..0	9..1	3..1	3	„	15, 1	3	„ 1
151 to	200..0	8..1	0..1	3..1	6	„	14, 1	6	„ 1¼
201 to	250..0	9..1	0..1	6..1	9	„	16, 2	0	„ 1½
251 to	300..0	9..1	0..1	6..1	9	„	16, 2	4	„ 1¾
301 to	400..0	9..1	0..1	6..2	0	„	15, 2	6	„ 2
401 to	550..1	0..1	3..1	9..2	6	„	18, 3	0	„ 2
551	&upwards 1	0..1	3..1	9..2	6	„	16, 3	0	„ 2¼

These Rates apply to Game and all other Parcels.

The Company are not responsible for parcels not delivered direct to their authorised Agents at their stations or receiving offices.

Returned empty packages will not be conveyed free, but a low rate of charge, according to distance, will be made.

Market Tickets for the Double Journey, at two single third class fares, available by Parliamentary and Market Trains only, are issued to SPALDING, on Tues., from stations between Peakirk & Boston inclusive.

BOSTON, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from stations between Spalding and Kirton, inclusive; between Langrick and Lincoln inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; from Swineshead, Heckington and Sleaford; and from stations from Sibsey to Alford inclusive.

SLEAFORD, on Mondays, from stations between Grantham & Boston.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY

J. MORTON, STAMP OFFICE, BOSTON.

STAMP DUTIES.

£ s. d.

Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, read or used in any Court of Law or Equity, or before any Judge or Master or other Officer of any of the said Courts; or before the Lord High Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, sitting in matters of bankruptcy or lunacy; for every sheet or piece of paper, parchment, or vellum, on which the same shall be written or printed 0 2 6

Agreement or Memorandum for the letting of a dwelling house or tenement, or part of a dwelling house or tenement, for any period less than a year, at a rent payable weekly or monthly, and not exceeding the rate of three shillings and sixpence *per* week, shall be chargeable with the stamp duty of one penny only in lieu of any other stamp duty now chargeable on any such agreement or memorandum. —28 and 29 Vic. cap. 96, July 5th, 1865 ..... 0 0 1

Agreement for a lease or tack, not exceeding seven years: The same stamp as for a Lease.

Agreement, or any minute or memorandum of an agreement, made in England or Ireland, under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of £5 or upwards, whether the same shall be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto 0 0 6

Adhesive 6d stamps are provided for these Agreements.

Appraisement or valuation of any estate or effects, real or personal, heritable or moveable:

Where the amount of the Appraisement or Valuation shall not exceed £5				0	0 3
And where it shall exceed £5	and not exceed	£10		0	0 6
..... 10	.....	20	.....	0	1 0
..... 20	.....	30	.....	0	1 6
..... 30	.....	40	.....	0	2 0
..... 40	.....	50	.....	0	2 6
..... 50	.....	100	.....	0	5 0
..... 100	.....	200	.....	0	10 0
..... 200	.....	500	.....	0	15 0
..... 500	.....		.....	1	0 0

(28 & 29 Vic. cap. 96, passed 5th July, 1865.)

Apprentice Indentures.—Where no premium is paid 0 2 6
If the same shall not amount to 30*l.* 1 0 0

Stamp Duties, continued. £. s. d.

If the same shall amount to 30*l.* and not amount to 50*l.*... 2 0 0
..... 50*l.* ..... 100*l.*... 3 0 0
..... 100*l.* ..... 200*l.*... 6 0 0
..... 200*l.* ..... 300*l.*...12 0 0
.....&c.....&c.....&c.....

Awards for and upon every Award in England or Ireland, and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland, where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exceed £5..... 0 0 3
And where it shall exceed £5 and not exceed £10 ..... 0 0 6
..... 10 ..... 20 ..... 0 1 0
..... 20 ..... 30 ..... 0 1 6
..... 30 ..... 40 ..... 0 2 0
..... 40 ..... 50 ..... 0 2 6
..... 50 ..... 100 ..... 0 5 0
..... 100 ..... 200 ..... 0 10 0
..... 200 ..... 500 ..... 0 15 0
..... 500 ..... 750 ..... 1 0 0
..... 750 ..... 1000 ..... 1 5 0
And where it shall exceed £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for 1 15 0

Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order, for the payment of any sum of money *to the bearer, or to order on demand* 0 0 1

Bill of Lading of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported, or carried coastwise 0 0 6

Bond in England or Ireland, and personal bond in Scotland, given as a security for the payment of any *definite* and *certain* sum of money,
Not exceeding £50 ..... 0 1 3
..... 50 and not exceeding 100 ..... 0 2 6
..... 100 ..... 150 ..... 0 3 9
..... 150 ..... 200 ..... 0 5 0
..... 200 ..... 250 ..... 0 6 3
..... 250 ..... 300 ..... 0 7 6
And where the same shall exceed £300 then for every 100 and also for every fractional part of 100 ..... 0 2 6

Certified Copy of the register, of any birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial 0 0 1

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects on board of such ship or vessel 0 0 6

By a new Act passed 5th July, 1865, the Duty on a Charterparty may be denoted either by an impressed Stamp, or by an adhesive Stamp affixed thereon. If an *adhesive* Stamp is used, it shall be cancelled by the Person who shall last sign the Charterparty, by writing his Name thereon, or the Name of his Firm; together with the true Date of his so writing the same; and in default of so cancelling the adhesive Stamp, such Charterparty shall not be good, valid, or available for any purpose whatever.

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

A Charterparty executed *unstamped*, may, within Seven Days, be stamped on payment of the Duty of 4s. 6d.; and if after that Time, and within one Calendar Month, then on Payment of the Duty and the sum of Ten Pounds; but after the expiration of the last-mentioned Period, it shall not be lawful to Stamp such Charterparty.

For regulations as to Charterparty signed out of the United Kingdom *unstamped*, see Act, 28 and 29 Vic. cap. 96, section 7.

Conveyance, whether grant, disposition, lease, assignment, transfer, release, renunciation, or of any other kind or description whatsoever, *upon the sale* of any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or *other property*, real or personal, heritable or moveable, or of any right, title, interest, or claim in, to, out of, or upon any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other property, that is to say, for and in respect of *the principal, or only deed, instrument, or writing*, whereby the lands or other things sold shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, released, renounced, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons by his, her, or their direction;

Where the purchase or consideration money expressed in or upon the principal or only deed, instrument, or writing of conveyance shall not exceed £5				0	0 6
And where the same shall exceed	£5	and not exceed	£10	0	1 0
.....	10	.....	15	0	1 6
.....	15	.....	20	0	2 0
.....	20	.....	25	0	2 6
.....	25	.....	50	0	5 0
.....	50	.....	75	0	7 6
.....	75	.....	100	0	10 0
.....	100	.....	125	0	12 6
.....	125	.....	150	0	15 0
.....	150	.....	175	0	17 6
.....	175	.....	200	1	0 0
.....	200	.....	225	1	2 6
.....	225	.....	250	1	5 0
.....	250	.....	275	1	7 6
.....	275	.....	300	1	10 0
.....	300	.....	350	1	15 0
.....	350	.....	400	2	0 0
.....	400	.....	450	2	5 0
.....	450	.....	500	2	10 0
.....	500	.....	550	2	15 0
.....	550	.....	600	3	0 0

And where the purchase or consideration money shall exceed £600 then for every 100 and also for every fractional part of 100.. 0 10 0

Contract Note.—Any note, memorandum, or writing commonly called a Contract Note, or by whatever Name the same may be designated, for, or relating to the sale or purchase of any government or other public stocks, funds, or other securities; or any stocks, funds, or securities, or share or shares of or in any joint stock, or other public company, to the amount or value of £5 or upwards 0 0 1

Stamp Duties, continued. £. s. d.

Declaration in lieu, or in the nature of an affidavit, in any case where, if the same were an affidavit, it would be chargeable with any stamp duty 0 2 6

Delivery Order.—Any writing or document commonly called a delivery order 0 0 1

Dock Warrant.—Any warrant or document commonly called a dock warrant 0 0 3

Income Tax—Rates and Duties.—For One Year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1865, "For every Twenty Shillings of the annual Value or Amount of all such Property, Profits, and Gains (except those chargeable under schedule (B.) of the said Act,) the Rate or Duty of 0 0 4

And for and in respect of the Occupation of Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Heritages chargeable under Schedule (B.) of the said Act, for every Twenty Shillings of the annual Value thereof—In England the Rate or Duty of 0 0 2

And in Scotland and Ireland respectively the rate or duty of 0 0 1

Subject to the Provisions contained in sec. 3 of the Act, 26th Vic. cap. 22, in the last session of Parliament, cap. 22, for the Exemption of Persons whose whole Income from every Source is under One Hundred Pounds a Year, and relief of those whose Income is under Two Hundred Pounds a Year."—28 Vic. cap, 30, 26th May, 1865.

Insurance, Duty on.—"For and upon every Policy of Assurance or Insurance or Instrument, by whatever Name the same shall be called, whereby any Insurance shall, on or after 25th day of June, 1865, be made of or upon any Building, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, or other property, from Loss or Damage by Fire only, the Duty of .. 0 0 1

"And for and upon any Note or Memorandum given as a Receipt on the Deposit of any Sum of Money preparatory to the making out or issuing of any such Policy as aforesaid, the Duty of .. 0 0 1

"And for and in respect of every such Insurance as aforesaid which shall be made, or continued or renewed, on or after the said 25th day June, 1865, a Duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* for every One hundred Pounds insured for a year, and at and after that Rate for every fractional Part of one hundred Pounds insured, and for any fractional part of a year, as well as for any number of years for which the Insurance shall be made, or continued or renewed; but no Fraction of a Penny shall be charged; and when any such Insurance as aforesaid shall be made or renewed at any time between the 27th day of April, 1865, and the said 25th day of June for any Period of Time extending beyond the said last-mentioned day, there shall be charged and paid for in respect of the Time intervening between the making or renewing of the said Insurance and the said 25th day of June the yearly Percentage Duty at and after the Rate chargeable on the said 27th day of April, and for and in respect of any subsequent period, including the said 25th day of June, the Rate of Duty chargeable according to this Act; and no Return or Allowance of Duty, except at and after the last-mentioned Rate, shall be made in respect of Time unexpired or otherwise, on any such insurance as aforesaid, which shall have been made or renewed before the said 27th day of April, 1865."

Stamp Duties, continued. £. s. d.

Lease in consideration of a Premium without yearly Rent, or, where the Term does not exceed 35 years, with any yearly Rent under £20:

Same Duty on Premium only as for a Conveyance of like amount.

Lease, at a yearly Rent, with or without Premium, the following Duties on the Rent:

		Term not exceeding 35 Years.			Term not exceeding 100 Years.			Term exceeding 100 Years.		
Yearly Rent not exceeding	£5	*a*0	0	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
.....	10	*a*0	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
.....	15	*a*0	1	6	0	9	0	0	18	0
.....	20	0	2	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
.....	25	0	2	6	0	15	0	1	10	0
.....	50	0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
....	75	0	7	6	2	5	0	4	10	0
.....	100	0	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
And for every £50 or fractional part of £50.....		0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0

The Premium (if any) is also chargeable as for a conveyance of like amount.

(a) These three Duties, for a Term not exceeding 35 years, are not chargeable where a Premium is paid; but Duty is charged on the Premium only, as on a Conveyance for similar consideration.

Lease, (Furnished House) of any Furnished Dwelling-house for any term or period of time less than a year, or any agreement, minute or memorandum of agreement, containing the term and conditions on which any such house is let, occupied, or held for any such term or period of time, where the rent for such term or period of time shall exceed £22 ..... 0 2 6

And where the same together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, shall contain 2,160 words, or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1,080 words therein contained over and above the first 1,080 words, the further progressive duty of 0 2 6

And for any duplicate or counterpart thereof, the same duty or duties.

Legacy Duty.— *per cent.*

To children of the deceased, and their descendants, or to the father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased..... 1 0 0

To brothers & sisters of the deceased, & their descendants 3 0 0

To brothers and sisters of the father or mother of the deceased and their descendants..... 5 0 0

To brothers and sisters of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased and their descendants 6 0 0

To any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity or to strangers in blood to the deceased 10 0 0

Where any Legatee *shall take two* or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument, which shall together be of the amount or value of £20, each shall be charged with duty, although each or either may be separately under that amount of value.

The husband or wife are not subject to the duties on legacies, annuities, and residues.

Stamp Duties, continued. £. s. d.

Licence, (Appraiser) to use and exercise the calling or occupation of an Appraiser in the United Kingdom 2 0 0

This Licence expires on July 5th in every year.

Licence, (Medicines). Within the cities of London or Westminster, or within the limits of the twopenny post; or within the city of Edinburgh..... 2 0 0

In any city or borough, or in any town corporate, or in the towns of Manchester, Birmingham, or Sheffield 0 10 0

In any other part of Great Britain 0 5 0

Licence, (Table Beer) for and upon every excise licence to be taken out by any person for the sale in any house or shop of Table Beer at a price not exceeding the rate of One Penny Halfpenny the quart, and not to be drunk or consumed on the premises where sold..... 0 5 0

Licence, (House Agent) to be taken out yearly after the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, by every person who shall use or exercise the busiuess, occupation, or calling of a House Agent..... 2 0 0

Licence to Hawkers and Pedlars.—1. To any person to travel ON FOOT, and to sell goods at other men's houses only, and not in or at any house, shop, &c., hired, occupied, or used by him for the purpose, in any town to which he may travel,—

For a period not exceeding six months (ending on the 31st day of January, or the 31st day of July in any year) 1 0 0

For any longer period (ending on the 31st of July) 2 0 0

2. To travel and trade with one beast of burden only, viz., an ass, or a mule, or a horse, not exceeding in height 13 hands,—

For a period of time not more than six months (ending as above)..... 2 0 0

For a longer period (ending as above)..... 4 0 0

These Licences (No. 2.) will authorize the opening of a shop, &c., in any town, as well as a trading from house to house.

3. To travel and trade as aforesaid, with any horse 8 0 0

For every additional beast of burden, whether ass, mule, or horse of 13 hands, or otherwise, the further duty of 4 0 0

By a new Act passed on the 5th of July, 1865, it is provided that "Any Hawker, Pedlar, or Petty Chapman may apply for a renewed licence under the Provisions of the Statute in that behalf at any time before the expiration of his current licence; and on production and surrender of his current licence, and payment of the duty chargeable on a new licence, it shall be lawful for the officer to grant to him a renewed licence, and such officer shall insert therein the days of the commencement and termination of the period for which the same shall be granted, and the day of granting the same, and shall endorse thereon a memorandum of the date and place of surrender of the current licence; and such renewed licence, so endorsed, shall stand in the place of and be of the same force and effect as the surrendered licence during the unexpired term thereof, as well as for the whole of the term for which the renewed licence shall have been granted." —*(Section 18.)*

Stamp Duties, continued. £. s. d.

Licence, Occasional, to Refreshment House Keepers, Wine Retailers, Beer Retailers, and Tobacco dealers; (that is to say,)

For and upon every occasional Licence to the Keeper of a Refreshment House, for each and every day for which such licence shall be granted ..... Nil.

For and upon every occasional Licence to retail Foreign Wine to be consumed at the place where sold, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted 0 1 0

For and upon every occasional Licence to retail Beer to be consumed at the place where sold, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted 0 1 0

For and upon every occasional Licence to deal in or sell Tobacco or Snuff, for each and every day for which the same shall be granted 0 0 4

Licences to sell Tea, &c.—

For and upon any Licence to be taken out yearly by any person to trade in or sell Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper, in any house rated to the relief of the poor at a sum less than Eight Pounds per annum, the duty of..... 0 2 6

Licence, (Plate) to be taken out yearly by persons dealing in Plate, viz.:—By every person trading in, vending, or selling any gold or silver Plate, or any goods or wares in which any quantity of Gold *exceeding two pennyweights and under two ounces* in weight; or any quantity of Silver *exceeding five pennyweights and under thirty ounces* in weight, in any one separate and distinct ware, or piece of goods, is or shall be manufactured 2 6 0

Licence, (Playing Cards) to be taken out annually by any Person who shall sell Playing Cards in the United Kingdom.

If he be a maker of Playing Cards 1 0 0

If he be not a maker of Playing Cards 0 2 6

This Licence is to be renewed annually on the 1st *day of September.*

Letter or Power of Attorney, Commission, Factory, Mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof: (See "Voting Paper.")

"For the sole purpose of appointing, nominating, or authorizing any Person to vote as a Proxy or otherwise at one meeting of the proprietors or shareholders of any joint stock or other company, or of the members of any society or institution, or of the contributors to the funds thereof, or at one meeting of any body exercising a public trust, in the United Kingdom, or to vote at one Parish meeting of heritors or proprietors of real or heritable property in Scotland." .. 0 0 1

Mortgage.—Not exceeding £50				.....	.....	0	1	3
Exceeding	£50	and not exceeding	£100	.....		0	2	6
.....	100	.....	150	.....		0	3	9
.....	150	.....	200	.....		0	5	0
.....	200	.....	250	.....		0	6	3
.....	250	.....	300	.....		0	7	6
.....	300	.....	400	.....		0	10	0
.....	400	.....	500	.....		0	12	6
.....	500	.....	600	.....		0	15	0

And where the same shall exceed £600, then for every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6

Stamp Duties, continued. £. s. d

Medicines.—For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, containing any drugs, herbs, pills, waters, essences, tinctures, powders, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, used or applied or to be used or applied externally or internally, as medicines or medicaments, for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to, or in any wise affecting the human body: which shall be uttered or vended in Great Britain; where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed the price or value of 1s. 0 0 1

Where it shall exceed	0	1	0	and not exceed	0	2	6	0	0	3
.....	0	2	6	.....	0	4	0	0	0	6
.....	0	4	0	.....	0	10	0	0	1	0
.....	0	10	0	.....	1	0	0	0	2	0
.....	1	0	0	.....	1	10	0	0	3	0
.....	1	10	0	.....	2	10	0	0	10	0
.....	2	10	0	.....				1	0	0

Promissory Note for the payment *in any other manner than to the bearer on demand* of any sum of money not exceeding £5 .. 0 0 1

Exceeding	£5	and not exceeding	£10	.....	0	0	2
.....	10	.....	25	.....	0	0	3
.....	25	.....	50	.....	0	0	6
.....	50	.....	75	.....	0	0	9
.....	75	.....	100	.....	0	1	0
.....	100	.....	200	.....	0	2	0
.....	200	.....	300	.....	0	3	0
.....	300	.....	400	.....	0	4	0
.....	400	.....	500	.....	0	5	0
.....	500	.....	750	.....	0	7	6
.....	750	.....	1000	.....	0	10	0
.....	1000	.....	1500	.....	0	15	0
.....	1500	.....	2000	.....	1	0	0
.....	2000	.....	3000	.....	1	10	0
.....	3000	.....	4000	.....	2	0	0

And where the same shall exceed £4000, then for every 1000 or part of 1000 of the money thereby made payable..... 0 10 0

Receipt or discharge, given for or upon the payment of money amounting to £2 and upwards 0 0 1

Voting Paper; (that is to say,) "Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any such meeting as aforesaid in any part of the United Kingdom." (See Letter or Power of Attorney, &c.) 0 0 1

Succession Duty.— *per cent.*

Lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor	1	0	0
Brothers and Sisters of the predecessor and their descendants	3	0	0
Brothers and Sisters of the father or mother of the predecessor and their descendants	5	0	0
Brothers and Sisters of a grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor and their descendants	6	0	0
Any other person..	10	0	0

Stamp Duties, continued.

The husband or wife of the predecessor is not chargeable with duty. The husband or wife of a successor is chargeable with the rate of the nearest consanguinity.

The duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession, and the seven following instalments at half-yearly intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Certificates to Kill Game.

No. 1.—When the licence shall be taken out after the 5th day of April, and before the 1st day of November—To expire on the 5th April in the following year 3 0 0

No. 2.—To expire on the 31st day of October in the same year in which the licence is granted 2 0 0

No. 3.—When the licence shall be taken out on or after the 1st day of November—to expire on the 5th April following 2 0 0

No. 4.—Any person having the right to kill game on any lands in England or Scotland, is entitled to take out a licence to authorize any Servant, for whom he shall be chargeable to the Duty of Assessed Taxes, as a Gamekeeper, to kill Game upon the same lands, upon payment of the duty of 2 0 0

*** The above Licences may be procured at the Stamp Office, Boston.

Assessed Taxes.

£ s. d.

Inhabited House Duty, charged on the annual value of £20 or upwards, for every 20s. the sum of 0 0 9

If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, such being on the ground floor; or for the sale by retail of beer, wine, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for purposes of husbandry only, for every 20s. or annual value, the sum of 0 0 6

Schedule (C.)

Duties payable annually for every MALE SERVANT retained or employed in any of the several capacities herein-mentioned.

Servants of the age of 18 years or upwards	1	1	0
Waiters in Taverns, &c.....	1	1	0
Servants under 18 years of age.....	0	10	6
Under Gardeners.....	0	10	6
Under Game-keepers	0	10	6
Servants let to hire of the age of 18 years or upwards....	1	1	0
Ditto under 18 years of age	0	10	6

Schedule (D.)

Duties payable annually on all CARRIAGES of any of the descriptions herein mentioned.

With four wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules ..	3	10	0
Ditto ditto by 1 horse or mule.....	2	0	0
Ditto under 30 inches, drawn by 2 or more ponies or mules not exceeding 13 hands	1	15	0
Ditto drawn by 1 such pony or mule	1	0	0

Assessed Taxes, continued.	£.	s.	d.
With less than 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules	2	0	0
Ditto ditto by 1 horse or mule only.....	0	15	0
Ditto ditto by 1 pony or mule only, not exceeding 13 hands in height	0	10	0
Carriages let to hire—half the above duties.			
Used by common carriers with four wheels.....	2	6	8
Ditto ditto with two wheels.....	1	6	8

Schedule (E.) and (F.)

Duties payable annually for HORSES and MULES kept or used for the purpose of riding, or of drawing any carriage chargeable with Duty.

Horses and Mules for riding, or drawing Taxable carriages:—Exceeding 13 hands.....	1	1	0
One horse used for riding, or drawing taxable carriages, by a Farmer	0	10	6
One horse used for riding, or drawing a taxable carriage, by any Rector, Vicar, Curate, Roman Catholic Priest, Dissenting Minister, Teacher or Preacher of any separate Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, provided one horse only be kept	0	10	6
Horses or mules used by Bailiffs, Shepherds or Herdsmen	0	10	6
Other Horses, Ponies, and Mules:			
Horses and mules, exceeding 13 hands, not used for riding or drawing any taxable carriage	0	10	6
Ponies or mules, not exceeding 13 hands, used for riding or drawing carriages chargeable with duty.....	0	10	6
Such ponies or mules kept for any other purpose.....	0	5	3
Horses used by Common Carriers	0	10	6

Schedule (G.)

Duties payable annually on DOGS.—For every Dog of whatever description or denomination the same may be	0	12	0
Hounds, where 66 or more or kept 39	12	0	
Greyhounds, where 15 or more are kept.....	9	0	0

Exemptions.—"2. Any person in respect of a Dog or Whelp, which at the time of returning the list of dogs as required by the Acts in that behalf, shall not actually be of the age of six calendar months."

"3. Any person in respect of any dog *bona fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier."—(*Act* 16 *&* 17 *Vic. cap.* 90.)

Schedule (I.)

Duties payable annually by every person who shall have used or worn any HAIR POWDER	1	3	6

Schedule (K.)

Duties payable annually by persons in respect of any ARMORIAL BEARING or ENSIGN used or worn by them.			
Where such person shall be chargeable with the Duty of Assessed Taxes for any Carriage at the rate of £3 10s	2	12	9
And where such person shall not be so chargeable	0	13	2

The Act of Parliament which charges these duties is dated Aug. 20th, 1853, 16 & 17 Vic., cap 90, may be had of J. MORTON, Stamp Office, Boston, price 9d.

New Stamp Duties, 28 & 29 Vic. Cap. 96, passed July 5, 1865.

Stamp Duty reduced on certain Licences granted by Ecclesiastical Authority.

Section 4.—"And in lieu of the Stamp Duty of Two Pounds now chargeable by Law for or upon any Licence to be granted by any Archbishop, Bishop, Chancellor, or other Ordinary, or by any Ecclesiastical Court in *England* or *Ireland*, or by any Presbytery or other Ecclesiastical Power in *Scotland*, for any of the following Purposes, (that is to say,)

1. To hold the Office of Lecturer, Reader, Chaplain, Church Clerk, Chapel Clerk, Parish Clerk, or Sexton;
2. For licensing a Building for the Performance of Divine Service within an Ecclesiastical District formed under the Provisions of the New Parishes Act;
3. For licensing any Chapel for the Solemnization of Marriages therein pursuant to the Provisions of the Act Sixth and Seventh *William* the Fourth, Chapter Eighty-five;
4. For licensing or authorizing any Matter which regards a consecrated Building or Ground, or anything to be constructed, set up, taken down, or altered therein, or to be removed therefrom;

There shall be charged and paid for or upon any such Licence as aforesaid the Stamp Duty of Ten Shillings: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to charge with Duty any Licence expressly exempted from Stamp Duty by any Act of Parliament now in force."

Stamp Duties on Transfers of Mortgages.

Section 17.—"And whereas by the said Act passed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter Ninety-seven, certain Stamp Duties specified in the Schedule to the same Act were granted and imposed upon any Transfer or Assignment, Disposition or Assignation, of any Mortgage or Wadset, or of any such other Security as in the said Schedule is described, or of the Benefit thereof, or of the Money or Stock thereby secured: Be it enacted, That in lieu of the said last-mentioned Duties there shall be charged and paid for and upon every such Transfer or Assignment, Disposition or Assignation, as aforesaid, the following Stamp Duties; (that is to say,)

For every 100*l.* or any fractional Part of 100*l.* of the Amount or Value of the Principal Money or Stock already secured by such Mortgage, Wadset, or other such Security as aforesaid, thereby transferred or assigned or disponed, the Duty of Sixpence:

And if any further Sum of Money or Stock shall be added to the Principal Money or Stock already secured as aforesaid there shall be charged and paid also the same Duty as on a Mortgage or Wadset for the Amount or Value of such further Money or Stock."

Highway Contracts.

Section 30.—"No Contract to be made or entered into pursuant to the Highway Acts for or relating to the making, maintaining, or repairing of Highways shall be chargeable with any higher Stamp Duty than Sixpence."

Impounding Cattle.

"Highway Act Amendment," 27 *and* 28 *Vic. cap.* 101.*
Passed 29*th July*, 1864.

Section 25.—"The seventy-fourth section of the "Highway Act, 1835," shall be repealed, and instead thereof be it enacted, if any Horse, Mare, Gelding, Bull, Ox, Cow, Heifer, Steer, Calf, Mule, Ass, Sheep, Lamb, Goat, Kid, or Swine is at any time found straying on or lying about any Highway, or across any part thereof, or by the sides thereof, (except on such parts of any Highway as pass over any common or waste or uninclosed ground,) the owner or owners thereof shall, for every animal so found straying or lying, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, to be recovered in a summary manner, together with the reasonable expense of removing such animal from the Highway where it is found to the fields or stable of the owner or owners, or to the common pound (if any) of the parish where the same shall be found, or to such other place as may have been provided for the purpose, provided always, that no owner of any such animal shall in any case pay more than the sum of thirty shillings, to be recovered as aforesaid, over and above such reasonable expences as aforesaid, including the usual fees and charges of the authorised keeper of the pound; provided also, that nothing in this act shall be deemed to extend to take away any right of pasturage which may exist on the sides of any Highway."

*The whole of the Highway Acts may be had of John Morton, Bookseller, Printer, and Stationer, Stamp Office, Market Place, Boston.

Boston Parliamentary Election, April 13th, 1812.

This contest was caused by the death of Thomas Fydell, Esq., late representative, and ended in the return of the Hon. P. R. D. Burrell, (afterwards the right Hon. *Lord Willoughby de Eresby*,) the numbers at the close of the poll were,

For the Hon. Mr. Burrell..... 133
For Sir Abraham Hume, Bart..... 101

The declaration was made from the hustings erected in the chancel of St. Botolph's church.

At Hagnaby, near Old Bolingbroke, on Sunday, April 12th, 1812, died Thomas Salmon, at the age of 102. He was for many years a pensioner of the lady of Thomas Coltman, Esq., of the former place.

Old Rhymes.

Weak is th' excuse that is in custom built,
The use of sinning lessens not the guilt.

For fools are stubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' allay.

Fools only make attempts beyond their skill,
A wise man's power 's the limits of his will.

Will not fear, favour, bribe and grudge;
The same cause, several ways adjudge.

Anno Vicesimo Octavo  *and Vicesimo Nono*

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CXXVII.

An Act to amend the Law relating to small Penalties.

[*6th July*, 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to small Penalties: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. This Act may be cited for all Purposes as "The Small Penalties Act, 1865."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the First Day of *August*, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five

Definition of 'Penalty'

3. The Word "Penalty" in this Act shall include any Sum of Money recoverable in a summary Manner.

Recovery of small Penalties.

4. Where upon summary Conviction any Offender may be adjudged to pay a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, such Offender, in case of Nonpayment thereof, may, without any Warrant of Distress, be committed to Prison for any Term not exceeding the Period specified in the following Scale, unless the Penalty shall be sooner paid:

For any Penalty—	The Imprisonment not to exceed—
Not exceeding Ten Shillings.....	Seven Days.
Exceeding Ten Shillings and not exceeding One Pound.....	Fourteen Days.
Exceeding One Pound but not exceeding Two Pounds	One Month.
Exceeding Two Pounds but not exceeding Five Pounds	Two Months.

Saving as to Hard Labour.

5. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the Power of imposing Hard Labour in addition to Imprisonment in Cases where Hard Labour might, on Nonpayment of the Penalty, have been so imposed if this Act had not passed.

Application of Act.

6. This Act shall apply to Penalties, including Costs, recoverable in a summary Manner in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, whether passed before or after the Commencement of this Act; and all Provisions of any Act of Parliament authorizing, in the Case of Nonpayment of a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, a longer Term of Imprisonment than is provided by this Act shall be repealed

7. This Act shall not apply to any Penalty imposed by any Act of Parliament relating to the Inland Revenue.

8. This Act shall extend to *England* only.

DRAINAGE DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF JOHN HAWKSHAW, ESQ., C.E., ON THE BOSTON HARBOUR AND OUTFALL.

The Commissioners for carrying into Execution the Boston Harbour Acts.

GENTLEMEN,

On the 31st October, your Clerk, Mr. George York forwarded me (with a letter) a copy of a resolution, the form of which, for convenience sake and as explaining the subject of this Report, I give at length as follows.

"At a Quarterly Meeting of the Commissioners for carrying into execution the Boston Harbour Acts, held at the Assembly Rooms, in Boston, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864.

"*Present*—WILLIAM SIMONDS, Esq., Mayor, Chairman, and fourteen "other Commissioners.

"Mr. Thomas Wise having presented a Memorial signed by the "Bankers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and Ship-owners of Boston, re- "questing that this Trust will immediately take steps to improve the "Outfall and state of the Haven; RESOLVED—on the motion of Mr. "Thomas Wright, seconded by Dr. Snaith—That the Clerk be in- "structed to write to Mr. Hawkshaw, Civil Engineer, on behalf of this "Trust, requesting him to frame a Report upon the state of the Haven "at his earliest possible convenience, and to recommend the best "means for its improvement."

I accordingly visited Boston on the 12th November, and spent two days investigating the state of the Haven.

There have as you are aware, for more than forty years past been repeated enquiries and reports on the best method of improving the Harbour. Since my return to town I have examined the voluminous reports and evidence relating to the subject as well as the Charts and Sections of the District.

Before my late visit to Boston for the purpose of this Report I was well acquainted with the Haven. The question was no new one to me, for in 1861, when called upon to devise a plan for draining the Fourth District of the River Witham, I was in addition to a scheme that should be applicable solely to that District, also requested to propose another plan, which while it would improve the drainage of the Fourth District, would also be more general in its application.

This led me into an extended enquiry as to the state of the River

Mr. Hawkshaw's report on the Boston Harbour and Outfall.

Witham and on the best means of improving its Outfall, and the views I then formed are contained in my Report dated 29th June, 1861, addressed to the General Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham.

The state of the Haven, on my examination in November last, was worse than I had before seen it.

Outside the doors of the Grand Sluice there was an accumulation of mud and sand ten to eleven feet in height above the Cill. The water in the Drain inside the Doors of that Sluice was then standing about seven feet six inches above the Cill, so that the mud outside was about three feet higher than the surface of the water inside.

At the Black Sluice the mud had also accumulated outside the doors to a like extent. There was also a deposition of the same kind outside the Doors of Maud Foster's Sluice to an extent of eight feet above its Cill.

The accumulation of mud and sand at Hobhole Sluice was, from its better position, less than at the others; but there had been, as I was informed, two to three feet depth of mud above its Cill. This had been dredged away, and at the period of my visit, water was flowing outwards through the middle doors.

The accumulations at the various Sluices are indicative of the state of things in the Haven itself. All its upper part was encumbered with mud and sand to a great extent.

Thus:—On Monday morning the 14th November the high water, which was a Spring Tide, rose seventeen feet three inches on the gauge situated below the Grand Sluice, whilst on the same gauge the mud was standing ten feet six inches, so that the depth of water was then only between six and seven feet in that part of the Harbour.

The choking up of the higher reaches of the Haven acts injuriously on and leads to similar results lower down.

No doubt to some extent the late extraordinary dry summer has increased these accumulations of mud and sand, and it would be unfair to take them as representing the normal or even the average state of the Harbour, but I see no reason to change an opinion expressed by me in my report before referred to, addressed in 1861 to the General Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham, that the sands on the upper part of the Estuary, were steadily, though slowly, accumulating and encroaching on the Sea. The only conclusion that can be arrived at, is that the Haven is in an unsatisfactory state, and that unless some efficient remedy be applied it will grow worse.

Mr. Hawkshaw's report on the Boston Harbour and Outfall.

This being the state of the Harbour, I have to recommend the best means for its improvement.

There are two works which if both were executed would effect the greatest amount of improvement in Boston Harbour, viz.:

1. To cut a new Channel from Hob-hole to Clay-hole.
2. To remove the Grand Sluice and allow the Tide to ebb and flow in the Upper Witham.

If this new Channel were made to Clay-hole it would be necessary to conduct the Outfall of the Welland by a cut to the same point. These new Channels or cuts would be beneficial to all the Districts draining into the River Witham and River Welland and would improve Boston Harbour and the Welland Navigation.

The formation of these new Channels is a scheme therefore, in the desirability of which all parties interested might be expected and ought to concur, though there might be differences of opinion as to the proportionate contributions towards its cost.

The removal of the Grand Sluice would still further improve the Harbour by allowing a larger quantity of water to flow into the Channel, the reflux of which would increase the scouring power. This measure would require the sanction of the Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham, and of the Great Northern Railway Company. It is not improbable that due consideration and enquiry, which would however require time, might lead these bodies to see nothing incompatible with their interests in that measure.

The two projects I have named are however separate and independent works, but I have felt it my duty to refer to them both as being together necessary to produce the largest amount of good to the Harbour of Boston, and as also being likely to lead the Commissioners of Drainage by the Witham and the Great Northern Railway Company to the consideration of the question and its bearing on their Interests.

If the Grand Sluice were removed, the River Banks above the Sluice would require raising and strengthening and the River deepening. But these are works that are requisite to some extent in the present condition of the Witham. Upon this subject I reported to the Drainage Commissioners in 1862.

But pending the further consideration of the question as to whether the Grand Sluice should be removed, I see no reason why you should not at once address yourselves to the task of constructing the Channel to Clay-hole, bearing in mind that the Welland Cut must be simultaneously carried out.

It has been estimated by engineers who have preceded me that the effect of the Channel to Clay-hole would be to depress the low-water

Mr. Hawkshaw's report on the Boston Harbour and Outfall.

flood level about three feet at Hobhole, and I am of opinion as expressed in my report of the 29th June, 1861, to the Drainage Commissioners, that a depression of the low-water flood level to the extent of two feet may be safely reckoned upon as a minimum at Hob-hole, Maud Foster, Black Sluice, and the Grand Sluice. This depression of the low water level in time of floods would benefit the drainage. The low water of the River, in dry weather, would be depressed still more and the Channel would be scoured to an equivalent extent, the navigation of the River being thereby improved.

I have shewn generally the nature and extent of the proposed new Channel to Clay-hole in the accompanying Plan and Section, and I estimate the cost of the work approximately at £80,000, excluding the cost of the Welland Outfall, which would necessitate the expenditure of a further sum of £20,000. Both these estimates are exclusive of Parliamentary, Engineering, and expences of management, which may be assumed to cost £15,000.

In estimating the cost of the works, I have assumed that the width at the bottom of the Witham cut, at its upper end, will be one hundred feet, and that the slopes of the sides will be four feet and a half horizontal to one perpendicular to the height of seven feet above the bottom and four feet horizontal to one perpendicular above that point. The foreland to be seventy feet in width.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

Gt. George Street, Westminster,
23rd December, 1864.

JOHN HAWKSHAW.

Kyme.

Many places in Kyme Fen might fitly bear the name of fish-ponds, in a wet season, even to the time of its embankment, which, says Hall the water-poet, "well confirms the adage so pat in almost every child's mouth in the country, about fifty years ago, viz.:

"Kyme! God knows,
Where no corn grows,
Nothing but a little hay;
And the water comes,
And takes it all away."

This was the usual reply of its inhabitants when any person asked where they came from, but after the embankment and engine drawing took place, the hay not only became more secure, but the breed of stock became also famous, and likewise coleseed, oats, and other mercantile commodities were produced; insomuch that things took a very different turn indeed, and the reply now is [1812] "Kyme, Sir, Kyme."

One vice adds fuel to another's fire,
And Bacchus makes their fury blaze the higher.

FOURTH DISTRICT DRAINAGE.

Report of Mr. Edward Welsh, c.e., 18th March, 1865, on the application of Steam Power to the Draining of the District.

To the General Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having received your instructions "To consider the propriety of adopting steam power for the purpose of improving the Fourth District drainage, and report thereon at a future meeting, directing my attention particularly to the point whether, in the event of the adoption of the same, I would recommend one or more Engines to be erected, and at what places," and having given the subject my most careful consideration, I have now the honour to submit the following.

The Fourth District includes the low lands called West Fen, Wildmore Fen, East Fen, and Five thousand Acres, and has a taxable area of 62,226 acres.

Reports on the improvement of its drainage have been made to you by your late Surveyor, Mr. Lewin; and more recently by Mr. Hawkshaw, after whom I approach the subject with diffidence. My labours, however, derive much assistance from theirs, particularly from the levels supplied by the plans accompanying Mr. Hawkshaw's report.

I have myself inspected carefully the whole district, and taken such additional levels as I required. On the accompanying Map the Fourth District is coloured green, and in red figures is shewn the height of the land on which the figures are, in feet and inches, above the cill of the Hobhole Sluice, the datum of all levels referred to in this report.

By a comparison of these levels with the flood levels taken by your Sluice-keepers, and registered by your Surveyor, I learn that about 25,000 acres are below ordinary flood level in the East Fen, and 15,000 acres in the West and Wildmore Fens, or about 40,000 acres in all. Their situation is shewn on the Map by a brown tint.

The propriety of adopting steam power for the improvement of the drainage of these lands is only determinable after an examination of such alternative measures as are available, namely:—the abandonment, either wholly or in part of the Witham Outfall, or undivided dependance on its improvement.

To the diversion of any of the waters now flowing to the Witham, I am strongly opposed in opinion. I hold it to be most inimical to all

Mr. Welsh's report on the Fourth District Drainage.

the interests concerned, as well as to good drainage; whilst it would be more costly than the more desirable schemes which adhere to the Witham Outfall.

The investigations of the engineers who have preceded me in considering the improvement of the Witham have established:—that, in Clayhole, the low water of average spring tides is of the same level as the cill of the Hobhole Sluice; that when extreme freshes or land floods are running, the low water at Hobhole is eight feet above this; that the distance from Hobhole Sluice to low water in Clayhole, by the present course of the river, is five miles, and that by a new course this might be reduced to 2½ miles.

From these data it is inferred, that, if this shorter course were made for the river, its low water level would be depressed from two to three feet, and good drainage obtained for the lowest lands of the district.

Although not uninfluenced by the weight of the authorities who hold or have held this opinion, I am unable fully to share in it. I share in the opinion that a depression to the extent stated would result in an average of all tides; and I am of opinion a depression of five feet might result in favourable Spring tides; but I am also of opinion that at Neap tides, the low water would not be depressed below what it is now represented to be, namely, eight feet above the cill of the Hobhole Sluice.

Under existing conditions the low water level has a duration of three to four hours; whereas, under the new, it would not have a duration of more than one.

Reviewing what I have above written, I am of opinion that the new and shorter course, proposed for the Witham from Hobhole to Clayhole, would afford a drainage at Spring tides far greater than the requirements of the heaviest floods of which there is any record, but at Neap tides feeble and insufficient as it now is.

In my consideration of drainage by Steam power combined with gravitation, in comparison with the scheme already considered, namely, drainage by gravitation only, I am again assisted by the reports of Mr. Lewin and Mr. Hawkshaw. Mr. Lewin's report was drawn up, evidently with reference to the West and Wildmore Fens only, Mr. Hawkshaw's with reference to the whole of the Fourth District.

Mr. Lewin recommended Engines of something less than 140 horse power to be fixed at Cowbridge, and pumping into the Maud Foster Drain. Their first cost, about £9,300; working expences, exclusive of repairs and renewals, (and as I read it of interest also,) about £900 per annum.

Mr. Welsh's report on the Fourth District Drainage.

MR. HAWKSHAW recommends Engines of 180 horse power fixed near Lade Bank, pumping into Hobhole Drain all the Low land water of the East Fen. The High lands south of Lade Bank, and all the lands of the West and Wildmore Fens, to drain through Hobhole by gravitation. The cost of Engines and other works, £15,000; working expenses, including five per cent. interest on cost, £2,000 per annum.

I confirm MR. HAWKSHAW'S figures and recommendation, with one reservation.

Early in the preparation of this report, my attention was directed to the propriety of excluding from the area to be drained by pumping, all lands of a level that would drain by gravitation; and those north of Steeping River occupied my prolonged consideration. Their taxable area is 5,000 acres, but the area to be drained is about 9,000.

Although possessing ample elevation for drainage by gravitation, its waters flow through the Bellwater Drain and constitute a fourth of those to be raised by pumping according to MR. HAWKSHAW'S proposal, nor can the Fen be relieved of them in any more economical manner.

Participating, however, in the general opinion, that, at equal or nearly equal cost, drainage by gravitation is to be preferred to any other. I have to recommend that these waters be cut off from the Pumps by stopping the Bellwater where the Railway crosses it, and that they be conveyed thence to Fountain's Sewer by a new cut along the side of the Railway, and thence to Hobhole Drain through Fountain's Sewer enlarged.

There is another High land Sewer, running along Wrangle Bank and Wrangle Common, discharging through the Upright and Malland Sewers into Lade Bank drain: this should be diverted into Fountain's Sewer, and so excluded from unnecessary pumping; but this is a detail that would certainly be part of MR. HAWKSHAW'S plan, and need not be further dwelt upon by me.

Assuming my recommendation, with regard to the water from the Land north of Steeping River, to be adopted, and that the West and Wildmore Fens were to drain through Hobhole, as recommended by MR. HAWKSHAW, then the area necessary to be drained by pumping would be reduced to its minimum, namely, 25,000 acres. The cost would be £22,000, and the annual charge, including interest on cost at five per cent, £2,250.

My recommendation, both as regards first cost and annual charge, compares unfavourably with MR. HAWKSHAW'S. Whether his be adopted in its entirety, or with the modification suggested above, I am of

Mr. Welsh's report on the Fourth District Drainage.

opinion that the whole Fourth District may be effectually and most economically drained through Hobhole. The West and Wildmore Fens and part of the East Fen by gravitation, the remainder of the East Fen by pumping, the pumping station to be at Lade Bank; and this arrangement I beg to recommend for your adoption, in consideration of its economy.

I cannot conclude my report without expressing my obligation to Mr. SEARBY, the Fourth District Interior Surveyor, for the sssistance rendered me in considering how best to deal with the water from the High lands.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

Boston, March 18th, 1865. EDWARD WELSH.

Theddlethorpe.

"At Theddlethorpe St. Helen's is a seat of the Marshal family, one of whom fitted up the church very handsomely, and gave a set of communion plate. He was so fond of an alder tree growing on the joints of the top battlements, that it was suffered to remain for his sake. At North Somercotes near Saltfleet a similar tree growing on the top of the tower, above 50 years old, was so patronized by the parish, that it would hurt them to remove it. There is another such tree in the tower of Little Willoughby in this county." Also, formerly, one at Steeping.

Commons.

"In the month of May, 1549, by means of a proclamation for enclosures, the men of Lincolnshire made a commotion."

A modern writer has the following remarks on this subject:

"The peasantry were irritated by the newly devised system of seizing upon and enclosing the common lands, their admitted property. These lands had been called "commons" from time immemorial, because they were used in common by the peasantry, whereon they fed their cows, or their donkeys, pigs, geese, &c. A humourous story is told in "Armstrong's Jests" published in 1640, concerning King James I. His Majesty one day, riding in Berkshire, saw a man in the stocks. He asked for what offence he was placed in that ignoble position. "For stealing geese from the common, please your majesty." The culprit cried out, "Which is the worse thief, please your majesty, he who steals the geese from the common, or he who steals the common from the geese?" "By my soul, mon," said the good-humoured king to his companions, "I'll not dine this day till the common be restored to the people." The prisoner and the common were both set free. The word "waste" was substituted for "common" in the acts of parliament; the meaning of the alteration is too obvious to require explanation. The commons were the resource of the poor man's widow and the patrimony of his orphans, but they yielded no rent to the landlords," and were burdened with neither rates nor taxes.

Drainage Documents, continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GENERAL COMMISSIONERS,

Between the 5th of July, 1864, and the 30th of June, 1865.

River Witham Drainage.

July 5th, 1864. *Receipts.*				£	s.	d.
Balance				3775	0	4
Taxes due Lady-day, 1864	£5758	0	0			
Credited in last year's account	3410	0	0			
				2348	0	0
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1864	142	0	0			
Credited in last year's account	60	0	0			
				82	0	0
Taxes due Lady-day, 1865	5758	0	0			
Arrears	1204	0	0			
				4554	0	0
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1865	142	0	0			
Arrears	42	0	0			
				100	0	0
Unclaimed interest				9	14	4
				£10868	14	8
Disbursements.						
Interest on Securities, viz., £53650, at 4½ per cent				2399	8	3
Income Tax				60	7	0
Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation), Annual Payment by way of Interest, for the Expenses of completing the Embankment of the River Witham				2800	0	0
Clerk's Bill to June, 1864, (proportion of)				160	0	0
Mr. Welsh's salary				250	0	0
Sluice Keepers:—						
James Porter, Grand Sluice	£31	4	0			
J. Mellor, Bargate and Stamp-end	20	0	0			
Saxby and Turner, Side Sluices	10	0	0			
				61	4	0
Mr. Welsh, surveyor, as under:—						
General Repairs	£219	2	8			
Roding River Witham up to Horsley Deeps Lock and Side Drains (including part of the previous year)	125	6	0			
Tradesmen's Bills	45	9	6			
Rent of Offices (proportion of) 25 0 0						
Rates and Taxes 22 11 6						
	47	11	6			
				437	9	8
Carried forward				6168	8	11

Drainage Documents, continued.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	6168	8	11
Balance in Treasurer's hands	4700	5	9
	£10868	14	8

Estimated Funds for the Year 1865-66.

Balance brought down	4700	5	9
Arrears of Taxes	1204	0	0
,, Rents	42	0	0
	5946	5	9
Balance	697	19	1
	£6644	4	10

A Year's Interest on Bonded Debt (53,650*l.*) including Arrears	3398	9	8
Annual Payment to Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation)	2800	0	0
Current Salaries and Expenses	445	15	2
	£6644	4	10

Fourth District.

Receipts.

July 5th, 1864.—Balance				5792	4	9
Taxes due Lady-day, 1864	£3117	0	0			
Credited in last year's account	1992	0	0			
				1125	0	0
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1864	559	0	0			
Credited in last year's accounts	235	0	0			
				324	0	0
Taxes due Lady-day, 1865	3117	0	0			
Arrears	934	0	0			
				2183	0	0
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1865	559	0	0			
Arrears	208	0	0			
				351	0	0
Interest				90	15	7
				£9866	0	4

Disbursements.

Clerk's Bill to 30th June, 1864 (proportion of)				234	12	10
Mr. Welsh's salary				250	0	0
Mr. Lewin's Executors, Inventory and Valuation of Fixtures				29	15	11
Mr. Henry J. Seels, for Land covered				2	14	4
Mr. Robert Gutteridge, for permanent damage to Land in Wainfleet All Saints				3	0	0
Sluice Keepers:—						
John Harliss, Cowbridge and Aqueduct	£40	0	0			
Henry Hansord, Hobhole	40	0	0			
Carried forward	80	0	0	520	3	1

Drainage Documents, continued.				£	s.	d.
Brought forward		£80	0 0	520	3	1
Wm. Cussons, Steeping River Tunnels		6	0 0			
Henry Baker, Freiston Doors		4	0 0			
John Holmes, Revesby Tunnel.....		1	0 0			
				91	0	0
Mr. Welsh, surveyor, as under:—						
General Repairs		384	2 4			
Roding Drains		388	6 11			
Tradesmen's Bills.....		265	1 1			
Rent of Offices (proportion of) ..	35 0 0					
Steeping Mill.....	6 12 4					
Rates and Taxes	35 18 9					
		77	11 1			
				1115	1	5
Works:—						
West Fen Catchwater Drain scouring out				186	8	3
				1912	12	9
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....				7953	7	7
				£9866	0	4

Witham Office, Boston, 4th July, 1865.—At the Annual Meeting of the General Commissioners, examined, approved, and allowed.

A. WILSON, Chairman.

Witness, F. T. White, Clerk to the General Commissioners.

BLACK SLUICE DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION.

General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Black Sluice Commissioners between the 14th day of July, 1863, *and the 12th day of July*, 1864.

Receipts.				£	s.	d.
Balance of last Account due from Treasurer				2904	2	1¼
Drainage Tax in 1*s.* 6*d.* District				6346	0	0
Ditto in 9*d.* District				1038	1	4
Ditto in 6*d.* District				1196	0	0
Annual Payment or Rent-charge due 21st December, 1863, from the Adventurers of Deeping Fen, for Repairs of Glen Bank				18	0	0
Annual Payment or Rent-charge from Bourn Fen Farm for repairing the Glen and Bourn Eau Banks				34	5	5¾
Rents due 5th April, 1864, *viz.:—*		£	*s.* *d.*			
Bank Rents Arrears		95	6 7			
Two Half Years to 5th April, 1864.		42	16 2			
Carried forward.....		138	2 9	11,536	8	11

Drainage Documents, continued.				£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	138	2	9	11,536	8	11
Discharged, being irrecoverable	95	6	7			
				42	16	2
William Parker, Esq., Granary Rent	0	0	6			
Bridge and Wharf Rents	0	5	6			
				0	6	0
	£	s.	d.			
Two Half-years' Payment or Rent-charge due 11th October, 1863, and 6th April, 1864, from Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties Railway Company	350	0	0			
Income Tax.....	10	4	2			
				339	15	10
Navigation Tolls for the year ending July, 1864	660	15	2			
Less Collector's Salary.....£57 4 0						
Stamps and Expenses 4 17 2						
Repairs 3 17 9						
Printer's Bill 1 16 6						
	67	15	5	592	19	9
				£12,512	6	8

Payments.				£	s.	d.
Interest of Debt				5,843	15	1
Roding of Drains				322	0	0
Glen and Bourn Eau Banks				45	1	0
General Repairs.....				512	8	7
Management				694	0	6
Rates, Taxes, and Repairs of Storehouses, Skirbeck Quarter and Guthram.....				54	0	4
Sinking Fund for Liquidation of Debt (exclusive of Dividends)						
1st Loan £1,707	10	0				
2nd Loan	85	0	0			
				1,792	10	0
Contingents.....				2	15	3
				9,266	10	9
Balance				3,245	15	11
				£12,512	6	8

SINKING FUND, 1st Loan under Act of 1846.

Sums for Investment.	£	s.	d.
1863.—Brought from last Account.....	1,940	17	2
1864.—January.—Dividend on £2,167 7*s.* 7*d.* Consols (less Income Tax).....	31	11	3
24th Instalment due 13th December, 1863, (under Act of 1846).....	600	0	0
Additional Sum equal to 3½ per cent. per annum on £14,500 paid off (13th June to 13th December, 1863)	253	15	0
Carried forward	2826	3	5

Drainage Documents, continued.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2826	3	5
July.—Dividend on £3,149 13*s.* 11*d.* Consols (less Income Tax).....	46	1	3
25th Instalment due 13th June, 1864 (under Act of 1846)	600	0	0
Additional Sum equal to 3½ per cent. per annum on £14,500 paid off (13th December, 1863, to 13th June, 1864)	253	15	0
	£3,725	19	8

Investments.	Consols. £	*s.*	*d.*	Money. £	*s.*	*d.*
1863.—Brought from last Account	2,167	7	7	1,940	17	2
1864.—February.—Invested in Consols at 90.....	982	6	4	885	6	3
August.—Invested in Consols at 89⅜ ..	1,005	7	6	899	16	3
	£4,155	1	5	£3,725	19	8

SINKING FUND, 2nd Loan under Act of 1849.

Sums for Investment.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1863.—Brought from last Account	1,054	1	6
October.—Dividend on £1,112 18*s.* 6*d.* 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities (less Income Tax)	16	4	2
1864.—January.—22nd Instalment due 13th December, 1863 (under Act of 1849)	42	10	0
April.—Dividend on £1,178 0*s.* 11*d.* 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities (less Income Tax)	17	3	1
July.—23rd Instalment due 13th June, 1864, (under Act of 1849).....	42	10	0
	£1,172	8	9

Investments.	Stock. £	*s.*	*d.*	Money. £	*s.*	*d.*
1863.—Brought from last Account ..	1,112	18	6	1,054	1	6
1864.—February.—Invested in the 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities at 90	65	2	5	58	14	2
August.—Invested in the 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities at 88⅝	67	4	0	59	13	1
	£1,245	4	11	£1,172	8	9

Account of the Receipt and Application of the Rent of the Wigtoft Marsh Farm for the Year ending 5th April, 1864.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1863.—Balance of last Account	64	19	2
Carried forward	64	19	2

Drainage Documents, continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	64	19	2
December.—Edward Johnson, Half a Year's Rent, due 10th October, 1863 £50 0 0			
Income Tax 1 9 2			
	48	10	10
1864.—June.—Edward Johnson, Half a Year's Rent, due 5th April, 1864 £50 0 0			
Income Tax 1 9 2			
	48	10	10
	£162	0	10

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
1863.—Half a Year's Drainage Tax, due for the Marsh, 10th October, 1863:—			
Swineshead	29	2	9
Wigtoft	12	7	0
1864.—Half a Year's Drainage Tax, due for the Marsh, 5th April, 1864:—			
Swineshead	29	2	9
Wigtoft	12	7	0
	82	19	6
Balance	79	1	4
	£162	0	10

Account of the Receipt and Application of the Rent of Bourn Fen Farm to the 5th April, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
1863.—July.—Balance of last Account	287	5	8¾
December.—Edward Shillaker, Half a Year's Rent due 10th October, 1863 £315 0 0			
Land Tax £2 1 6			
Income Tax 9 0 6			
11 2 0			
	303	18	0
July.—Edward Shillaker, Half a Year's Rent due 5th April, 1864 £315 0 0			
Land Tax £2 1 6			
Income Tax 9 0 6			
Bank Rent repaid.. 3 0 0			
14 2 0			
	300	18	0
	£892	1	8¾

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
1863.—September 24th.—Treasurer of the Bourn Fen Drainage	287	5	9
Carried forward	287	5	9

Drainage Documents, continued.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	287	5	9
Annual Payment for Rent-charge or Repairs of Glen and Bourn Eau Bank	34	5	5¾
Half a Year's Black Sluice Drainage Tax on Bourn North Fen, due 10th October, 1863	141	15	7
Insurance of Farm Buildings, Christmas, 1863	0	18	5
1864.—Half a Year's Black Sluice Drainage Tax on Bourn North Fen, due 5th April, 1864	141	15	7
Committee Expenses inspecting Farm	2	8	10
Solicitor's Bill	0	10	0
	£608	19	7¾
Balance	283	2	1
	£892	1	8¾

12th September, 1864.—I have examined the several Accounts comprised in the foregoing General Statement, and I certify the same to be correct. S. JOHNSON, Auditor.

23rd September, 1864.—Examined and approved at a Meeting of the Finance Committee. WM. PARKER, Chairman.

23rd September, 1864.—At a Meeting of the Black Sluice Commissioners (being an adjournment of the Annual Meeting held at Boston on 12th July, 1864), this day held at the Red Cow Inn in Donington, the foregoing Accounts were approved and allowed.

BASIL BERIDGE, Chairman.

THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, the celebrated antiquary, Rector of St. George's, Queen-square, London, and formerly Rector of All Saints, Stamford, died on the 4th of March, 1765, in his 78th year. He was a native of Holbeach in this County.

COTTAGES IN 1799.—"In the low rich country they are commonly built of what is called *stud* and *mud*; the stud-pieces as large as a man's arm. At Frieston they will build a cottage of stud and mud for £30. At Revesby a brick cottage for two families will cost £80 guineas; and the smallest sort for one family will cost £50. Of stud and mud one-third less."

BURGH.—John Curteyne, M.A., some time Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, was buried in the Church at Burgh, Lincolnshire, October 17, 1669.

CAPTAIN FLINDERS died July 19, 1814, aged 40 years. He was a native of Donington, and an Inscription to his memory is erected in the Chancel of that Church, stating that he had twice sailed round the globe. Other particulars of this native of Lincolnshire are given in "Morton's History of Lincolnshire Churches."

Arctic Discovery in the last Century.

A most surprising Account of a Lost Ship and Crew in the Northern Seas.

Captain Warems reports to the Admiralty thus:

"In the month of August, 1775, I was sailing about 77 degrees north latitude, when one morning about a mile from my vessel, I saw the sea entirely blocked up by ice. Nothing could be seen, far as the eye could reach, but mountains and peaks covered with snow. The wind soon fell to a calm, and I remained for two days in the constant expectation of being crushed by that frightful mass of ice, which the slightest wind could force upon us. We had passed the second day in such anxieties, when about midnight the wind got up, and we immediately heard horrible crackling of ice, which broke and tossed about with a noise resembling thunder. That was a terrible night for us; but by the morning, the wind having become by degrees less violent, we saw the barrier of ice which was before us entirely broken up, and a large channel extending out of sight between its two sides. The sun now shone out, and we sailed away from the northward before a light breeze. Suddenly, when looking at the sides of the icy channel, we saw the masts of a ship; but what was still more surprising to us, was the singular manner in which its sails were placed, and the dismantled appearance of its spars and manœuvres.

"It continued to sail on for some time, then stopping by a block of ice, it remained motionless. I could not then resist my feelings of curiosity; I got into my gig with some of my sailors, and went towards this strange vessel.

"We saw, as we drew near, that it was very much damaged by the ice. Not a man was to be seen on the deck, which was covered with snow. We shouted, but no one replied. Before getting up the side, I looked through a port-hole which was open, and saw a man seated before a table, upon which were all the necessary materials for writing. Arrived on the deck, we opened the hatchway, and went down into the cabin; there we found the ship's clerk seated as we had before seen him through the port-hole. But what were our terror and astonishment when we saw that it was a corpse, and that a green damp mould covered his cheeks and forehead, and hung over his eyes, which were open.

"He had a pen in his hand, and the ship's log lay before him. The last lines he had written were as follows:

" ' 11*th November*, 1762.

" ' It is now seventeen days since we were shut up in the ' ice. The fire went out yesterday, and our captain has since ' tried to light it again, but without success. His wife died ' this morning. There is no more hope'—

" My sailors kept aloof in alarm from this dead body, which seemed still living. We entered together the state-room, and the first object which attracted us was the body of a woman laid on a bed, in an attitude of great and perplexed attention. One would have said from the freshness of the features, that she was still in life, had not the contraction of her limbs told us that she was dead. Before her a young man was seated on the floor, holding a steel in one hand, and a flint in the other, and having before him several pieces of German tinder. We passed on to the fore-cabin, and found there several sailors laid in their hammocks, and a dog stretched out at the foot of the ladder. It was in vain that we sought for provisions and firewood: we discovered nothing. Then my sailors began to say that it was an enchanted ship; and they declared their intention of remaining but a very short time longer on board. We then, after having taken the ship's log, set out for our vessel, stricken with terror at the thought of the fatal instance we had just seen of the peril of polar navigation, in so high a degree of north latitude. On my return, I found, by comparing the documents which I had in my possession, that the vessel had been missing for *thirteen* years."

Notes of Swineshead in Olden Times.

Churchwardens.

"Whereas WILLIAM WHITING was Churchwarden for this parish of Swineshead for the year 1703-1704, and upon his accounts and disbursements made and allowed between the said Wm. Whiting and the parishioners of the said parish, there appeared to be due to the said Wm. Whiting the sum of £76 9s. 3d., whereof was paid by ROBERT POCK, the succeeding Churchwarden for the said Parish, the sum of £16 0s. 9d., so that there remains due to be paid by the present Churchwardens, with the interest of the said sum of £76 9s. 3d., the sum of £63 6s. 4d., which said sum of £63 6s. 4d. wee whose names are hereunto written, parishioners of the said parish, are willing that the present Churchwardens shall as soon as possible take the said sum of £63 6s. 4d. at interest, and shall pay the same unto the said Wm Whiting; and the said present Churchwardens shall be allowed and

reimbursed the said sum of £63 6s. 4d., with the interest thereof, by way of assessment this present year or the year following.

Witness our hands this 7th of May, A.D. 1706.

JOHN JENNINGS, Vic.	WILLIAM GOULDING	WILLIAM GIBBINS
MARKE DICKONSON	ROBT. PECK	JOHN GOULDING
ROBT. BURKLEY	THOMAS JESSAP	ROBT. TUNNARD."
WILLIAM WHITING	HENRY WATSON	

Overseers.

"The accounts of ROBT. TUNNARD, Jun. and JOHN SMYTH, Overseers of the Poor for the Town of Swineshead, for the year 1705.

These accountants do charge themselves to have	£	s.	d.
Received at eight pence the acre	80	0	0
The accountants do charge themselves to have Received at Chapil Hill.....	1	6	8
Received for the Parsnidge (Parsonage of Swineshead)	1	1	0
These accountants have disbursed as by their Accounts appears	109	14	9½
There remaineth due to these Accountants the sum of.....	26	18	1½

I own these to be my Accounts. ROBT. TUNNARD, JUN.

ROBERT HARNISS	HENRY WATSON, Con.	BENJAMIN FAVELL
ROBT. BURKLEY	WILLIAM GOULDING	JEREMIA HIXSON
WILLIAM WHITING	JOHN GOULDING	GEORGE PELL."

Dikereeve.

"The accounts of JEREMIAH HICKSON, Dikereeve for the Town of Swineshead, for the year 1705.

This accountant doth charge himself to have received	£	s.	d.
at 6d. the acre	60	0	0
The accountant doth charge himself to have received at Chapil Hill.....	1	0	0
This accountant hath disbursed as by his accounts appeareth	68	6	9
There remains due to this Accountant	7	6	9

I own these to be my Accounts. the mark of JEREMIAH |—H HICKSON.

WILLIAM WHITING	WILLIAM GOULDING	STEPHEN CARNALL, jun
ROBT. BURKLEY	HENRY WATSON	JOSEPH NALOR."
	GEORGE PELL	

LINCOLNSHIRE IN 1799.— "From Spilsby to Boothby in the Middle Marsh, much excellent soil; and in the Vale of Partney, the broken banks of the river make a rich and deep display of a fine mellow reddish loam, apparently an alluvium of the river. Towards Boothby there are lanes which have a tendency to *mook* and *blather*."—*Young*.

Lincolnshire Acts of Parliament.

List No. I.

Spalding, Donington, and Gosbertown Roads.

"An Act for Repairing and widening the Roads from Spalding High-Bridge, to the Market-Place in Donington, and from the Tenth Mile Stone in the Parish of Gosbertown, to the Eighth Mile Stone in the Parish of Wigtoft, in the County of Lincoln. 1764."

Boston Haven to Bourn Drainage.

"An Act for Draining and Improving certain Low, Marsh, and Fen Lands, lying between Boston Haven and Bourn, in the Parts of Kesteven and Holland, in the County of Lincoln. 1765."

Algarkirke Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the several Parcels of Fen Land within the Parish of Algarkirke cum Fosdyke, in the Parts of Holland, in the County of Lincoln. 1771."

Boston West Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Common Fen belonging to Boston West, in the County of Lincoln. 1771."

Wigtoft Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Common Fen, Open Fields, and certain other Commonable Places belonging to and in the Parish of Wigtoft, in the County of Lincoln. 1772."

Low Toynton Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open Fields and Commonable Places in the Parish, Lordship or Liberties of Low Toynton, in the County of Lincoln. 1772."

Kirton, Holland, Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Common Fen, and certain other Commonable Places and Open Fields, within the Parish of Kirton, in the Parts of Holland in the County of Lincoln. 1772."

Swineshead Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the several Parcels of Fen and other Commonable Lands within the Parish of Swineshead, in the County of Lincoln, and also a certain Plot of Land called Wigtoft Marsh, in and near to the said Parish of Swineshead. 1773."

Horsington Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields and Commonable Lands within the Manor and Parish of Horsington, in the County of Lincoln. 1773."

Hemingby Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing certain Open Common Fields, Ings, Common Pastures, and other Commonable Lands within the Manors or Manor and Township of Hemingby, in the County of Lincoln. 1773."

Lincolnshire Acts of Parliament, continued.

Toynton All Saints and Toynton St. Peter's Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing certain Open Common Fields, Meadows, Ings, and other Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds within the Manor of Toyntons, in the Townships of Toynton All Saints and Toynton Saint Peter's, in the County of Lincoln. 1773."

East Keal Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing certain Open Common Fields, Meadows, Ings, and other Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds within the Township and Parish of East Keal, otherwise Easter Keal in the County of Lincoln. 1773."

West Keal Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing certain Open Common Fields, Meadows, Ings, and other Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds within the Parish of West Keal, in the County of Lincoln. 1774."

Skirbeck Quarter Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the common Fen belonging to Skirbeck Quarter, in the Parish of Skirbeck, and County of Lincoln.

Raithby, near Spilsby, Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing certain Open Common Fields, Meadows, Pastures, Ings, and other Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds within the Parish of Raithby near Spilsby, in the County of Lincoln. 1776."

Metheringham Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields, Meadows, Pastures, Fens, Heath, and Waste Lands within the Manor and Parish of Metheringham, in the County of Lincoln. 1777."

Ruskington Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open Common Fields, Meadow Grounds, Common Fen, Cow Pasture, and other commonable Lands in the Parish of Ruskington, in the County of Lincoln. 1778."

Thimbleby and Edlington Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing certain Open Fields, Meadows, Ings, Common Pastures, and Moors, within the Parishes of Thimbleby and Edlington, in the County of Lincoln. 1778."

Willingham, near Market Rasen, Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open Fields, Meadows, Furze Leys, Stinted Common Pastures and Waste Grounds, in the Parish of Willingham, in the County of Lincoln. 1779."

River Welland Outfall.

"An Act for Improving the Outfall of the River Welland, in the County of Lincoln, and for the better Drainage of the Fen Lands, Low Grounds, and Marshes, discharging their Waters through the same into the Sea; and for altering and improving the Navigation of the said River Welland, by Means of a new Cut, to commence below

a certain Place called the Reservoir, and to be carried from thence through the inclosed Marshes, and open Salt Marshes, into Wyberton Roads, between the Port of Boston and a Place called the Scalp; and for disposing of the Bare or White Sands adjoining to the said River; and for building a Bridge over the said Cut."

Frampton Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the several Open Fields, Parcels of Common Fen, and other Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds, within the Parish of Frampton, in the Parts of Holland, in the County of Lincoln; and also certain Plots of Land called The Reaches Marsh and Holmes's, in and near to the said Parish of Frampton. 24 Geo. III. 1784."

Boston Haven and Harbour.

"An Act for Amending an Act of the Sixteenth Year of His present Majesty, relating to the Haven and Harbour of Boston, in the County of Lincoln; and for regulating the Mooring and Removing of Ships and other Vessels within the said Haven and Harbour and for removing Obstructions therein. 32 Geo. III. 1792."

Wyberton Inclosure.

"An Act for Dividing, Allotting, and Inclosing the several Parcels of Common Fen, and other Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds, within or belonging to the Parish of Wyberton, in the Parts of Holland, in the County of Lincoln. 1789."

The Haute Huntre.

"An Act for Dividing a certain Fen called *The Haute Huntre, Eight Hundred*, or *Holland Fen*, and certain other commonable Places adjoining thereto, in the Parts of *Holland*, in the County of *Lincoln*. 7 Geo. III. 1767.

Also another Act previously passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of King George II. 1758.

(To be continued).

Dr. Rd. Busby, ll.d., was born at Lutton, in the County of Lincoln, on the 22nd of September, 1606.

May 12th, 1865. The foot bridge across the Newham Drain was taken down. It had been in use for more than thirty years.

Guy's Hospital.

Mr. Thomas Guy, to whom we are indebted for the endowment of the Hospital which bears his name, was originally a bookseller on London Bridge, and a singular character. The circumstance to which we owe the charity originated in the following manner. Mr. Guy being about to marry his housekeeper, the day previous to that on which the ceremony was to have been performed he had employed some paviors to repair the pavement as far as a particular brick, which he pointed out to them. The housekeeper being present when the men were at work, observed that there was a place further on which wanted mending. The men remonstrated that they had no orders to go further than Mr. Guy's direction; to which she replied, "Never mind Mr. Guy, I will take the consequences;" on which account she lost a husband and the public gained an hospital.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Benington Labourers' Improvement Society.

THIS flourishing Society, which is now one of the foremost of its kind in the County of Lincoln, celebrated its ninth anniversary on Thursday, the 21st of September, 1865. The weather, though somewhat unfavourable in the morning, was all that could be desired in the middle of the day, and the company, as usual, was very large. The several competitions commenced at an early hour; the plashing on the farm of Mr. Leggott, and the ploughing on those of Mr. William Swain and Mr. W. Hoyles. Consequent upon the unusual dryness of the season, it was found expedient to allow an extra quarter of an hour for the performance of the tasks allotted to the competitors in the ploughing departments; but, so hard was the soil, that even this was not sufficient for some of them, and four of the number were disqualified on the ground of not completing their work within the specified time. The two great plough manufacturing firms, Messrs. Ransome & Sims, of Ipswich, and Messrs. Howard & Sons, of Bedford, were represented in the All-England Class, and the competition therein was more than usually exciting in consequence. At several meetings held in different parts of the kingdom during the eight or ten days immediately preceding this, the first prize had been carried away by Messrs. Ransome & Sims' man. On this occasion, however, the tables were reversed. The judges awarded the palm to Messrs. Howard & Sons' ploughman. The following gentlemen officiated as judges :—

Ploughing—Messrs. John Betts, Revesby; David Lawrence, Frith Bank; and William Barker, Leverton.

Plashing—Messrs. John Elwood, Mareham; William Fowler, East Kirkby; and John Searby, Strubby.

Stacking—Messrs. T. Hardy, Midville; C. A. Carter, Friskney; George Hoyles, Midville.

Cottages—Mr. Wortley, Benington; and Rev. J. Jackson, Butterwick.

Pigs—Messrs. Maltby & Russell, Benington.

The following were the awards :—

Class 1. To the Farmer's Son, under 25 years of age, who shall plough in the best manner half-an-acre of land within four hours, and not less than four inches deep, a silver cup, value 5*l.*, to Robt. Hoyles; and a silver half-pint, value 2*l.* 10*s.*, to Frederick Routem.

Class 2. To the Yearly Servant, who shall plough best as above, 2*l.* to Richard Simpson, 1*l.* to John White, and 10*s.* to Richard Bland.

Class 3. To the Farming Boy, under 18, who shall plough best as above, 1*l.* 10*s.* to Chas. Mableston, 15*s.* to Robert Daubney, and 7*s.* 6*d.* to Thomas Thorpe.

Class 4. To the Farming Labourer, who shall plough best as above, 2*l.* to Henry Goodrick, 1*l.* to Chas. Crawford, and 10*s.* to John Henry Rushby.

Class 5. Open to All England. To the Man who shall plough best as above, 3*l.* to Geo. Brown, with Howard and Sons, Bedford; and 1*l.* to Jas. Barker, with Ransome and Sims, Ipswich. Special prize of 5*s.* to the best ploughman using a swing plough, to John Patchett.

Class 6. A special prize of 2*l.*, to the competitor in class 3, who shall read and write best, 2*l.* to Robert Daubney. No competition for second prize.

Class 7. To the Man who shall cut and lay the longest length of hedge in the best manner, 1*l.* to Geo. Hewitt, and 10*s.* to Jonathan Crawford.

Class 8. Open to all England, same as above. 2*l.* to Charles Randall.

Class 9. To the Man who shall stack in the best manner not less than 30 acres of cropping, a sweepstake of 2*s.* 6*d.* each from competitors, with 1*l.* added, 1st, Thos. Vaughan; 1*l.* to Richard Simpson, and 10*s.* to William Cooke.

Classes 10 and 11. Underdraining. No competition on account of the dry weather.

Class 12. To the Shepherd, who shall have reared up to the 1st of June the greatest proportionate number of lambs from not less than 50 ewes, 1*l.* to Edward Semper, and 10*s.* to John Sharp.

Class 21. To the Labourer in Husbandry, who shall have the neatest cottage and best-cultivated garden, 1*l.* 10*s.* to Henry Pears, 1*l.* to W. Lambert, and 10*s.* to Joseph Farr.

Class 22. To the yearly Male Servant under 30, who shall have lived the greatest time with a subscriber of the society, 1*l.* 10*s.* to Geo. Whelberry, and 15*s.* to J. Vaughan.

Class 23. To the yearly Female Servant, as above, 1*l.* 10*s.* to Mary West, and 15*s.* to Mary Ann Talks.

Extra Class.—To the Cottager having the best pig, 1*l.* to William Young, and 5*s.* to William Allen.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

Took place at three o'clock in a spacious booth erected at the rear of the Nelson Inn, the President of the Society, Thomas Wise, Esq., banker, Boston, occupying the chair, and W. Welsh, Esq., the vice-chair. On the cloths being drawn, the usual loyal toasts were proposed from the chair, and received by the company in a befitting manner. Other toasts peculiar to the occasion followed; after which a vote of thanks was presented to Messrs. Gee, Wise, & Gee, for the foal prize given by them at the Boston September Fair. Mr. Wise, in acknowledging the compliment, said they should have very great pleasure in renewing the prize at the fair of 1866.

Deeping St. Nicholas Agricultural Society.

This excellent Society, whose object is "the improvement of agricultural husbandry and the benefit of the labourer," held its annual meeting for 1865 on Thursday, the 28th of September. The ploughing took place on the farms of Messrs. Ashton & Pick. Among the competitors were the crack ploughmen of Messrs. Ransome & Sims, of Ipswich, and Howard & Sons, of Bedford; but they both had to succumb to a local ploughman named James Bates, in the employ of Mr. Sheperson, of Deeping St. Nicholas. The ploughing was pronounced by all who saw it to be the best ever witnessed in the neighbourhood. Prizes were given also for stacking, drilling, and length of servitude. The operations in the fields were followed by a public dinner, which took place at the Harrow Inn, under the presidency of Mr. Ashton. About sixty gentlemen were present.

Spalding and Deeping St. Nicholas Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, the 5th of October, 1865. There were more than sixty competitors in the ploughing classes, being an increase on the number of last year. The ploughing took place on lands in the occupation of Messrs. Thomas Fletcher & Samuel Campaign, of Deeping St. Nicholas. In addition to ploughing prizes were given for stacking, thatching, and underdraining. A public dinner, provided by Mr. White, of the White Hart, Spalding, supplemented the respective competitions, and was attended by eighty gentlemen, among whom were the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., and Colonel G. H. Packe, M.P., both of whom responded to the toast of "The Members for South Lincolnshire." W. Garfit, Esq., of Boston, in proposing "Success to Agriculture," said he thought one of the objects of Agricultural Societies should be to prepare the minds of the labouring classes for the occupations they were about to perform. He should like to see prizes given on occasions of this kind to the children of labourers educated in the

National, British, and similar schools, who had attained the greatest proficiency in writing, arithmetic, and other useful branches of learning. He thought that prizes in the form of books would be more useful and acceptable in such cases than anything else, and begged to offer a subscription of £5 for this purpose.

Sleaford Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society, which offers prizes for ploughing, long servitude, the bringing up of families without parish relief, the rearing of lambs, the best sheep, best pigs, best horses, finest poultry, and the best crops of roots and plants, was held on Thursday, the 5th of October, 1865. The dinner was supplied by Mr. Sharp, of the Bristol Arms, and was well attended by the principal agriculturists of the neighbourhood, and the leading tradesmen of the town. The chair, in the absence of the President, was taken by Major Hopkins, of Boston, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Grantham Agricultural Society.

This Society, which offers prizes to thirty-six classes, comprising ploughing, length of servitude, rearing of lambs, voluntary support of indigent relatives, horse-breeding, the production of the finest potatoes, the rearing of poultry and ducks, &c., &c., held its annual meeting on Friday, the 6th of October, 1865. The dinner was held at the Guild Hall, and was supplied by Mr. J. M. Edwards, of the Mail Hotel. Among the gentlemen present were W. E. Welby, Esq., M.P. (Chairman), Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., and Colonel G. H. Packe, M.P. Sir John Trollope, in proposing "The Grantham Agricultural Society," referred to the Cattle Plague, and quoted from a book originally belonging to Mr. Hardy, a large grazier in the neighbourhood of Spalding in 1747, an account of a plague very similar to the present one, which then ravaged the country for a period of twelve years in succession.

Long Sutton Agricultural Society.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of this Society, with which was associated the Labourers' Third Flower and Vegetable Show, and the Second Poultry and Pigeon Exhibition, was held on Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1865. The meeting was, in every respect, a very successful one. The ploughing took place on a piece of suitable land belonging to Mr. William Naylor, about two miles from Sutton. The competitors were ten farmers' sons, twenty-four labourers, ten single men, and four boys. For the various prizes offered for good conduct and faithful service, the entries amounted to nearly two hundred. The dinner, supplied by Mr. Leggott, of the Bull Inn, was largely attended, the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., and Colonel G. H. Packe, M.P., being two of the guests. The chair was occupied by Mr. Presh, the President, William Skelton, Esq., being too indisposed to attend. During the evening Sir John Trollope offered his share of a silver cup to be ploughed for at the annual meeting of 1866.

Langrick Ploughing Society.

It would be difficult—perhaps altogether impossible—to find a tract of country in any part of the United Kingdom which offers a fairer field for the development of agricultural science, or in which that science has already been productive of more surprising results,

than the fertile and extensive district of which Boston is the centre and emporium. Notwithstanding this, however, it has been among the latest in the county to recognise the importance or avail itself of the benefits of mutual association for the extension of agriculture, and the improvement of the labourer. While some parts of the county have had the advantage of agricultural societies for fifty years, the neighbourhood of Boston has enjoyed such advantage scarcely one-fifth that number of years. It was only in September last that the Benington Labourers' Improvement Society held its ninth annual meeting, and when that meeting was held there was not another Society of the kind in the district. The anomaly, however, of such a state of things, in a district so important and extensive, had long been felt as altogether out of keeping with the spirit and progress of the times. It was regarded in this light by more than one of the speakers at the Benington meeting, and their utterances stirred into activity a few energetic men on the west side of Boston, who resolved to attempt the establishment of a kindred Society at Langrick. A public meeting was called, a Society was established, officers were appointed, and the following rules were adopted :—

1—Any donation, however small, to be thankfully received, but no person to be considered eligible to send competitors to any class who does not subscribe five shillings annually.

2—Any person subscribing the aforesaid amount of five shillings, and not having servants of his or her own sufficiently skilled to enter as competitors in any of the classes, shall be allowed to nominate the servants of others residing within the limits of this Society.

3—Persons intending to discontinue their subscriptions are expected to give six months' notice to the Secretary of such intention. Subscriptions for the ensuing year to be considered due May 4th, annually.

4—The business of the Society to be conducted by a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, Stewards, and a Committee, who shall be chosen from the subscribers annually.

5—That the Secretary, at the request of three or more members of the Committee signified in writing, shall have power to call meetings by circulars.

6—That the Committee (five of whom shall be a quorum), being duly convened, do meet for the dispatch of business relating to the Society, at such time and place as may be deemed most convenient. Any subscriber of the amount of five shillings to be eligible to be elected on the Committee.

7—No person whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear to be allowed to enter competitors for any of the prizes.

8—The judges to have authority to withhold the premiums for any of the classes should there not appear sufficient merit.

9—Any person having obtained a first prize from this Society (except in classes open to all England), will not be allowed to compete in the same class afterwards.

The Society was established on Monday, the 9th of October, 1865, and the first meeting was held on the 19th of the same month. The number of subscribers obtained in the ten days which elapsed between the establishment and the first meeting of the Society was about one hundred, and the number of competitors entered was thirty-nine, thirty-five of whom competed. The ploughing was performed on the farm of Mr. Kent. The judges were Messrs. David Lawrence, Frith

Bank; W. Barker, Leverton; and J. Ward, Sutterton Fen. The following were the awards:—

Class 1. To the Farmer's Son, under 25 years of age, not in business for himself nor receiving wages from his father, (living on a farm of not less than 30 acres) and never having lived in a farmer's service, who shall plough in the best manner, with two horses abreast without a driver, half an acre of land within the space of four hours, and not less than four inches deep. 1st prize, a new iron plough, value 5*l*., given by Mr. Chas. Perkins, Cow Bridge, won by Hy. F. Temple, Boston West, nominated by his father; 2nd., a silver cup, Hy. Fountain, also of Boston West, nominated by his father.

Class 2. To the yearly servant, being unmarried (having lived at least four months in his present situation), who shall plough as above. 1st, 2*l*. to Thomas Wright, nominated by Mr. W. Weatherhogg; 2nd, 1*l*. to — Carrington, nominated by Mr. R. Forman; 3rd, 10*s*. to Fredk. Burdall, nominated by Mr. T. Beecham.

Class 3. To the farming boy, under 18 years of age, who shall plough as above. 1st, 1*l*. to Thos. Simpson (14), nominated by Mr. Perkins; 2nd, 10*s* to Jas. Watson, nominated by Mr. S. Gilliatt; 3rd, 5*s*. to J. T. Thurlby, nominated by Mr. G. Shaw.

Class 4. To the farming labourer who shall plough as above. 1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. to George Buskin, nominated by Mr. G. Pick; 2nd, 15*s*. to Matthew Robinson, nominated by Mr. G. Simpson; 3rd, 5*s*. to Charles Harrad, nominated by Mr. Joseph Kent.

Class 5. Open to all England, conditions as above. 1st, 3*l*. to Robert Donner, nominated by Mr. C. Craven; 2nd, 1*l*. to Hy. Denman, nominated by Mr. Jno. Dixon.

After the ploughing a dinner was provided at the Ferry Boat Inn, when the Rev. St. George Kerr occupied the chair, and Mr. Sinclair, of New York, the vice-chair.

Lincoln Farmers' Club.

The sixth annual meeting of this young but flourishing Society was held on Wednesday, the 15th of November, 1865. The ploughing took place at Boultham, on the farm of Mr. Thurnam. There were sixty ploughs on the field. The weather was fine, and the spectators were numerous. The dinner, held at the Spread Eagle, was attended by fifty members. Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., officiated as Chairman.

Donington and Hainton Ploughing Society.

This important and old-established Society held its fifty-seventh annual meeting on Thursday, the 9th of November, 1865. The number of competitors exceeded that of any previous meeting, and the ploughing was remarkably good. At four o'clock in the afternoon fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner, provided by Mr. Hibbert, of the Hainton Inn, the chair being taken by E. Heneage, Esq., M.P.

Tetney Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society, which has now been in existence about twelve years, and conferred great good upon the neighbourhood, was held at Grimsby on Thursday, the 9th of November, 1865. There were twenty classes, all of which were well filled. The chair at the public dinner, which took place in the Town Hall, was occupied by the Mayor of Grimsby.

Horncastle Agricultural Laborers' Society.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, the 7th of November, 1865. The ploughing took place at Winceby, on lands belonging to Messrs. Charles Hill & A. J. Gilbert. Sixty-one ploughs were entered, of which fifty-seven appeared on the field. The absence of the President, J. B. Stanhope, Esq., M.P., from illness, was a great drawback to the pleasures of the day.

Bourn Agricultural Society.

This Society held its third anniversary on Thursday, the 19th of October, 1865. The ploughing took place on the farms of Messrs. Thomas Hardwick, H. Bott, J. Goodyear, and Edward Beckett, at the north end of the town. There were sixty-six entries, and all, with one or two exceptions, competed, the noted ploughmen of the rival firms of Messrs. Ransome & Sims, and the Messrs. Howard & Sons, being among the number. Brown, the servant of the latter firm, obtained the first prize in the Champion Class, open to all England. After the ploughing an excellent dinner was provided at the Angel Hotel, Mr. Scales, of Graby, occupying the chair, and Mr. George Bettinson, of Dyke, the vice-chair.

Caistor Ploughing Meeting.

The anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday, the 8th of November, 1865. The ploughing took place on the farm of Mr. Skipworth, of Rothwell. One hundred ploughs were entered, and £97 was distributed in prizes. The usual dinner did not take place, owing to the President of the Society having died during the year.

Alford Agricultural Society.

This Society held its twenty-seventh annual meeting on Friday, the 10th of November, 1865. Fifty-five ploughmen competed, and £100 was distributed in prizes for ploughing, gripping, plashing, good conduct, &c., &c. The Right Hon. R. C. N. Hamilton presided at the dinner. Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., was one of the company.

North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society.

The twenty-eighth annual show of the North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society was held at Market Rasen on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of July, 1865. Nearly £200 was subscribed by the inhabitants of the town towards the expenses. The show of implements and stock was much the same as at Gainsborough in 1864. There was no competition in ploughing, the prizes formerly given in this department being contested for by reaping machines. Three classes of reapers competed, and the work, as a whole, was considered to be well done. In the implement department, prizes were awarded to Mr. Cheavins (for his filter); Mr. Henry Wright (for a straw elevator); and Messrs. C. T. & H. T. Wright (for a jack-straw fork)—all of Boston.

Sheep and Cattle Act.

By an Act which was passed in the last Session of Parliament, and which has recently come into operation, the owner of a dog is now made liable in damages for injury done by the dog to any cattle or sheep; and it is not necessary for the party seeking compensation to show a previous mischievous propensity in the dog, or the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity, or that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of the owner. The damages are to be recoverable "in any court of competent jurisdiction," by the owner of the sheep or cattle killed or injured; and where the amount claimed does not exceed £5, the same is to be recoverable in a summary way before the magistrates in Petty Sessions, under the 11th and 12th Vic., c. 43.

Holbeach.

THE Rev. James Morton, the respected Vicar of this parish, died at his residence on Monday night, the 31st of July, 1865, at the advanced age of eighty-two. The Rev. Gentleman was attacked by paralysis in church during divine service on Sunday, the 11th of the same month, and although he appeared to recover from the shock in the course of a few days, there can be no doubt but that it was the precursor of his death. He was appointed to the Vicarage by Earl Grey (to whose son, the present Earl, he had been tutor) in 1831, the former Vicar, Dr. Maltby, being raised to the Bishopric of Chichester. The living, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln, is worth about £1,000 a-year.

ISLE OF AXEHOLME.—In 1747, the body of a woman was found buried in a peat moss in this part of Lincolnshire, and, as she had antique sandals on her feet, it is supposed that she had lain there for ages. Her hair, her nails, and her skin showed scarcely any signs of decay.

The Cattle Plague.

THIS dreadful disorder, which is supposed by some to have been imported into England from Russia, and by others to have had a spontaneous origin, and which will make the year 1865, memorable for all time, made its appearance among the milch cows of the London dairymen in the early part of the summer of last year. Its ravages were most frightful, many of the dairymen being completely ruined thereby. Though worse in London than in any other part of the kingdom—chiefly, no doubt, because of the pent-up condition of the cow-sheds—it gradually spread from part to part, until scarcely a county was left in which its deadly work was not felt to some extent. Lincolnshire was one of the last counties in which it made its appearance, and happily one in which its ravages were the least appalling. And it is highly probable that we should have escaped altogether had the extensive preventive measures adopted late in October, or early in November, been put in force at an earlier date. In the absence of such measures the annual fair at Partney took place as usual on the 18th and 19th of October, and from that spot the disease went forth into the parishes of Huttoft, Wainfleet, Midville, &c., and some serious losses were sustained by Messrs. Stevenson, Merrifield, Carter, and others. The last-named gentleman lost nearly a dozen by the disease, and had to slaughter forty others, to prevent their being attacked also. The preventive measures referred to above consisted of the prohibition by the Mayors of Boroughs, and the Justices of Counties, of all markets and fairs for the sale of lean cattle, and the appointment of Veterinary Inspectors, as empowered by the Privy Council. IN some instances the prohibition extended to fatted cattle, and to pigs as well. This was the case at Boston, where the Mayor (W. Simonds, Esq.), in compliance with a requisition to that effect, signed by one hundred and sixteen farmers and graziers, issued an order on the 27th of October for the market to be closed from that date till the 22nd of December following against the sale of cattle, calves, and pigs. Similar prohibitions (pigs excepted) were enforced in every other town in the county, and in those of most other counties too, and Assurance Societies were formed in most places for the purpose of compensating members in the event of their sustaining losses by the disease. The Association thus formed at Boston had Major Moore for its chairman, and Mr. Henry Bates for its secretary.

The Hon. W. H. Adams.

The Hon. William Henry Adams died at the residence of his eldes son, (W. H. Adams, Esq.,) Plaslyssen, Wales, on Monday, the 28th o September, aged 56 years. The hon. gentleman was in the broades sense of the term a self-made man; for, starting life as a compositor he managed, by industrious application and indomitable energy, t work his way step by step to the distinguished position of Chie Justice of one of Her Majesty's Colonies. He came to Boston whe comparatively young, for the purpose of conducting the *Boston Herald* His abilities soon secured him friends, influence, and position; and i the course of a few years he entered the Town Council, being chaire round the town on the night of his election. In due time he wa elected to the office of Mayor, an honour which was conferred upo him a second time some years after. He was for many years, too, magistrate of the Borough, and one of the ablest that ever adorned th Boston Bench. He was also Chairman to the Board of Guardians a one time, and discharged the duties of that important office with courtesy that won for him the goodwill of the entire Board. Afte resigning the editorship of the *Boston Herald*, he studied for the Bar and travelled the Midland Circuit. The talent displayed there secure him the appointment of Recorder for Derby. In 1855, on the retire ment of the Hon. G. H. Heathcote, Mr. Adams contested for the hono of representing Boston in Parliament, but was defeated by Mr. Herber Ingram. At the general election, however, which occurred two year afterwards, he was returned with Mr. Ingram without opposition. I 1859, at the dissolution of Lord Derby's Government, Mr. Adams wa appointed to the office of Attorney-General of Hong-Kong, China Soon after his arrival in the Colony the office of Chief Justice becam vacant, and he was chosen to fill it. His health, which had long bee delicate, suffered seriously from the effects of the climate, and with hope of recruiting himself. he determined, in the Spring of 1865, t return home; but he lived only a few days after he reached the resi dence of his son.

Death of the Queen's Champion.

The Hon. Sir Henry Dymoke, Baronet, hereditary Champion of England, died at his town residence, from the effects of diptheria, o the 28th of April, 1865, in his sixty-fifth year. The deceased was th eldest son of the late Rev. John Dymoke, Prebendary of Lincoln, b Amelia Jane Alice, daughter of Captain Elphinston, R.N. He wa born in 1801, and married in 1823 Emma, daughter of William Pearce, Esq., of Billingford, Norfolk. The late Baronet was the seventeenth of his family who had inherited the ancient office of Champion to th Sovereign. It has been resolved to erect an Infirmary at Horncastle, by public subscription, as a memorial to the deceased Baronet, wh was a magistrate for the division and universally respected.

The Rev. H. W. Sibthorp.

The Rev. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp, Rector of Washingborough and Hatton, expired after a few days' illness at the Rectory of the forme place, on the 4th of November, 1865, at the ripe age of 79. He wa inducted into the Rectory of Hatton (which is in the family) in 1824. The deceased was a very liberal landlord, a kind-hearted neighbour, and took great interest in the drainage by the River Witham.

LINCOLNSHIRE RAM SHOWS 1865.

Wrangle Manor.

The annual show and letting of the very excellent flock of long wools, for which Mr. C. Swain is justly becoming more and more noted every year, took place on Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1865. Messrs. Mason & Son officiated as auctioneers, and the prizes realized were in advance of any previous lettings. At the luncheon, which preceded the letting, Captain White discharged the duties of chairman, and Mr. Farndon Groom those of vice-chairman.

Biscathorpe.

This magnificent flock was let by Mr. Briggs, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 21st of August, 1865. There were 150 rams penned, and the whole of them were let. The shearlings averaged £18 7s. 0d.; the two-shears £17 2s. 6d.; and the three-shears £15 4s. 0d.

Owersby.

The annual letting of these rams took place on Monday, the 4th of September, 1865, Mr. Tateson being the auctioneer. There were 120 sheep offered, and 118 of the number let, the average being £13 1s. 6d.

Wold Newton.

This flock, of which Mr. Iles is proprietor, was let by Messrs. Mason & Son, of Louth, on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1865. The whole of the sheep, 74 in number, were disposed of at an average of £11 7s. 0d. each.

Temple Bruer.

The annual sale of Mr. Howard's rams took place on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1865, Mr. Briggs being the auctioneer. All the sheep offered, 67 in number, were sold, the sum realized being £678, an average of rather more than £10 each.

Branston.

Mr. Marshall's annual sale and letting, which, unlike those of other breeders in the county, extend over the month of September, instead of being confined to a single day, presented last year a choice of 180 splendid sheep, nearly all of which were disposed of, and many of them to Australian, New Zealand, Port Natal, North American, and other flock masters in distant parts of the world.

Lincolnshire Rams sold at Peterborough September Fair.

Mr. Caswell, Laughton, sold 50 shearlings at an average of £14 15s. each. Mr. Caswell, of Pointon, realized an average of £14 12s. 6d. each for a pen of very fine sheep. Mr. Thomas Kirkham, of Audleby, near Caistor, sold 60 shearlings at good prices, the highest figure being £46. Mr. Greaves, of Broxholme, offered 30 shearlings by Mr. Briggs, which made good prices. Mr. C. Swain, of Wrangle Manor, bought one of them for £21. Mr. Chaplin, of Tathwell, offered 16 shearlings by Mr. Briggs, but, not obtaining what he wished, declined to sell. Mr. Cartwright, of Dunstan Pillar, sold 40 useful shearlings at good prices.

Dogdyke.

The annual sale of the Dogdyke rams took place on the 15th of September, 1865. There were 120 offered, and only one of the number failed to meet with a purchaser. The prices averaged about £8 11s. 6d.

Halton.

The annual letting of this splendid flock was held on Monday, the 4th of September, 1865. The company was large and influential, and the prices obtained were remarkably good.

Friskney.—Harvest Festival.

A harvest festival was held at this village on Thursday, the 14th of September, 1865, on which occasion the parishioners presented a handsome time-piece, and the scholars of the National School a prettily mounted inkstand, to the Rev. H. J. Cheales, curate, in token of their esteem on his removal to his new sphere of duty as vicar of Skendleby. Each article bore an appropriate inscription. About six hundred persons attended the thanksgiving service at the church.

County Members' Election Expenses.

The county members for Lincolnshire have no reason to complain of the expenses attendant upon their elections in July last, the gross amount for the whole being under £350. Sir Montague Cholmeley's were £100 14s. 11d.; J. B. Stanhope's, Esq., £99 3s. 9d.; Sir John Trollope's, £72 14s. 9d.; and Colonel Packe's, £73 0s. 6d. In each case £50 was paid to the agent, and the rest of the money was absorbed in printing and advertising. These expenses present a broad contrast to those of the several borough members in the county.

Boston Parliamentary Election, July 13, 1865.

Electors voted, Boston		666
,, Skirbeck		120
,, Skirbeck Quarter		40
Total number polled		964
ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.		
Plumpers for Malcolm		126
,, Parry		55
,, Staniland		185
Split between Malcolm and Parry		330
,, Malcolm and Staniland		188
,, Parry and Staniland		80
Number of Electors on the Register		1054
ditto who voted, viz.—		
Freemen	138	
Electors	826	964
Number of Electors who did not vote		90

Lincolnshire Mayors—Elected November 9th, 1865

Boston	William Caister, Esq.
Lincoln	Richard Hall, Esq.
Stamford	O. N. Simpson, Esq.
Grantham	Thomas Winter, Esq.
Louth	Samuel Trought, Esq.
Grimsby	J. Winteringham, Esq.

Corporation of Boston, 1865-6.

MAYOR.

Wm. Caister, Esq.

DEPUTY-MAYOR.

Wm. Simonds, Esq.

1868. ALDERMEN.	1871.
Thomas Wright (Merchant)	Thomas Wright (Ironmonger)
Stephen Lewin	William Simonds
Thomas Storr	John Gask

COUNCILLORS.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
B	W. H. Bailes	Henry King	R. J. Harwood
B	Jacob S. Stower	Chas. Woollard	Williams Rice
B	*Walter Clegg	Jeremiah Briggs	Lestor Daulton
W	F. Snaith, M.D.	J. Harrison Farr	J. C. Simonds
W	John Morton	John Maltby	Wm. Caister
W	*John Cartwright	Wm. Weightman	Henry Harris

WATCH COMMITTEE—All the Members of the Hall.

Presiding Aldermen { *West Ward*.... Mr. Alderman Storr. / *Bargate Ward*.. Mr. Alderman Wright, Ironmgr.

Mayor's Auditor.....Mr. Councillor King.

THOMAS WISE, Treasurer—WILLIAM HENRY WHEELER and PEREGRINE SAMUEL CURTOIS, Surveyors.

F. T. WHITE, Town Clerk.

The Quarterly Meetings are appointed to be held on the Second Mondays in February, May, August, and November.

Boston Municipal contest, Nov. 1st. 1865.

The following is the official declaration in connection with this contest :—

WEST WARD.		BARGATE WARD.	
W. Caister	559	R. J. Harwood	380
J. C. Simonds	535	W. Rice	262
Henry Harris	525	L. Daulton	260
UNSUCCESSFUL.		UNSUCCESSFUL.	
Henry Conington	168	J. H. Small	142
W. Scott	163	James Thorns	134
L. Myers	132		

Boston Guardians, 1865.

There were fifteen gentlemen nominated, but as only the following accepted, there was no contest :—

Rev. C. E. Lamb	Mr. A. Reynolds
Rev. T. W. Matthews	Mr. W. Scott
Mr. F. Groom	Mr. H. Conington
Mr. W. Stainton	Dr. Cammack
Mr. H. King	Mr. H. Farrow

* Elected Nov. 21st, 1865, in the places of Councillors W. Simonds and Thomas Wright, ironmonger, who were chosen to fill the offices of Aldermen.

COMPENDIUM

TO

MORTON'S

LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK,

1866.

"By seeking the real happiness of others, we find our own.

"To be good is to be happy.

"By doing good we receive good.

"No man can be truly happy here, who has not a well grounded hope of being happy hereafter.

"We were sent into this world, not so much to enjoy happiness, as to prepare for it."

Extracted from a little book entitled "Much Sense in Few Words; "being Maxims and short pieces on important subjects." Printed and sold by J. Morton, Boston, price 2d. An abridged edition, price 1d.

BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN MORTON,

MARKET PLACE.

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Printer, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.,

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MORTON'S
LINCOLNSHIRE COMPENDIUM,
1866.

Origin of Poor-Rates.

No Law for Relieving the Poor before the 14th Elizabeth.

The first act of Parliament for the general relief of the poor, was passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; before that time their wants were chiefly supplied by charitable institutions, and the donations of the benevolent. Monasteries and hospitals were richly endowed for supporting the clergy and providing for the poor; and the property of persons dying intestate was invested in such institutions for the same charitable purposes.

First occasion for the General Tax.

At the commencement of the Reformation, in the Reign of Henry the Eighth, the monastic clergy were possessed of about one fifth of the revenues of the kingdom, which that monarch seized and distributed amongst his courtiers and flatterers, as a reward for their servility. The poor were thus deprived of their support, and the country, in consequence, became so much infested with beggars and indigent persons, that it was found necessary to provide for them by a general tax.

The Poor supported by Charity.

During the period that elapsed, betwixt the suppression of the monasteries and the commencement of the operation of the poor laws, paupers were restrained from begging out of their own district or parish, and were, in some measure, provided for by voluntary contributions collected in the churches. The clergy were directed by government, to exhort their parishioners to be liberal and bountiful. Once a year, at the conclusion of divine service, it was the duty of the collectors to write down what each person was willing to give for the support of the poor in the year following. If any person of ability refused to contribute, without assigning a sufficient reason, it was the minister's duty to entreat him to be charitable according to his means; and if he refused, the minister would acquaint the bishop of the

diocese, who would further exhort him; and if he were still obstinate in refusing to give, the bishop would bind him over to appear at the Sessions. The justices would then endeavour to persuade him; and in case of refusal, would compel him to pay what they deemed sufficient.

Why a rate was first made.

This state of things suggested the propriety of making a rate on the occupiers of all descriptions of property affording profit; with a view to oblige all persons to contribute towards the support of the aged and infirm, according to their possessions. Thus endeavouring to make all charitable alike, as far as law could accomplish that object.

First Act for making a Rate.

In the fourteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, a statute was passed for a general assessment throughout England, which soon after received some amendments and additions: and in the forty-third year of her reign, an act of Parliament was passed (including former acts) for the "Relief of the Poor," and setting to work those who were able; which act has not been wholly repealed, but the most important part of it has continued in force to the present time.

Inscription

On the Tomb-stone of Margaret Scott, who died at Dalkeith, February 9th, 1738.

Stop, passenger, until my life you've read:
The living may gain knowledge by the dead:
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin's life,
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife;
Ten times five years I liv'd a widow chaste,
And now tir'd of this mortal life I rest.
I from my cradle to my grave have seen,
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland, and a Queen;
Four times five years the Commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subjects rose against the law;
Twice did I see old prelacy pull'd down,
And twice the cloak was humbl'd by the gown;
An end of Stuart's ancient race I saw,
I saw my country sold for English ore;
Such devastations in my time have been,
I have an end of all perfection seen.

Causes of Sudden Death.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart, do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, the experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasbourg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough *post mortem* examination; in these cases, only two were found who had died from disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs, that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are—cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labour or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close, heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressive news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden deaths being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives, which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart-complaint. That disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable, hence many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death, if they knew it lay in their power.

Cromwell at Ripley Castle.

After the battle of Marston, Cromwell, returning from the pursuit of a party of the Royalists, purposed to stop at Ripley; and, having an officer in his troop, a relation of Sir William Ingilby's, that gentleman was sent to announce his arrival. The officer was informed by the porter at the gate, that Sir William was absent, but that he might send any message he pleased to his lady. Having sent in his name, and obtained an audience, he was answered by the lady, that no such person should be admitted there; adding, she had force sufficient to defend herself and that house against all rebels. The officer, on his part, represented the extreme folly of making any resistance, and that the safest way would be to admit the General peaceably. After much persuasion, the lady took the advice of her kinsman, and received Cromwell at the gate of the lodge, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron-strings, and having told him she expected that neither he nor his

soldiers would behave improperly, led the way to the hall, where, sitting each on a sofa, these two extraordinary personages, equally jealous of each other's intentions, passed the whole night. At his departure in the morning, the lady observed, "It was well he had behaved in so "peaceable a manner; for that, had it been otherwise, he "would not have left that house with his life."

The Latest Hints on Bathing.

Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the eminent surgeon of London, has drawn up a paper, entitled "The Bath, and how to enjoy it," which contains many valuable hints to bathers. They are told to undress quickly, to immerse the body and head at once, to rub themselves with the hands, or to swim about energetically whilst in the water; not to remain in it too long, judging from their own sensations when they have had enough; to wrap themselves up in a sheet or a large towel on coming out, drying thoroughly the head first, then the arms and body, and lastly the legs and feet. Gentle friction after the bath Mr. Wilson recommends—violent friction he forbids. The use of soap enhances the benefit derived from bathing; it acts as a tonic to the skin, and by cleansing it, brings the atmosphere nearer to the blood and nerves. Bathers ought never to dress till the body is perfectly dry, and then the clothing should be resumed leisurely in order to give the skin time to feel and breathe the air. The proof that the bath agrees with the bather is the warm glow which follows its use. Morning is the best time for cold bathing—before a meal, or three hours afterwards. A person who does not swim ought not to remain more than ten minutes or a quarter of an hour in the water.

Mushrooms for Eating.

Whenever a fungus is pleasant in flavour and odour, it may be considered wholesome; if, on the contrary, it have an offensive smell, a bitter, astringent, or styptic taste; or even if it leave an unpleasant flavour in the mouth, it should not be considered fit for food. The colour, figure, and texture of these vegetables do not afford any characters on which we can safely rely; yet it may be remarked, that in colour, the pure yellow, gold colour, bluish pale, dark or lustre brown, wine red, or the violet belong to many that are esculent; whilst the pale or sulphur yellow, bright or

blood red, and the greenish, belong to few but the poisonous. The safe kinds have most frequently a compact, brittle texture; the flesh is white; they grow more readily in open places, such as dry pastures and waste lands, than in places humid or shaded by wood. In general, those should be suspected which grow in caverns and subterranean passages, on animal matter undergoing putrefaction, as well as those whose flesh is soft or watery.

Tiger Duff.



Lieutenant Duff of the Hon. East India Company's Service, was dining with some brother officers a few miles from Bengal; while in the height of pleasure and mirth they were interrupted by an immense tiger, who springing among them, seized Mr. Duff by the leg, and throwing him across his shoulders, made off with the rapidity of lightning. The transaction was so instantaneous that long before his companions recovered their consternation, Duff was borne from their sight.

On consulting together, they agreed to take their pieces and proceed in search of their unfortunate comrade, tracking him by the progress of his destroyer through the fern and bushes. In the meanwhile, Mr. Duff was carried at that rapid rate for near half a mile, when the tiger began to relax in his progress and proceed much more leisurely. As they went along they came to a piece of wood that had been used as a wedge, Mr. Duff snatched it up, for at that very moment an idea seized him that with it he might conquer his foe. They had gone a little farther when the soldier cautiously extending his hands with their united strength, dashed the wedge into the tiger's mouth, and succeeded in driving it so far in that he could see the animal's tongue. The tiger howled and raged most fearfully; but Mr. Duff aware that this was his only hope of life and liberty was equally desperate: at length the tiger mad with pain and rage relinquished his opponent's leg, and he sprang from his back. It was now a most appalling crisis, for Duff had urged the wedge in and seized the animal's tongue; his howls and cries of pain were dreadful, and was heard by Mr. Duff's companions, who were unable to guess the reason. At length, with a last

and desperate effort, the lieutenant tore out his antagonist's tongue by the root, and then, though exhausted and almost breathless, he took his pen-knife out, and succeeded in stabbing the tiger to his heart. Shortly after his companions came up, and were struck with horror and surprise at beholding Duff apparently dead deluged with blood, and the tiger lying by stretched out at length with the wooden wedge upright in his mouth.

They made a litter of boughs for him, and bore him to the next Indian village, where they procured medical aid, and he shortly after recovered from his wounds and scratches, and was always afterwards denominated "Tiger Duff." His friends went and skinned the tiger, and then having had the spotted covering beautifully dressed, presented it to him as the strongest instance of their admiration at his courage.

Duff was killed on the continent a few years after, when he had attained to the rank of colonel.

A Parish Clerk's Blunder.

A parson reading the first line or so of a chapter in the Bible, the clerk by some mistake or other read it after him. It was as follows:—"Moses was an austere man, and made atonement for the sins of his people." The clerk misunderstanding him, spoke thus:—"Moses was an *oyster-man* and made *ointment* for the *shins* of his people."

William Hall, the Kyme Water Poet.

He was born at Would's *decoy* in the year 1748, a place surrounded by reeds and water: the nearest dry land being Amber Hill, a distance of a mile and a half. Here his father and mother lived in their lonely home during the early part of William Hall's life. The only education he had was part of a winter at the School in Brothertoft Chapel, when he was about eleven years old. In after life he much grieved that he had not the advantage of more schooling, as he was passionately fond of books and reading; and warns Parents not to neglect the education of their children. Through life he continued his favourite study of reading and writing, and eventually commenced the publication of his Poetry and History of his native place, when he was a resident at Lynn, and where he describes himself a "Dealer in Books, Mathematical In-
"struments, &c., Ferry-street, 1812." At this time he

announced a Work for publication in shilling numbers, entitled "A Sketch of Local History, being a Chain of "Incidents relating to the State of the Fens, from the "Earliest Accounts to the Present Time."

On the wrapper of the first number, he thus poetically describes his birth-place :—

"Where ducks by scores travers'd the fens,
"Coots, didappers, rails, water-hens;
"Combin'd with eggs, to charge our pot,
"Two furlongs circle round the spot;*
"Fowls, fish, all kinds, the table grac'd,
"All caught within the self-same space;
"As time revolv'd, in season fed,
"The surplus found us salt and bread;
"Your humble servant, now your penman,
"Liv'd thus a simple, full bred, Fenman."

Another extract from this scarce book will fairly show the kind of poetry he was capable of writing. The description of the locality of his birth-place is very interesting, being previous to the Inclosure of the Fens, and about a century ago.

"History."

"We find among the rhyming brothers,
"Butler, Swift, Ward, Burns, and others;
"Phrases distorted, cut, new coin'd,
"Before their metre could be join'd;
"Excuse me then, (though I'm not young,)
"For using my mother tongue;
"In saying *shoute*, and *shouve*, and so on,
"T'on means a boat, t'other makes it go on;
"T'on and t'other! do they seem queer?
"My mother was a half Yorkshire;
"The other half was Heckington,
"Vulgar a place as any one.

"Young gents and ladies, pray excuse,
"I scorn your feelings to abuse;
"I mean those times, when farmer's skill
"Devis'd no way their land to till,
"But with long teams;—perhaps to six,
"And when those horses they did fix;
"To keep them going, knew not how,
"Without a boy to drive the plough.
"You see how witlings took their courses,
"For plough must here imply the horses:
"But I must turn from days of yore,
"And come to seventeen, sixty-four.

"Who could suppose so little while's gone,
"Since I shouv'd near to Garwick mile-stone?

* Then an Island of but few perches, the Author the last person living, who was born upon it.

"Solemnly I do not jest;
" On quadrant view from north to east,
" Nothing there grew beneath the sky,
" But willows scarcely six feet high,
" Or osiers barely three feet dry;
" And those of only one year's crop,
" The floods did fairly overtop;
" By Kyme, and the Six hundred banks,
" Previous to inclosing pranks;
" Look'd due north-east, saw nothing dry,
" 'Till Tatsel Castle caught my eye.*
" The last time I was on that way,†
" From recollection took survey;
" And found one yards of line,‡
" My boat and mile-stone would combine;
" Then took my view from the same station,
" No greater contrast in the nation."

* About 12 miles distance. †August, 1811. ‡ Eighty-three paces.

Another Water Poet of Kyme.

TO MR. JOHN CHAMBERS.

1.
I come, dear friend, your boat to borrow,
In order for myself to-morrow;
To take a trip to fetch a pig,
The boat will suit, its not too big.

2.
The pig just bought, safe home I want,
Therefore I hope the boon you'll grant:
Are you inclin'd to know its weight,
'Tis sixteen stone if I guess right.

3.
But least my guess proves rather wide,
The steelyards must the truth decide:
The price per stone you ask to know,
'Tis sixty pence, exactly so.

4.
The price I have agreed to pay,
By cash as current as the day;
The knave that deals in coin that's base,
Oft brings upon himself disgrace.

5.
The boat being lent with free good-will,
We steer'd our course round by the gill;
When at our journey's end we came,
The pig to slaughter was our aim.

6.
The butcher quickly drew his knife,
And put a period to its life;
Safe in our boat we did it lay,
And hasted homeward with our prey.

7.
At home arrived, and safe on land,
We broke our cratch, which made a stand:
My wife exclaimed, all in a maze,
"Confound the cratch, I'll make it blaze."
8.
I quickly said, "Dont be in haste,"
The cratch will do when tightly braced:
My dearest do bear a hand,
Assist us with some sort of band.
9.
Hot water now, do fill the pail,
To scald it well we would not fail;
We'll dress it well, and very neat,
And thus we will our job complete.
10.
Now Butcher do come down a night,
To cut it out, and weigh it right:
I greatly fear my purse proves light,
I doubt my friend wont think it right.
11.
But lo! I'm glad to tell he said it,
Pay what you can, the rest I'll credit:
The pig being weighed, the money tol'd,
Three pounds I paid my friend in gold.
12.
Eight shillings now, and sixpence too,
Remains in cash that's due to you:
The same I'll pay without a flaw,
When cash upon my Bank I draw.

These lines I have wrote,
For the loan of your boat;
When you've leisure to read and to spell,
Should you want to borrow,
To-day or to-morrow,
I'll strive to oblige you as well.

JAMES HARVEY WELLS.

The Latest Sanitary Precautions.

The following suggestions for the Improvement of the Public Health have been published for the benefit of all ranks of society:—

Fresh air should be abundantly introduced into every part of the house.

The windows should not be closed during the day; where air stagnates, disease seldom fails to appear.

Bed curtains should not be used.

Direct sunlight is a potent agent in the preservation of health.

Cholera, fever, and other endemic diseases, make greater

ravages in houses situated on the shady side of the street, than in those where the sun's rays penetrate. It is far better to allow our carpets and curtains to fade than to exclude from our rooms the health-giving beams of the sun.

Effete matters of every kind should be as speedily as possible removed from the house.

Ash-pits and other receptacles for offal and rubbish should be frequently cleaned out.

Water-closets are often the source of disease, produced from noxious gaseous matters, which force their way up through the pipes. To guard against this source of danger, a saucerful of Chloride of Lime (bleaching powder) might with great advantage be placed in the water-closet. It would cost only a few pence, and would be a most efficient disinfectant for at least a month, after which it could be renewed.

No untrapped sewer should be permitted to exist; and large oblong stone sinks, especially when untrapped, should be looked upon as causes of malignant effluvia. Every wall that admits of it should be frequently whitewashed; and at present it would be most desirable to add a quarter of a pound of Chloride of Lime to every bucket of whitewash.

In the case of Stables, this addition would be productive of great benefit to the health of the animals kept in them.

Whitewashing Poultry houses with Chloride of Lime, is much to be commended also.

At all times, even the careful dusting and rubbing of furniture is a matter of sanitary importance, as minute purulent organic particles, by which disease is often generated, adhere to the surface of even tables and chairs.

And here it may not be out of place to remark, that personal cleanliness, embracing complete ablution of the body, is the first principle of Hygiene.

BOSTON WATER, 1799.—"At Horbling there are very fine springs of water; and at Billingborough. Mr. Fydell, of Boston, often sends his cart seventeen miles for this water."

WILDMORE FEN—*Sheep-feeding in* 1797.—"Upon Wildmore Fen the thistles are in such enormous quantity that a common complaint is sore noses, with such a prevention of feeding that numbers die: they run matter, and there is an idea that it becomes an infection; but this is probably erroneous."

Horncastle Horse Fair and Show, 1865.

This fair, which is one of the largest and most important horse-marts in this country, was, in accordance with usual formalities, opened on Monday, 14th August, and was continued during the week.

The breeding and rearing of horses has long been a leading feature in the agricultural history of Lincolnshire, and of late years a marked progressive improvement in the contour and properties of horses has been developed by the annual production of young cattle of high caste, order, and fashion, and obtaining demand and an equivalent value, breeders invest large capital, and, stimulated by a trading rivalry, colt-breeding has now become a science of the county, which was fully illustrated at this year's fair at Horncastle.

The show was aggregately large, and comprised classes varying from the high-mettled hunter, the neatly-trimmed cob, powerful cart colts, and fashionable harness horses, to the seasoned roadster and steady waggon horse, which for stamp, promise, and utility could not be excelled, and the importance of the fair was abundantly exemplified by the large groups of breeders, dealers, farmers, gentlemen of the hunting field, and continental agents, &c., assembled for one common purpose, and transacting business to an incalculable amount of sterling worth. The sales progressed slowly till the resumption of the fair on Wednesday, when breeders and dealers mutually made concessions, and valuable horses were speedily converted into current coin.

To tabulate the prices of every description of horse would be superfluous. The following are the average selling figures:—Harness horses, four and five year horses of good fashion and promise and suitable for breaking to double harness for private carriages, &c., 55 to 70 guineas; and ditto, of superior action and broke to pair harness, 75 to 95 guineas; small quick-stepping horses, easy goers for light broughams, phætons, &c., 45 to 60 guineas; and matched pairs of bay and gray horses came to almost fabulous prices; horses of superior action for park driving, 80 to 100 guineas; thick-set, short-jointed, young horses for artillery and other military purposes were transferred to army contractors at from 30 to 35 guineas; and strong sound horses suitable for town carts, vans, and London purposes were on good demand at from 40 to 50 guineas, and light legged ditto for omnibus and other hackney work, 35 to 40 guineas; single harness horses for travellers, &c., 18 to 25 guineas; cart horses, sound and young powerful cattle, suitable for brewers, merchants, contractors, and other team and road purposes, 48 to 60 guineas, and seasoned cart ditto, for heavy draught and agricultural purposes, 20 to 28 guineas; cart colts, broke to the collar, 30 to 40 guineas; and unbroke two-year-old colts, 18 to 25 guineas.

Riding horses, &c., hunters of good blood and pedigree, were in high demand, and those of good reputation with the hounds, good timber toppers and staying qualities, realized from 150 to 220 guineas; and seasoned hunters and young Irish blood ditto, 70 to 120 guineas; handsome, neat weight-carrying cobs, 28 to 46 guineas; and horses, full crested graceful carriage, easy mouthed for ladies' riding, 90 to 130 guineas and upwards; ditto for chargers, &c., 150 guineas; cover hacks, galloways, and roadsters, 25 to 45 guineas; handsome trotting cobs, with the combined properties of speed, action, and endurance, made from 45 to 100 guineas; and ditto of celebrity realized good value. Brood mares, foals, &c., were speculated in by breeders.

Sir Joseph Banks

Used to tell a story of his being at Otaheite with Captain Cook, when it was accidentally discovered to be the King's birth-day, on which it was suddenly agreed to have a jollification; every soul on board got fuddled, except three men who were on duty. The next day they came on deck, and begged to speak to the Captain. "Well," said the Captain, "what have you got to say ?"—"Please your honour, you were all drunk yesterday, all except we three; will your honour be pleased to allow us to get drunk to-day ?" Sir Joseph, who was standing by, was so tickled with the oddity of the request, that he begged they might be indulged, and that he would subscribe two bottles of rum and two bottles of brandy. The boon was granted, and in less than three hours, these messmates balanced accounts, being as tipsy as their hearts could wish.

A Little Song for a Little Singer.

Lady Bird! Lady Bird! fly away home,
The field mouse is gone to her nest,
The daisies have shut up their sleepy red eyes,
And the bees and the birds are at rest.

Lady Bird! Lady Bird! fly away home,
The glow-worm is lighting his lamp,
The dew's falling fast, and your fine speckled wings
Will be wet with the close-clinging damp.

Lady Bird! Lady Bird! fly away home,
The fairy bells tinkle afar;
Make haste, or they'll catch ye, and harness ye fast,
With a cobweb, to Oberon's car.

Lady Bird! Lady Bird! fly away now,
To your home in the old willow-tree,
Where your children so dear have invited the ant,
And a few cosy neighbours to tea.

Heckington.—"Died at Heckington, May 17th, 1817, Mr. Samuel Jessup, an opulent grazier, of pill-taking memory, aged 65. He lived in a very eccentric way as a bachelor, without known relatives. In 21 years he took 226,934 pills. Notwithstanding this, and the addition of 40,000 bottles of mixture, and jalaps and electuaries, extending altogether to 55 closely-written columns of an apothecary's bill, he lived to attain the above age."—Extracted from an old number of the *Stamford Mercury*.

A Peep into a Useful Book:

Being one of a Series of Manuals of Industry.

A number of pocket-sized books have been published at prices from 8*d.* to 1*s.* each, on subjects of every day utility. They are written in the form of question and answer, and the aim of these Manuals is of a *practical* nature, and they may indeed be said to be invaluable for the useful and instructive Information which they contain. The Manual, No. 2, is GARDENING; or, Practical and Economical Training for the Management of a School or Cottage Garden: embracing a knowledge of Soils and their Manures, the Art of Draining, Spade Husbandry, the Cultivation of Esculent Plants, the Management of Apple, Pear, and Fruit Trees; Gooseberry and Currant Bushes; Poisonous Plants, Berries, &c.; work to be done monthly throughout the year; the Cottager's Flower Garden, &c., &c.

The following extract is on the Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, and Raspberry Canes:—

The *Gooseberry* is a useful and even valuable plant, in any garden. It is cultivated in a higher degree of excellence, both for size and beauty, in Lancashire, than in any other part of England. By almost every cottager in that county and its vicinity, it is cultivated for prizes given at the annual Gooseberry prize Meetings, the prizes advancing from 10*s.* up to £5, and sometimes £10. Cultivated with care, in temperate and moist districts, the Lancashire varieties are the most desirable in the kingdom. Altogether, of the *red*, *green*, *yellow*, and *white* sorts, some of the Lancashire growers enumerate more than 300 varieties.* Paxton, in his *Gardener's Calendar*, especially recommends the *Red Warrington* as a strong grower, a great bearer, the fruit being of a good size and rich flavour, and keeping late; the *Rombullion*, he says, is the best and most profitable for preserving, or for wine-making; the *Pitmaston Greengage*, a recently produced variety, surpassed by none; the *Red Champagne*, an upright-growing bush, producing middle-sized fruit, unequalled in point of flavour; and the *Yellow Champagne*, similar to the red, except in colour.

This fruit is useful for different purposes, in a green as well as in a mature state; and from the compass of time afforded by early and late sorts, it is in season four or five months, from April till September.

Q. How do you propagate the *Gooseberry?*

A. It may be propagated by any of the modes adopted for other trees, but the mode by cuttings is generally preferred for continuing varieties, and that by seeds for procuring new sorts.

* It may interest the curious to learn that, "by preparing a very rich soil, and by watering, and the use of liquid manure, shading and thinning, the large fruit of the prize cultivator is produced. Not content with watering at root and over the top, the Lancashire connoisseur, when he is growing for exhibition, places a small saucer of water immediately under each gooseberry, only three or four of which he leaves on a tree. This is technically called *suckling*. He also pinches off a great part of the young wood, so as to throw all the strength he can into the fruit."—*Loudon.*

Q. What is the best season for planting the cuttings?

A. In Autumn, either just before or just after the leaves have begun to fall. Some gardeners advise that, to make sure of the sorts, the cuttings should be taken in July, whilst the fruit is yet on the tree; but this is not the general way. It is much more usual to await the fall of the leaf, and then to select stout, healthy shoots from the branches of the trees—strong, bearing shoots—always in preference to those which rise luxuriantly from the main steam.

Q. Well: then how do you proceed?

A. I cut off the knobbed bottom and slender points of each cutting, and leave the intermediate part from fourteen to eighteen inches in length.

Q. How do you manage respecting the buds?

A. All those on the bottom part of the cutting I cut smoothly off; but I leave four or five at the top, to form the future branches.

Q. What next?

A. I firmly dibble the cuttings thus prepared, about one-third of their length—that is, five or six inches—into the ground. This planting may be either in the places where they are intended to remain, or in a bed in a shady border, in rows about twelve inches apart.

Q. When will the shoots show signs of growth?

A. In the ensuing spring a shoot will be produced from every bud; and at the next winter's pruning, I prune off one-third of the length of each, and so regulate the number and position of them all, that there will be no difficulty in ensuring their future desired form.

Q. Do you always prune gooseberry-bushes in the same manner?

A. No, sir: the best plan for the cottager, whether the fruit be for the consumption of himself and his family, or for market—whether for baking, boiling, or bottling—to obtain quantity in preference to quality—is, to give the whole head of the tree the form of a thick bush, with numerous branches and sprays, which will yield abundantly. And if the fruit be all gathered green, which it should be, the tree will not be at all weakened.

Q. But what is the best way to obtain large, ripe fruit?

A. With this view, I would train each bush with a single upright stem, tied to a stake four or five feet in height, and annually spur it in. By this means, the bushes may stand within a foot of one another, and will take but little room.

Q. Is there any other method?

A. Yes, sir: the bushes may be trained cup-fashion, as it is called: that is, with an open centre, and the branches spreading outwards and upwards in every direction.

Q. How often do gooseberry-bushes require a *regulating pruning*?

A. Twice in the year. In the *summer pruning*, generally speaking, the summer shoots should not be thinned, but where there are any bushes crowded with cross and water shoots of the same year, shading the fruit from the sun, and preventing the access of air, the heart of the plant, and other tufted parts, should be moderately thinned; pinching off, or cutting out close, such spray as may be removed. To promote the excellence of the fruit, it is recommended by some that the very small berries be taken away, with a pair of scissors, about the middle or end of May. For sauce, gooseberry-cream, &c., these small berries will answer the purpose as well as those of a larger size.

Q. What of the *winter pruning*?

A. The *winter pruning* may be proceeded with "any time from November until the end of February, or until the buds are so swelled that farther delay would endanger their being rubbed off in the operation." The cross shoots and the water shoots of the preceding summer should be cut out, and also superfluous branches.

Q. What soil is most suitable for the gooseberry?

A. The gooseberry will thrive in any good garden soil, if well manured and on a dry bottom. The more moist the soil, the larger the fruit; but, perhaps, the best of all soils is a mixture of peat and loam, well manured, and a moderately shady situation, though not under the dripping of trees.

Q. Do you frequently manure the gooseberry?

A. It should either be slightly dunged every year, or have a good coat of dung every second year.

Q. For a cottage garden what is the best situation for gooseberry-trees?

A. Round the edges of the beds, about a yard from the path; by which the ground will be kept clean for cropping; and, by setting one foot on the border, a person may gather the gooseberries without trespassing on the crop.

Q. What is the best method of preventing or destroying the *caterpillar*, with which the gooseberry is so destructively infested?

A. The recipes are very numerous, but little to be depended on. Perhaps one of the simplest and best modes is, to syringe the leaves, and then to powder them with quick-lime, by hand, so that every leaf, both above and below, shall be covered with it. This it is said, will also destroy the black fly on the peach-tree. Loudon, however, contends that "hand picking, with the spring generated kinds, should commence as soon as the eggs are observed on the under-sides of the leaves, of a white colour, and not thicker than hairs; the whole leaf may be picked off, or the eggs brushed or sponged off: with the winter kinds, it ought to commence as soon as they leave their *nidus* in the soil or bark, and appear on the leaves." It is said that the sprinkling of gooseberry and currant-bushes with tar water will prevent the fly or moth from settling on the plant to lay its eggs; but unless the application be made early in the spring, and before the fruit is set, a tarry taste will be communicated to the fruit.

The *Red Currant*.—The natural colour of this fruit, which ripens in June and July, and on till August and September, is *red;* the *white* and the *pale-red* berries are varieties produced by cultivation. Its English name of *currant* is derived from its resemblance to the small grape of Corinth or Zante, the common currant of the grocer.

The *propagation*, *soil*, *situation*, and general management of the *currant* are the same as those of the *gooseberry*.

Q. What is the method of *pruning* the currant?

A. The chief pruning is in the *winter*, but a preparatory pruning is performed in *summer*, the same as for the gooseberry. The *winter pruning*, when the plant is at rest, extends to both old and young wood. The old fruit branches should be cut away as they decay or leave off bearing.

Q. How do you destroy the *caterpillars* and *aphides* with which the red currant is infested?

A. By watering them with lime-water, and with water by itself.

Q. How do you preserve the fruit against *earwigs*?

A. By hanging up bundles of bean-stalks, some time before the trees are covered with nets or mats, to protect the fruit from birds. After

the bushes have been covered, the mats should be removed every third or fourth day, and the earwigs be shaken out of the bean stalks, and destroyed.

The *Black Currant*.—This fruit ripens in June and July, when it changes from green to black. The general management is the same as that of the gooseberry.

The *Raspberry*.—The stems of the raspberry, which rise about two or three feet high, are biennial, but the roots are perennial. There are about ten or twelve varieties, of which the *red* and the *yellow Antwerp* are most in request, as plentiful bearers of fine, large fruit. The kinds termed *twice-bearers* are remarkable for their extraordinary property of bearing two crops of fruit in the same year; the first of which ripens in July, and the second in September or October, and sometimes lasts till November.

Q. How do you propagate the *raspberry*?

A. By seed, for new varieties, which come into bearing the second year. The old seeds may be propagated by young sucker-shoots, which rise abundantly in spring and autumn.

Q. When are the latter in a state to detach with roots for planting?

A. When they have completed the season's growth; that is, in the autumn of the same year, or in February or March in the ensuing Spring, but not later than the middle of April.

Q. When will these new plants first bear fruit?

A. In the first year they will bear some; and in the second, they will supply a succession of strong bottom shoots for full bearing.

Q. When are raspberry bushes considered in their prime?

A. About the third and fourth years; and if well managed, they will continue in perfection five or six years.

Q. What is the most favourable soil for the raspberry?

A. A light, rich loam.

Q. Is there not in some of the varieties of the raspberry a remarkable peculiarity?

A. Yes, sir: some of them, called *twice-bearers*, produce two crops in one year.

Q. What soil and situation are preferable for them?

A. They should have a dry soil, and a sheltered, sunny situation, to promote the maturity of the second crop.

Q. How do you prune the raspberry?

A. At any time, from November till the beginning of April, the dead stems may be cut out, and the young shoots thinned and regulated. But early in spring is the safest time to shorten the young stems. Having cleared away the cuttings, after pruning, I would dig the ground between and around the plants; and the turning in of a little fresh compost every year—laying it at the extremities of the roots, and deeper as the plantation gets older—will induce abundant returns of fine fruit.

The following subjects are comprised in this series:—

Cooking, 10*d*.; Gardening 10*d*.; Household Work, 10*d*.; Plain Needlework, 8*d*.; The Management of Poultry and Domestic Animals, 10*d*.

Lord Mayor of London, 1866.

Mr. Alderman Phillips was elected on the 29th of September last, to be the Chief Civic Magistrate for the ensuing year.

Curious Epistles.

In Wat Tyler's rebellion, A.D. 1381, the following curious epistle of John Ball was sent round:

"John Ball, S. Mary priest, greeteth well all maner of men, and biddeth them in the name of the Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, stand manlike together in truth, and help truth, and truth shall help you:

Now reigneth pride in price,
Covetousy is holden wise,
Lechery without shame,
Gluttony without blame,
Envy reigneth with treason,
And sloth is taken in great season,
God do boot for now is time.—Amen."

"John the Miller hath y ground small, small,
The King's Son of heaven shall pay for all.
Beware or ye be woe,
Know your friend from your foe,
Having enough and sayeth, ho!
And do well and better, and fleeth sin,
And seeketh peace and hold therein,
And so biddeth John Truman and all his fellows."

"*Tom Miller*,"

THE GAINSBOROUGH BASKET-MAKER.

He was born on the borders of Sherwood forest, where Robin Hood and his merry men flourished in times of old. From childhood he had loved to wander in the green woods and lanes, and unconsciously his poetic sensibilities were thus fostered. His station in life was humble, and at an early age he learned basket-making, by which occupation he earned a bare subsistence. He married early, and the increasing wants of a family led him to try the experiment of publishing some poems and sketches; but, owing to want of patronage, no benefit resulted to him. He at last determined to go to London—that fancied paradise for young authors—that great reservoir of talent—too often that grave of genius. Thither he went, leaving for the present his family behind, and alighting from the stage-coach found himself in the Strand—a stranger amongst thousands, with just seven shillings and sixpence in his pocket. He soon made the melancholy discovery that a stranger in London, however great may be his talents, stands but a poor chance of getting on without the assistance of some

helping hand; and so, to keep body and soul together, he set to work making baskets. In this occupation he continued some time, occasionally sending some little contribution to the periodicals. At length fortune smiled on her patient wooer. One day, whilst he was engaged in bending his osiers, he was surprised by a visit from Mr. W. H. Harrison, editor of the well-known annual, "Friendship's Offering." That gentleman had seen one or two pieces of Miller's, and had been struck with their originality. He found him out, after much labour, and asked him to write a poem for the forthcoming volume of the "Offering." Miller was then so poor that he had not pen, ink, or paper; so he got some whitey-brown paper, in which sugar had been wrapped, mixed up some soot with water for ink, and then sat down—the back of a bellows serving for his desk—and wrote his well-known lines on an "Old Fountain." These beautiful verses being completed, he sealed his letter with some moistened bread for a wafer, and forwarded them, with many hopes and fears, to the editor. They were immediately accepted, and Mr. Harrison forwarded the poet two guineas for them. "I never had been so rich in my life before," said the basket-maker to my friend, "and I fancied some one would hear of my fortune, and try to rob me of it, so at night I barred the door, and went to bed, but did not sleep, from delight and fear." Miller still, to his honour, continued the certain occupation of basket-making; but he was noticed by many—amongst others, by Lady Blessington, who sent for him, recommended his book, and did him substantial service. "Often," said Miller, "have I been sitting in Lady Blessington's splendid drawing-room in the morning, talking and laughing as familiarly as in the old house at home, and on the same evening I might have been seen standing on Westminster Bridge, between an apple vendor and a baked potato merchant, vending my baskets." Miller now tried his hand at a novel, "Royston Gower," which succeeded well, and then another, "Fair Rosamond." He read diligently at the British Museum, and was perseveringly industrious. Afterwards he became the publisher of his own works. He now frequently contributes to the magazines and annuals, and the freshness of his former works is quite as observable as of yore. He is an amiable man, and a true poet.

A Lincolnshire Family.—Some years ago a respectable farmer named Christopher Craven, who lived near Boston, passed away to his long home, leaving behind him a numerous train of united and affectionate descendants. His family originally consisted of eleven sons and two daughters. Of this number a dozen are still living, the missing member being one of the sons, who died about six years ago, leaving behind him a family almost as numerous as his father had done before him. Long before his death a compact was entered into by them all to meet at each other's houses, in rotation, once a year. That compact has been faithfully adhered to year by year from that time to the present; and as the whole of them have long been married—the eldest now being 69, and the youngest 48 years old, the annual gathering has gone on increasing in magnitude with every fresh return, until it now includes not only the children and grand-children of Christopher Craven, but no inconsiderable number of great grand-children as well. Last year the meeting was held at the house of Mr. George Craven, farmer, who resides about a mile and a half from Boston, and was a very numerous one. The present year's gathering took place a few days ago, at the residence of Mr. Jos. Craven, farmer, Holbeach Washway, when no less than 60 descendants of the late Mr. Christopher Craven were present. The total number of his descendants now living is 178.—*Hull Paper, August* 2, 1864.

Freiston.—A list of the Inscriptions within this Parish Church will be found in the volume published in 1843, entitled "An Account of the Churches of the Division of Holland, in the County of Lincoln, with 69 Illustrations." A few copies are yet for sale, although becoming very scarce, and may be had of J. Morton, Publisher, Boston. Amongst the inscriptions are the following:

"William Fydell, gent., (thrice Mayor of Boston,) died March 17, 1731, aged 80."

"Joseph Fydell, gent., (twice Mayor of Boston,) died May 19, 1731, aged 44."

"Isabella, (wife of W. Fydell), interred October 9, 1747, aged 88."

The Font Cover is a magnificent one. Its design, beauty, and workmanship, would appear to be unsurpassed by any other in the County. It is beautifully represented by a plate in the work above referred to.

Number of Stars.

To our naked eye are displayed, it is believed, about 3,000 stars, down to the sixth magnitude; and of these only twenty are of the first, and seventy of the second, magnitude. Thus far the heavens were the same to the ancients as they are to ourselves. But within the last two centuries our telescopes have revealed to us countless millions of stars, more and more astonishingly numerous the further we are enabled to penetrate into space! Every increase, says Sir John Herschel, into the dimensions and power of instruments, which successive improvements in optical science have attained, has brought into view multitudes innumerable of objects invisible before; so that for anything that experience has hitherto taught us, the number of the stars may be really infinite, in the only sense in which we can assign a meaning to the word. Those rendered visible, for instance, by the great powers of Lord Rosse's telescope, are at such an inconceivable distance, that their light, travelling at the rate of 200,000 miles a *second*, cannot arrive at our little planet in less time than *fourteen thousand years!* Of this I am assured by one of our greatest living astronomers. Fourteen thousand years of the history of the inhabitants of the systems, if inhabitants there be, had passed away during the time that a ray of their light was travelling to this tiny residence of curious little man! Consider for a moment, that that ray of light must have quitted its dazzling source *eight thousand years* before the creation of Adam!—*Samuel Warren, D.C.L.*

In mending sheets, shirts, or other articles, let the pieces put on be fully large, or when washed the thin parts will give way, and the work be all undone.

Depth of the Sea.

Captain Sir James Ross, in his voyage to the South, made some enormous soundings at sea; one of which, 900 miles west of St. Helena, extended to the depth of 5,000 fathoms, or 30,000 feet, or nearly 5¾ miles; the weight employed amounting to 450lbs. Another made in lat. 33 deg. 5 min., and long. 9 deg. W., about 300 miles west of the Cape of Good Hope, occupied 49½ minutes, in which time 2,226 fathoms were sounded. These facts are thought to disprove the common opinion that soundings could not be obtained at very great depths. Capt. Dunham sounded in the South Atlantic, between Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope, 7,706 fathoms, or nearly 7·7 geographical miles. Now, the highest summits of the Himalaya are little more than 28,000 feet. The sea-bottom has, therefore, depths greatly exceeding the elevation of the highest pinnacle above its surface. The mean depth of the sea is, according to Laplace, from four to five miles. If the existing waters were increased only by one-fourth, it would drown the earth, with the exception of some high mountains. —*Quarterly Review.*

The Crew of Sir John Franklin.

Captain Hall, after his first voyage of discovery for this crew, stated his thorough conviction that of the 105 members of Franklin's party who were positively ascertained to be alive on the 25th of April, 1848, some few must even now be living among the Esquimaux.

It is an error to wash weak children, in cold water, with the view of strengthening them. The temperature should be modified to their condition, and be lowered as they are found to improve.

Daniel Lambert's Waistcoat.

In the Museum at Lynn is exhibited a Waistcoat of the extraordinary sized man, Daniel Lambert. During the past summer, an excursionist from Boston, and an experienced sailor, had the curiosity to test the dimensions of this garment, which he found to measure the enormous size here recorded. Across the breast, 91½ inches; round the body 111 inches.

He died at Stamford on the 21st of June, 1809, in the 40th year of his age. He weighed 52 stones 11 pounds, and was buried at St. Martin's, Stamford.

The November Gale.

The High Tide of 1810 occurred on the 10th of November, on a Saturday evening. Half-an-hour before the proper time of high water, the tide had risen four inches higher than ever was known before. In Boston Church the water was 2ft. 8½in. deep at the steeple end. The sea bank between Boston and Wainfleet had broken down in several places. Upwards of fifteen thousand sheep were lost, beside horses and cattle; and that twenty thousand acres of land were at one time under water. Several lives were also lost, and altogether an extraordinary amount of damage was done on the Lincolnshire coast.

*** A very interesting & lengthy account of this terrible calamity was written expressly for, and was printed in "*Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack*" for the year 1860, of which a few copies may yet be purchased of the Publisher, J. Morton, Market-place, Boston.

A uniform rate of one penny postage per half ounce for letters. came into operation on the 10th of January, 1840; and the use of stamps for the same was introduced on the 6th of May following.

Longevity.

Susanna Langley, of Old Bolingbroke, died in 1029, aged 104.

At West Rasen in 1792, died Anne Frost, aged 111.—In the same year died Mrs. Clarke, of Snowden's hospital in Stamford, aged 102.

It is recorded that at the election at Bridgewater in 1865, Mr. James Hartnell gave his vote in a loud, clear voice, although within a month of his 103rd birthday. His age is proved beyond doubt by the register of St. Mary's Church.

At North Kyme in 1782, died William Thompson, Esq, aged 108.

At West Keal, near Spilsby, died Elizabeth Shaw, aged 117.

*** Other particulars are given of these aged Lincolnshire people in "*Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack*" for 1861. A few copies are on sale, and may be had of J. Morton, the Publisher, Market-place, Boston.

Gideon Mumby, of Welton, near Spilsby, who had been the parish clerk of Welton for 60 years, died June 9, 1818, aged 102.

John Brown, a cottager, died at Sapcote, about 3 miles from Hinckley, in Leicestershire, in the month of March, 1865, at the age of 94. The old man was, until a short period before his death, as active and nimble as a boy, and in the enjoyment of all his faculties. He was the father of 10 children, grandfather to 57, great-grandfather to 114, great-great grandfather of 6, making a total of 187. Of this number 128 were then living.

The Girl and her Pig.

A country girl one morning went
To market with a pig;
The little curl-tail, not content,
Began to squeal a jig.

A dandy, who was passing by,
And wished to pass a joke,
Said, "Dear, how comes your child to cry
When wrapped up in your cloak?"

The country girl thus quick replies—
"So bad a breeding had he,
That ever and anon he cries
Whene'er he sees his daddy."

LONG SUTTON.—*A Centenarian.*—On the 1st of August, 1864, Eleanor Anderson, for many years known as "old nurse Anderson," died at Long Sutton, in her 102nd year. She was christened at Tydd St. Mary, according to the register, 97 years since. There have been several remarkable cases of longevity in this neighbourhood lately.

WRANGLE.—Married at Wrangle, January 21st, 1768, Mr. John Welby, an eminent grazier, to Miss Nancy Bailey, "a young lady endowed with every qualification requisite to make the marriage state quite happy."

SOMERSBY.—Inscriptions on a brass: "Here lyeth George Littlebury of Somersby, seventh sonne of Thomas Littlebury of Stainsley, Esq., who died the 13 day of October, in the year of our Lord 1612; being about the age of 73 years."

In a woody dell in this parish is a spring, gently bursting from the rock, called Holy-well.

HORNCASTLE.—A Literary Society was established here in 1790. In 1801 the population numbered 2015. Roman coins and urns have been found here. Bishop Aldrich died here in 1555.

SIR GEORGE AYSCUE, a brave admiral, descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and knighted by Charles I. He early declared for the Commonwealth, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars against the Dutch. In 1651 he and Admiral Blake reduced the Sicily Isles, and afterwards, proceeding to the West Indies, Sir George effected the conquest of Barbadoes and other islands. After the Restoration, he was appointed rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1666 he hoisted his flag on board the *Royal Prince*, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch, in 1666, which lasted four days; but, on the third day, striking on the Galloper Shoal, his crew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland a prisoner for some time, he was permitted to return to England, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement.

EMINENT FARMERS AND GRAZIERS.—A list of the Chief Farmers and Graziers in the County of Lincoln in the year 1800, was given in "Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack" for 1859. Sir Joseph Banks of Revesby, Mr. Bourne of Dalby, Mr. Elmhirst of Horncastle, Mr. Cracroft of West Keal, Mr. Wright of Spilsby, Mr. Fydell of Boston, and Mr. Thacker of Langrick, are in the list.

The Will of the late Queen's Champion.

The will of SIR HENRY DYMOKE, Bart., styled the Hon. the Queen's Champion, late of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, was proved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 19th June, 1865; the executors appointed being Lady Dymoke, the relict, and the Rev. Walter Blunt, M.A., of Wallop, Hants. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. The testator was the hereditary champion of the Sovereigns of England, an office attached to the feudal manor of Scrivelsby, inherited from the Lord Marmion, whose barony Lewis Dymoke, Esq., (Sir Henry's grandfather) successfully claimed before the House of Lords; Dymoke Welles, Esq., of Grebby Hall, Lincolnshire, (father of the present Edmund Lionel Welles, Esq.) being then acknowledged by the House heir-general of the family of Dymoke. The late Baronet discharged the duty of Champion as deputy for his father (incapacitated as a clergyman), at the coronation of George IV. He was deputy-lieutenant and a magistrate for Lincoln, and was appointed vice-lieutenant for that county in 1857. Sir Henry was the eldest son of the Rev. John Dymoke, Prebendary of Lincoln, by his wife, Amelia Jane Alice, daughter of Captain Elphinstone, R.N., Admiral of the Russian fleet. The heir of the estate is his brother, the Rev. John Dymoke, rector of Scrivelsby and Roughton, who has an only son, Henry Lionel. Sir Henry died on the 28th of April, 1865, at the age of 64, having executed his will on the 21st of August, 1861. By virtue of certain powers he has charged the manor and estates (except the barony and manor of Scrivelsby, and the mansion-house and park) with the payment of an annuity, amounting in the whole to £1,000 per annum, during the life of his wife, and leaves her the furniture, carriages, plate, &c., and also leaves to her ladyship, for her life, all the rest of his property; and upon her decease bequeaths the same to his daughter, Emma Jane, wife of Francis Houlton Hartwell, Esq., eldest son of Sir Broderick Hartwell, baronet. He further directs that the family pictures, suits of armour, and coronation cups, in his possession, shall be annexed to the mansion of Scrivelsby Court, as heir-looms to be enjoyed by his successors.

BILLINGHAY.—"In the beginning of the year 1747, the infectious distemper began in this parish among the horned cattle. Seven hundred died of it in the town of Billinghay only, and, according to the best calculation, above fifteen hundred in the parish. About one in seven recovered, and several had it not. By its progress and continuance, it had the appearance of a national distemper. In the previous year, 1746, one hundred and thirty-two persons had the small-pox between May-day and Martinmas, of whom ten only died."

The Uses of Labour.

There is a perennial nobleness and even sacredness in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone, there is perpetual despair. Work never so mammonish mean is in communication with nature; the real desire to get work done will itself lead one more and more to truth: to nature's appointment and regulations, which are truth. It has been written, "An endless significance lies in Work;" a man perfects himself by working. Foul jungles are cleared away; fair seeds rise instead, and stately cities; and, withal, the man himself first ceases to be a jungle and a foul unwholesome desert thereby. Consider how, in the meanest sort of Labour, the whole soul of a man is composed into a kind of real harmony the instant he sets himself to work. Doubt, Desire, Sorrow, Remorse, Indignation, Despair itself—all these, like hell-dogs, lie beleaguering the poor soul of the poor day-worker, as of every man; but he bends himself with free valour against his task. and all these are stilled, all these shrink murmuring far off into their caves. The man is now a man. The blessed glow of Labour is in him—is it not as purifying fire, wherein all poison is burnt up, and of sour smoke itself there is made bright blessed flame.—*Carlyle.*

Recipe for making "Homœopathic Broth."

Take a robin's leg,
Mind! the drumstick merely,
Put it in a tub,
Filled with water nearly.

Set it out of doors,
In a place that's shady,
Let it stand a week,
(Three days for a lady).

Dip a spoonful in
To a five-pint kettle,
It may be of tin,
Or perhaps bell-metal.

Fill the kettle up,
Set it on a boiling,
Skim the liquor well,
To prevent its oiling.

For thickening and salt,
Take of rice one kernel,
Use to light the fire
The "Salina Journal."

Let the liquor boil,
Half an hour (no longer),
If 'tis for a man
You may make it stronger.

Should you now desire,
That the soup be flavory,
Stir it once around
With a stalk of savory.

When the broth is done,
Set it by to jell it,
Then three times a day
Let the patient smell it.

If he "chance to die,"
Say 'twas *nature* did it;
But, if he recover,
Give the *broth* the credit.

Extraordinary Brood of Geese.

Mrs. Dawson, of Six-hills, who took the second prize for geese at the North Lincolnshire Agricultural Show at Market Rasen, in July, 1865, has bred from two geese during the last three years no less than one hundred and twenty-eight goslings. In 1863, they laid forty-nine eggs and brought off forty birds; in 1864, fifty-seven eggs and forty-three birds; and in 1865, fifty-five eggs and forty-five birds.

The Emperor of China's Summer Palaces.

The Imperial Gardens extended over an area of 60,000 acres, in which there were thirty-five distinct places of residence for the Emperor and his Court. This was the Imperial residence which the allied troops of England and France, twenty thousand strong, sacked and destroyed in the last Chinese war.

At Boston, on the 23rd of February, 1865, Mr. Charles Wright, of the firm of "C. T. and H. T. Wright," ironmongers, High-street, in the 88th year of his age. He was several years a member of the Corporation, and elected Mayor in the year 1842. He was also for many years one of the Charity Trustees of this borough.

Singular Death.—Mr. George Dunning, a draper, of Horton, died on Good Friday, in 1865, from eating *fourteen hot cross buns.* He was seventy-five years of age.

Sir Isaac Newton's House.—The house where Sir Isaac Newton died, at Kensington, in March, 1727, is about to be pulled down. The place (says the *Athenæum)* is worth a visit. It has altogether an old-world air; and a bit of the reign of Queen Anne, as it were, will go into dust when the residence falls where Mead watched the dying Addison.

Centenarians.—Charles Page, labourer, died in the early part of November, 1865, at Spexhall, Suffolk, aged 105 years. To the very last his complexion presented a youthful and florid appearance, without a wrinkle, and he never (to his knowledge) had taken physic in his life! his rule being to fast when at all indisposed until his usual sound health returned. A short time before his death, the Queen sent a donation of £5 to the Rector of the parish, with a request that he would lay it out for the benefit of the Centenarian.—A widow, named Rowbottom, died on the fifth of the same month, at Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 106 years, leaving behind her a daughter 80 years of age.

East Fen Waters.

About the year 1532, a considerable portion of the East Fen waters were diverted from their ancient course to the sea through Wainfleet, by the advice of "expert men" in draining, who thought Wainfleet Haven was not a proper and fitting sewer for the said Fens to drain by. They therefore enlarged the ancient sewers (probably Maud Foster, Cowbridge, Sibsey, and Hildyke Drains,) which led to the river Witham and the Sea, and sent the waters by Boston, in which direction they have run ever since. The Wainfleet people probably thought this alteration would benefit their inland fisheries, but, when too late, found out their mistake.

Sleaford Bells.

This peal of eight was cast by Mr. Osborn, of Downham, in Norfolk, in the year 1796. The weight of the tenor is nineteen hundred, three quarters and six pounds, in the Key of E. The bells bear the following inscriptions:—

1 The Lord to praise, my voice I'll raise.
2 Give no offence to the Church.
3 Peace and good neighbourhood.
4 Edward Waterson, Vicar.
5 Long live King George the Third.
6 William Kirton and George Robinson, Churchwardens.
7 These eight bells were cast in the year 1796.
8 I to the Church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all.

Thomas Osborn, Founder, Downham, Norfolk.

Singular Tenacity of Life in a Lamb.

In the frosty and sleety weather of the spring of 1865, a lamb, belonging to a farmer near Boston, strayed from its companions into an adjoining field, which was preparing for underdraining, by having a number of drains cut in it, which were left open, the work not being completed. Into one of these drains the lamb became wedged in a standing position, so that it could neither turn itself nor lie down; and the drain being between three and four feet deep, it was completely hidden from the view of persons passing through the field. This was the reason of the lamb remaining so long undiscovered. When found by the workmen employed to complete the underdraining, it had been fifteen or sixteen days in the situation above named, with nothing to subsist upon but the moisture that trickled down the sides of the drain. It was alive, but completely paralyzed, its limbs being of no use to it whatever: its mouth cold, but its eye looked animated and bright, the only favourable appearance that it might live, though that seemed doubtful. From the length of time the

lamb was missed, the owner concluded it was stolen, as every enquiry had been made after it without success. As much caution is necessary in treating cases of this description, it may be useful to mention the plan that was pursued with the lamb. The lamb was put into a stable, laid upon some clean straw, and some more strewed over it, with a little warm horse litter upon that; and to ease its position in lying, being perfectly helpless, it was turned over three or four times a day; two tea-spoonfuls of gin in half a small tea-cupful of warm water were given three or four times a day for the first two days; the next two or three days as much oatmeal porridge in milk was similarly given, then gradually increased, till at the end of a week half a pint of porridge was given in like manner, and a little sweet hay and cabbage leaves to pick at two or three times a day when its appetite began slightly to return; and in about ten or eleven days the use of the forelegs and foreparts began to return, and the lamb raised himself up on his forelegs, and at the end of a fortnight the use of the hinder parts and legs became so recovered that he could stand, and slightly use them; and unexpectedly a short time after this, the lamb walked out of the stable in search of food for himself. After this all his wool gradually came off, so that no fleece was got from him at clip day, except what was picked up. About a month back, or the middle of September, the lamb was sold as a poor shearling wether, at Boston market, for 52s.—*(Communicated)*.

At Drinsey Nook, about a mile south of Saxilby, Thomas *Otter*, *alias* Temporal, was hung in chains for murdering his wife, in 1806. The gibbet post blew down in 1850, and was preserved, with part of the irons, by Mr. Suttaby, saddler, of Saxilby.

Viscount Amberley, eldest son of Earl Russell, made his first appearance as a public speaker at a Reform meeting held at Leeds on the 1st of February, 1865.

Sir E. V. Williams, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, resigned his seat on that Bench on the 31st of January, 1865, and Mr. Serjeant Montague Smith succeeded to the vacancy on the 7th of February following.

The Trial of Dr. Pritchard, for the double murder of his wife and his wife's mother by poison, at Glasgow, commenced on the 3rd of July last, at Edinburgh. He was found guilty, and was executed on the 28th of that month.

FARMERS AND THE INCOME-TAX.—By the Income-Tax Act now in existence, all Tenant-farmers whose rent, with the tithes added, does not amount to £400 per annum, and who have no property or other income but that derived from their farm, are entitled to a deduction of the duty on £60, which, at fourpence in the pound, amounts to £1. Persons entitled to this abatement should apply to the assessor of their parish for a form on which to claim it.

CATTLE FEED.—The following mixture of food for fattening cattle has been used on a large scale with success, viz., 2 cwt. of meal, 1 cwt. of oilcake, 1 cwt. of pollard, half-sack of malt-coombs, 8 sacks of chaff, and 3 lbs. of salt. The composition of the meal varies with prices; at present it consists of one sack of lentils, one sack of beans, one sack of Indian corn, one sack of oats. The chaff is one part of good hay and two parts of the best straw. The times of feeding and the quantities for a large ox are—at 7 o'clock, 7 lbs. of mixture; 10 o'clock, 1 bushel of roots; 3 o'clock, 7 lbs. of mixture; 5 o'clock, 7 lbs. of hay for the night; two pails of water.—*Journal of R.A.S. of England.*

CURE FOR SCAB IN SHEEP.—As sheep come from the shearer's hands they should be well rubbed with the following wash, which should be kept lukewarm, as a preventive against scab, and to destroy ticks: 2 oz. corrosive sublimate, 2 oz. white arsenic, 2 oz. sal ammoniac, 8 oz. saltpetre, 1 lb. starch, 1 quart spirits of turpentine, and twenty gallons of tobacco water. If any are troubled with the scab, a stronger solution of the above, made on ten gallons of the tobacco water, should be kept separate, and applied to the animals affected, and only to the spots.

FUNERAL OF 20TH LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.—The mortal remains of Peter Robert Drummond, 20th Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who died on the 22nd of February, were interred in Edenham church-yard on the 2nd March, 1865, where those of his lady, to whom he had been married for the long period of fifty-seven years, were deposited only four weeks before. The coffin bore on the lid a plate with the family arms and the following inscription: "Peter Robert Drummond, Lord Willoughby de Eresby and Baron Gwydyr, Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England. Born 19th March, 1782. Died 22nd February, 1865." The deceased represented Boston in three Parliaments, having been returned in 1807, 1812, and 1818.

Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire.

At Leverton, near Boston, on Monday, 13th February, 1865, Mrs. Sarah Burley, aged 73. She was sitting with her family in her accustomed health, when, without uttering a word, she fell from the chair quite dead. An inquest was held on the following day, and a verdict of *natural causes* returned.

At West Deeping, on the 27th of May, 1865, Mr. John Frisby, aged 87.

At Boston, on the 3rd of June, 1865, Thomas Moore, of Pipe Office-lane, aged 84.

At Spalding, on the 31st of May, 1865, Susan Greetham, widow, aged 89.

At Osgodby, on the 29th of May, 1865, Ann, wife of William Park, shepherd, aged 90.

At Market Rasen, on the 14th of June, 1865, at the residence of Dr. Locking, William Marris, Esq., of Kirmond, near Rasen, aged 90.

At the Woolpack Inn, Brigg, on the 19th of June, 1865, Mrs. Stringer, relict of Mr. George Stringer, aged 88.

At Fishtoft Drove, on the 23rd of June, 1865, Ann, relict of Mr. George Storr, aged 89.

At Harmston, near Lincoln, on the 21st of June, 1865, Mr. G. Oxby, aged 90.

At Grimsby, on the 26th of June, 1865, Hannah Kirmond, aged 85.

At Bleasby, near Market Rasen, on the 4th of July, 1865, Mary, relict of Mr. John Pilcher, formerly of Stubton, in this county, aged 89.

At the Union House, Bourn, on the 6th of July, 1865, Joseph Christian, aged 92.

At Wigtoft Bank, on the 16th of July, 1865, Mr. John Barrett, formerly of the Red Lion, Bicker, aged 95.

At Nocton, near Lincoln, on the 16th of July, 1865, Ann, widow of Mr. Joseph Shearburn, aged 88.

At Coningsby Moor, on the 15th of July, 1865, at the house of his son, Mr. J. Russell, aged 89.

At Boston, on the 6th of July, 1865, Eliza Plant, widow of Cheney-street, aged 89.

At Boston, on the 25th July, 1865, Mr. Thomas Henson, West-street Road, late of Donington, and formerly of Sibsey, aged 86.

At Lincoln, in the parish of St. Swithin, on the 27th of September, 1865, William Norton, Esq., in his 92nd year.

At Louth, on the 26th of September, 1865, Mr. John Jenny, aged 91.

At Gainsborough, on the 27th September, 1865, Mrs. Ann Watson, aged 87.

At Sutterton, on the 8th of October, 1865, Lucy, wife of John Taylor, aged 88.

At Boston, on the 6th of October, 1865, Joseph Rippon, of White Horse-lane, formerly a blacksmith, aged 88. Deceased was the oldest member of the Wesleyan body in Boston.

At Hogsthorpe, on the 15th of October, 1865, Jane, relict of Mr. Thomas Phillipson, aged 88.

At Boston, on the 2nd of November, 1865, Mr. Charles Mastin, farmer, of Boston Long Hedges, aged 82.

At Boston, on the 27th of October, 1865, James Hilyear, formerly a tinman in Botolph-street, aged 86.

At Lincoln, in the parish of St. Botolph, on the 26th of October, 1865, Eliza Watson, widow, aged 90.

At Washingborough Rectory, near Lincoln, on the 4th of November, 1865, the Rev. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorpe, in his 80th year. The Rev. Gentleman had been Rector of this parish 48 years.

At Lincoln, in the parish of St. Swithin's, on the 1st of November, 1865, Mary Turner, widow, aged 91.

At Nettleham, near Lincoln, on the 10th of November, 1865, Mrs. Neville, widow, aged 96.

At Louth, on the 19th of October, 1865, Ann Wilkinson, widow, aged 91.

At Sleaford, on the 19th of October, 1865, Mary, widow of Richard Kent, aged 87.

At Boston, on the 29th of October, 1865, Mrs. Winter, of High-street, aged 91.

At Louth, on the 7th of November, 1865, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Scarborough, aged 86.

At Louth, on the 11th of November, 1865, Martha, relict of Mr. John Hay, aged 92.

At Gosberton, on the 15th of April, 1865, Mrs. Harker, widow, aged 93.

At Boston, on the 12th of April, 1865, Mr. Thomas Naylor, of High-street, formerly a grazier at Butterwick and Fishtoft, aged 94.

At Sibsey, on the 7th of August, 1865, being Sibsey Feast Monday, Thomas Deer, cottager, aged 90.

At Hameringham, near Horncastle, on the 4th of March, 1865, Mrs. Hannah Norton, aged 90.

At Toynton All Saints, on the 27th of February, 1865, Mary, wife of Mr. John Rutter, aged 82.

At Spilsby, on the 26th of February, 1865, Mr. Robert Lowis, formerly a butcher, aged 82.

At West Rasen, on the 4th of March, 1865, Sarah, widow of Mr. John Foston, farmer, aged 85.

At Louth, on the 5th of March, 1865, Mr. Isaac Crow, aged 83.

At Yarborough, near Louth, on the 26th of February, 1865, Thomas Graham, aged 94.

At Boston, on the 2nd of March, 1865, Thomas Robinson, of Silver-street, aged 83.

At Boston, on the 3rd of March, 1865, Sarah Cobb, widow, of Cropley's Court, aged 84.

At Waddingham, on the 19th of February, 1865, Charles Saunby, aged 94.

At Amcotts, near Brigg, on the 10th of March, 1865, Mr. W. Tindall, aged 88.

At Lincoln, on the 21st of March, 1865, at the residence of her son, Mrs. Ann Daulton, aged 92.

At Scremby, near Spilsby, on the 16th of March, 1865, Mr. Mark Rush, aged 89.

At Brigg, on the 29th of April, 1865, in his 93rd year, Mr. Francis Robinson, cabinet maker, the oldest man in Brigg, having been in business upwards of 60 years.

At the family residence, Piccadilly, London, on the 22nd of February, 1865, the Lord Willoughby de Eresby, joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. He was born on the 19th March, 1782, and succeeded his father as Baron Gwydyr, the 9th of June, 1820, and his mother as Baron Willoughby on the 29th of December, 1828. Had he lived a month longer, he would have attained the age of 83.

At Scremby Manor, near Spilsby, on the 12th of February, 1865, Miss Caroline Brackenbury, daughter of the late Charles Brackenbury, Esq., of Scremby, aged 82.

At her residence, Rose Mount, Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, on the 21st of February, 1865, Eliza, relict of the Rev. George Tennyson, D.D., Rector of Somersby and Enderby, near Spilsby, in the County of Lincoln, aged 84. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche, B.D., some time Vicar of Louth, and Prebendary of Brampton, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and mother of Alfred Tennyson, Esq., the present Poet Laureate of England.

At Great Gonerby, near Grantham, on the 24th of March, 1865, Catherine, relict of Mr. John Wormsley, gardener, in her 100th year.

At Spilsby, on the 21st of March, 1865, Mary, widow of Mr. David Cheffings, aged 90.

At West Keal, on the 26th of March, 1865, Isabella, widow of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, builder, of Hagworthingham, aged 84.

At Louth, on the 25th of March, 1865, Jane Tatam, widow, aged 87.

At Boston, on the 3rd of April, 1865, Esther Storr, widow, of Wide Bargate, aged 98.

At Halton Holgate, on the 4th of April, 1865, George Bourne, Esq., late Captain in the 85th Regiment, in his 85th year.

At Hibbaldstowe, on the 22nd of March, 1865, Thomas Bacon, 46 years the respected Parish Clerk and Sexton of that place, aged 87.

At Boston, on the 12th of April, 1865, Ann True, widow, of Horncastle Road, aged 92.

At the house of her son, Sutterton Fen, on the 10th of April, 1865, Mrs. Parnell, aged 95.

At Spalding, on the 24th April, 1865, Ann, widow of George Hall, carpenter, of the Bourn Road, aged 86.

At Greetham, near Horncastle, on the 19th of April, 1865, John Busby, in his 103rd year.

At Skendleby, on the 20th of April, 1865, Mrs. A. Blanchard, aged 88.

At Long Sutton, on the 1st of May, 1865, James Garner, aged 87.

At Louth, on the 27th of April, 1865, Mr. William Ashton, formerly an ironmonger in the Market-place, aged 88.

At Gainsborough, on the 7th of May, 1865, Mrs. Eliza Espin, aged 91; also, the same day, James Peart, aged 88.

At West Rasen, on the 24th of May, 1865, Ann, widow of Mr. Robert Cowlam, cattle dealer, in her 95th year.

At Alford, on the 11th of February, 1865, Mrs. Chapman, widow of Mr. William Chapman, of Burgh, aged 87.

At Toynton St. Peters, near Spilsby, on the 5th of February, 1865, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Holderness, aged 82.

At East Keal, near Spilsby, on the 9th of February, 1865, Mr. William Peacock, aged 84.

At Barton-on-Humber, on the 10th of February, 1865, Mrs. F. Eglinton, aged 93.

At Welbourne, near Lincoln, on the 26th of December, 1864, Mr. Wm. Hallam, aged 88.

At Ashby, on the 26th of December, 1864, Mrs. Sarah Hare, aged 92.

At Manthorpe, on the 1st of March, 1865, Sarah, relict of Mr. Joseph Simpson, aged 91.

At Barton, on the 25th of July, Eliza, relict of Mr. Thomas Brice, farmer of Walesby, aged 86.

At Sibsey, on the 14th of August, 1865, Jane, relict of Mr. John Holland, aged 82.

At Horncastle, on the 12th of August, 1865, Mrs. Eleanor Mawer, of Eastgate, aged 88.

At Glentham, on the 15th of August, 1865, Joseph Todd, agricultural labourer, aged 88.

At Theddlethorpe Hall, on the 16th of August, 1865, Eliza, relict of Mr. Francis Taylor, aged 86.

At Binbrook, on the 26th of August, 1865, Mr. John Enderby, aged 92.

At Louth, on the 21st of August, 1865, Catherine Button, widow, aged 90.

At Grimsby, on the 2nd of September, 1865, Valentine Morvinson, for many years master of a sailing packet between this port and Hull, aged 90.

At the Union House, Wisbeach, on the 4th of March, 1865, Stephen Brett, aged 83.

At the Spilsby Union House, on the 13th of April, 1865, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Richard Beaver, aged 89.

At Sleaford, on the 8th of April, 1865, William Porter, bedesman, formerly a butcher, aged 94.

At Manchester, on the 26th of July, 1865, Mr. James Pacey, formerly Postmaster at Boston, in his 79th year.

At the Union House, Lincoln, on the 24th of July, 1865, William Mackinder, aged 89.

At Hagworthingham, on the 21st of July, 1865, Mr. William Burgess, in his 88th year.

At Withcall, near Louth, on the 17th of July, 1865, Eliza Appleby, widow, aged 91.

At Holbeach, on the 31st of July, 1865, the Rev. James Morton, Vicar, aged 82.

At Scamblesby, on the 27th of July, 1865, Rebecca, relict of Mr. James Martin, of Ashby Puerorum, aged 94.

At Skillington, near Grantham, on the 3rd of August, 1865, Sarah, relict of Mr. Thomas Marriott, in her 94th year.

At the Grantham Union House, on the 8th of August, 1865, William Rudkin, aged 89.

At Boston, on the 7th of August, 1865, Mary, relict of Mr. Thomas Henson, of the West-street Road, aged 87. Deceased survived her husband only thirteen days.

At Lincoln, in the parish of St. Swithin's, on the 8th of August, 1865, Eliza Gibson, widow, aged 84.

At Long Sutton, on the 3rd of March, 1865, Mr. Robert Pikett, aged 80.

AT BOSTON, on the 28th of February, 1865, Mr. John Hobson, grocer and seed merchant, Bridge-foot, High-street. He was one of the Charity Trustees, and formerly a Town Councillor.

VICTOR TOWNLEY, the murderer of Miss Goodwin, destroyed himself by jumping over the staircase railings in Pentonville Prison, London, on his return from chapel, on the 12th of February, 1865.

DONINGTON.—Thomas Pooles died November 5, 1716, aged 98. Thomas Cowley, gent., died July 17, 1721, aged 96.

BENINGTON.—A testimonial to Mr. Richard Cammack, surgeon, Benington, in the form of a candelabra, was presented on Friday, the 24th of February, 1865. The cost was subscribed by poor inhabitants of Benington, Butterwick, and Frieston, and presented in their behalf by Mr. Thomas Plummer, of Frieston Shore, as a token of respect for his kindness and attention when medical officer of their district for a period of twenty-one years.

MRS. WOMBWELL exhibited her Menagerie No. 1, of lions, tigers, leopards, camels, &c., at Boston, on Wednesday, February 22nd, 1865, and three following days, in the Market-place. Mrs. Wombwell was reported to be eighty-one years of age, and to have travelled with the wild beast show for upwards of fifty years. The elephant belonging to this collection died a few weeks previous, in the County of Norfolk.

Do not some juries give their verdict,
As if they felt the cause not heard it.
And witnesses, like watches, go
Just as they're set, two fast or slow.

IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX.—Among the present members of the House of Commons, there are 138 bachelors and 27 widowers.

LINCOLN.—Four shares of the Water Company were sold by auction at £37 each on Monday, 27th February, 1865.

SUDBROOKE CHURCH had a heating apparatus laid in it early in 1865, consisting of a tubular boiler and hot water pipes, which pass through each pew.

FOOT-BALL.—The Lincoln Foot-ball Club played a match at Sheffield against that club, on Saturday, 25th February, 1865. There were 10 of the former club to 11 of the latter.

G. H. PACKE, ESQ., M.P., for South Lincolnshire, Vice-Chairman of the Great Northern Railway, succeeded ——— Denison, Esq., as Chairman of that company early in 1865.

1756. Wet summer.
1764. General inundation of the Fen country.
1774. Wet harvest.
1795 and 1799. Scarcity and high prices of provisions.
1799, February. Great fall of snow.
1808, February. Great snow-storm.
1810, November. The high tide: overflowing of the bank, and great loss of property.

SKATING FEAT.—An extraordinary feat is recorded to have taken place in America during last winter by a man named Quinn. He left St. Paul, Minnessota, on the 9th of January, and reached Quincy, Illinois, on the 23rd, accomplishing the entire distance of 350 miles (following the course of the river Mississippi) on skates in fourteen days, stopping every evening to deliver a lecture. A clean stretch of ice, 350 miles in length, without a break, on an inland river, may be worthy to be considered a "big thing" of the new world.

WHEAT sold in Boston market as high as eight guineas in February, 1801, and on Wednesday, 15th February, 1865, it was sold as low as £1 14s. 0d. per quarter.

GOSBERTON DISTRICT RELIEVING OFFICER.—Mr. J. H. Brummitt was elected at a meeting of the Guardians of the Spalding Union, on Monday, February 20th, 1865. He was proposed by the Rev. W. W. Wayet, and elected by 16 votes being recorded in his favour: the minority of 10 votes being given for Mr. Barnes, one of the unsuccessful candidates.

A FATAL FIGHT between two sheep occurred in Wiltshire in February 1865. In a meadow field near to the house of a farmer, two ram sheep were observed to retire a short distance from each other, until the space between them was about fifteen yards, and after facing each other for some time, they rushed at each other, their foreheads meeting with a crash. Immediately one was observed to fall, and on examination it was found that the force of the collision had broken its neck.

PAUPERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—From a return issued on the 13th of November, 1865, it appears that there were on the first of January in that year 974,772 paupers in England and Wales, of whom 38,487 were insane! The insane are divided into two classes,—lunatics and idiots—the number in the former being 28,466, and in the latter 10,021.

MISS CONSTANCE KENT pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death, on the 21st of July, 1865.

GREAT FROST,—In the year 1363 "a frost in England lasted from the midst of Sept. to the month of April." —*Stow.*

HOLBEACH.—Elizabeth, relict of Richard Yarburgh, of Frampton, died March 30th, 1800, aged eighty.

The Widow's last Lamb.

For these nocturnal thieves, huntsman, prepare
Thy sharpest vengeance. Oh! how glorious 'tis
To right th' oppress'd, and bring the felon vile
To just disgrace! *Somerville.*

A Ewe having died in yeaning two fine lambs, the lord of the manor gave them to a poor widow, that she might act the part of a foster-mother by them, till they acquired maturity. The good old woman performed the welcome task to admiration! had they been the true children of her own bosom, she could not have been more gentle towards them. In a few months time they followed her, bleating for the nipple, wherever she went, for they knew no other mother; nor was she sparing of the milk-bottle, which always hung by her side. If she went to the market, or crossed the green, her pets were with her; they ran skipping before her to the meadows, and returned as full of frolic to the cottage; and they at length, by their playful innocence, so gained on the affections of their bountiful friend, that she could not bear to have them from her sight. As they acquired strength, and increased in size, they would sometimes, however, escape her vigilance. At the back of her humble dwelling was an ample orchard, belonging to the squire, where his flock would sometimes repose under the shadow of the broad trees. Through the hedge that separated her garden from these grounds, the little wanton ones would often force their way, to crop the sweet herbage, or frolic with the other lambs. One evening when the shepherd had left the flock, it happened that a prowling fox found means to destroy one of these wanderers, whilst the other only returned bleating to its protector. The disaster was quickly discovered, and the poor dame refused to be comforted, although all those to whom she told her tale pitied her, and lamented her loss. She at length determined to be more watchful of her last lamb; but what caution can guard against the cunning of so formidable an enemy? Tempted by the delicious repast he had made, the cruel savage returned again, and sheltered himself near the gap in the garden hedge, in expectation of the other wanderer.

It was about sun-set, when the good woman was calling her last pet to its repose: it heard her voice, and came skipping across the orchard, when the monster flew from his cover and struck it dead. This act of cruelty entirely

overcame the widow! what could she do? she beheld the death of her last lamb. In her sad extremity she recollected the fowling-piece over her chimney: it was her late husband's, and had never been disturbed since his death, which happened but a few months before. She forgot her age and infirmities; resentment gave wings to her decrepitude, and she flew to her cottage, drew the gun from its case, and as quickly returned to the spot, where, while the tyrant was tearing up her last lamb, the widow shot him through the heart.

Overpowered by her exertions, the poor creature fell to the ground; the noise of the piece brought her neighbours to her relief; and the squire, for the deed she had done, gave her a pension for life.

How admirably does the ingenious Mr. Somerville thus describe the cunning and cruelty of the fox:—

> But yet, alas! the wily fox remain'd,
> A subtle pilfering foe, prowling around
> In midnight shades, and wakeful to destroy.
> In the full fold, the poor defenceless lamb,
> Seiz'd by his guileful arts, with sweet warm blood
> Supplies a rich repast. The mournful ewe,
> Her dearest treasure lost, through the dim night
> Wanders perplex'd, and, darkling, bleats in vain.

DONINGTON.—On the 7th of July, 1768, at Donington, a thousand men assembled armed with fire-arms and scythes. A gentleman of Boston went amongst them, and expostulated with them on the unlawfulness of the assemblage, but without effect: they declared that the Fen should not be enclosed, nor their common rights taken away from them, which they would support and defend with the utmost hazard of their lives.

Old Musty.

> Old Musty had married a modish young flirt,
> Who calling one holiday morn for her *shirt*,
> "Why, how now," quoth Musty, "what say you," quoth he,
> "What, do you wear a shirt, Moll?"—"Be sure, Sir," quoth she,
> "All women wear shirts."—"Nay," quoth he, "then I trow,
> What has long been a riddle is plain enough, now;
> For, when *women* wear *shirts*, it can lack no great gifts,
> To discern why their *husbands* are put to their *shifts*.

AT BOSTON, on the 1st of June, 1768, nearly 200 persons assembled with clubs and other offensive weapons, and insisted that butcher's meat should be sold at 3d. a pound, which, for the sake of peace, was complied with, and they all dispersed quietly.

Preservation of Health.

It is an old but a very just saying, that no one knows the value of health till they begin to lose it; and it may be affirmed with equal truth, that the moment we become conscious that we have an eye, a stomach, or a heart, or *feel* any part of the silent but wondrous mechanism of which we are composed, disease or injury has invaded that organ or function. Health, then, is the insensible performance of all the operations of the body. Much might be said in this place on the preservation of that inestimable boon, health; but as most persons have an opinion of their own on such a subject, it will be sufficient to specify the most important rules to be observed. As far as external agents are concerned, those absolutely necessary to the preservation of health are,—

1st. A constant and abundant supply of fresh air.

2nd. A sufficiency of warm and appropriate clothing; the dress having reference to the season.

3rd. An ample supply of wholesome and nutritious food.

4th. A due amount of daily exercise.

5th. Frequent ablutions of the entire body, and general cleanliness of the skin.

6th. An adequate proportion of relaxation and amusement.

7th. Early hours, and regularity in the diet.

And, lastly, constant occupation both for the mind and the body.

In addition to these rules, all sudden alternations of temperature should be avoided; the sleeping-room should be large and well ventilated; exposure to damp and fogs avoided; the mind kept amused and active; the food well masticated and slowly eaten, and the beverage kept as simple and unstimulating as possible. By the adoption of such rules, and paying attention to the first symptoms of local or general indisposition, a person may hope to preserve the blessings of health for the longest possible period.

Moderation Inculcated. — Real wants are few, imaginary ones innumerable; a real want is cheaply satisfied, but a useless vanity is very costly. To contract the desires, is the grand principle of human happiness: when once if loose is given to the desire of superfluities, we know no end. The gratification of one inordinate pursuit paves the way for another; and no sooner is the present vain wish indulged, than a future imaginary necessity arises, equally importunate.

Housemaids' Knee.

The disease which bears this name is a small encysted tumour formed on the knee-cap in persons who are in the practice of kneeling frequently on stones and other hard substances; and as housemaids, from having to kneel to perform much of their work in cleaning floors and steps, are very subject to this form of tumour, it has been called the "Housemaids' knee." The swelling is seldom painful except when pressed upon, but if neglected is apt to degenerate, and induce a diseased condition of the cartilages of the part, known by the name of White Swelling. The TREATMENT consists in either passing a strong, straight needle through the cuticle and sac, so as to allow the escape of the fluid contained in it, and then, by a bandage and pressure, promoting absorption; or else an incision is made through the cuticle, the sac grasped by a pair of forceps, and the round tumour removed bodily.

Biscuits, broken, and biscuit dust are good for pudding.

Milk, morning, is richer than that of the evening.

What the Bells say.

A shore ships are toss'd on,
Say the bells of Boston.
Don't break your neck
Say the bells of Skirbeck.
You're much too soft
Say the bells of Fishtoft.
Good land to fat beast on
Say the bells of Frieston.
More mud than good brick
Say the bells of Butterwick.
Good land for a sheep-run
Say the bells of Benington.
The beer is too weak,
Say the bells of old Leake.
'Twill make you tipsy,
Say the bells of Sibsey.
And very unwell,
Says the bell of Frithville.
We're the clever town,
Say the bells of Leverton.
But we can lick ye,
Say the bells of Stickney.
Sweet mutton and veal
Say the bells of Keal.
Don't cast a sullen look
Say the bells of Bolingbroke.
Ours is roast beef town,
Say the bells of Gosberton.
Fierce, little, cunning town,
Say the bells of Donington.
We sound best, for certain,
Say the bells of Kirton.
Good cheese and good bread,
Say the bells of Swineshead.

CRAZY TIM.

Among butchers' meat, beef and mutton are the best; but beware of fat. Veal and pork are not so wholesome, but a hearty person need not abstain from either; it is only necessary to be sure that the joint is well cooked, and that the great enemy, fat, be kept at a distance. Veal or pork eaten several days in succession, may give rise to diarrhœa in the healthiest person. All kinds of game are good, if not kept too long previous to cooking.

The Months.

January brings the snow,
Makes our feet and fingers glow.
February brings the rain,
Thaws the frozen lake again.
March brings breezes loud & shrill,
Stirs the dancing daffodil.
April brings the primrose sweet,
Scatters daisies at our feet.
May brings flocks of pretty lambs,
Skipping by their fleecy dams.
June brings tulips, lilies, roses,
Fills the children's hands with poses.
Hot *July* brings cooling showers,
Apricots, and gilliflowers.
August brings the sheaves of corn,
Then the harvest home is borne.
Warm *September* brings the fruit:
Sportsmen then begin to shoot.
Fresh *October* brings the pheasant,
Then to gather nuts is pleasant.
Dull *November* brings the blast,
Then the leaves are whirling fast.
Chill *December* brings the sleet,
Blazing fire, and Christmas treat.

The good or ill hap
In all a man's life,
Is the good or ill choice
Of a friend or a wife.

The virtues of water are not sufficiently known. Half-a-dozen tumblers of cold water will bring down a feverish attack in an hour: costiveness may be brought to an end speedily by the drinking of a cup of cold water occasionally during the day; common headaches speedily yield to it, and a cold may be cured as well, and better, that way than any other.

Children under seven should never be exposed to an *east* wind, as it is certain to injure their lungs.

Common whiting proves a most effectual remedy against the effects of the sting of a bee or wasp, the whiting to be moistened in cold water and immediately applied.

Never take any violent exertion immediately after dinner.

Convulsions.—Fits.

Symptoms.—Sudden paroxysms of violent involuntary contractions of a part of, or of the whole body and limbs. The contraction may last for some time without relaxation, or it may alternate with relaxations at irregular intervals.

Causes.—Convulsions are, in fact, but symptoms of other diseases; *e. g.* epilepsy, apoplexy, congestion, and other affections of the brain; violent mental emotion; hysterior; over-feeding, and the irritation of teething, in children; falls on the head; cold; intoxication; exhaustion from child-birth (puerperal convulsions.)

Treatment—During the fit.—Throw cold water on the face. Give stimulants, if swallowing be possible. Apply mustard poultices to the soles of the feet and calves of the legs.

In hysterical convulsions, and those from intoxication, the dash with cold water from a height should be employed very freely.

In infantile convulsions the child should be placed in hot water up to the armpits, at the same time that cold water is sprinkled on the face, or poured over the head, or applied with a sponge. The gums should be lanced if teething be a cause.

If the countenance be full and bloated, indicating great degree of congestion of the brain, a few leeches may be applied to the head in addition to the preceding measures.

In puerperal convulsions, large bleedings have been much practised but it is found that the majority of such cases are more speedily cured by an opposite or stimulating plan of treatment.

After the fit the object is to prevent the recurrence. This is to be done by carefully investigating the cause, and treating accordingly.

Corns.

A corn is a thickening of the skin, caused by pressure or friction They are of two kinds, hard and soft. Soft corns are those which form between the toes, and are kept soft by perspiration.

Treatment.—Soak the feet in warm water, carefully picking off the thickened skin or paring it with a knife, taking care not to wound the tender skin beneath, then apply nitrate of silver. The black horny thickening of the skin which follows the application of nitrate of silver, may be pared off with a sharp knife or razor, and the application repeated. The root or core may be taken out with a pointed instrument. After this, a thick plaster with a hole in the centre, will relieve the pressure of the boot or shoe.

For soft corns daily washing. Pare lightly, and gently touch with nitrate of silver.

Insanity.

Symptoms.—The approach of insanity is generally indicated by a marked change in temper, disposition, manners; by restlessness and irritability of temper. The same time that these changes occur in the mind, the bodily health is observed to be failing or deranged, or they follow an attack of inflammation of the brain.

Treatment.—The bodily health has great influence over the mental state, as all people know by ordinary experience. It is therefore the first principle in the treatment of insanity, to adopt all measures that shall tend to invigorate the frame, such as a nutritious diet, free exercise in the open air, even up to the point of bodily fatigue; but care must be taken not to depress the vital powers by excessive fatigue.

Change of scene is almost always essentially necessary in order to remove the sufferer from associations connected with the outset, and perhaps the origin of attack.

Boston Conveyances.

Places	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier. .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Garner ..	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
Bicker	Pitts	.....	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough .	Read	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice*
.....	Rice.....	.....	w	10	2	White Hart
Bolingbroke New	Waite	Carrier. .	w	10	3	Red Lion
.....	Baker	.....	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
.....	Hardy	Packet..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
.....	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily			Peacock
Bolingbroke Old.	Dawson ..	Carrier .	w	10	3	Ram
.....	Wood	.....	w	10	3	Wagon & Horses
Bunker's Hill ..	Whitfield .	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
.....	Shaw	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
				p.m.	a.m.	
Burgh	Hayes	Mail Cart	daily	8 30	5	Ship Inn
				a.m.	p.m.	
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w& s	10	2	Black Sluice+
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Falcon
.....	Clarke	.....	w	10	3	Red Lion
.....	Gilthorpe	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Barnsdale	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Horse
.....	Sutherill	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
.....	Kichman..	.....	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Donington Bridge	Rice.... .	Packet..	w	10	2	ditto
East Fen	Knott	.....	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Fosdyke	Elsom	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Jeffery....	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
Freiston	Craven ..	.....	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
.....	Boyce	.....	w& s	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Atkin	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
.....	Chapman .	Omnibus	w& s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
.....	Leachman .	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Mitre
Friskney Fen ..	Hamerton .	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Gosberton	Rudkin ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Pointon ..	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
Hagnaby Lock..	Borrell ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Taylor	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	.....	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Ray	Packet..	w& s	10	4	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Triminham	.....	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	10	2	White Hart
				p.m.	a.m.	
.....	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily	8 45	4 30	Peacock
				a.m.	p.m.	
Horncastle Fen	Hasnap ..	Carrier .	w s	10	3	Falcon
Holbeach	Black	.....	w s	10	3	Mitre
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge

* Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "Golden Lion Inn," Boston.
+ Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
Kirton	Bontoft ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Kirton End	Brinkley ..	.....	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South....	Hall.....	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
....	Swallow ..	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Thorpe ..	.....	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
.....	Parker....	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
.....	Cooke	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
Leverton	Cooke	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
.....	Overton ..	.....	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Lynn	Black	.....	w& s	10	3	Mitre
Mareham-le-fen .	Codd	.....	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell	Packet..	w& s	10	2	Black Sluice+
Moor Houses ..	Jenkins ..	.....	w	10	3	King's Arms
New Leake	Knott	.....	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York	Gilthorpe .	.....	w& s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Pelham's Land..	Southwell .	.....	w& s	10	2	White Hart
Revesby Bridge .	Hardy	.....	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sibsey	Wright ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
SibseyNorthlands	Maddison .	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford	Taylor	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Stickford	Bycroft ..	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
.....	Stones....	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
Stickney	Hardy	.....	w	10	3	ditto
.....	Stones....	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
.....	Thornalley	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
.....	Greathead.	.....	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Sutterton	Strapps .	.....	w	10	3	White Hart
.....	Garner ..	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
Sutterton Fen ..	Small	.....	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
.....	Mason....	.....	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Swineshead	Pitts	.....	w& s	10	2	Axe & Cleaver
.....	Cooke ...	.....	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Fowler....	.....	w& s	10	3	Falcon
Wainfleet	Harness ..	.....	w& s	10	3	Peacock
Wigtoft	Blakey....	.....	w& s	10	3	White Hart
.....	Healey ..	.....	w& s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wrangle	Wright ..	.....	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
.....	Clarke	.....	w& s	10	3	ditto
.....	Leachman .	.....	w& s	10	3	Mitre
.....	Crawford..	.....	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys

Boston Harbour Steamer.



The Steamer "Cumbrian" makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few Hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

TO HULL.—The Screw Steamer "Cuirassier" is despatched regularly with Goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin generally once a week. Apply to Rawson and Robinson, Bishop Lane, Hull; and J. E. Ridlington, Boston.

Newcastle Trader.

The "Ransom," Thomas Grey, sails once every three weeks; freights very low Apply to Stephen Acaster, Howard street, Newcastle; of Messrs. Stout, Grand Sluice, Boston; or of J. E. Ridlington, Quay Side, Boston.

List of Fairs in Lincolnshire.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Alford, Whit Tuesday, Nov 8, *t*
Barton, Trinity Thursday, *m*
Belton, September 25
Boston, May 4, sheep; May 5, beast; Aug 5, fat cattle; Sept 15, foals, cattle, & sheep; Nov. 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mt *w s*
Bourn, 1st Th in April, 1st Th aft May 5, last Th in Sept, Oct 29, *s*
Bramwell, May 14, October 10
Brigg, August 5, *th*
Burgh, 2nd Thursday in May, 2nd Thur in Aug, Sept 26, *th*
Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day
Caistor, Saturday bef Palm Sun., Easter Eve, Sat aft Oct 11, *s*
Caythorpe, 2nd F aft Good Friday
Corby, Aug 26, Mon bef Oct 11, *w*
Crowland, June 28, Sept 5, *th*
Crowle, last Monday in May, Sept 14, Nov. 22, *m*
Donington, May 26, Aug 17, Sep 4, October 17, *s*
Epworth, 1st Thursday aft May 1, Thursday aft Sept 29, *s*
Falkingham, Ash Wed. Palm Mon. May 13, June 14, 15, July 12, Th aft Old Michaelmas Day, November 22, *th*
Fillingham, Easter Tues, Nov 22
Gainsborough, mart Tu in Easter week, fair the day after, Tuesday after October 20, *t*
Grantham, 5th Mon in Lent, Sat before Whit Sunday, Holy Thur, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*
Grimsby, June 17, Sept 15, *f*
Heckington, Wed before Lincoln April fair, October 10, *t*
Holbeach, May 17, September 17, October 11, *th*
Horncastle, cattle mart 5th Thurs in Lent, June 21, for horses, 22 for beasts, Aug 21, Oct 28, 29, *s*
Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec 11, *s*
Lincoln, April fair second Tuesday after 13th, four days, 1st & 2nd days, horses; 3rd day, sheep; 4th for cattle; Wed aft Sept 12 for cattle, horses, sheep; October 27, horses, *f*
Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday after September 25, *f*
Louth, April 29, cattle and general fair; April 30, sheep and ditto; Friday before Sept 18; Friday before Oct. 29; Nov. 23, sheep, cattle, horses, and gen. fair, *w s*
Ludford, August 2, November 30
Market Deeping. 2nd Wed in Old May, Old Lammas fair last Wed in July, Old Michaelmas fair Oct 10, new fairs Tues before Feb 13, Monday bef Mid-lent, Mid-lent Monday, Monday before May 12, June 25, Aug 5, Nov. 8, 9, *w*
Market Rasen, Sept 25, *t*
Messingham, Trinity Monday, *th*
Navenby, August 18, October 17
New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*
Partney, Aug 1, 25; Sept 18, 19; first Wed and Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day
Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*
Sleaford, Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 7, Oct 20, *m*
Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug 28, Sept 25, Dec 6, *t*
Spilsby, Mon before Whit Monday, and Monday after if in May; 1st Monday after July 12, *m*
Spittal, November 25
Stamford, Tuesday before Feb 13, Monday bef Mid-lent, Mid-lent Monday, Monday before May 12 Mon after Corpus Christi, Aug 5, November 8, 9, *m f*
Stockwith, September 4
Stow Green, July 3, 4—Stow, Oct. 10
Swaton, October 11
Swineshead. 2nd Thurs in June, October 2, cheese fair, *th*
Swinstead, Monday after Oct 11
Tattershall, May 15, Sept 25
Tedford, Monday aft Easter Mon, December 6
Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May
Wainfleet, 3rd Sat in May, July 5, Aug. 24, Oct 24, *s*
Welton-by-Spilsby, Old Lady Day
Winterton, July 5, September 23
Wragby, Holy Th, Sep 29, *th*

List of Fairs continued.

Nottinghamshire.

Bingham, Feb 9 to 12, 1st Thurs in May, Whit-Thurs, May 31, November 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 9, *w*
Dunholme, August 1
Edwinstone, October 29
Gringley, December 13
Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 1st Thurs in October, *t*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Fri in Mid-lent, May 14, Whit Tues, Aug 2, large cheese market, Wed bef Oct 2, Nov 1, Monday before December 11, *w*
Nottingham, Fri after January 13, March 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, October 2, 3, 4, *w f s*
Ollerton, May 1, September 27
Redford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thurs in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c., 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday
Tuxford, May 12, Sept 25, 28, *m*
Warsop, Monday before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31st, Oct 14, *w*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, November 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter, 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Friday after Michaelmas-day, December 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, December 17
Yaxley, Holy Thursday, cattle *th*

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, Sept 14, Nov 8, *s*
Belton, Monday after Trinity week
Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar 17, Sept 29
Hollaton, Holy Thurs, Thursday three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 3rd Mon after Epiphany, Easter Mon, Monday before Whit Mon, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, October 29, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter Week, May 12, July 5, Oct 10, Dec 8; new fairs Jan 4, June 1, Aug 1, Sept 13, Nov 2, *w s*
Loughborough, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, November 13
Lutterworth, Feb 16, April 2, Holy Thursday, September 16, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, last nine days, new fairs, Tues after May 2, Tues after Mid-lent, Tues before Nov 22, Dec 8, *t*
Melton Mowbray, 1st Tues after Jan 17, March 13, May 31, Whit Tues, August 21, September 7, *t*
Mountsorrel, July 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Sept 1, *th*

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, June 24. *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 29, *th*
City of Ely, Holy Thurs, Oct 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 25
Linton, Holy Thurs, Sept 30, *th*
March, Monday before Whit Sun, 3rd Tuesday in October, *f*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Soham, April 26
Stirbitch, Sept 22, lasts a fortnight
Thorney, July 1, September 21
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Rutland.

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 9, Sat in Whitsun-week, Saturday after October 19, Nov 10, Dec 15, Sept 8, 9, *s*

List of Fairs continued.

Uppingham, Mar 7, July 7, horses, cattle, coarse linen, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Broughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday after Feb 25, April 19, Wednesday after June 22, Wednesday after October 11, December 11
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon after July 6
Daventry, 1st Monday in Jan, last Monday in Feb, Easter Tues, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July, August 3rd, 1st Monday in Sept, Oct 23, 27, 1st Monday in Dec
Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thursday before May 12, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 28, Thursday before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6
Kettering, Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *s*
King's Cliffe, October 29
Northampton, Feb 20, April 6, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, first Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19 *s*
Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12th, *th*
Peterborough, July 10, Oct 2, *s*
Rockingham, September 25
Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)
Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Aug 5
Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, October 29
Welden, 1st Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November
Wellinboro' Easter Wednesday, Whit Wednesday, October 29
West Haddon, May 2
Yardley, Whit Tuesday

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after November 1, *w*
Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas
Aldborough, September 4, *w*
Appletreewick, October 26 and 27
Askrig, May 10 and 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct 28 and 29 *th*
Askwick, Thursday bef Whit Sun
Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11 *w*
Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov. 22 *s*
Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*
Beatham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week
Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal markets for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sept 14, Wed after Dec 25, *w s*
Bigley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*
Black Burton, Whit Monday
Bolton, June 28
Bradfield, June 17, Dec 9, *th*
Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16, (horse & cattle), 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13, (cattle), 14 (sheep)
Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 12, *m*
Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*
Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*
Brampton, November 12
Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*
Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon after Old Michaelmas day (for cattle)
Cawood, May 13, September 23
Clapham, September 21
Coxwold, August 25
Dewsbury, Wednesday before May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11
Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 3, November 16 *s*
Easingwold, July 5, Sept 25 *f*
Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 11, May 13, Sept 4, Tuesday bef Nov 22
Fodingham, July 10, October 2
Gargrave, December 11, 29

List of Fairs continued.

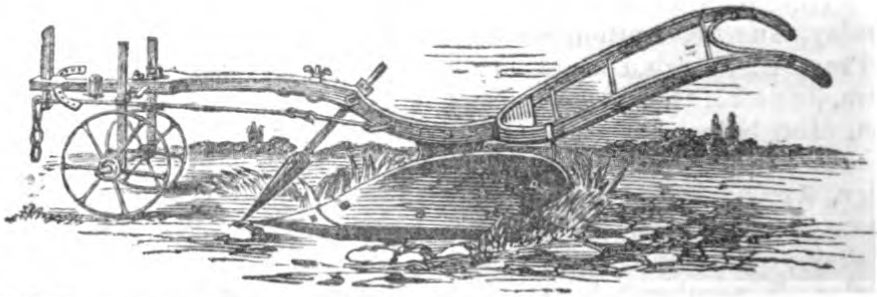
Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26
Grinton, Good Friday, Dec 11
Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tuesday in May, Aug, and Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov
Halifax, June 24 *s*
Harwood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October
Hawes, Whit Monday, Sept 28
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Heedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept. 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m*
Hemsley, May 19, July 16, Oct 2, November 6, *s*
Holmfirth, October 30
Hornsey, August 13, Dec 16
Huddersfield, Mar 11, May 14, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April (for cattle, &c), October 11, *t f*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sept 25, and six following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, October 29, *tu*
Ingleton, November 17
Keighley, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettlewell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, August 21, November 12
Kirby-Mooreside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13, Wed bef Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 14, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in February, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon before Palm Sunday, Whitsun Eve, Oct 11, 12, *t s*
Marsden, Apr 25, July 10, Sept 29
Marsham, September 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
North Ellerton, Feb 14, May 5, Sept 5, Oct 3, second Wednesday in October for cheese, *w*
North Duffield, May 4
Otley, Aug 1, November 15, *tu*
Pattington, March 28, July 18, December 6 *s*
Pennistone, Mar 28, July 18, last Thurs in March, Thurs before May 12, Thurs after Oct 11, *m*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before July 6, Sept 25, Monday before Oct 11, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 4 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sunday, LowSunday, and Trinity Sunday, respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays after the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday bef Palm Sunday, 2nd Friday bef May 13, Fri bef Aug 24, 2nd Friday bef Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, and 27, *f*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 12, 13, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15
Scarborough, Holy Thurs, Nov 22
Sedburgh, March 10, October 29
Selby, Easter Tuesday, June 29, October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th bef Good Friday, and every Friday till Whit Sunday. April 26, Aug 18 to 21, Tues aft Oct 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Trinity Tues, Nov 28, *tu*
Sherbourn, October 6, *s*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sunday eve, Aug 5, Nov 20, 22, *s*

List of Fairs continued.

Slaidburn, Feb 14, April 15, Aug 1, October 20
Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in September, *f*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat before Trinity Sun, *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st December falls on a Saturday the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wednesday in April, May and October, *th*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 6, Aug 3, 4, 5, Oct 28, 29, Dec 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tues, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15
Topcliffe, July 17, 18
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11, 12, *th f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 11, Thursday bef Nov 22
Whitby, October 5, November 25
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thurs, Aug 2, Oct 19, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Monday, July 10, Aug 12, November 22. Principal markets every other Th in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *tu s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 30, Oct 8, Nov 22
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in January, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 29, horses, sheep, pigs, &c
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Monday after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, May 11, Oct 31, cattle, *s*
Bolsover, June 24
Buxton, February 6, April 1, May 8, 2nd Monday in September, Oct 28, cattle, ironstone, china
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, &c
Chapel-le-Frith, February 7, March 24, 29, April 19, 20, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9 *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, September 25, November 2, *s*
Critch, April 6, October 11
Derby, Jan 25, Friday in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whitsun week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, Sept 27, 28, 29, cheese
Duffield, Thursday aft New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 3, cattle, &c, 2nd Tuesday in September
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tuesday, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 25, horses, cattle, &c
Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 19, cattle, sheep
Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, East Tues, May 12, July 8, Sept 8, 3rd Tues in Nov, for cattle and pedlery



MORTON'S

LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK

AND DIARY,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1867,

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER LEAP YEAR.



Boston Borough Arms.

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And all Booksellers.

JANUARY, 1867.



"When the million applaud you, seriously ask yourself what harm you have done; when they censure you, what good!"



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	*Circumcision*	8 8	4 0
2	W	Calcutta retaken, 1757	8 8	4 1
3	Th		8 8	4 2
4	F	Masonic Ball at Louth, 1865	8 8	4 3
5	S	**New Moon,** 12h. 29m. midnight	8 8	4 4
6	S	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day	8 7	4 5
7	M	**Plough Monday.** Sleaford fair	8 7	4 7
8	Tu	Fire Insurance due	8 6	4 8
9	W	(8th) Pr. Albert Victor born, 1864	8 6	4 9
10	Th	Siege of Calais, 1558	8 5	4 11
11	F	Hilary Law Term begins	8 5	4 12
12	S	C. J. Fox (statesman) born, 1749	8 4	4 14
13	S	**First Sunday after Epiphany**	8 3	4 15
14	M	(13th) **Moon's first Qr.** 4h. 33m. aft.	8 3	4 17
15	Tu	British Museum opened, 1759	8 2	4 18
16	W	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 1	4 20
17	Th	Skirbeck Rectory burnt, 1847	8 0	4 21
18	F	Stamford Dorcas Ball, 1865	7 59	4 23
19	S	James Watt born, 1736	7 58	4 24
20	S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 57	4 26
21	M	(20) **Full Moon,** 7h. 35m. morning	7 56	4 28
22	Tu		7 55	4 30
23	W	William Pitt died, 1806	7 54	4 31
24	Th	Frederick the Great born, 1712	7 53	4 33
25	F	*Conversion of St. Paul*	7 52	4 35
26	S	Dr. Jenner died, 1823	7 51	4 36
27	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany**	7 50	4 38
28	M	(27) **Moon's last Qr.** 2h. 47m. aft.	7 49	4 40
29	Tu		7 47	4 42
30	W	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 46	4 44
31	Th	Hilary Law Term ends	7 43	4 45

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

FEBRUARY, 1867.



"There is this difference between happiness and wisdom; he that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	Bec, Bishop of Lincoln died, 1346	7 41	4 47
2	S	*The Purification.* **Candlemas Day.**	7 40	4 49
3	S	**Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 38	4 51
4	M	**New Moon,** 6h. 15m. afternoon....	7 37	4 53
5	Tu	Rev. W. N. Jepson, M.A., Lincoln, died, 1865	7 35	4 54
6	W	Public-house Closing Act adopted at Grimsby, 1865	7 33	4 56
7	Th	Dr. Pretyman, Bishop of Lincoln, died, 1827	7 32	4 58
8	F	.....	7 30	5 0
9	S	Sultan of Turkey born, 1830.....	7 28	5 2
10	S	**Fifth Sunday after Epiphany**....	7 26	5 4
11	M	London Bridge burnt, 1662	7 25	5 5
12	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 1h. 40m. morn.	7 23	5 7
13	W	.....	7 21	5 9
14	Th	**Valentine's Day**.....	7 19	5 11
15	F	Captain Cook died, 1779	7 17	5 13
16	S	Amateur Theatrical Performances at Spilsby, 1865	7 15	5 14
17	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**	7 13	5 16
18	M	**Full Moon,** 7h. 40m. afternoon .	7 11	5 18
19	Tu	Galileo born, 1564	7 9	5 20
20	W	.....	7 7	5 22
21	Th	Siege of Saragossa in Spain, 1809	7 5	5 24
22	F	.....	7 3	5 25
23	S	Lord Willoughby de Eresby died, 1865, aged 82	7 1	5 27
24	S	**Sexagesima Sunday.** *St. Matthias*	6 59	5 29
25	M	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723	6 57	5 31
26	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.** 11h. 32m. morn.	6 55	5 33
27	W	Horncastle Coursing Meeting, 1865.....	6 53	5 34
28	Th	Anti-Malt Tax Meeting at Oakham	6 51	5 36
...	....	..... [1865	....	....

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	

MARCH, 1867.



"In the same meadow, the ox seeks the herbage; the dog, the hare; and the stork, the lizard."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	*St. David*, Patron of Wales	6 46	5 40
2	S	Lord Willoughby buried at Edenham, 1865	6 44	5 42
3	S	**Quinquagesima or Shrove Sun.**	6 42	5 43
4	M	William Parks drowned at Lincoln, 1865...	6 40	5 45
5	Tu	**Shrove Tuesday**.....	6 37	5 47
6	W	**New Moon,** 9h. 38m. morn. {Ash Wed.}	6 35	5 48
7	Th	.....	6 33	5 50
8	F	William III. died, 1702.....	6 31	5 52
9	S	Iron-clads first used, 1862	6 29	5 54
10	S	**Quadragesima, or 1st S. in Lent**	6 26	5 55
11	M	.....[aged 102	6 24	5 57
12	Tu	Died at Derby, 1865, Mr.E. Foster	6 22	5 59
13	W	**Moon's first Qr.** 8h. 47m. morn.	6 20	6 0
14	Th	Reform Bill passed, 1832	6 17	6 2
15	F	Lincolnshire Assizes, 2nd day,	6 15	6 4
16	S	.... [1865	6 13	6 6
17	S	**Second Sun. in Lent.** *St. Patrick*	6 10	6 7
18	M	Princess Louisa born, 1848	6 8	6 9
19	Tu	Sutton-bridge Gas Works opened, 1865 ...	6 6	6 11
20	W	**Full Moon,** 8h. 55m. morning	6 4	6 12
21	Th	*Benedict.* Spring	6 1	6 14
22	F	Goethe died, 1832	5 59	6 16
23	S	.....	5 57	6 17
24	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**	5 55	6 19
25	M	**New Lady Day.** *Annunciation* ...	5 52	6 21
26	Tu	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	5 50	6 22
27	W	(26th) Free Methodist Chapel opened at Brigg, 1865.....	5 48	6 23
28	Th	**Moon's last Qr.** 7h. 45m. morn.	5 45	6 26
29	F	....	5 43	6 27
30	S	Peace with Russia, 1856	5 41	6 29
31	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**	5 39	6 31

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

APRIL, 1867.



"Virtue without talent, is a coat of mail without a sword; it may indeed defend the wearer, but will not enable him to protect his friend."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	All Fools' Day	5 36	6 32
2	Tu	..... [1865	5 34	6 34
3	W	Chas. Whitworth, Spilsby, killed,	5 32	6 36
4	Th	**New Moon,** 10h. 3m. afternoon....	5 30	6 37
5	F	(4th) Horncastle cattle mart	5 27	6 39
6	S	**Old Lady-day**	5 25	6 41
7	S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent**	5 23	6 42
8	M	Fire Insurance due	5 21	6 44
9	Tu	King Edward IV. died, 1483	5 18	6 46
10	W		5 16	6 47
11	Th	**Moon's first Qr.** 3h. 9m. aft	5 14	6 49
12	F	Rev. Dr. Pacey died, 1863, aged 90	5 12	6 51
13	S	Oxford Lent Term ends	5 10	6 52
14	S	**Palm Sunday**	5 7	6 54
15	M	Easter Law Term begins	5 5	6 56
16	Tu		5 3	6 57
17	W	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790	5 1	6 59
18	Th	**Full Moon,** 11h. 6m. afternoon	4 59	7 1
19	F	**Good Friday**	4 57	7 2
20	S		4 55	7 4
21	S	**Easter Sunday**	4 53	7 5
22	M		4 51	7 7
23	Tu	*St. George.* Lincoln fair, 4 days	4 49	7 9
24	W	Oxford Easter Term begins	4 47	7 10
25	Th	*St. Mark*	4 45	7 12
26	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins	4 43	7 14
27	S	**Moon's last Qr.** 2h. 0m. morning	4 41	7 15
28	S	**Low Sunday**	4 39	7 17
29	M	Louth cattle fair	4 37	7 19
30	Tu	Louth sheep fair	4 35	7 20

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

MAY, 1867.



"Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but—live for it."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	*St. Philip and St. James*	4 33	7 22
2	Th	Oude mutiny, 1857	4 31	7 23
3	F	(4th) Boston sheep fair	4 29	7 25
4	S	**New Moon,** 7h. 40m. morning	4 28	7 27
5	S	**Second Sunday after Easter**	4 26	7 28
6	M	Boston beast fair	4 24	7 30
7	Tu	John English, of Boston, drowned, 1865	4 22	7 31
8	W	.....	4 21	7 33
9	Th	Burgh fair	4 19	7 35
10	F	**Moon's first Qr.** 10h. 4m. aft.	4 17	7 36
11	S	Earl of Chatham died, 1778	4 16	7 38
12	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**	4 14	7 39
13	M	Easter Law Term ends	4 13	7 41
14	Tu	Dante died, 1265	4 11	7 42
15	W	Tattershall fair	4 10	7 44
16	Th	.....	4 8	7 45
17	F	Holbeach fair	4 7	7 47
18	S	**Full Moon,** 1h. 52m. afternoon....	4 5	7 48
19	S	**Fourth Sunday after Easter**	4 4	7 49
20	M	Siege of Acre, 1799	4 3	7 51
21	Tu	Two fires near Crowland, 1865	4 1	7 52
22	W	.....	4 0	7 54
23	Th	Henry VI. taken prisoner, 1455	3 59	7 55
24	F	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 58	7 56
25	S	Princess Helena born, 1846	3 57	7 57
26	S	**Rogation Sunday. Moon's last Q.**	3 56	7 59
27	M	Trinity Law Term begins [5h. 22m. aft.	3 55	8 0
28	Tu	William Pitt born, 1759	3 54	8 1
29	W	Charles II. restored, 1660.....	3 53	8 2
30	Th	**Ascension Day. Holy Thursday**	3 52	8 3
31	F	.....	3 51	8 5

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

JUNE, 1867.



"An act, by which we make one friend, and one enemy, is a losing game; because revenge is a much stronger principle than gratitude."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Benington sheep shearing, 1865	3 50	8 6
2	S	**Sunday after Ascension-day**	3 49	8 7
3	M	(2nd) **New Moon,** 3h. 12m. aft.....	3 49	8 8
4	Tu	Henry Grattan died, 1820.....	3 48	8 9
5	W	.....	3 48	8 10
6	Th	New Catholic Church opened at Stamford, 1865	3 47	8 11
7	F	Oxford Easter Term ends	3 46	8 12
8	S	Trinity Church, Skirbeck, opened 1848 ...	3 46	8 13
9	S	**Whit-Sunday.** *Pentecost*.....	3 45	8 15
10	M	(9th) **Moon's 1st Qr.** 6h. 37m. morn.	3 45	8 16
11	Tu	*St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 16
12	W	Princess Mary of Cambridge married, 1866	3 44	8 17
13	Th	.....	3 44	8 17
14	F	Battle of Naseby, 1645	3 44	8 18
15	S	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 44	8 18
16	S	**Trinity Sunday**	3 44	8 18
17	M	**Full Moon,** 4h. 54m. morning	3 44	8 18
18	Tu	(17th) Trinity Law Term ends	3 44	8 18
19	W	.....	3 44	8 18
20	Th	*Corpus Christi.* {Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837}	3 45	8 18
21	F	Horncastle horse fair.....	3 45	8 19
22	S	Henry Day, of Boston, drowned, 1865.....	3 45	8 19
23	S	**First Sunday after Trinity**	3 46	8 19
24	M	**Midsummer Day.** *St. John Baptist*	3 46	8 19
25	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.** 5h. 27m. morn.	3 46	8 19
26	W	Dr. Doddridge born, 1702.....	3 47	8 19
27	Th	.....	3 47	8 18
28	F	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838	3 47	8 18
29	S	*St. Peter.* Spalding fair	3 48	8 18
30	S	**Second Sunday after Trinity**	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

JULY, 1867.



"The greatest friend of Truth is time, her greatest enemy prejudice, and her constant companion is humility."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	**New Moon,** 9h. 48m. afternoon ..	3 49	8 17
2	Tu	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850	3 50	8 17
3	W	Stow Green fair	3 51	8 17
4	Th	Sir H. Lawrence died, 1857	3 51	8 16
5	F	Wainfleet fair	3 52	8 16
6	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends.....	3 53	8 15
7	S	**Third Sunday after Trinity**	3 54	8 15
8	M	**Moon's first Qr.** 5h. 31m. after.	3 55	8 14
9	Tu	Fire Insurances expire	3 56	8 13
10	W	Sir Wm. Blackstone born, 1723	3 57	8 12
11	Th	Horticultural Exhibition at Grantham, 1865	3 58	8 12
12	F	Robert Stevenson died, 1850.....	3 59	8 11
13	S	Boston Parliamentary Election, 1865	4 0	8 10
14	S	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity**	4 1	8 9
15	M	*St. Swithin's Day.* Spilsby fair....	4 3	8 8
16	Tu	**Full Moon,** 7h. 56m. afternoon....	4 4	8 7
17	W	Dr. Watts born, 1674.....	4 5	8 6
18	Th	Spilsby races, 1865	4 8	8 5
19	F	Archbishop Sheldon born, 1598	4 6	8 4
20	S	*St. Margaret*	4 9	8 2
21	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity**	4 10	8 0
22	M	*St. Mary Magdalene*	4 12	8 1
23	Tu	Gibraltar taken, 1704	4 13	7 59
24	W	**Moon's last Qr.** 2h. 32m. after.	4 14	7 57
25	Th	*St. James*	4 16	7 56
26	F	Lincolnshire Assizes, 1865. *St. Anne* ...	4 17	7 54
27	S	Thos. Campbell, poet, born, 1777	4 18	7 53
28	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity**	4 20	7 51
29	M	Wm. Wilberfore, M.P., died, 1833	4 21	7 50
30	Tu	Grantham spire struck, 1797	4 23	7 48
31	W	**New Moon,** 4h. 43m. morning	4 24	7 47

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1 M	
2 T	
3 W	
4 T	
5 F	
6 S	
7 S	
8 M	
9 T	
10 W	
11 T	
12 F	
13 S	
14 S	
15 M	
16 T	
17 W	
18 T	
19 F	
20 S	
21 S	
22 M	
23 T	
24 W	
25 T	
26 F	
27 S	
28 S	
29 M	
30 T	
31 W	

AUGUST, 1867.



"There is this paradox in pride,—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	Partney fair. **Lammas Day**	4 26	7 45
2	F	Captain Marryatt (novelist) died, 1848 ...	4 27	7 43
3	S	Battle of Blenheim, 1704	4 29	8 42
4	S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity**	4 30	7 40
5	M	Boston fat cattle mart	4 32	7 38
6	Tu	Prince Alfred born, 1844	4 33	7 37
7	W	**Moon's first Qr.** 7h. 8m. morning	4 35	7 35
8	Th	Canning died, 1827	4 37	7 33
9	F	Dryden born, 1631.....	4 38	7 31
10	S	*St. Laurence*	4 40	7 29
11	S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity**	4 41	7 27
12	M	Grouse shooting begins.....	4 43	7 25
13	Tu	**Old Lammas Day**	4 44	7 24
14	W	Printing invented, 1437	4 46	7 22
15	Th	**Full Moon,** 10h. 37m. morning	4 48	7 20
16	F	Matthew Tyndal (theologian) died, 1733...	4 49	7 18
17	S	Donington fair	4 51	7 16
18	S	**Ninth Sunday after Trinity**.....	4 52	7 14
19	M	Muslins first made, 1781	4 54	7 12
20	Tu	Canada discovered, 1508	4 56	7 9
21	W	Horncastle horse fair.....	4 57	7 7
22	Th	**Moon's last Qr.** 9h. 22m. after.....	4 59	7 5
23	F	Baron Cuvier (naturalist) born, 1769	5 0	7 3
24	S	St. James's Church, Boston, consecrated, 1865. *St. Bartholomew*.....	5 2	7 1
25	S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity**.....	5 4	6 59
26	M	Prince Albert born, 1819	5 5	6 57
27	Tu	Louis Philippe died, 1850.....	5 7	6 55
28	W	Spalding fair	5 8	6 52
29	Th	**New Moon,** 1h. 4m. afternoon ...	5 10	6 50
30	F	(29) *St. John Baptist beheaded*	5 12	6 48
31	S	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 13	6 46

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

SEPTEMBER, 1867.



"A great mind may change its objects, but it cannot relinquish them; it must have something to pursue; variety is its relaxation, and amusement its repose."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity**	5 15	6 44
2	M	Partridge shooting begins	5 16	6 41
3	Tu	Cromwell died, 1657	5 18	6 39
4	W	Donington cattle fair	5 19	6 37
5	Th	**Moon's first Qr.** 11h. 31m. after.	5 21	6 35
6	F	Bishop Stanley died, 1849	5 23	6 32
7	S	Dr. Johnson born, 1704. *St. Enurchus*	5 24	6 30
8	S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity**	5 26	6 28
9	M	Battle of Flodden, 1513	5 27	6 26
10	Tu	Mungo Park born, 1771	5 29	6 23
11	W	James Thompson (poet) born, 1700	5 31	6 21
12	Th	The City of Delhi taken, 1857	5 32	6 19
13	F	**Full Moon,** 12h. 33m. noon	5 34	6 16
14	S	Duke of Wellington died, 1852. *Holy Cross*	5 35	6 14
15	S	**Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity**	5 37	6 12
16	M	Boston foal fair	5 39	6 9
17	Tu	Holbeach fair. *St. Lambert*	5 40	6 7
18	W	Lincoln fair. Ember Week	5 42	6 5
19	Th	First English Bible printed, 1471	5 43	6 3
20	F	Battle of Alma, 1854	5 45	6 0
21	S	**Moon's last Qr.** {3h. 8m. morn.} *St. Matthew*	5 47	5 58
22	S	**14th Sunday after Trinity**	5 48	5 56
23	M	Major Cartwright died, 1824	5 50	5 53
24	Tu	Charles I. dethroned, 1640	5 52	5 51
25	W	Richard Porson (critic) died, 1808	5 53	5 49
26	Th	*St. Cyprian*	5 55	5 46
27	F	**New Moon,** 11h. 41m. afternoon	5 56	5 44
28	S	Hon. W. H. Adams died, 1865	5 58	5 42
29	S	**15th Sunday after Trinity.**	6 0	5 40
30	M	(29) *St. Michael.* Michaelmas-day	6 1	5 37

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

OCTOBER, 1867.



"It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies—seldom safe to venture to instruct, even our friends."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	Pheasant shooting begins	6 3	5 35
2	W	Swineshead fair	6 5	5 33
3	Th	Bazaar at Uppingham, 1865.....	6 6	5 31
4	F	(5th) Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152	6 8	5 28
5	S	**Moon's first Qr.** 6h. 17m. after.	6 10	5 26
6	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity** { *St. Faith*	6 11	5 24
7	M	Geo. Gascoigne (poet) died, 1577	6 13	5 22
8	Tu	.....	6 15	5 19
9	W	Mablethorpe races, 1865. *St. Denys*	6 16	5 17
10	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6 18	5 15
11	F	**Old Michaelmas Day**	6 20	5 13
12	S	Mrs. E. Fry (philanthropist) died, 1845 ...	6 21	5 11
13	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity**	6 23	5 8
14	M	(13) **Full Moon,** 1h. 24m. after.	6 25	5 6
15	Tu	King John visited Sleaford 1216	6 27	5 4
16	W	Parliament Houses burnt, 1834	6 29	5 2
17	Th	Donington fair. *St. Etheldreda*....	6 30	5 0
18	F	Lord Palmerston died, 1865. *St. Luke* ...	6 32	4 58
19	S	Langrick first Ploughing meeting, 1865 ...	6 33	4 56
20	S	**18th Sunday after Trinity**	6 35	4 54
21	M	(20) **Moon's last Qr.** 9h. 16m. morning	6 37	4 52
22	Tu	Lewis Sphor (musical composer) died, 1859	6 39	4 50
23	W	Fr. Jeffrey (editor of *Edinburgh Review*) born, 1773, and died January 26th, 1850...	6 40	4 48
24	Th	Wainfleet fair	6 42	4 46
25	F	*St. Crispin*	6 44	4 44
26	S	Grantham fair	6 46	4 42
27	S	**19th Sun. aft. Trinity. New Moon**	6 48	4 40
28	M	*St. Simon and St. Jude* [1h. 3m. afternoon	6 49	4 38
29	Tu	Horncastle fair	6 51	4 36
30	W	Alfred the Great died, 900.....	6 53	4 34
31	Th	**All Hallow's Eve**	6 55	4 32

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

NOVEMBER, 1867.



"Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared; for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	*All Saints.* Municipal Elections	6 55	4 32
2	S	Michaelmas Law Term begins	6 56	4 30
3	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity**	6 58	4 29
4	M	**Moon's first Qr,** 2h. 27m. after.	7 0	4 27
5	Tu	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	4 25
6	W	*St. Leonard*	7 4	4 23
7	Th	Ploughing Meeting at Horncastle, 1865 ...	7 6	4 22
8	F	Alford fair	7 7	4 20
9	S	Election of Mayors { Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 9	4 19
10	S	**21st Sunday after Trinity**.....	7 11	4 17
11	M	*St. Martin.* (10th) The High Tide, 1810	7 12	4 15
12	Tu	**Full Moon,** 1h. 9m. morning	7 14	4 14
13	W	*St. Britius.* { Double Tide at Boston, 1824	7 16	4 12
14	Th	John P. F. Ritcher (novelist) died, 1825	7 18	4 11
15	F	*St. Machutus*	7 19	4 10
16	S	James Rousseau (French painter) died, 1693	7 21	4 8
17	S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity**	7 23	4 7
18	M	Boston horse mart, three days	7 25	4 6
19	Tu	(18th) **Moon's last Qr.** { 5h. 5m. afternoon	7 26	4 4
20	W	Edmund, King and Martyr	7 28	4 3
21	Th	Crown Princess of Prussia born, 1840.....	7 30	4 2
22	F	Falkingham fair. *St. Cecilia*	7 31	4 1
23	S	Louth fair. *St. Clement*	7 33	4 0
24	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity**	7 34	3 59
25	M	Michaelmas Law Term ends.....	7 36	3 58
26	Tu	**New Moon,** 5h. 11m. morning	7 38	3 57
27	W	Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1833...	7 39	3 56
28	Th	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530	7 41	3 55
29	F	Goldsmith born, 1731	7 42	3 54
30	S	*St. Andrew*	7 44	3 54

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

DECEMBER, 1867.



"Deliberate with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness, or oppose with firmness."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Advent Sunday.** { Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 45	3 53
2	M	Brigg Coursing Meeting, 1865	7 47	3 52
3	Tu	Great Tom of Lincoln cast, 1610	7 48	3 52
4	W	**Moon's first Qr.** 10h. 20m. morn.	7 49	3 51
5	Th	Huntingdon steeple-chases, 1865	7 51	3 51
6	F	Spalding fair. *St. Nicholas*	7 52	3 50
7	S	Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683	7 53	3 50
8	S	**Second Sunday in Advent**	7 55	3 50
9	M	(8th) Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary	7 56	3 49
10	Tu	Milton born, 1608	7 57	3 49
11	W	Boston beast mart	7 58	3 49
12	Th	(11) **Full Moon,** 12h. 9m. morn.	7 59	3 49
13	F	Dr. Johnson (poet) died, 1781. *St. Lucy*	8 0	3 49
14	S	Prince Consort died, 1861.....	8 0	3 49
15	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**.....	8 1	3 49
16	M	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 2	3 49
17	Tu	Grantham fair	8 3	3 49
18	W	**Moon's last Qr.** 3h. 34m. morn.	8 4	3 49
19	Th	(18th) Samuel Rogers (poet) died, 1855 ...	8 4	3 50
20	F	.....	8 5	3 51
21	S	*St. Thomas.* Shortest day.....	8 6	3 51
22	S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent**	8 6	3 51
23	M	{ Died, at Huttoft, near Alford, in 1838, Mr. T. Lill, aged 82	8 7	3 52
24	Tu	Bishop Warburton born, 1698	8 7	3 53
25	W	**Christmas-day. New Moon,** 11h.	8 7	3 53
26	Th	*St. Stephen* ..... [39m. after.	8 8	3 54
27	F	*St. John*	8 8	3 55
28	S	*Innocents*	8 8	3 56
29	S	**First Sunday after Christmas**....	8 8	3 56
30	M	Day increased three minutes.....	8 8	3 57
31	Tu	*St. Silvester*	8 8	3 58

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

MEMORANDA FOR 1867.

	£.	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principal Articles of the Calandar, for the Year 1867.

Golden Number	6	Dominical Letter	F.
Epact	25	Roman Indiction	10
Solar Cycle	28	Julian Period	6580

Fixed and Moveable Feast, Anniversaries, &c., &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Rogation Sunday*	May 26
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 17	*Ascension Day— Holy Thursday*	May 30
St. David	Mar. 1	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	June 9
Quiquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Mar. 3	*Trinity Sunday*	June 16
Ash Wednesday	Mar. 6	*Corpus Christi*	June 20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Mar. 10	Accession of Q. Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Annunciation Lady-day	Mar. 25	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
Palm Sunday	Apl. 14	St. Michael--Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	Apl. 19	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Apl. 21	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
St. George	Apl. 23	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 1
Low Sunday	Apl. 28	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24		

Christmas Day..... December 25.

The Year 5628 of the Jewish Era commences on September 30, 1867.

Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on January 7, and December 27, 1867.

The Year 1284 of the Mohammedan Era commences on May 5, 1867.

Law Terms for 1867.

2 GEO. IV. and 1 WILL. IV. cap. 70, sec. 6. (Passed July 23, 1830.)
1 WILL. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)

Hilary Term	begins	Jan. 11	ends	Jan. 31.
Easter	,,	April 15	,,	May 13.
Trinity	,,	May 27	,,	June 17.
Michaelmas	,,	Nov. 2	,,	Nov. 25.

For Returns see Statute 1 William IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed December 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1867.

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms	begins	ends	begins	divides	ends
Lent	Jan. 14	Apl. 13	Jan. 13	Feb. 26 midnt	Apl. 12
Easter	Apl. 24	June 7	Apl. 26	May 24 noon	June 21
Trinity	June 8	July 6			
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	Oct. 1	Nov. 8 noon	Dec. 16
The Act, July 2.			The Commencement June 18.		

Eclipses.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon :—

1.—An Annular eclipse of the Sun, March 5-6, visible at Greenwich.
2.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, March 19, invisible at Greenwich.
3.—A total eclipse of the Sun, August 28-29, invisible at Greenwich.
4.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, September 13, visible at Greenwich

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
	The House of Normandy.				
William I...	Obtained the Crown by Conquest..	1066	1087	60	21
William II..	Fourth son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I....	Youngest son of William I.....	1100	1135	68	35
	The House of Blois.				
Stephen ..	3rd son of Stephen Earl of Blois by Adela, 4th dau. of William I.	1135	1154	49	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
Henry II..	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only dau. of Henry 1.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I. ..	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	41	10
John	6th and youngest son of Henry II,	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III...	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	66	56
Edward I. ..	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	67	35
Edward II..	Eldest surviving son of Edward 1.	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III..	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III.	1377	1399	33	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
Henry IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1399	1413	46	14
Henry V. ..	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI...	Only son of Henry V.	1422	1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
Edward IV	His grandfather Richard was son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother Anne was great grand-daughter of Lionel, 3rd son of Edward III.	1461	1483	42	22
Edward V...	Eldest son of Edward IV.....	1483	1483	11	0
Richard III..	Youngest brother of Edward IV...	1483	1485	42	2
	The House of Tudor.				
Henry VII.	His father was Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V., and his mother was Marg. Beaufort, gt. gd. dau. of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	52	24
Henry VIII..	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	55	38
Edward VI. .	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Arragon	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth ..	Dau. of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	69	45
	The House of Stuart.				
James I...	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, gd. daughter of James IV. and Margaret, eldest dau. of Henry VII.	1603	1625	58	22
Charles I. ..	Only surviving son of James I. ..	1625	1649	48	24
Interregnum					
Charles II..	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	54	25
James II. ..	Only surviving son of Charles I...	1685	1702	67	4

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign
William III AND Mary	Son of William of Nassau by Mary, daughter of Charles I. ..	1688	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II. ..		1694	32	6
Anne	Daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
George I. ..	Eldest son of the Duke of Han. by Sophia, daughter of Fred. V. King of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
George II...	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
George III..	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	82	60
George IV....	Eldest son of George III.....	1820	1830	68	10
William IV..	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria ..	Daughter of Edward Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III. ..	1837	Whom God preserve.		

The Royal Family.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick, Bath, Star of India, and Victoria Cross.

Her Majesty is the only child and heir of his late Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathern (4th son of George III.), and of her late Royal Highness Victoria Mary Louisa, Princess of Saxe Coburg Saalfield. She was born at Kensington Palace, 24th May, 1819, was baptised 24th June following, in the names of Alexandrina Victoria, and ascended the throne on the death of her uncle, King William the Fourth, 20th June, 1837; crowned in Westminster Abbey, 28th June, 1838, and married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., who died 14th December, 1861, and has issue living—

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born 21st Nov., 1840, married, 25th Jan., 1858, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia, K.G., and has issue, three sons and one daughter.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., born 9th Nov., 1841, married, 10th March, 1863, Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Denmark, and has issue, Albert Victor Christian Edward, born 8th Jan., 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born 3rd June, 1865.

Alice Maud Mary, born 25th April, 1843, married, 1st July, 1862, H.R.H. Prince Louis of Hesse, K.G., and has issue, two daughters.

Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., born 6th Aug., 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born 25th May, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Augustenburg.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born 18th March, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born 1st May, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born 7th April, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born 14th April, 1857.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.				Moon's age		HIGH WATER.			
		Morning.		Evening.				Morning.		Evening.	
days.	days.	h.	m.	h.	m.	days.	days.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	16	6	0	6	14	8	23	11	45	12	5
2	17	6	47	7	7	9	24	12	36	12	56
3	18	7	39	8	0	10	25	1	36	1	56
4	19	8	31	8	51	11	26	2	37	2	57
5	20	9	21	9	41	12	27	3	37	3	57
6	21	10	11	10	31	13	28	4	30	4	50
7	22	10	57	11	17	14	29	4	54	5	14
						15	30	5	40	6	0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4 days old, it sets at, and shines till, about 10 at night.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,
7 ,, ,, or near 1 in the morning.
15 ,, at full, it rises about 6 in the evening.
16 ,, ,, at a quarter after 7 ,,
17 ,, ,, at half-past 8 ,,
18 ,, ,, about 10 ,,
19 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,

Note.—This Table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for,—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight & 2 in the morning.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers ..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable.....	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery.....	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy.....	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable.....	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W....	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W...	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Table to Calculate Wages.

No. 1, WEEKLY.

DAY. s.	d.	WEEK. s.	d.	YEAR. £	s.	d.
0	1	0	6	1	6	0
0	2	1	0	2	12	0
0	3	1	6	3	18	0
0	4	2	0	5	4	0
0	5	2	6	6	10	0
0	6	3	0	7	16	0
0	7	3	6	9	2	0
0	8	4	0	10	8	0
0	9	4	6	11	14	0
0	10	5	0	13	0	0
0	11	5	6	14	6	0
1	0	6	0	15	12	0
1	1	6	6	16	18	0
1	2	7	0	18	4	0
1	3	7	6	19	10	0
1	4	8	0	20	16	0
1	5	8	6	22	2	0
1	6	9	0	23	8	0
1	7	9	6	24	14	0
1	8	10	0	26	0	0
1	9	10	6	27	6	0
1	10	11	0	28	12	0
1	11	11	6	29	18	0
2	0	12	0	31	4	0
2	1	12	6	32	10	0
2	2	13	0	33	16	0
2	3	13	6	35	2	0
2	4	14	0	36	8	0
2	5	14	6	37	14	0
2	6	15	0	39	0	0
2	7	15	6	40	6	0
2	8	16	0	41	12	0
2	9	16	6	42	18	0
2	10	17	0	44	4	0
2	11	17	6	45	10	0
3	0	18	0	46	16	0
3	3	19	6	50	14	0
3	4	20	0	52	0	0
3	6	21	0	54	12	0
3	9	22	6	58	10	0
4	0	24	0	62	8	0
4	3	25	6	66	6	0
4	6	27	0	70	4	0
4	9	28	6	74	2	0
5	0	30	0	78	0	0

No. 2, YEARLY.

YEAR. £.	s.	CAL. MON. d.	s.	d.	WEEK. s.	d.	DAY. d.
1	0	0	1	8	0	4½	0¾
1	10	0	2	6	0	7	1
2	0	0	3	4	0	9¼	1¼
2	2	0	3	6	0	9¾	1½
2	10	0	4	2	0	11½	1¾
3	0	0	5	0	1	1¾	2
3	3	0	5	3	1	2½	2
3	10	0	5	10	1	4¼	2¼
4	0	0	6	8	1	6½	2½
4	4	0	7	0	1	7½	2¾
4	10	0	7	6	1	8¾	3
5	0	0	8	4	1	11	3¼
5	5	0	8	9	2	0¼	3½
5	10	0	9	2	2	1½	3¾
6	0	0	10	0	2	3¾	4
6	6	0	10	6	2	5	4¼
6	10	0	10	10	2	6	4¼
7	0	0	11	8	2	8¼	4½
7	7	0	12	3	2	10	4¾
7	10	0	12	6	2	10½	5
8	0	0	13	4	3	1	5¼
8	8	0	14	0	3	2¾	5½
8	10	0	14	2	3	3¼	5½
9	0	0	15	0	3	5½	6
9	9	0	15	9	3	7½	6¼
10	0	0	16	8	3	10	6½
10	10	0	17	6	4	0½	7
11	0	0	18	4	4	3	7¼
11	11	0	19	3	4	5¼	7½
12	0	0	20	0	4	7½	8
12	12	0	21	0	4	10	8¼
13	0	0	21	8	5	0	8½
13	13	0	22	9	5	3	9
14	0	0	23	4	5	4¼	9¼
14	14	0	24	6	5	8	9¾
15	0	0	25	0	5	9	10
15	15	0	26	3	6	0½	10¼
16	0	0	26	8	6	2	10½
16	16	0	28	0	6	5½	11
17	0	0	28	4	6	6½	11½
17	17	0	29	6	6	10	11¾
18	0	0	30	0	6	11	11¾
18	18	0	31	6	7	3	12½
19	0	0	31	8	7	3½	12
20	0	0	33	4	7	8	13¼

The first Table is for reckoning the wages of the day labour, thus: 2s. 8d. a day is 16s. a week, and £41 12s. a year. The second table is for reckoning the wages of the yearly servant, thus: £10 10s. a year is 17s. 6d. a calendar month, 4s. 0½d. a week, and 7d. a day.

Tide Table.

To find the time of High Water at the several places as under, add to or subtract the time standing opposite the respective names from the time of High Water at London Bridge, which averages at the New and Full of the Moon, 2 o'clock.

Coast of England.		H.M.
St. Agnes' Light	*add*	2 5
St. Alban's Head	,,	4 50
Aldborough Bay	,,	8 0
Barnstaple Bay	,,	3 20
Bembridge Point	,,	9 0
Berry Head	,,	3 50
Boston	,,	4 30
Brithelmstone	,,	7 40
Bristol Quay	,,	4 20
Burlington Pier	,,	2 20
Chatham	*sub.*	1 10
Christchurch	*add*	6 20
Cowes	,,	8 20
Cromer Clay	,,	4 20
Dartmouth	,,	3 35
Deal	,,	8 35
Dover Bar	,,	8 35
Exmouth Bar	,,	3 50
Falmouth	,,	3 5
Flamborough Head	,,	2 0
Folkestone	,,	8 20
Gravesend	*sub.*	0 54
Hamoaze	*add*	2 50
Harwich, within	,,	8 50
Hastings	,,	8 50
St. Helen's	,,	9 0
Holyhead	,,	7 0
Hull Dock Gate	,,	3 20
Humber, river entrance	,,	2 35
Hurst Castle	,,	6 50
Ilfracombe	,,	3 20
Ipswich	,,	9 20
Land's End	,,	1 50
Liverpool	,,	9 10
Lowestoft Roads	,,	7 20
Lyme	,,	4 5
Lynn	,,	3 20
Lundy Island	,,	3 0
Margate Roads	,,	9 5
Milford Haven	,,	3 20
Mount's Bay	,,	2 20
Nore	*sub.*	2 10
Penzance	*add*	2 20
Plymouth	,,	3 35
Portsmouth to I. Wight	,,	8 25
Ramsgate, outer pier	,,	8 20
Sandwich	*add*	8 50
Scarborough Pier	,,	2 5
Scilly Islands	,,	2 5
Seaford	,,	7 36
Sheerness	*sub.*	1 10
Shields	*add*	0 20
Sidmouth	,,	3 50
Small's Light	,,	3 20
Southampton	,,	9 5
Sunderland	,,	0 10
Swansea	,,	3 20
Torbay	,,	3 50
Weymouth Bar	,,	4 20
Whitby Bar	,,	1 5
Whitehaven	,,	8 20
Wight, W. end	,,	6 20
Wintertonness	,,	5 35
Wisbeach	,,	4 54
Woolwich	*sub.*	0 25
Yarmouth Roads	*add*	6 20
Yarmouth, I. of Wight	,,	6 50
Coast of Scotland.		
Aberdeen Bar	*sub.*	1 55
St. Andrew's Bay	,,	1 10
Arbroath	,,	1 0
Dundee Pier	,,	0 25
Fort George	*add*	8 35
Greenock	,,	8 30
Inverness	,,	8 50
Leith Bar	*sub.*	0 20
Montrose	,,	1 10
Peterhead	,,	2 40
Stone Hive	,,	1 20
Coast of France.		
Abbeville	*add*	7 0
Boulonge	,,	8 30
Bourdeaux	,,	0 50
Brest Harbour	,,	1 5
Caen	,,	6 50
Calais	,,	9 10
Casket Lights	,,	7 20
Cherbourg	,,	4 50
Dieppe	,,	8 30
Havre de Grace	,,	8 30
St. Malo's	,,	8 30
Rochfort	,,	1 35
Rouen	,,	4 15

Interest Table.

Shewing the sum per pound to which a rate of Interest per cent. is equal.

2	per	cent.	interest	is	equal	to	nearly	0	s.	5	d.	in	the	pound.									
2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	exactly	0	6	..	..	..											
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	nearly	0	7	..	..	..											
3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	0	8½	..	..	..											
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	0	9½	..	..	..											
4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	0	11	..	..	..											
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	exactly	1	0	..	..	..											
5½	..	..	..	..	..	..	nearly	1	1¼	..	..	..											
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	2½	..	..	..											
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	5	..	..	..											
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	7½	..	..	..											
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1	9¾	..	..	..											
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	exactly	2	0	..	..	..											

Paper Hangings.

A piece of paper is 12 yards in length and 21 inches wide, containing 7 square yards, or 63 feet superficial. It is customary to allow one piece in 7 for waste. To find the number of yards running, or pieces of paper there are in a superficial quantity :—divide the number of superficial feet by five, will give the number of yards ; and divide the yards by 12, will give the number of pieces.

Table to Measure Rooms for Paper.

Height in feet from Skirting to Cornice.	Measure round the Walls in feet, including Doors, Windows, &c.																		
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100
7 & under 7½	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12
7½ ,, 8	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13
8 ,, 8½	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14
8½ ,, 9	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14
9 ,, 9½	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	15
9½ ,, 10	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16
10 ,, 10½	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17
10½ ,, 11	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	16	17	18
11 ,, 11½	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	18

Explanation.—Find the height of the room between the skirting and cornice in the left hand column, and the nearest figures to the measures round the walls, on the top line ; the figures where the two lines would cross or meet, will show the number of pieces a room will require. Thus : a room not exceeding 60 feet round the walls, and not exceeding 8 feet between the skirting and cornice, will take 8 pieces. The space occupied by windows and doors must invariably be included as part of the measure round the walls.

Solid or Cubic Measure.—Cubic measure is that employed for measuring timber, stone, hay, stacks, drains, canals, ponds, milldams, quarries, embankments, &c. The contents of a solid is found by multiplying the side by itself, and that product by itself again.

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Mixture for polishing brass.—Spirits of turpentine, half-a-pint; rotten stone, ¼ lb.; charcoal in powder, ¼ lb. Mix well, and add ¼ pint of sweet oil; finish with dry charcoal dust.

A Table for Planting.

Shewing the number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from One Foot to Twenty-one Feet distance from Plant to Plant.

Distance. Feet.	In.	No.	Distance. Feet.	In.	No.
1	0	43,560	8	6	603
1	6	19,360	9	0	538
2	0	10,890	9	6	482
2	6	6,970	10	0	436
3	0	4,840	10	6	395
3	6	3,556	12	0	303
4	0	2,723	13	0	258
4	6	2,151	14	0	222
5	0	1,742	15	0	194
5	6	1,440	16	0	170
6	0	1,210	17	0	151
6	6	1,031	18	0	134
7	0	889	19	0	121
7	6	774	20	0	109
8	0	681	21	0	99

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Clerk to the Burial Board .....B. S. Simpson, Esq.
Manager of the Gas Works .....Mr. W. Stout.
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Clerk to the Board of Guardians .....Mr. Henry Bates.
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Relieving Officer .....Mr. W. Atkin.
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STAMP DUTIES.

£. s. d.

Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, read or used in any Court of Law or Equity, or before any Judge or Master or other officer of any of the said Courts; or before the Lord High Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, sitting in matters of bankruptcy or lunacy; for every piece of paper, parchment, or vellum, on which the same shall be written or printed 2 6

Agreement or Memorandum for the letting of a dwelling-house or tenement, or part of a dwelling-house or tenement, for any period less than a year, at a rent payable weekly or monthly, and not exceeding the rate of **3s. 6d.** *per* week, shall be chargeable with the stamp duty of one penny only in lieu of any other stamp duty now chargeable on any such agreement or memorandum 0 0 1

Agreement for a lease or tack, not exceeding seven years: The same stamp as for a lease.

Agreement, or any minute or memorandum of an agreement, made in England or Ireland, under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of £5 or upwards, whether the same shall be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto 0 0 6

Adhesive 6d. stamps are provided for these Agreements.

Appraisement, or valuation of any estate or effects, real or personal, heritable or moveable:

Where the amount of the Appraisement ahall not exceed £5,	0	0	3
And where it shall exceed £5 and not exceed £10.....	0	0	6
..... 10 .....20.....	0	1	0
..... 20 .....30.....	0	1	6
..... 30 .....40.....	0	2	0
..... 40 .....50.....	0	2	6
..... 50 ..... 100.....	0	5	0
.....100 ..... 200.....	0	10	0
.....200 ..... 500.....	0	15	0
.....500	1	0	0

Apprentice Indentures.—Where no premium is paid 0 2 6

If the same shall not amount to 30*l*.....	1	0	0
..... 30*l*. and not amount to 50*l*.	2	0	0
..... 50*l*.....100*l*.	3	0	0
.....100*l*.....200*l*.	6	0	0
.....200*l*.....300*l*.	12	0	0

Stamp Duties, continued. £. s. d.

Awards for and upon every Award in England or Ireland, and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland, where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exceed £5 ..... 0 0 3
And where it shall exceed £5 and not exceed £10 ..... 0 0 6
..... 10 ..... 20 ..... 0 1 0
..... 20 ..... 30 ..... 0 1 6
..... 30 ..... 40 ..... 0 2 0
..... 40 ..... 50 ..... 0 2 6
..... 50 ..... 100 ..... 0 5 0
.....100 ..... 200 ..... 0 10 0
.....200 ..... 500 ..... 0 15 0
.....500 ..... 750 ..... 1 0 0
.....750 .....1000 ..... 1 5 0

And where it shall exceed £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for..... 1 15 0

Bills of Exchange, Draft, or Order, for the payment of any sum of money *to the bearer, or to order on demand* 0 0 1

Bill of Exchange, otherwise than on demand: same as Prom. Note.

Bill of Lading of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported, or carried coastwise 0 0 6

Bond in England or Ireland, and personal bond in Scotland, given as a security for the payment of any *definite* and *certain* sum of money,
Not exceeding £50 ..... 0 1 3
..... 50 and not exceeding 100 ..... 0 2 6
..... 100 ..... 150 ..... 0 3 9
..... 150 ..... 200 ..... 0 5 0
..... 200 ..... 250 ..... 0 6 3
..... 250 ..... 300 ..... 0 7 6

And where the same shall exceed £300 then for every 100 and also for any fractional part of 100 ..... 0 2 6

Certified Copy or Extract of or from any register, of any births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials 0 0 1

Certificates to Kill Game.

No. 1.—When the licence shall be taken out after the 5th day of April, and before the 1st day of November—to expire on the 5th April in the following year 3 0 0

No. 2.—To expire on the 31st day of October in the same year in which the licence is granted 2 0 0

No. 3.—When the licence shall be taken out on or after the 1st day of November—to expire on the 5th April following 2 0 0

No. 4.—Any person having the right to kill game on any lands in England or Scotland, is entitled to take out a licence to authorise any Servant, for whom he shall be chargeable to the Duty of Assessed Taxes, as a Gamekeeper, to kill game upon the same lands, upon payment of the duty of 2 0 0

*** The above Certificates are issued at the Stamp Office, Boston.

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects on board of such ship or vessel 0 0 6

A Charter-party executed *unstamped* may within Seven days be stamped on payment of the Duty of 4s. 6d.; and if after that Time, and within one Calendar Month, then on Payment of the Duty and the sum of Ten Pounds; but after the expiration of the last-mentioned Period, it shall not be lawful to Stamp such Charter-party.

Conveyance, whether grant, disposition, lease, assignment, transfer, release, renunciation, or of any other kind or description whatsoever, *upon the sale* of any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or *other property*, real or personal, heritable or moveable, or of any right, title, interest, or claim in, to, out of, or upon any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other property, that is to say, for and in respect of *the principal or only deed, instrument, or writing*, whereby the land or other things sold shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, released, renounced, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons by his, her, or their direction;

Where the purchase or consideration money expressed in or upon the principal or only deed, instrument, or writing of conveyance shall not exceed £5				0	0 6
and where the same shall exceed	£5	and not exceed	£10	0	1 0
.....	10	.....	15	0	1 6
.....	15	.....	20	0	2 0
.....	20	.....	25	0	2 6
.....	25	.....	50	0	5 0
.....	50	.....	75	0	7 6
.....	75	.....	100	0	10 0
.....	100	.....	125	0	12 6
.....	125	.....	150	0	15 0
.....	150	.....	175	0	17 6
.....	175	.....	200	1	0 0
.....	200	.....	225	1	2 6
.....	225	.....	250	1	5 0
.....	250	.....	275	1	7 6
.....	275	.....	300	1	10 0

And where the purchase or consideration money shall exceed £300, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, 0 5 0

Contract Note..... 0 0 1

Declaration in lieu, or in the nature of an affidavit, in any case where, if the same were an affidavit, it would be chargeable with any stamp Duty. The same duty as would be chargeable on such affidavit.

Delivery Order.—Any writing or document commonly called a delivery order 0 0 1

Dock Warrant.—Any warrant or document commonly called a dock warrant 0 0 3

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Income Tax.—Rates and Duties.—For One Year, commencing on the 6th day of April, 1866, "For every Twenty Shillings of the annual Value or Amount of all such Property, Profits, and Gains (except those chargeable under schedule (B.) of the said Act), the Rate or Duty of 0 0 4

And for and in respect of the Occupation of Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Heritages chargeable under Schedule (B.) of the said Act, for every Twenty Shillings of the annual value thereof—in England the Rate or Duty of 0 0 2

And in Scotland and Ireland respectively the rate or duty of 0 0 1½

Subject to the Provisions contained in sec. 3 of the Act, 26th Vic. cap. 22, in the last session of Parliament, for the Exemption of Persons whose whole Income from every Source is under One Hundred Pounds a Year, and relief of those whose Income is under Two Hundred Pounds a Year.—28 Vic. cap. 30, 26th May, 1865.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects *at a yearly rent, without* any sum of money by way of *fine*, premium, or grassum paid for the same;

Where the yearly rent shall not exceed £5						0	0	6
And where the rent shall exceed	£5	and not exceed	£10	..		0	1	0
.....	10	.....	15	..		0	1	6
.....	15	.....	20	..		0	2	0
.....	20	.....	25	..		0	2	6
.....	25	.....	50	..		0	5	0
.....	50	.....	75	..		0	7	6
.....	75	.....	100	..		0	10	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50						0	5	0

Leases exceeding Thirty-five Years.—Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, *for any term of years exceeding thirty-five*, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same, the following duties in respect of such yearly rent:—

				Term not exceeding 100 years.				Exceeding 100 years.		
Where the rent shall not exceed £5				0	3	0	....	0	6	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10				0	6	0	....	0	12	0
..... 10		15	.....	0	9	0	....	0	18	0
..... 15		20	.....	0	12	0	....	1	4	0
..... 20		25	.....	0	15	0	....	1	10	0
..... 25		50	.....	1	10	0	....	3	0	0
..... 50		75	.....	2	5	0	....	4	10	0
..... 75		100	.....	3	0	0	....	6	0	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50.....				1	10	0	....	3	0	0

Lease (Furnished House) of any Furnished Dwelling-house for any term or period of time less than a year, or any agreement, minute or memorandum of agreement, containing the terms and conditions

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

on which any such house is let, occupied, or held for any such term or period of time, where the rent for such term or period of time shall exceed £25 ..... 0 2 6

And where the same, together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, shall contain 2,160 words, or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1,080 words therein contained over and above the first 1,080 words, the further progressive duty of 0 2 6

And for any duplicate or counterpart thereof, the same duty or duties.

Legacy Duty.—*Where the Testator, Testatrix, or Intestate shall have died after the 5th day of April*, 1805. *per cent.*

Where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given, or have devolved to or for the benefit of *a child of the deceased, or any descendant of a child of the deceased*, or to or for the benefit of *the father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased*, a duty at and after the rate of 1 0 0

Where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue shall have been given, or have devolved to or for the benefit of *a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased*, a duty at and after the rate of 3 0 0

Where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given, or have devolved to or for the benefit of *a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased*, a duty at and after the rate of 5 0 0

Where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given, or have devolved to or for the benefit of *a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased*, a duty at and after the rate of 6 0 0

And where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given, or have devolved to or for the benefit of any person *in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased*, than is above described, or to or for the benefit of *any stranger in blood to the deceased*, a duty at and after the rate of 10 0 0

And all gifts of annuities, or by way of annuity, or of any other partial benefit or interest out of any such estate or effects as aforesaid shall be deemed legacies within the intent and meaning of this TABLE.

And where any legatee shall take two or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument, which shall together be of the amount or value of £20, each shall be charged with duty, though each or either may be separately under that amount or value.

Letter or Power of Attorney, commission, factory, mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof: For *the sole* purpose of appointing, nominating, or authorising any person *to vote as a proxy or otherwise at one meeting* of the proprietors or shareholders of any joint-stock or other company, or of the members of any society or institution, or of the contributors to the funds thereof, *or at one meeting of any body exercising a public trust*, in the United Kingdom,

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

or to vote at one parish meeting of heritors or proprietors of real or heritable property in Scotland 0 0 1

Voting Paper (that is to say): Any instrument for the purpose of *voting by any person entitled* to vote at *any such meeting as aforesaid* in any part of the United Kingdom 0 0 1

Licences, &c.

Appraisers 2 0 0

Auctioneers 10 0 0

Beer Retailers, to be drunk on the premises 3 6 1¾

Ditto, not to be drunk on the premises 1 2 0½

Table Beer Retailers, at a price not exceeding 1½d. a quart, not to be drunk on the premises 0 5 0

Coffee, Tea, and Pepper 0 11 6½

Ditto, in houses assessed to the Poor Rate at less than £8 per annum 0 2 6

Game (see page 37).

Game Dealers' to expire on 1st July annually 2 0 0

Hawkers.—1. To any person to travel ON FOOT, and to sell goods at other men's houses only, and not in or at any house, shop, &c. hired, occupied, or used by him for the purpose, in any town to which he may travel :—

For a period not exceeding six months (ending on the 31st of January, or the 31st of July in any year) 1 0 0

For any longer period (ending on the 31st of July) .. 2 0 0

2. To travel and trade with one beast of burden only, viz., an ass, or a mule, or a horse, not exceeding in height thirteen hands :—

For a period of time not more than six months (ending as above) 2 0 0

For a longer period (ending as above) 4 0 0

These Licences (No. 2) will authorise the opening of a shop, &c., in any town, as well as trading from house to house.

Licences, continued.

3.—To travel and trade as aforesaid, with any horse .. 8 0 0

For every additional beast of burden, whether ass, mule, or horse of thirteen hands high, or otherwise, the further duty of 4 0 0

House Agents, letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 ..... 2 0 0

Horses and Carriages.—The new duties on licenses to let horses or carriages for hire came into force July 6th last, under the Act of Parliament, 29th Vic., cap. 36.

Where a person takes out a license for one horse or carriage, the annual duty on the license to be £5

Not exceeding					
3 horses or	2 carriages	10	0	0
4	3	15	0	0
5	4	20	0	0
6	5	25	0	0
8	6	30	0	0
12	9	40	0	0
16	12	50	0	0
20	15	60	0	0
Exceeding 15 carriages		70	0	0

For more than 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20 or any other multiple of 10 horses, the additional duty of 10 0 0

Patent Medicine Dealers (Great Britain)—London and Edinburgh 2 0 0

In other cities, boroughs, and towns corporate 0 10 0

Elsewhere 0 5 0

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Occasional Licences: Publicans —For every day not exceeding six..... 0 2 6
For any additional number of days not exceeding six, 2s. 6d. per day, but if for more than four such days, no greater duty to be charged than.... 0 10 0

Occasional Licences (Wine Retailers on the premises) under the 23 Vic. c. 27, &c., and Beer Retailers (1 Wm. IV.) on the premises—For every day not exceeding three days at one time 0 1 0
Tobacco & Snuff dealers 0 5 3

*** These occasional Licences are issued by the *Excise* on production of the authority of a Magistrate of the district where the sale is to be permitted.

Mortgage.—Not exceeding £50. ..... 0 1 3
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 ..... 0 2 6
..... 100 ..... 150 ..... 0 3 9
..... 150 ..... 200 ..... 0 5 0
..... 200 ..... 250 ..... 0 6 3
..... 250 ..... 300 ..... 0 7 6
..... 300 ..... 400 ..... 0 10 0
..... 400 ..... 500 ..... 0 12 6
..... 500 ..... 600 ..... 0 15 0

Then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, 0 2 6

Mortgage.—Any *Transfer or Assignment*, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage or wadset, or of any such other security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money or stock thereby secured;
For every £100, or any fractional part of £100, of the amount or value of the principal money or stock already secured by such mortgage, wadset, or other such security as aforesaid, thereby transferred or assigned or disponed 0 0 6
And if any further sum of money or stock shall be added to the principal money or stock already secured as aforesaid, there shall be charged and paid also the same duty as on a mortgage or wadset for the amount or value of such further money or stock.
28 & 29 Vict. c 96, s. 17, 1865.

Promissory Note.—Any sum of money not exceeding £5 0 0 1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ..... 0 0 2
..... 10 ..... 25 ..... 0 0 3
..... 25 ..... 50 ..... 0 0 6
..... 50 ..... 75 ..... 0 0 9
..... 75 ..... 100 ..... 0 1 0
..... 100 ..... 200 ..... 0 2 0
..... 200 ..... 300 ..... 0 3 0
..... 300 ..... 400 ..... 0 4 0
..... 400 ..... 500 ..... 0 5 0
..... 500 ..... 750 ..... 0 7 6
..... 750 ..... 1000 ..... 0 10 0
..... 1000 ..... 1500 ..... 0 15 0
..... 1500 ..... 2000 ..... 1 0 0
..... 2000 ..... 3000 ..... 1 10 0
..... 3000 ..... 4000 ..... 2 0 0
Then for every 1000 or part of 1000 of the money thereby made payable 0 10 0

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Receipt or discharge, given for or upon the payment of money amounting to £2 or upwards 0 0 1

Succession Duty.—In respect of every Succession under the Act 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 51, according to the value thereof:— *per cent.*

Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of 1 0 0

Where the successor shall be a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of .. 3 0 0

Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of 5 0 0

Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of 6 0 0

Where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is hereinbefore described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty at the rate of..... 10 0 0

Every past or future disposition of property, by reason whereof any person has or shall become beneficially entitled to any property or the income thereof upon the death of any person dying after the 18th day of May, 1853, either immediately or after any interval, either certainly or contingently, and either originally or by way of substitutive limitation; and every devolution by law of any beneficial interest in property, or the income thereof, upon the death of any person dying after that day, to any other person, in possession or expectancy, shall be deemed to have conferred or to confer on the person entitled by reason of any such disposition or devolution a "succession;" and the term "successor" shall denote the person so entitled; and the term "predecessor" shall denote the settlor, disponer, testator, obligor, ancestor, or other person from whom the interest of the successor is or shall be derived, s. 2.

Voting Paper.—See page 41.

Assessed Taxes.

Inhabited House Duty, charged on the annual value of £20 or upwards, for every 20s., the sum of..... 0 0 9

If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, such being on the ground floor; or for the sale by retail of beer, wine, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for purposes of husbandry only, for every 20s. of annual value, the sum of 0 0 6

Schedule (C.)

Duties payable annually for every MALE SERVANT retained or employed in any of the several capacities herein-mentioned.

Servants of the age of 18 years or upwards.....	1	1	0
Waiters in Taverns, &c.....	1	1	0
Servants under 18 years of age	0	10	6
Under Gardeners	0	10	6
Under Game-keepers	0	10	6
Servants let to hire of the age of 18 years or upwards	1	1	0
Ditto under 18 years of age	0	10	6

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Schedule (D.)

Duties payable annually on all CARRIAGES of any of the descriptions herein-mentioned.

With 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules	3	10	0
Ditto ditto by 1 horse or mule	2	0	0
Ditto under 30 inches, drawn by 2 or more ponies or mules not exceeding 13 hands	1	15	0
Ditto drawn by 1 such pony or mule	1	0	0
With less than 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules	2	0	0
Ditto ditto by 1 horse or mule only ..	0	15	0
Ditto ditto by 1 pony or mule only, not exceeding 13 hands in height	0	10	0
Carriages let to hire—half the above duties.			
Used by common carriers with 4 wheels.....	2	6	8
Ditto ditto with 2 wheels.....	1	6	8

Schedule (E.) and (F.)

Duties payable annually for HORSES and MULES kept or used for the purpose of riding, or of drawing any carriage chargeable with Duty.

Horses and Mules for riding, or drawing taxable carriages :—Exceeding 13 hands.....	1	1	0
One Horse used for riding, or drawing taxable carriages, by a farmer	0	10	6
One Horse used for riding, or drawing a taxable carriage, by any Rector, Vicar, Curate, Roman Catholic Priest, Dissenting Minister, Teacher or Preacher of any separate Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, provided one horse only be kept	0	10	6
Horses or Mules used by Bailiffs, Shepherds, or Herdsmen ..	0	10	6

Other Horses, Ponies, and Mules:

Horses and Mules, exceeding 13 hands high, not used for riding or drawing any taxable carriage.....	0	10	6
Ponies or Mules, not exceeding 13 hands high, used for riding or drawing any taxable carriage with duty	0	10	6
Such Ponies or Mules kept for any other purpose	0	5	3
Horses used by Common Carriers	0	10	6

Schedule (G.)

Duties payable annually on DOGS.—For every Dog of whatever description or denomination the same may be	0	12	0
Hounds, where 66 or more are kept.....	39	12	0
Greyhounds, where 15 or more are kept	9	0	0

Exemptions.—"2. Any person in respect of a Dog or Whelp, which at the time of returning the list of dogs as required by the Acts in that behalf, shall not actually be of the age of six calendar months."

"3. Any person in respect of any dog *bona fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier."—*Act* 16 *&* 17 *Vic. cap.* 90.)

Stamp Duties, continued. £ s. d.

Schedule (I.)

Duties payable annually by every person using or wearing any HAIR POWDER 1 3 6

Schedule (K.)

Duties payable annually by persons in respect of ARMORIAL BEARINGS or ENSIGNS used or worn by them

Where such person shall be chargeable with the Duty of Assessed Taxes for any Carriage at the rate of £3 10s..... 2 12 9

And where such person shall not be so chargeable 0 13 2

The Act of Parliament which charges these duties is dated August 20th, 1853, 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 90, may be had of J. MORTON, Stamp Office, Boston, price 9d.

Lincolnshire Poor Law Unions.

Number of Parishes &c., Area, and Population, 1861.

Unions, &c.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1861.
Boston	28	120817	37469
Bourn	37	90644	20113
Caistor.....	76	183164	37517
Deeping Fen*....	1	16290	1180
Gainsborough....	50	108578	25973
Glanford Brigg ..	54	165470	34731
Grantham	53	103929	28886
Horncastle	69	113588	24712
Holbeach.....	10	107299	18402
Lincoln	93	158130	46841
Louth	99	170708	34711
Sleaford	59	131777	24919
Spalding	9	70181	20949
Spilsby.....	66	140269	28799
Stamford.....	37	52858	18213

BOSTON.—Mr. Thomas Vent, of this Borough, was chosen a Common Councilman on the 16th March, 1827. The vacancy was caused by Mr. John Robert Rogers being elected an Alderman. An ancestor of Mr. Vent, of the same name, was elected to the Corporation of Boston in the year 1684, and served the office of Mayor in 1707.

WILSFORD, NEAR SLEAFORD.—That eminent Scholar, SIR CHARLES COTTERIL, who was master of the ceremonies to King Charles II., was born here, and translated several popular works from the French and Italian languages.

WILLIAM STENNETT, Delineator, Boston.—He was a merchant at Boston, and a fine draughtsman, &c.

*Deeping Fen is a parish under the 43rd Elizabeth.

Extent of Water included in the Areas of Parishes, &c., in Lincolnshire, in the Population Returns, 1861, showing, with the Acreage of Land, the extent of Water included in the Areas of Parishes and Places contiguous to Rivers, Creeks, &c. Parishes bordering on the Sea-coast, a certain portion of the Beach or Sands is included.

Total of Water, area in acres, 118,940.

District, and Parish or Place.	Area in Acres.	
	Land.	Water
Boston.		
Fosdyke	2006	755
Frampton	6200	1700
Fishtoft	4580	1845
Freiston	3980	3430
Butterwick	1370	3050
Benington	3090	4405
Leverton	3390	3710
Wrangle	6890	2890
Leake	5880	1775
Caistor.		
Humberstone	2930	5215
Clee	3580	6210
Great Grimsby	1838	910
Great Coates	2605	1875
Stallingborough	4302	1490
Immingham	3196	520
Habrough	1570	1180
Glandford Brigg.		
Winteringham	3970	1705
Whitton	1330	1110
Alkborough	2540	335
Killingholme	5290	1935
East Halton	3920	1570
Goxhill	5860	2930
Barrow-upon-Humber	4620	1370
Barton St. Peter and St. Mary	6710	1430
South Ferriby	1750	1495

District, and Parish or Place.	Area in Acres.	
	Land.	Water
Holbeach.		
Tydd St. Mary	4645	200
Long Sutton	21636	3510
Gedney	12377	12888
Holbeach	20980	14240
Louth.		
Trusthorpe	1370	85
Mablethorpe St. Mary	1891	330
Mablethorpe St. Peter	907	675
Theddlethorpe St. Helen	2890	640
Theddlethorpe All Sts.	1780	865
Saltfleetby St. Clement	1030	1175
Skidbrook-with-Saltfleet	2165	1290
North Somercotes	4752	3870
Grainthorpe	4280	675
Marsh Chapel	3131	1160
North Coates	2061	2040
Tetney	5030	3295
Spalding.		
Moulton	13450	335
Spilsby.		
Friskney	7003	6080
Wainfleet St. Mary	5874	7145
Croft	5473	680
Skegness	1644	830
Ingoldmells	1407	450
Hogsthorpe	2870	455
Anderby	1080	765
Sutton-in-the-Marsh	1666	430

Haugh, near Alford.—The farm house here was formerly an extensive mansion, erected in the reign of King Henry VII., and was long the seat of the Haugh family, and afterwards of the Bolles. In the church is a marble monument in memory of Charles Bolle, Esq., and his four wives; and another in memory of his son, Sir John Bolle, Knight, who died in 1606. On the floor of the church are memorials of the Haugh family, who died in the fifteenth century.

Ecclesiastical Architecture of Lincolnshire.

(*Extracted from "Beauties of England and Wales," published in* 1799.)

"It is principally in the *Division of Holland* that Lincolnshire boasts of superior excellence in ecclesiastical architecture; and it is really surprising that so many fine monastic buildings, and sacred edifices, should have been erected in a county so inconvenient for travelling, so unpleasant to the eye, and uncongenial with the common comforts of life. Yet, in this fenny and swampy district, are the Churches of Boston, Gosberton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Holbeach, Gedney, Long-Sutton, Croyland, and many others, which have a just claim to universal admiration. To the munificence of the Abbeys of Croyland and Spalding the greater part of the churches which adorn the southern part of this division probably owe their origin.

Croyland.—"Of the splendid Church at Croyland only a small portion of the original structure now remains; but sufficient to show that, in its entire state, it was not inferior to any of our cathedrals, either in size or architectural ornament."

"The Churches of Boston, Gosberton, Pinchbeck, Holbeach, Gedney, and several others, afford excellent specimens of the architecture of the fourteenth century. The Division of Holland has few churches of a later date than the time of Edward III."

Long-Sutton.—"The Church of Long-Sutton is, perhaps, the earliest specimen of architecture which this division affords, and may be characterised by calling it the counterpart of the Cathedral of Christ's Church at Oxford, both in the ornaments of the tower, and of the internal decorations."

Views of most of these Churches, and others, were engraved by W. and H. Burgess, and may be purchased of any bookseller, or of JOHN MORTON, Printer and Publisher, Stamp Office, Market Place, Boston.

*** A list will be found at the end of this Almanack, comprising the Cathedrals of Lincoln and York, Abbey of Croyland, Spalding Market Place, and Spalding Town Bridge, the Churches of Spilsby, Louth, Spalding, Holbeach, Long-Sutton, Wisbeach, &c., &c.

Ancient Books relating to the County of Lincoln.

"A true and impartial Relation of the great Damages done by the late great Tempest, and overflowing of the Tide upon the Coast of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, &c. 1671."

"Thunder, haile, and lightning from heaven against certaine covetous persons, inhabitants of *Humberston*, Lincolnshire, five miles from Grimsby, thought to be a just punishment from God in the behalf of the poore, the 3d of July last, 1610; how the corne was destroyed, the like never heard of in any age, only one man's estate preserved, who gave them reliefe, as it was justified before the knights and justices of the countie, at the sessions held at Lowth, the 10th day of July; with the lamentable end of John Cornish, his wife, and two children, who were most stranglie consumed in a daye at Stowe in Staffordshire, 9 May, 1616." 4to.

"The Lincolnshire Wonder; or a comical dialogue which lately happened in this Neighbourhood, between an old Woman of threescore and ten, and a Youth about twenty, with whom she lately married." 1780. 12mo.

Ancient Local and Private Acts.

BOSTON—Navigation between the Town of, and River Trent improved—22 and 23 Car. II. c. 25.

BOSTON—Town of, supplied with water—10 Anne, c. 44.

DRAINING.—For the recovery of many hundred thousand acres of marshes, and other grounds subject commonly to surrounding, with the Isle of Ely, and the Counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Essex, Kent, and the County Palatine of Durham—43 Eliz. c. 11. "This Act not to prejudice any Harbours or Ports."

DEEPING FEN.—For draining the Fen called Deeping Fen, and other Fens therein mentioned—16 and 17 Car. II. c. 11; 22 Car. II. c. 14.

FOLKINGHAM MANOR.—Folkingham Manor (Lincolnshire)—Grant of, to Thomas Lord Howard, Earl of Surrey, for life—21 Hen. VIII. c. 22.

MANOR OF INGOLDESBY.—Lincoln—For the sale of the Manor of Ingoldesby, in the County of, and for raising of Portions for the Two Daughters and Co-Heirs of Sir William Armin, the younger, Baronet, deceased—16 Car. II. c. 2.

CITY OF LINCOLN.—Lincoln (City of)—Re-edified—32 Hen. VIII. c. 18.

RIVER ANCHOLM (Lincoln).—Decrees of Sewers made by the Commissioners for the Limits of the Level of River of Ancholm, confirmed—14 Car. II. c. 17.

The Danes in England.

When we cross the Wash, and come to Lincolnshire, we find overwhelming evidence of an almost exclusive Danish occupancy. About one-fourth of the village names in Lincolnshire present the characteristic Danish suffix "*by*," while the total number of Danish names amounts to about three hundred—more than are found in all the rest of Southumbrian England. The Fens which border the Witham, the Welland, and the Nene, effectually guarded the southern frontier of the Danish settlers; and this natural boundary they do not seem to have crossed in any considerable numbers. A line drawn from east to west, about eleven miles to the north of Boston, will mark the southern limit of the purely Danish, as distinguished from the Anglian settlement. North of this line is a district about nine miles by twelve, between Tattershall, New Bolingbroke, Horncastle, and Spilsby, which would appear to have been more exclusively Danish than any other in the kingdom. In this small space there are some forty unmistakeable Danish village names—such as Kirkby, Moorby, Enderby, Willesby, Claxby, Miningsby, Hagnaby, Dalderby, Scrivelsby, Hareby, Lusby, Revesby, Raithby, Somersby, Salmonby, Fulletby, Ashby, Asgarby, Hemingby, Toft, and others, all denoting the fixed residence of a Danish population.—*Words and Places, by the Rev. Isaac Taylor*, 1864.

WEST FEN DRAINAGE.—Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Sibsey, was elected a Commissioner on the 5th of October, 1865. The election took place in the school-house, Carrington, to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Robert Maidens, of East Kirkby.

NATHAN DRAKE, painter, at Lincoln and York, son of Mr. Drake, late Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral. He published, 1748, proposals for a S.E. view of Boston Church. His S.E. view of the Town was engraved by Muller, 1751.

DRAINAGE DOCUMENTS.

The Drainage of the Fens.

The following important letter on the Drainage of the Lincolnshire Fens was forwarded by Thomas Parry, Esq., of Sleaford, late M.P. for Boston, to Samuel Vessey, Esq., of Halton Holgate, in May, 1866.

"DEAR SIR,—

"I have much pleasure in stating, by your request, in general terms, the object Mr. Cabourn Simonds and I had in our visit to Halton last Monday.

"We desired to discuss with you, as a Drainage Commissioner, the present condition of the lower Witham, and to renew the application, made some short time since by a deputation of merchants and traders of Boston to the General Commissioners, for an union of all the Trusts and interests connected with the drainage and navigation of that river, for the purpose of improving its outfall.

"It is, perhaps, needless to say that navigation, by ships, between the sea and Boston Haven is almost impossible; that beds of silt and mud, from five to ten feet high, lay heaped up in the face of the Black, Grand Sluice, and Maud Foster Sluice; and that the outfall by Hob Hole is gradually becoming more and more impeded by the accumulations of silt on Boston Scalp, so that drainage by gravitation is hardly attainable.

"Such, however, is the present state of the lower Witham, through which all the drainage waters of the Fens in the parts of Lindsey and Holland have to find their way to sea, as best they can, over a shifting and undefined channel.

"Whilst the mouth of the river is suffered to remain in this imperfect state, yearly becoming more and more obstructed, and, as a consequence, every year more difficult and more costly to restore, large sums of money have been spent, or are about to be spent, upon the internal systems of drainage. The Black Sluice Commissioners have widened and deepened the Forty-foot, yet its outfall is so neglected that the cill of the doors in Skirbeck is generally five or six feet, and sometimes more, *below* the bed of the river on the sea face. The middle reach of the Witham between the Grand Sluice and Bardney Lock is about to be deepened, its capacity as a reservoir much increased, and its banks strengthened, yet its drainage waters, at their outfall, also meet with a block almost as great as that I have mentioned in

Mr. Parry's letter, continued.

the case of the Black Sluice, and I understood from you last Monday that the 4th District Commissioners are contemplating an expenditure equal to twenty or twenty-five thousand pounds in the erection of pumping engines, and works at Lade-bank Bridge, to lift the waters of the East Fen. The practical effect of that operation would be really and simply to raise the drainage waters of that area by mechanical power, so as to pass them over the deposit of silt on the Boston Scalp.

"It is, of course, a question whether these internal improvements ought or ought not first to demand attention; there can, however, as I think, be no question upon this point, that the drainage of those parts of our county just mentioned can never be perfect, nor safe, nor even satisfactory whilst the lower Witham and Boston Scalp remain in their present condition, and a most important work of cleaning the mouth of the river, and forming a new and unimpeded outfall or course for these drainage waters to the sea is really a matter of the first and highest necessity. It is true this work may be postponed, but sooner or later, and at no distant period, it will certainly have to be undertaken, and it is equally certain that each year it is delayed only adds to the difficulties and the cost connected with its execution.

"Under these circumstances it would surely be well, and only an act of prudence, for the Fourth District Commissioners to satisfy themselves that these large pumping engines are in truth needed, and, further, whether the money so proposed to be expended could not be much better applied in aid of a general scheme for a new Channel and a perfect Outfall. Mr. Hawkshaw, as may be seen from the reports of his numerous surveys, is strongly and clearly in favour of a general scheme, as affording greater benefits, and being of more value to the interests to be served than could possibly be obtained by any separate mode of action. This opinion is, I believe, shared by every professional gentleman who has ever seen the Estuary, and I think I shall be correct in stating that it is also held by most, if not all, the noblemen and gentlemen interested in the Fens and their drainage.

"It is, therefore, I submit, worth the consideration of yourself and the gentlemen by whom you are surrounded, whether, at this time, further and stronger efforts ought not to be made to combine all the Trusts concerned, and to unite them upon this general plan of improvement.

"In the case of the Fourth District, the arguments in favour of the general scheme seem to be short and simple:—

"1st.—If you erect pumping engines, the restrictive doors between the East and the West and Wildmore Fens must be removed; if they

Mr. Parry's letter, continued.

be removed, the security of the East Fen will then depend upon the efficiency of the engines; if they should ever fail, the water from the West and Wildmore Fens will flood the East Fen.

"2nd.—If a new Outfall channel be made, and the low water level be *depressed from two to three feet* at Hob Hole, the area of the East Fen may be drained by gravitation, and the pumping engines need not be erected.

"So it comes to this: if the engines be erected, the East Fen will not be perfectly safe, and the expense of the general outfall will still, at some time or other, have to be incurred; whilst, on the other hand, if a general scheme of improvements be carried out, the cost of pumping engines might be saved.

"It is clear, and I believe it is admitted on all sides, that a combination of all the Trusts interested is necessary; for the work cannot be accomplished if the value of the land to be reclaimed is to be relied upon to cover the expenditure. The land to be improved must subscribe in aid. Mr. Hawkshaw's Estimate in the summary of his report of June, 1861, appears to be a heavy sum, amounting to £120,000; yet, when even approximately divided, it no longer seems so formidable.

"The subject was discussed in Mr. Hawkshaw's office, in August last, at a meeting of several gentlemen interested in the Navigation and Drainage, and it was then thought that the money might be raised thus:—

By the Boston Harbour Board capitalising its Income from dues, say	£10,000
By the Black Sluice Commissioners providing the sum they have power to raise to clear their outfall, say	15,000
The Fourth District appropriating the cost of the pumping engines, and giving to the general scheme, say	25,000
The Witham Commissioners, say	15,000
The Welland would be much improved, and the Commissioners might fairly be asked for, say	10,000
The Great Northern Railway Company is interested in the Witham, and further in the trade of the port, and might be asked for, say	5,000
The Land to be reclaimed, supposed to be 6,000 acres, at £8 per acre, would yield	48,000
Total	£128,000

"The figures were put down as merely approximate sums, and they are only reproduced to show how easily the thing might be accomplished if all parties would concur, and that the money to be raised

Mr. Parry's letter, continued.

would not be very large, and the taxation would not be heavy compared with the wealth and extent of the district to be improved. In the case of the Fourth District, it is simply applying the expenditure upon a system of natural drainage by gravitation, instead of erecting the pumping engines at Lade-bank bridge.

"My letter has run to a greater length than I could have wished, but my apology is, that during many years past, my duty has brought me in contact with this question, and I have a conviction that the more the *general plan* of proceeding is examined, the more pressing its nature will be found; and that, after all, when fairly looked at, it is not really weighty enough to deter the County from approaching it.

"If the Fourth District Commissioners should determine not at present to incur the expenditure for these pumping engines, but to wait for the general scheme, and should endeavour to bring it about, I firmly believe their decision will be judicious and economical, and one they will never regret.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"THOMAS PARRY."

"SAMUEL VESSEY, Esq., Halton Holgate."

BRAYFORD'S BASIN, LINCOLN.—This is a large body of water upon which the principal Wharves of Lincoln are situated. The FOSSDYKE, which was cut by King Henry I. from Lincoln to the Trent, discharges itself into this Brayford, which unites its Waters with those of the River Witham, and after a course of more than thirty miles, runs through the Borough of Boston, and discharges itself into the sea.

SWAN-POOL, LINCOLN.—An old history of this City describes this pool to be a large standing water, situate below the Hill, and westward of the City, famous for the great number of SWANS which are continually feeding upon it: and famous for producing the largest PIKE in England, as well as plenty of other kinds of fish. It further states that "all round this place the ground is moory, and full of bogs. Near to this is an extensive Common, called Carholm, that is, a Dwelling upon the Car or Fen. Here was the old British City, which they used as a Fastness for themselves and Cattle in time of distress. From this Common is a delightful view of the West Front of the Cathedral."

GRANTHAM.—On the evening of January 1st, 1794, two Companies of the Royal Cheshire Militia marched from Lincoln to Grantham, to quell a Riot there, caused by a number of River Bankers.

WITHERN, NEAR ALFORD.—A new Church was erected here in 1812, on the site of the old one, by the proprietors and occupiers of lands; and was opened on Sunday the 26th day of July, 1812. It cost £1400, and is dedicated to St. Margaret. Withern was formerly a seat of the Fitzwilliams, who had another mansion at Mablethorpe.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GENERAL COMMISSIONERS,

Between the 4th of July, 1865, and the 30th of June, 1866.

River Witham Drainage.

July 4th, 1865. *Receipts.*				£	s.	d.
Balance				4700	5	9
Taxes due Lady-day, 1865	£5758	0	0	1204	0	0
Credited in last year's account	4554	0	0			
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1865	142	0	0	42	0	0
Credited in last year's account	100	0	0			
Taxes due Lady-day, 1866	5758	0	0	3825	13	1
Arrears	1932	6	11			
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1866	142	0	0	100	0	0
Arrears	42	0	0			
Unclaimed Interest				9	14	4
				£9881	13	2

Disbursements.						
Interest on Securities, viz., £53,650 at 4½ per cent.				2306	18	10
Income Tax				40	4	9
Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation), Annual Payment by way of Interest for the Expenses of completing the Embankment of the River Witham				2800	0	0
Clerk's Bill to 30th of June, 1865, (proportion of)				94	11	2
Mr. Welsh, proportion of Salary to 21st June, 1865				10	9	0
Ditto a year's ditto to 21st June, 1866				300	0	0
Ditto Expenses, Great Eastern Junction Railway				10	15	9
Sluice Keepers:						
James Porter, Grand Sluice	31	4	0	61	4	0
J. Mellor, Bargate and Stamp End	20	0	0			
Saxby and Turner, Side Sluices	10	0	0			
Mr. Welsh, surveyor, as under:						
General Repairs	134	10	9	417	3	5
Roding River Witham up to Horsley Deeps Lock, and Side Drains (including part of the previous year)	161	13	9			
Tradesmen's Bills	73	13	1			
Rent of Offices (proportion of) £25	0	0	47	5	10	
Rates and Taxes 22	5	10				
Balance in Treasurer's hands				3840	6	3
				£9881	13	2

Estimated Funds for the Year 1866-67.			
Balance brought down	3840	6	3
Arrears of Taxes	1932	6	11
„ Rents	42	0	0
Balance	958	7	6
	£6773	0	8

Witham Drainage Accounts.

	£	s.	d.
A year's Interest on Bonded Debt (£53,650) including Arrears	3522	6	2
Annual Payment to Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation)	2800	0	0
Current Salaries and Expenses	450	14	6
	£6773	0	8

Fourth District.

Receipts.

July 4th, 1865.—Balance				7953	7	7
Taxes due Lady-day, 1865	£3117	0	0			
Credited in last year's Account	2183	0	0	934	0	0
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1865	559	0	0			
Credited in last year's Account	351	0	0	208	0	0
Taxes due Lady-day, 1866	3117	0	0			
Arrears	1357	0	0	1760	0	0
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1866	559	0	0			
Arrears	221	0	0	338	0	0
Interest				133	8	10
				£11326	16	5

Disbursements.

Clerk's Bill to 30th June, 1865 (proportion of)				137	8	2
Mr. Welsh, proportion of Salary to 21st June, 1865				10	9	0
ditto a year's ditto to 21st June, 1866				300	0	0
ditto for Expenses of Report on the Drainage of the Fourth District				75	0	0
Sluice Keepers:						
John Arliss, Cowbridge and Aqueduct	£40	0	0			
Henry Hansord, Hob Hole	40	0	0			
William Cussons, Steeping River Tunnels	6	0	0	90	0	0
Henry Baker, Freiston Doors	4	0	0			
Mr. Welsh, Surveyor, as under:						
General Repairs	238	4	7			
Roding Drains	303	6	3			
Tradesmen's Bills	292	2	9	906	15	3
Rent of Offices (proportion of) £35 0 0						
Steeping Mill 6 13 2	73	1	8			
Rates and Taxes 31 8 6						
Works:						
Mill Drain Scouring out				158	14	9
Steeping River Soak Dyke ditto				27	1	0
Balance in Treasurer's hands				9621	8	3
				£11326	16	5

Witham Office, Boston, 3rd July, 1866.—At the Annual Meeting of the General Commissioners, examined, approved, and allowed,

HENRY CHAPLIN, Chairman.

Witness, F. T. White, Clerk to the General Commissioners.

BLACK SLUICE DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION.

General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Black Sluice Commissioners between the 12th July, 1864, and the 11th July, 1865.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance of last Account due from the Treasurer	3245	15	11
Drainage Tax in 1*s.* 6*d.* District	6346	0	0
Ditto in 9*d.* District	1038	1	4
Ditto in 6*d.* District	1196	0	0
Penalties	0	1	11
Annual Payment or Rent-charge due 21st December, 1864, from the Adventurers of Deeping Fen, for Repairs of Glen Bank	18	0	0
Annual Payment or Rent-charge from Bourn Fen Farm for Repairing the Glen and Bourn Eau Banks.....	34	5	5¾
Rents due 5th April, 1865, viz.:—			
Bank Rents	43	16	2
Granary Bridge and Wharf Rents.....	0	7	0
Two half-year's Payments or Rent-charge due 11th October, 1864, and 6th April, 1865, from Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties Railway Company, £350, less £8 15*s.* Income Tax	341	5	0
Navigation Tolls for the year ending July, 1865, £585 10*s.* 7*d.*, less Collector's Salary, £57 4*s.*; Stamps and Expenses, £2 14*s.* 8*d.*; Repairs, 11*s.* 4*d.* (£60 10*s.*) ..	525	0	7
	£12,788	13	4¾

Payments.			
Interest of Debt	5843	14	10
Roding for Drains.....	370	0	0
Glen and Bourn Eau Banks	656	19	0
General Repairs	148	6	4
Management	699	8	11
Rates, Taxes, and Repairs of Storehouses, Skirbeck Quarter and Gutheram.....	17	1	0
Sinking Fund for Liquidation of Debt (exclusive of Dividends—1st Loan, £1707 10*s.*; 2nd Loan, £85.....	1792	10	0
Balance	3260	13	3¾
	£12,788	13	4¾

SINKING FUND, 1st Loan under the Act of 1846.

Sums for Investment.			
1864.—Brought from last Account	3725	19	8
1865.—Jan.—Dividend on £4155 1*s.* 5*d.* Consols (less Income Tax)	60	15	5
26th Instalment due 13th Dec., 1864 (under Act of 1846)	600	0	0
Additional Sum equal to 3½ per cent, per annum on £14,500 paid off (13th June to 13th Dec., 1864)	253	15	0
July.—Dividend on £5175 9*s.* 1*d.* Consols (less Income Tax)	76	6	9
Carried forward	£4716	16	10

Black Sluice Drainage Accounts.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward..	4716	16	10
27th Instalment due 13th June, 1865 (under Act of 1846)..	600	0	0
Additional Sum equal to 3½ per cent. per annum on £14,500 paid off 13th Dec., 1864, to 13th June, 1865..	253	15	0
	£5570	11	10

Investments.	Consols.				Money.		
1864.—Brought from last Account....	£4155	1	5	..	£3725	19	8
1865.—Feb.—Invested in Consols at 89½,	1020	7	8	..	914	10	5
July.—Invested in Consols at 90⅛.....	1030	11	3	..	930	1	9
	£6206	0	4	..	£5570	11	10

SINKING FUND, 2nd Loan under Act of 1849.

Sums for Investment.

1864.—Brought from last Account	1172	8	9
Oct.—Dividend on £1245 4*s.* 11*d.* 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities (less Income Tax)	18	4	2
1865.—Jan.—24th Instalment due 13th Dec., 1864 (under Act of 1849)	42	10	0
April.—Dividend on £1313 12*s.* 7*d.* 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities (less Income Tax).....	19	4	3
July.—25th Instalment due 13th June, 1865 (under Act of 1849).....	42	10	0
	£1294	17	2

Investments.	Stock.				Money.		
1864.—Brought from last Account	£1245	4	11	..	£1172	8	9
1865.—Feb.—Invested in the 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities at 88⅝..	68	7	8	..	63	14	2
July.—Invested in the 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities at 89⅞	68	11	0	..	61	14	3
	£1382	3	7	..	£1294	17	2

Account of the Receipt and Application of the Rent of the Wigtoft Marsh Farm for the year ending 5th of April, 1865.

Receipts.

1864.—Balance of last Account.....	79	1	4
Dec.—Edward Johnson half-a-year's Rent due 10th Oct., 1864, £50, less Income Tax, £1 4s. 6d.	48	15	6
June.—Edw. Johnson's Representatives half-a-year's Rent due 5th April, 1865, £50, less Income Tax, £1 4s. 6d.	48	15	6
	£176	12	4

Payments.

1864.—Half-a-year's Drainage Tax due for the Marsh, 10th Oct., 1864— Swineshead, £29 2*s.* 9*d.*; Wigtoft, £12 7*s.* 0*d.*	41	9	0
1865.—Half-a-year's Drainage Tax due for the Marsh, 5th April, 1865— Swineshead, £29 2*s.* 9*d.*; Wigtoft, £12 7*s.* 0*d.*	41	9	0
Balance	93	12	10
	£176	12	4

Black Sluice Drainage Accounts.

Account of the Receipt and Application of the Rent of the Bourn Fen Farm to the 5th April, 1865.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
1864.—July.—Balance of last Account	283	2	1
1865.—Jan.—Edward Shillaker, half-a-year's Rent due 10th Oct., 1864, £315, less Land Tax, £2 1*s.* 6*d.*; Income Tax, £7 17*s.* 6*d.* (£9 19*s.*)	305	1	0
July.—Edward Shillaker, half-a-year's Rent due 5th April, 1865, £315, less Land Tax, £2 1*s.* 6*d.*; Income Tax, £7 17*s.* 6*d.*; Bank Rent repaid, £3 (£12 19*s.*)	302	1	0
	£890	4	1

Payments.	£	s.	d.
1864.—Sept. 30th.—Treasurer of the Bourn Fen Drainage	283	2	1
Annual Payment or Rent-charge for Repairs of Glen and Bourn Eau Banks	34	5	5¾
Half-a-year's Black Sluice Drainage Tax on Bourn North Fen, due 10th Oct., 1864	141	15	7
Insurance of Farm Buildings, Christmas, 1864.....	0	18	5
1865.—Half-a-year's Black Sluice Drainage Tax on Bourn North Fen, due 5th April, 1865	141	15	7
Committee Expenses inspecting Farm	2	10	6
Solicitor's Bill	0	17	0
	£890	4	1

7th August, 1865.—I have examined the several Accounts comprised in the foregoing General Statements, and I certify the same to be correct. S. JOHNSON, Auditor.

22nd September, 1865.—Examined and approved at a Meeting of the Finance Committee. WM. PARKER, Chairman.

22nd September, 1865.—At a Meeting of the Black Sluice Commissioners (being an adjournment of the Annual Meeting held at Bourn on the 11th July, 1865,) this day held at the Red Cow Inn, in Donington, the foregoing Accounts were approved and allowed.

BASIL BERIDGE, Chairman.

Clerk ..... George Wiles, Esq.
Surveyor .....James Lancaster.
Collector of Navigation Tolls .....Richard Hunt.

SNAKES.—At Boultham, near Lincoln, no less than six hundred snakes were destroyed at this place on the 21st of July, 1812. They were discovered in some manure on the farm of Mr. George Ashlin. The parish allowed a gratuity of one halfpenny for each of the old snakes, and a farthing each for the young ones.

1784.—In exceptional seasons of frost, before the invention of railroads, the sufferings of the inhabitants of towns at a distance from the sea-coast were fearful for want of fuel. Such was the case in the winter of 1784. An intense frost came with a tremendous snow-storm. Many of the roads were impassable. The river Ouse was frozen so firmly, that the citizens of York used it as a highway for eight successive weeks. The price of coal was from 30s. to 40s. per chaldron; an amount quite beyond the reach of the poor.

Notes on Swineshead in Olden Times.

Officers elected on Monday in Easter Week, being the Two and Twentyth. day of April, for the Town of Swineshead, in the County of Lincoln, by the consent of the Minister and the rest of the Parishioners o the said parish, for the year of our Lord, 1728."

Wright Ellis and Richd. Moore—*Churchwardens.*
Edward Watson and Richd. Granger—*Sidemen.*
Thomas Clarke, Richd. Elkintun, Joseph Hearson, & Thos. Hides } *Overseers of the Poore.*
John Tarry—*Neatherd.*

Thomas Madocks, *Vicar.*	William Gee	Thomas Hoyes
Saml. Smith	Christr. Twell	Francis Hill
Henry Watso	Edward Watson	Richd. Granger
	Joseph Sargant	Robt. Fisher

	£	s.	d.
Wright Ellis and Richd. Moore, Churchwardens for 1728, Disbts.	124	11	9½
Sam. Smith and Richd. Moore, Do., 1729, Do.	35	17	0

Fra. Gough, Vicar.

John Hollingworth and John Pell, Overseers for 1732, Disbts.	93	12	6

April ye 9th, 1735.—Its agreed by ye parish of Swineshead, yt Hugh Wilson, Apothecary, of Donington, shall be allowed the sum of five pounds a year for 3 years, for taking what care he can, to cure all those yt are under any Illness, who are paupers of ye said parish and receive collections, and likewise all those who are likely to become chargeable to the said parish. As witness our hands,

Fra. Gough, *Vicar*	William Gee	Francis Foster
Thomas Brown	Francis Hill	his
Her. Ingram	Wright Ellis	Richd. X Fisher
Rd. Clay	Richd. Moore	Mark.

April ye 7th, 1735.—This is to satisfie ye said Parishoners yt I bind myself to ye above written agreement, and bargain for the said Poor. As witnes my hand. H. Wilson,

Witnes, Fra. Gough.

It is agreed by a Vestry mett together this twenty-fifth day of April, 1739, yt those persons who are legally oblidged to take a poor towns apprentice. shall be acquitted from taking ye same, if they pay to the parish the sum of six pounds, till the time of the apprenticeship is expired. Attested by us whose names are under written:

Fra. Gough, *Vicar*	Christr. Twell	Richd. Granger
Saml. Smith	Stephen Carnall	Richd. Clay
William Gee	William Brown	Thomas Hoyos
Thomas Mau tby	Robt. Smith	his
Richd. Moore	Edward Watson	Janus X Preston
William Gee, jun.	Wm. Bayley	Mark.
Thomas Brown	Thomas Maydens	

Francis Hill and Saml. Smith, Churchwardens for 1747, Disbursement 26 : 4 : 7½, 2d. in the 26 : 0 : 0.

Notes on Swineshead in Olden Times, continued.

March 29th, 1749.—The accounts of John Gainsbroug and John Guy, who served the office of Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Swineshead, in the year 1748.

	£	s.	d.
The accountants hath disbursed, as appears by the particulars, the sum of	116	17	0
These Accountants chargeth themselves to receive by Assessment.....	98	0	0
Received in Rent and Goods	22	8	7
Reed.....	120	8	7
Lost Land....	0	11	7
	119	17	0
Remains due from the Accountants to ye Town	3	00	00

We own these Accounts,

Thomas Brown	Thos. Maultby	John Gainsbrough.
Stephen Carnall	John Hanley	John Guy.
William Gee	Thos. Watson	
Francis Hill	James Stubley	
Richd. Moore	Wm. Pearson	

Received March 29th, 1749, of John Gainsbrough and John Guy, the sum of Eighty Pounds in full, for one year's Salary of the keeping the Workhouse and Maintaining the Poor belonging to the parish of Swineshead, to end at May day next. by me, WM. PEARSON.

Wm. Gee and James Stubley, Churchns., for 1748,

Disbursed £57 2s. 7½d. = 4d. in the pound for Assessment.....	53	18	8

Stained Glass, 1866.

LINCOLN.—A memorial window to Professor Boole has been placed in the nave of the Cathedral. It is on the north side, making the seventh there, and leaving only three white windows in the same place for removal. It is a lancet window, with three subjects upon a rich mosaic ground, and these three panels are united by two smaller circular medallions, each with a figure representing study and devotion as a key to the others. The uppermost subject represents the parable of the ten talents, the middle one Christ disputing with the doctors, and the lowest the call of Samuel. The glass is known as Winston's Antique, and the artists are Messrs. Ward & Hughes, London.

WASHINGBOROUGH CHURCH.—The east window in the late decorated style of architecture, consisting of five main lights, with various openings above, has been filled with painted glass, as a memorial of the late incumbent, the Rev. H. W. Sibthorp. The glass was executed by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of London.

INSCRIPTION AND EPITAPH IN COCKERINGTON CHURCH.—"The thrice Noble Sir Adrian Scrope, Knight, deceased December 10, 1623."

"Toombes are but dumbe, lay-bookes they only keepe
Their names alive, who in their wombes do sleepe,
But who would pen the virtue of this Knight,
A story, not epitaphe, must write."

Earthquakes, 1865.

A slight shock occurred at Beeston, near Nottingham, about half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 1st of February, 1865. The effect produced was like that of a person walking about the house.

A shock was experienced on the night of January 26th, 1865, at Newport, Monmouthshire. It was described as a strange noise, as if in the air, being heard, immediately followed by the snow slipping off the roofs of houses: the noise was repeated four different times, and was heard by many persons, who pronounced it to have been unearthly and very alarming.

At CARDIFF, precisely the same thing occurred, at a little after twelve o'clock, the air being calm.

At LEICESTER, at least six distinct shocks were felt at the same time.

At LIVERPOOL, a shock of Earthquake was felt at about half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 28th of February, being the day following.

At FURNESS, (Lancashire), on the 15th of February, a shock was felt in this neighbourhood. There was an upheaval of the earth in some places, bells were set ringing, and chimney stacks were thrown down.

MOUNT VESUVIUS and MOUNT ETNA broke out their fiery eruptions during the month of February, being about the same time as the Earthquakes were felt in England. From Vesuvius, during the night of the 9th, a cone rose about 15ft. in height and 20ft. in diameter, throwing red hot stones to an elevation of about a mile. On the night before this eruption, there was a terrific thunderstorm. Vesuvius and the whole line of mountains round the bay of Naples were covered with snow, forming a remarkable contrast and a grand spectacle. The eruption of Mount Etna began on the night of the 30th of January, and continued many days, discharging two streams of lava, rendering the situation of two villages very perilous. A low roaring sound was continually heard, with louder explosions now and then, like the report of guns at sea.

COMRIE, IN SCOTLAND.—On Sunday evening, May 7th, 1865, between eight and nine o'clock, the village of Comrie, and its neighbourhood, were visited by a severe shock of earthquake. Articles of furniture, such as crockery, were dashed against each other. The shock, as usual, apparently came from the south-west, and proceeded to the north-east, and was accompanied by a noise resembling a heavy peal of thunder, or the discharge of cannon. The day throughout was fair, and one of the most beautiful of the season; and the shock taking place on a Sunday night, when all was quiet, alarmed the villagers to a great extent, and they rushed in great numbers to the street, though accustomed to such phenomena. At an early hour on the Monday morning rain fell in torrents, and before daylight several slight shocks of earthquake again occurred. The shock of Sunday night was the most severe since that of the 23rd of October, 1849, and was felt at Achtertyre, Crieff, and other places east of Comrie.

The Fen Country before the Conquest.

They have a beauty of their own those great fens, even now, when they are dyked and drained, tilled and fenced, a beauty as of the sea, of boundless expanse and freedom. Much more had they that beauty eight hundred years ago, when they were still, for the most part, as God had made them, or rather was making them even then. The low rolling uplands were clothed in primæval forest—oak and ash, beech and elm, with here and there, perhaps, a group of ancient pines, ragged and decayed, and fast dying out in England, even then, though lingering still in the forests of the Scotch highlands. Between the forests were open wolds, dotted with white sheep and golden gorse; rolling plains of rich ragged turf, whether cleared by the hand of man or by the wild fires which often swept over the hills. And between the wood and the wold stood many a Danish "town," with its clusters of low straggling buildings round the holder's house, stone or mud below, and wood above; its high dykes round tiny fields; its flocks of sheep ranging on the wold; its herds of swine in the forest; and below—a more precious possession still—its herds of mares and colts, which fed with the cattle in the rich grass fen. For always, from the the foot of the wold, the green flat stretched away, illimitable, to an horizon, where, from the roundness of the earth, the distant trees and islands were hulled down like ships at sea. The firm horse fen lay, bright green, along the foot of the wolds; beyond it the browner peat, or deep fen; and among it dark velvet alder beds, long lines of red-rond, emerald in spring, and golden under the autumn sun; shining river reaches; broad meres dotted with million fowl, while the cattle waded along their edges after the rich sedge grass, or wallowed in the mire through the hot summer's day. Here and there, too, upon the far horizon, rose a tall line of ashen trees, marking some island of firm rich soil. Here and there, too, as at Ramsay and Crowland, the huge ashes had disappeared before the axes of the monks, and a minster tower rose over the fen, amid orchards, gardens, cornfields, pastures, with here and there a tree left standing for shade. "Painted with flowers in the spring," with "pleasant shores embosomed in still lakes," as the monk chronicler of Ramsay has it, those islands seemed to such as the monk terrestrial paradises. Overhead the arch of heaven spread more ample than elsewhere, as over the open sea; and that vastness gave, and still gives, such "effects," of cloudland, of sunrise and sunset, as can be seen nowhere else within these isles. They might well have been star worshippers those Girvii, had their sky been as clear as that of the East; but they were like to have worshipped the clouds rather than the stars, according to the too universal law that mankind worship the powers which do them harm rather than the powers which do them good.—*Good Words.*

Lincoln.

A member of a theatrical company in this city, named Campbell, was drawn in a wash-tub from the Gas House to the Swing Bridge by some geese, on the 10th of July, 1850. He was followed by a number of small boats and a band of music, and a great concourse of people, during the performance of his feat. Two of the geese had to be liberated during the journey on account of the alarm caused by the excitement of the spectators; but no other mishap occurred.

How to Select and Boil a Ham.

(From "*Francatelli's Cook's Guide*," published in 1865, price 5s., and sold by J. MORTON, Bookseller, Boston.

In order the better to assist you in the selection of good hams, allow me to call your attention to the following particulars, viz. :— While it is an established fact that the best breed of pigs is thin skinned, and small boned, it does not necessarily follow that those of thicker rind are to be treated with contempt; so far from this being the case, I will venture to assert that the superiority and general qualifications which go to establish the claims of hams for special selection, depend quite as much on their mode of curing as upon any other consideration. The determining points are these :—A well-cured ham, to be in good condition for dressing, should be from six months to a year old, and smooth skinned; it should feel springy to the touch, and on being probed down the knuckles, and about the thigh-bone, should smell sweet and savoury, and not at all rancid or strong. Depend upon it that whenever you have chosen hams possessing the before-mentioned qualities, you have been fortunate in selecting a delicacy worthy of making its appearance at the table of an epicure.

TO BOIL A HAM.—If the ham be only three or four months old, there will be no occasion to soak it for any length of time previously to its being cooked; but if, on the contrary, the ham happens to be of older standing, say upwards of a year old, it must be soaked for twenty-four hours at least, in cold water, before it will be really fit for cooking. When the ham has been sufficiently soaked, take it out of the water, scrape off the slime and dirt, saw off the knuckle, pare away all the rough exterior from the under part; and, having first sawed or merely chopped the pallet or broad part of the thigh-bone, just above the socket, remove this entirely. This operation requires some care and dexterity; and, if the operation has to be performed by a woman, it had perhaps better be left undone, as, to my knowledge, ladies in general are nervous when handling a sharp knife under difficulties; besides, it is proper to state that, from the hardness of the ham, and the slipperiness of the bones, the operation is attended with danger. Therefore, ladies, I would recommend that you should merely scrape and trim the ham, and put it in a large pan or pot, with enough cold water to make it swim. Add a couple of carrots, onions, celery, a dozen cloves, mace, thyme, and bay leaves, and boil the ham very slowly indeed for about four or five hours, according to size and weight; and when the ham is done, allow it to become cold in its own liquor. When cold, remove the rind by gently slipping the ends of the fingers of both hands under the rind of the round thick end of the ham, and by this means detach it gradually without removing any of the fat. Trim the surface of the fat smoothly with a knife, place it on a baking sheet in the oven for ten minutes, take it out, dab it over with a clean cloth to absorb all grease, and with a paste brush, dipped in liquid glaze, paint it all over, to give it a uniform bright aspect. When thoroughly cold garnish it with aspic jelly or picked parsley.

Note.—A more economical way of finishing a cold ham is to shake some raspings all over the fat, instead of glazing it, and to decorate it all round the edge of the fat with a broad streak or band of chopped parsley, pressed on with the fingers and thumb.

A New Method of Cooking a Leg of Mutton.

ROAST LEG OF MUTTON.—Cover it well with water, and bring it gradually to a boil; let it simmer gently for half an hour, then lift it out, and put it immediately on a spit; roast it an hour and a quarter or a half, according to its size. Dressed in this way it is particularly juicy and tender, but there must be no delay in putting it on the spit after it is taken out of the water. It may be garnished with roasted tomatoes or potatoes, and served with haricots *à la Brètonne* round it.

New Books of Reference on Cookery,

Sold by J. MORTON, Bookseller and Stationer, Stamp Office, Boston.

The Breakfast Book: a Cookery Book for the Morning Meal, or Breakfast Table; comprising Bills of Fare, Pasties, and Dishes adapted for all occasions. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Lady's Dessert Book: a Calendar for the use of Hosts and Housekeepers, containing Recipes, Bills of Fare, and Dessert arrangements for the whole year. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Everybody's Pudding Book: or, Puddings, Tarts, &c., in their proper seasons, for all the year round. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

What to do with the Cold Mutton; with many other approved Recipes for the Kitchen of a Gentleman of moderate income. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Kirton, near Boston.

The estates of Colonel Reeve, of Leadenham, situate in Kirton, were sold by auction, by Messrs. Cooley & Sons, on the 9th of February, 1865, at the following very high prices :—

		A.	R.	P.	SOLD FOR	SOLD TO
Lot 1.	House, barn, stable, grass land	13	1	12..	£1650..	Mr. Smeeton
Lot 2.	Arable land	4	3	5..	600..	Mr. Smeeton
Lot 3.	Grass land	1	3	0..	285..	Mr. Johnson
Lot 4.	Grass land	6	2	7..	800..	Mr. Johnson
Lot 5.	Arable land.....	0	1	31..	81..	Mr. Smith
Lot 6.	Grass land	0	2	2..	69..	Mr. Shepherd
Lot 7.	Grass land	0	3	23..	106..	Mr. Dickinson
Lot 8.	Grass land	4	1	34..	420..	Mr. Wildman
Lot 9.	Arable land	4	3	37..	425..	Mr. Smith
Lot 10.	Grass land	2	1	12..	225..	Mr. Faulkner
Lot 11.	Grass land	2	0	17..	170..	Mr. Betts
Lot 12.	Grass land	1	3	34..	200..	Mr. Cook
Lot 13.	Grass land	0	3	23..	105..	Mr. Garner
Lot 14.	Arable land (in the Fens)	24	2	15..	1540..	Mr. Pick

Holbeach Marsh.

The trustees of the late Mr. John Mossop sold a farm by auction, on the 14th of February, 1865, situate in Holbeach Marsh, for the sum of £10,800, to Mr. Joseph Caudwell, of Frithville.

Hacconby.

When the Cardyke was widened, several years ago, a Roman anchor two feet long, the skeleton of a man, and an earthen bottle, were found in this parish.

Charades.

1. My first in revolutions makes its way
My next's the tomb of Saxon chivalry;
My whole with two legs manages so ill,
It only uses them when sitting still.

2. My first begins with a B,
My second begins with a B;
My whole does not begin with a B,
And it is what you would not wish to B.

3. My first is everything you can desire,
I'm rich and poor, I'm good and bad;
My second is composed for purpose wise,
Of the mere refuse of the things you've had.
My whole's a public rage; for scarce a house
But anxiously expects my coming in;
And though I'm mute and still as any mouse,
I claim a share in war's loud-clashing din.

4. My first is irrational, my second rational, my third mechanical, my whole scientifical.

5. Dear is my first when stormy nights draw near,
But 'tis my second makes my first more dear;
My whole with prudent care my first preserves,
And thus to be my second well deserves.

6. May I never have my first without my second, and always my whole when I'm thirsty.

7. My first in winter loads the burthened plain,
My next of fluid is a portion small;
My whole, when Spring resumes her gentle reign,
Smiles on the mead, and hope restores to all.

8. With my second my first passes quickly and cheerfully,
With my whole it will pass more gravely and fearfully;
But, well or ill,
Pass it will,
And however you kill it, 'twill rise again still.

9. Great Briton's sons enjoy my first,
Green Erin's sons my second;
My whole, though in high places nurst,
A low-born thief is reckoned.

Solutions.—1. Wheel-barrow.—2. Humbug.—3. Newspaper.—4. Horsemanship.—5. Housewife.—6. Wine-cup.—7. Snowdrop. 8. Hour-glass.—9. Sparrows.

Scredington.

The noted highwayman, Dick Turpin, once cheated a person crossing Scredington gorse, by selling him a bag of sawdust covered at the top with Tea, for three guineas.

Ancient connection of Royalty with Lincolnshire.

In the olden times there were many ties and associations between the Royal Family of England and the County of Lincoln.

First, King Edward the First's youngest son, Edmund of Woodstock, married, from Market Deeping, Margaret, sister and heir of Thomas, Lord Wake of that place. How many visits he made during his courtship, and after his marriage, can only be guessed at. Their daughter Joan, commonly called the fair maid of Kent, was heir to this manor, and carried it to the Crown by her marriage with the celebrated Black Prince. But she had been married twice before, viz., to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; and to Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. By her, Yorke says, he had issue two sons, one of them King Richard the Second. Secondly, King Henry the Third's second son was Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed Crookbacked. He was made first Earl of Lancaster, and his grandson Henry was made Duke of Lancaster in 1353, being the first Duke made in England. He married from Folkingham Isabel Beaumont, and Blanche, their daughter, became the first wife of John of Gaunt, the son of a king, and the father of a king, but not king himself. Their son, Henry the Fourth, born at Bolingbroke, became King of England in 1399. Throughout the fourteenth century there was constant intercourse between the numerous branches of the Royal Princes of England and various parts of Lincolnshire, which, no doubt, greatly promoted its commerce and prosperity. Thirdly, King Edward the Fourth's second daughter, Cicely, is said to have married Lord Wells, of Well, near Alford, and afterwards a Kyme, who resided at Kyme Tower, near Boston.

The Cat and the Mouse.

Pretty puss one moonlight night
Crept behind the door;
Soon she saw a little mouse
Run across the floor.

"I will watch your cunning tricks,"
Said Miss Puss in glee,
"And I will let you know I'm here
When you pass by me."

Soon the mouse espied a boot;
Up the leg he hied,
Smell'd about, and prick'd his ears,
Then he dropp'd inside.

"Now I have you," said the cat.
"Fast as fast can be;"
In the leg she crept half way—
"Where can mousey be?

I've lost the little rogue,"
Cried poor mousey's foe.
"Ah, I see the moonlight clear
Shining through the toe."

Age is venerable in man, and would be in a woman—if she ever became old.

On Poultry rearing and Poultry Coops.

We are anxious that more attention should be given to the matter, by those who enjoy every facility for rearing and feeding either fowls, turkeys, ducks or geese. Fancy houses and costly fittings are by no means required. Most farm premises present ample accomodation; and where they do not, it can be easily and cheaply added. Famous sitting houses and roosting houses may be made of post uprights and tarred weather boarding, with roofs of asphalted felt. Very little cash will furnish all the material; the main thing about Poultry keeping is abundant, ingenious, and sound "contrivance." Endless attention and trouble often seem to plague those who try their hands for the first time at Poultry. But we believe that half the worry and annoyance arises from a want of system in management, and perhaps even more from a lack of the proper tools to work with. For instance, some people suffer incessant annoyance because they have allowed themselves to be put off with old-fashioned and absolutely inefficient Coops for hens nursing chickens. And it is surprising how much of failure or success depends upon this one circumstance. Money is to be made according to the number of chickens raised; and yet it is deemed folly and extravagance to procure a well-constructed suitable Coop for their protection. The old Coop is commonly shaped like the gabled roof of a house, each end in the form of a letter A. The sloping back is boarded, the sloping front slotted, and the upright ends sometimes closed, sometimes made of open slots. The sole use of such a cover is merely as a prison for the hen, and a partial shelter when the wind happens to come from behind. Otherwise it seems contrived on purpose to admit all the drowning rain and scorching sun, and cutting wind that can be caught or admitted for the discomfort and killing of hen and chicks. The only reason for having such a thing is that it has been readily knocked together out of old broken pieces of wood and tumble-down boards picked from anywhere. The trouble of having half-a-dozen of these traps to watch, to turn every time the rain comes from a different quarter, or cover over with old cloth at night, or carry under shelter, or set out in the sun, &c., is tremendous, in addition to the necessarily frequent feeding of the birds.

Now a Coop should be the comfortable home of its inmates; especially as in the cold weather of early spring the hen must be kept in for say six weeks, though three or four weeks may be long enough in summer. Therefore the shape should be that of a small house—walls upright, and all roofed well over. The longest dimension should be from front to back, and the slotted front low, so that the birds can brood far enough out of reach of a driving shower. The most absurd feature in the old-fashioned coop is the caging of the parent while permitting the chicks perfect liberty to hop in or out as they please. Why, it is the early excursions of the tender little things among dewy or frosted Grass that kills off so many by cramp and other ailments; and what we require is a Coop in which the young ones can be shut until the weather is favourable for them. Hence the Coop must be spacious, 33 in. by 24 in. within. When the chickens are gathered under their mother's plumage in the afternoon, we slide a plate of perforated zinc across the slotted front, and with a little food left inside for the morning meal the chickens are right enough until we let them out after the dew or frost are off. Besides, they are also

On Poultry rearing and Poultry Coops, continued.

tolerably secure from weasels and other depredatory enemies. With hay to rest on in cold weather, and at other times loose earth laid down as a bottom for the Coop, the little house is comfortable; and the earthenware pan containing the hard water is made widest at the bottom, so as not to turn over. Before adopting these ("spittoons" they really are,) we used to lose dozens of chickens from drowning. We have lost hundreds of chickens when placed upon a nice short-Grass paddock,—entirely owing, we believe to their having free exit from their Coops at any hour of the morning. Of course, in a time of prolonged rains, day after day, even the new style of Coop requires to be taken into a building, where the chickens can enjoy a dry scamper; and with stables, calf-houses, cow-sheds, &c., it is unnecessary to erect all the paraphernalia of special poultry houses, wired and "glass-covered" runs, and so on. Only arrange properly for your successions of birds of different ages, and you will not find half the trouble that people talk of, or be disappointed in your ultimate profits.

Books & Periodicals on Poultry, Bees, Gardening, Farming, &c.

The Poultry Yard: by E. Watts. 1*s.*

Illustrated Book of Domestic Poultry: edited by Martin Doyle. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Poultry as a Meat Supply: being hints to Housewives, how to Rear and Manage Poultry economically and profitably. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Journal of Horticulture, Cottage Gardener, and Poultry Chronicle. *Published weekly at* 3*d.*

The Breeding and Management of Poultry: Printed and Published by J. Morton, Boston. *Price* 3*d.*

The Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette. *Published weekly at* 5*d.*

Grimsby.

A new Church is proposed to be built here from a design by Mr. J. H. Hakewell, architect, to accommodate a congregation of one thousand in number. The cost is estimated at £6000, of which the Vicar subscribes, in land and money, about £1000.

The Advantages of Singing.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cobbler who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. A vicious man never sings. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses, or August of its meadow larks.

Coinage.—The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camalodunum, or Colchester; and forty varieties of it are to be met with. Halfpence and farthings were first coined in 1060; the penny was cast with a deep cross, so that it might be broken in half as a *half* penny, or in quarters, as *four* things, or farthings as they are now called.

It has been calculated that the number of separate estates in England at the present time is not more than one-third of the number existing a hundred years ago.

Ecclesiastical Chronology.

The Compilers of the English Common Prayer Book (as now it is) were—

Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, martyr, native of Nottingham, 1489.
Ridley, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards Bishop of London, martyr, native of Northumberland, 1500.
Dr. T. Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, native of Lincolnshire, 1534.
Dr. H. Holbeck, Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of Worcester, Suffragan Bishop of Bristol, Bishop of Rochester, ob. 1551.
Dr. J. Skip, Bishop of Hereford, ob. 1551.
Dr. T. Thirlby, Bishop of Westminster, Bishop of Norwich, Bishop of Ely, ob. 1570.
Dr. G. Day, Bishop of Chichester, native of Shropshire, ob. 1556.
Dr. J. Taylor, Bishop of Lincoln.
Dr. R. Cox, Bishop of Ely, native of Bucks, ob. 1581.
Dr. W. Wray, Dean of St. Paul's, native of Cambridge.
Dr. T. Robertson, Dean of Durham, native of Yorkshire.
Dr. S. Heynes, Dean of Exeter, ob. 1552.
Dr. J. Redmayne, native of Yorkshire, ob. 1551.

The clergy have been stated to have been called "clerks," because after the Norman custom, Judges were chosen "from their sacred order."

The Liturgy, as now used, was established by Parliament in 1559, being revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and Bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pillington, Dean May, and Secretary Smith.

The oldest version of the Old and New Testament is that in the Vatican, written in the 4th or 5th century, and published in 1587.

The Apocrypha of the New Testament was translated by a Church of England Bishop, in the reign of Queen Anne.

The Latin translation of the New Testament was made by Jerome in 403, and sanctioned by the Pope about 200 years afterwards. The present chapters are supposed to have been introduced by Hugo de Sancto Caro in the 13th century. They were subdivided into verses by Pagninus in 1528, and after him by Stephens (Etienne) in 1551. (See Cyclop. Bib. Lit., Verse, and Horne's Introd.)

Our division of the Bible into chapters was made by Archbishop Langton, and perfected by Robert Styphens or Stephens (Fr. Etienne). The verses were perfect lines (in copying in manuscripts, *versus* meaning to turn), but corrected by the famous Lyonese printer.

Some of the translators of the Holy Bible were—Bishop Andrews, the Dean of Westminster; Overall, Dean of St. Paul's; Dr. Savarin, of Leyden; Dr. R. Clarke; Dr. R. Teigh, or Tighe; William Bedwell; Edward Lively, Reg. Prof. of Heb., Camb.; Lawrence Claderton; Dr. John Rainolds, or Reinolds; Dr. R. Brett; John Harmer. Forty-seven men of extraordinary abilities and various attainments were engaged in translating the English Bible.

Monasteries began in the Eastern Church; and the first was in Egypt, founded by Pachonius. The plan was introduced into Italy by Benedict, and into England by Augustine, in 596.

Clerical benefices originated in the 12th century; till then the priesthood were supported by alms and oblations at Mass. The term *benefice* was originally applied as a reward to soldiers.

Before the reign of Henry I. the Welsh Bishops are said to have been consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's.

Ecclesiastical Chronology, continued.

Roman Catholics are called Papists, from the word *Papa* (father), applied to the Pope as their head.

Abbé, abbot, abbess, abey, &c., come from *Ab* (father), and was adopted by the Jewish doctors.

A Diocese of the Church of England has its Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, Chancellor, Precentor, Sub-dean, Canons, Minor Canons, Vicar or Vicars, Bishop's Chaplains, Secretary, Registrar and Deputy, and from twenty to fifty dignified Clergy, according to the extent and revenues. There are two English Archbishops, twenty-six Bishoprics, and thirty-three Deaneries.

An Archbishop may appoint eight Chaplains; a Bishop or Duke six; a Marquis or Earl five; a Viscount four; a Baron three; and a Peeress two.

The General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland meet on the 20th of May in every year, under a High Commissioner.

The Free Kirk seceded May 18, 1853.

The Goldsmiths' Company Date Mark.

The law directs that this mark is to be a letter of the alphabet, and that it is to be changed every year; but as the selection of the letter to be used is left to the Courts of the different companies, there is no uniform practice observed.

The following table shows the present and the two preceding series of letters used by the Goldsmith's Company of London :—

Roman Caps.	Year.	Small Roman.	Year.	Old English Caps.	Year.	Old English small.	Year.
A	1796	a	1816	A	1836	a	1856
B	1797	b	1817	B	1837	b	1857
C	1798	c	1818	C	1838	c	1858
D	1799	d	1819	D	1839	d	1859
E	1800	e	1820	E	1840	e	1860
F	1801	f	1821	F	1841	f	1861
G	1802	g	1822	G	1842	g	1862
H	1803	h	1823	H	1843	h	1863
I	1804	i	1824	I	1844	i	1864
K	1805	k	1825	K	1845	k	1865
L	1806	l	1826	L	1846	l	1866
M	1807	m	1827	M	1847	m	1867
N	1808	n	1828	N	1848	n	1868
O	1809	o	1829	O	1849	o	1869
P	1810	p	1830	P	1850	p	1870
Q	1811	q	1831	Q	1851	q	1871
R	1812	r	1832	R	1852	r	1872
S	1813	s	1833	S	1853	s	1873
T	1814	t	1834	T	1854	t	1874
U	1815	u	1835	U	1855	u	1875

In this order the date mark of this Company may be traced back as far as 1716, beginning in that year with capitals, in 1756 with small Roman, and in 1776 with old print, commencing the year on the 30th of May, the office suspending business on the two preceding days, and the diet box being proved on the 29th of May.

INLAND NAVIGATION.—LINCOLNSHIRE.

Sleaford Navigation.

This act obtained in 1792, authorises the proprietors to complete a navigation, and keep the same passable for keels, boats, &c., from the river Witham, near Chapel Hill, along the course of the river Kyme Eau, and Sleaford mill-stream, to New Sleaford and Old Sleaford, through the south bridge in Sleaford, and along the south branch of the mill-stream, to the castle causeway. For this purpose they are to deepen, widen, contract, &c., to make new cuts where wanting, so as to have the water 18 feet wide at the bottom, 30 feet wide at the top, and four feet deep up to Haverholm Mill, and from thence to the castle causeway to be five feet deep; and they are allowed to have water from the fen lying above the head of the navigation in New Sleaford.

The locks on the navigation are to be 60 feet long, and 15 wide in the clear. The tolls on the river Witham are to be reduced one-half to goods passing on this navigation, and the same to the Horncastle company. The Witham tolls are to be equal, passing either to Lincoln or to Boston. The company are authorised to raise £13,000, to be divided into shares of £100 each, and may raise £10,000 more, if wanted. The profits or dividends arising from this navigation are limited to eight per cent.; and when they exceed that sum, after reserving a fund of £1000 for contingencies, the tolls are to be reduced.

Caistor Canal.

In this revision of 33 Geo. III. an act passed for this canal to join the river Ancholme, in the parish of South Kelsey; and in a direct line proceed to the town of Caistor, being about nine miles.

The canal, towing-path, &c., is in breadth 22 yards. The company are empowered to raise £15,000, to be divided into £100 shares, and to raise £10,000 more, if wanted.

Exemptions from Toll.—Officers, or soldiers on their march, with their horses, arms, baggage, &c., timber or stores for the use of his Majesty. All gravel, sand, &c., for making or repairing public roads; also all kinds of manure for the adjoining lands; but not to pass any lock unless the water flows over it, nor vessel under 20 tons to pass any lock without leave, or paying for that tonnage.

Grantham Canal.

The act for this canal was obtained 33 George III. It begins on the east side of Grantham, and passes Harlaxton, the Point, at the foot of Woolsthorp Hill, Stainwith, Redmile, along Belvoir Vale, by Barkestone, Plungar, Harby, Long Clawson, to Hickling; from thence it passes through Kinnoulton, Coulton Basset, Cropwell Bishop, and joins the Trent between Holme-Pierrepont and Radcliffe, in Nottinghamshire. There is a branch from Cropwell Bishop to Bingham.

From Grantham to the Trent by this canal is 30 miles, and 148 feet fall to the river Trent, viz., from Grantham to Woolsthorp Hill is five miles, and level; thence to Stainwith Close is 1¾ mile, and 58½ feet fall; from thence along Belvoir Vale is 20 miles, and level, to Cropwell Bishop; and from thence to the Trent is 3½ miles, and 89½ feet fall. The branch to Bingham is above three miles and level. The company have the usual powers to make the canal. No water to be taken from the river Witham feeders, except the flood waters of Denton Brook, which must be turned into a reservoir to be made at

Inland Navigation, continued.

Denton of 20 acres, and three yards deep ; this is intended to supply the head level. Another reservoir is to be made between Branstone and Knipton of 60 acres, and to receive only the flood waters of the river Devon, and any other waters within half a mile, and to be always nine feet deep in water. In passing the parishes of Woolsthorp, Stainwith, Muston, Bottesford, and Redmile, the canal is not to deviate more than 50 yards from the line laid down without leave from the Duke of Rutland ; but in all the other course 100 yards as usual is allowed. The canal and towing path, drains, ditches, banks, &c., not to exceed 24 yards in breadth. The company are allowed to raise £75,000, divided into £100 shares, and may raise £30,000 more, if wanted. No person to have above 10 shares.

Exemptions.—That Charles Pierrepoint and John Musters, Esqrs., and the other proprietors, their heirs and tenants of estates, within the parishes of Nottingham, West Bridgford, Adbolton, Gamston, Basingfield, Cotgrove, Clipston, and Cropwell Butler, whose lands the said canal shall pass through, between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May yearly, shall be exempted from the gross tonnage of 2½d. charged on entering into or passing out of the canal, at the junction with the Trent, on all goods, wares, &c., which shall be for their own private use, and not for sale, and navigated only between the river Trent and Hollowgate Lane, in the lordship of Cotgrove.

The profits are not to exceed eight per cent., and when £3000 at that rate is accumulated, the rates, tolls, &c., to be lowered.

The proprietors of the river Trent navigation are to take away the shallows, and lower the bed of that river, so that at the driest season there shall be 30 inches depth of water between the Nottingham canal and this canal, and between Nottingham Trent-bridge and this canal. This canal will greatly accommodate the town of Grantham. The coals, lime, &c., by the Cromford and Nottingham canals, will have a cheap and easy carriage ; and on timber, corn, and many other articles which now come by land-carriage, the difference to that town only will be very great.

Horncastle and Lincoln Navigation.

This act passed also in 1792, authorising the proprietors to purchase Messrs. Dyson and Gibson's interest in the Tattershall canal ; to deepen, widen, and enlarge the same ; and extend it to the river Bain, within the parish of Tattershall ; also to make the river Bain, and the streams communicating therewith near the town of Horncastle, navigable to Horncastle, from the junction of the canal ; and to make any new cuts on the sides of the river, to straighten its course, and to avoid mills or other obstructions. The breadth of the river, or cuts, towing-paths, drains, fences, is not to exceed 20 yards.

As it is expected the trade of this navigation will cause a great increase of tonnage on the Witham river, goods which pass to or from the Horncastle navigation, on the Witham river, are to pay but half the accustomed dues to the Witham company.

The proprietors are empowered to raise £15,000, to be divided into shares of £50 each, with liberty to raise £10,000 more, if the first sum is insufficient. When the profits from the tolls arise to a dividend of more than eight per cent. the tolls are to be lowered, reserving a capital of £1000 for contingencies. To make this navigable communication complete at all times, the act empowers the com-

Inland Navigation, continued.

missioners of the river Witham to make that river completely navigable through the High Bridge in the city of Lincoln, into the Fosdyke canal. The expenses of this improvement are to be borne and defrayed, for seven years jointly, by the Witham company, and the two companies of the Sleaford and Horncastle navigation.

Horncastle Canal, to amend.—1800.

Whereas great progress has been made in the work, and they have raised and expended not only to the amount of the £15,000, but have also borrowed great part of the further sum of £10,000, and have incurred some debts, and are greatly in arrear to the several subscribers for interest on their several subscriptions, and without being enabled to raise a larger sum of money, they will be unable to complete the works of the said undertaking, and to discharge their debts: Therefore be it enacted, that the said company be hereby authorised to raise, as soon as the passing of this act, the further sum of £20,000, either by themselves or the admission of new subscribers, or by mortgage, or annuities, or on bonds; and to pay the interest of which and the other advances, additional tonnage, rates, and duties, are hereby authorised to be taken, as by the act is therein expressed. And this shall be taken and deemed a public act.

River Welland Navigation, to amend.

This act is also another of 34 Geo. III., and begins with observing that the out-falls of the river Welland are defective, and appoints three commissioners to carry it into execution; they are directed to cleanse the river Welland, from the lock at Vernatt's Drain to Shepherd's Hole, in the parish of Surfleet, and to make a dam at this place across the river to stop the tide and the land floods; and from thence to make a cut navigable at or near Hooten's Gibbet, across the salt marshes to Wyberton roads, by the Ship ale-house, near Boston. The new cut at Hooten's Gibbet not to be less than four feet below the pointings of the present sluice, at the out-fall at Vernatt's Drain, and to be continued on an inclined plane of four inches in a mile to the end. The new cut to be 50 feet wide at bottom, with a batter two feet on each side for every foot deep; the forelands on the north side to be 30 feet in width, and on the opposite side 50 feet; the south bank to be 60 feet at its base, and 30 feet wide at its top, and not less than 11 feet high; the north bank must be 10 feet at the base, and six feet at the top, and the same height. A new sea sluice is likewise to be made with gates pointfng both to land and sea, the mud sill whereof to be laid one foot under low water mark at Wyberton roads; the clear water way must be 50 feet. A lock is to be made by the side of this sluice 60 fect long, and eight feet wide, fit for the boats, barges, &c., that navigate thereon. Directions for the river adjoining are also comprised in this act, tending principally to draining the adjoining lands, of which they stand greatly in need. For this purpose the commissioners are authorised to levy taxes, and borrow money on the security thereof to complete the work. A new bridge is to be built over the canal at Fosdyke Inn; and the road over Fosdyke-wash is to be rendered safe and useful to passengers and cattle in all seasons and all tides, for which accommodation fixed tolls, &c., are expressed in the act; as are also several useful regulations between the commissioners and landowners, as also their tenants, for the mutual benefit of all parties.

Lincolnshire Acts of Parliament.

List No. II.

Tattershall, Tattershall Thorpe, and Kirkby-super-Bane.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields, Marsh, Meadow, and Moor Grounds, and other Commonable and Waste Lands, in the Parish of Tattershall, and Townships of Tattershall Thorpe and Kirkby-super-Bane, in the County of Lincoln; and for more effectually Embanking and Draining the said Marsh and Meadow Grounds, and certain other Low Lands and Grounds in the said Parish of Tattershall, and Township of Tattershall Thorpe, abutting on the River Witham and River Bane, in the said County of Lincoln. 36 Geo. III. 1796."

Mavis Enderby.

"An Act for Dividing, Allotting, and Inclosing the Open Common Fields, Common Meadows, and other Commonable Lands and Grounds, in the Parish of Mavis Enderby, in the County of Lincoln. 38 Geo. III. 1798."

New Sleaford, Anwick, Kyme Praie, North Kyme, &c.

"An Act for Widening, Turning, Altering, Repairing, and Maintaining the Road leadlng from the East Side of the Market Place in New Sleaford, to and through the Town of Anwick, in the County of Lincoln; and for making public the Drove Road from the said Town of Anwick to Kyme Praie Grounds, and for making a Road from thence to join the present Road near North Kyme Town; and for Widening, Turning, Altering, Repairing, and Maintaining the Road leading from thence through the said Town of North Kyme over Billinghay Dales, to the River Witham; and also the Road from the opposite Shore of the said River to the Town of Tattershall, in the said County of Lincoln, and for building a Bridge over the Witham, at or near to Tattershall Ferry. 33 Geo. III. 1793."

Wood Enderby.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields, Cow Pastures, Ings, Common Meadows, and other Commonable Lands, in the Parish of Wood Enderby, in the County of Lincoln. 32 Geo. III. 1792."

Tattershall.

"An Act for Enlarging and Improving the Canal called Tattershall Canal, from the River Witham to the Town of Tattershall, and extending the same into the River Bain, and for making the said River Bain Navigable from thence to or into the Town of Horncastle, all in the County of Lincoln; and also for amending and rendering complete the Navigable Communication between the said River Witham and the Fosdyke Canal, through the High Bridge, in the City of Lincoln. 32 Geo. III. 1792."

Dorrington.

"An Act for Dividing and Inclosing certain Open and Common Fields, Meadows, Pastures, Fens, and Waste Lands, within the Parish of Dorrington, in the County of Lincoln. 27 Geo. III. 1787."

Grantham.

"An Act for Making and Maintaining a Navigable Canal from or nearly from the Town of Grantham, in the County of Lincoln, to the River Trent, near Nottingham Trent Bridge; and also a Collateral Cut from the said intended Canal at or near Cropwell Butler, to the Town of Bingham, in the County of Nottingham. 33 Geo. III. 1793."

Drainage of the Fens.

"An Act for Draining and Preserving certain Low Lands, called the Fens, lying on both sides of the River Witham, in the County of Lincoln; and for Restoring and Maintaining the Navigation of the said River, from the High Bridge in the City of Lincoln, through the Borough of Boston, to the Sea. Geo. III. 1762."

Fishtoft Inclosure.

"An Act for Inclosing Lands in the Parish of Fishtoft, in the County of Lincoln. 58 Geo. III. 24th May, 1810."

Leverton Inclosure.

"An Act for Inclosing Lands in the Parish of Leverton, in the County of Lincoln, and for providing for the Repair of a certain Sea Bank within the said Parish. 58 Geo. III. 24th May, 1810."

Lincoln County Hall.

"An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace for the Divisions of Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland, in the County of Lincoln, to take down the present County Hall for the said County, and to erect a convenient Hall instead thereof, with suitable Offices, and other Accommodations. 3 Geo. IV. 24th June, 1822."

Establishment of Chapels in the Fens.

"An Act for amending two Acts of his present Majesty, so far as the same relate to the Establishment of Chapels in the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, in the County of Lincoln. 58 Geo. III. 1818."

Witham Drainage.

"An Act for the further Improvement of the Drainage and Navigation by the River Witham, in the County of Lincoln, and for amending the Acts relating thereto; and for other Purposes. 28 Vic., cap. 124. 19th June, 1865."

Leake Inclosure.

"An Act for Inclosing Lands in the Parish of Leake, in the County of Lincoln; and for providing for the Repairs of the New Sea Bank within the said Parish. 50 Geo. III. 14th May, 1810."

Repair of the Fen Highways.

"An Act for the better Maintenance and Repair of the Highways in Wildmore Fen, and the East and West Fens, in the County of Lincoln, and for other Purposes, and of which the short Title is 'The Wildmore Fen and East and West Fens Highways Act, 1853.' 16 and 17 Vic. 4th August, 1853."

Sibsey Inclosure.

"An Act for Inclosing Lands in the Parish of Sibsey, in the County of Lincoln. 50 Geo. III. 24th May, 1810."

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Benington Labourers' Improvement Society.

The tenth annual meeting was held at Benington, on Thursday, September 20th, for ploughing, plashing, stacking, &c. Thomas Wise, Esq., was chairman at the dinner, and Mr. W. Welsh occupied the vice-chair. The "White Hat" prize was again awarded to the vice-chairman.

New Bolingbroke Labourers' Society.

The second annual meeting was held here on Monday, September 24th, for ploughing, plashing, stacking, and draining. The limit of the society extends over the whole of the East and West Fens. The dinner was presided over by F. Owen, Esq., of Carrington, and supported by the Rev. W. L. Childs, and the principal occupiers of land in the neighbourhood.

Grantham Agricultural Society.

The anniversary took place on Friday, October 5th, for the show of horses, pigs, implements, potatoes, poultry, &c. Sheep and lambs had to be withheld on account of the cattle plague orders being in force. At the dinner Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., occupied the chair.

Deeping St. Nicholas and Spalding Society.

This annual ploughing meeting was held on Thursday, the 11th of October. The ploughing took place on lands in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Aitkin, and the judges were Mr. W. Wiseman, of Weston Hills; Mr. John Robinson, of Titton Hall, Wyberton; and Mr. John Robinson, of Pinchbeck Fen. An educational prize was also competed for, given by W. Garfit, Esq., of Boston. The president, R. Everard, Esq., occupied the chair.

Long Sutton Agricultural Society.

A vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion of the annual meeting held here on Wednesday, October 10th, for the exhibition of ploughing, hedging, ditching, stacking, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, implements, &c. The poultry show was a great success, and formed the chief attraction of the company. The labourers' flowers, roots, and vegetables, were of considerable interest, there being seventy-six exhibitors. Entries for ploughing numbered fifty-six, includiug fourteen competitors in the Farmers' Sons' Classes, for three silver cups. Entries for hedging, ditching, stacking and thatching, shepherding, long service, bringing up families, the cleanest cottages and gardens, &c., numbered one hundred and fifty. For educational acquirements there were twenty-eight money prizes offered. The poultry, pigeon, and rabbit show, consisted of three hundred and fifty entries, and above one thousand birds, belonging to the first breeders, and most noted amateurs in the kingdom. The prizes consisted of ten silver cups, and money. The sum of £80 was taken for entrance-money. The dinner took place at the Corn Exchange, G. Prest, Esq., (in the absence of the president, W. Skelton, Esq.), in the chair.

Wisbech St. Mary's Agricultural Association.

The ninth annual meeting took place on Thursday, October 4th. There were twenty-two entries for the ploughing match. Prizes were also given for the best show by cottagers of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, the entries for which exceeded one hundred. The dinner took place in the School-room, and was presided over by the president, Rev. Hugh Pigot, Rector of the parish.

Peterborough Agricultural Society.

The annual show was this year held on the grounds of Mr. H. Little, and was a great improvement on former years. The dinner took place at the Wentworth Hotel, when the chair was occupied by H. P. Gates, Esq., one of the vice-presidents.

Leicestershire and Waltham Agricultural Society.

The annual show, in connection with this Society, took place on Tuesday, 9th October, at Leicester. The show was this year confined to horses, roots, and poultry, and the prizes for ploughing and to servants in husbandry. The dinner was held at the Bell Hotel, under the presidency of Lord Berners.

Bourn Agricultural Society.

The fourth annual ploughing meeting took place on Thursday, the 18th October, on lands of Mr. H. Bott, Mr. J. Goodyear, and Mr. W. Ferraby. There were about sixty entries. The land was in excellent order, and there was some very good work. After the competition an excellent dinner was provided at the Angel Hotel, presided over by Thomas Lawrence, Esq., of Hacconby, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. George Bettinson, of Dyke.

Langrick and District Ploughing Society.

The anniversary of this Society was held on Thursday, the 27th of September, at Langrick. There were forty-eight ploughs entered, and forty-six put in an appearance. There were eleven entries in the Farmers' Sons' Class; ten competed, and the general opinion was that ten such ploughmen were never before brought together in the county of Lincoln. At the dinner about one hundred and forty were present, the chair being taken by Mr. Alderman Simonds, of Boston, the president of the Society.

Upton (Notts.) Ploughing Society.

The annual meeting of this Society took place on Friday, the 26th of October, on land of E. Hill, Esq., at Fiskerton. The work, taken as a whole, was well done, the furrows being straight and "bright." The dinner was held at the Waggon and Horses Inn, presided over by W. H. Barrow, Esq., M.P., and in the evening some practical speeches were delivered.

Collingham Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday, the 30th of October. The ploughing was very good, and it is stated that better work has not been seen here. W. H. Barrow, Esq., M.P., presided at the dinner, supported by —— Hildyard, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen.

Torksey, Fenton, Kettlethorpe, and Doddington Agricultural Association.

The anniversary of this Association took place on Monday, the the 22nd of October, at Torksey. Mr. Bailey, of Brough, one of the judges, said, that with the ploughing of the lads he was at once surprised and delighted; it was even, smooth, and pleasing to the eye; and what was of more account, it was satisfactory when trodden upon. The work in the All England Class was not what might fairly have been expected. The dinner was held at the Castle Arms, under the presidency of W. Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton.

Stretton Ploughing Society.

The fourth annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, the 24th of October, when the ploughing generally was exceedingly good, especially the All England and Labourers' Classes. The dinner took place at the White Horse Inn, the chair being taken by the Rev. William Simpson.

Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society.

The annual show of this Society was held on Thursday, the 20th of September, at St. Neots, and was well attended. There was some very good ploughing, and a fine show of poultry. The Hon. Colonel Duncombe presided at the dinner, which was held in the Corn Exchange, supported by Lord Robert Montague and Edward Fellowes, Esq., the members for the county,

The Plough Field.

During the month of October, 1866, no less than seventeen All England ploughing matches were won by men using Messrs. Ransome's celebrated ploughs, and five of the number by local ploughmen. Four matches were won in the last week of the month. The work in each district has been much admired. The number of All England prizes (seventy-six) won by Messrs. Ransomes and Sims since September, 1864, certainly speaks well for their ploughs, and their adaptability to all soils in every state of the weather.

Remarkable Events.

1434.—A great frost, which lasted ten weeks, so that the Thames was frozen over below bridge as far as Gravesend.

1437,—A great dearth, when bread was made of fern roots and ivy berries.

1516.—So great a frost in England that carts passed over the Thames on the ice.

1525.—A severe frost, after which great winds and rains, when many lost the use of their limbs, and some perished with cold.

1609.—A frost happened, which lasted four months; the Thames was so frozen that heavy carriages passed over it.

1683.—A very severe frost, which continued thirteen weeks.

THE affection of women is the most wonderful thing in the world; it tires not—faints not—dreads not—cools not. It is like the Naptha that nothing can extinguish but the trampling foot of death.

LINCOLNSHIRE RAM SHOWS, 1866.

Halton.

The annual show and letting of these highly-approved sheep took place on Monday, the 27th of August, on Mr. Vessey's farm at Great Steeping. They were about in number, and most of them shearlings. A large company of persons interested in the breeding and feeding of sheep, as well as in the quality and weight of wool, was present; and so quickly was the business transacted, that long before the hour of of dinner nearly every sheep was disposed of.

Pointon.

At the annual sale by auction of the Pointon rams, there was a very large attendance, and the competition was spirited. Fifty-two shearlings were offered, and the average price was £16 6s. 6d. per head. Mr. J. H. Casswell, of Laughton, bought a splendid animal (No. 24) at the enormous price of £105.

Wrangle.

The annual ram-letting took place at Wrangle Manor on Tuesday, the 4th of September, and although the weather was very unfavourable, the company was numerous and the biddings spirited. 82 sheep were penned, and 79 let. One of the best shearlings was hired for the estate of the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

East Keal.

The annual show and letting of Mr. Skin's rams took place on Monday, the 3rd of September, when a numerous and respectable company were present. The average of 16 two-shear sheep was about £6. One was hired by Mr. Goodwin, of Lusby Fen, for £16. The shearlings, although of large frame and full of wool, did not let so well as on former occasions.

Huttoft.

The annual show and letting of Mr. St. P. Robinson's rams was held on Thursday, the 6th of September, when Messrs. Mason let 49 at an average of £7 17s. An offer of £75 was made for a five-shear, but not accepted.—Messrs. Mason also offered for sale on Friday, the 7th of September, 40 shearling rams, the property of Mr. J. L. Needham, of Huttoft, which averaged £12 3s. each.

Lincolnshire Rams sold at Peterborough Fair.

There were 281 rams penned by eleven breeders. Mr. W. Mann sold 30 for Mr. Cartwright, of Dunstan Pillar, at an average of £10 10s. Mr. Warwick sold 30 for Mr. Topham, at an average of £11, the highest price being £30. Mr. Law sold 10 for Mr. Garner, of Willoughby Heath, at an average of £10 15s.. the highest price being 21 guineas. Mr. Mann sold 40 for Mr. Parr, and Mr. Warwick offered 20 for Mr. Tibbetts. Mr. Shouler sold 9 for Mr. Hack, at an average of £9. Mr. Fox sold 40 for Mr. W. Kirkham, at an average of £10, the highest prices being £25, £22, and £21. Mr. Kingston sold 17 for Mr. Lamming, the highest price being £11 15s. Mr. Fisher sold his rams by private contract, the highest price being £20; Mr. Trueman, of Whittlesey, offered 15 for disposal by private contract; and Mr. Mann offered 9 Southdown lambs. Mr. Topham's was the best show, and he obtained the highest price and highest average.

Laughton.

At Mr. J. H. Casswell's annual show on Monday, the 10th of Sept., 100 rams realized an average of £13 13s. The highest price was £47.

Tathwell.

The annual sale of long-woolled rams, the property of William Chaplin, Esq., took place on Tuesday, the 28th of August, on the premises at Tathwell. Messrs. Briggs were the auctioneers. About 40 sheep were penned, and the prices realized from £7 to £46.

Legbourne.

On Thursday, the 25th of September, Messrs. Briggs offered for sale by auction 23 shearling rams, the property of Messrs. M. and J. Clark, of Legbourne. The average price was £8 7s. A luncheon was provided at the Mason's Arms Inn, Louth, after which the chair was taken by F. Wilson, Esq., of Binbrook.

Branston.

The sale by auction of this celebrated flock took place on Saturday, the 22nd of September, and was attended by about 200 persons. 80 rams had been selected for sale, and they all sold well, the biddings being spirited, and the whole realizing over £900. An old four-shear, which had taken several prizes, made £45; and another, which took prizes at Plymouth, Doncaster, and York, was bought for £53. The farm, which is in a state of perfection seldom attained, was much admired. Some steam cultivation, with two 14-horse engines, was proceeding at the time, and naturally excited considerable attention.

Tupholme Hall.

A sale of 40 shearling rams took place on the premises of Mr. C. Robson, on the 24th of September. The sheep were descended from the flocks of Messrs. Kirkham, Greetham, and Gilliatt, and in splendid condition. They averaged over £8 per head.

Toynton.

The Toynton Rams, the property of Mr. J. B. Parish, were offered on the 13th of October, but owing to the fineness of the day, and the pressing claims of the harvest-field, as well as the Sausthorpe sale being held at the same time, the company was not large. The sheep were in excellent condition, and far superior to any previously shewn by Mr. Parish. Those let averaged £8 4s. each.

Dogdyke.

These rams were offered by public auction, by Messrs. Briggs, on Thursday, the 13th of October. It has been the practice for the last two or three years to sell this flock, but this year the executors of the late Mr. James Mayfield deemed it advisable to return to the old method of letting. 90 shearlings were penned, but owing to the want of a larger company, only 48 were let, the average price being £9 12s.

Langton Grange.

The sale of these sheep was held on Tuesday, the 18th of October at Mr. Mackinder's residence, when about 100 gentlemen attended and some high prices were realized. The sheep, 40 in number, were all shearlings, large in size, well-proportioned, and of good constitution. They made a grand total of £605 10s., the average being £15 2s. 9d. per head. The highest price was £48, second highest £38, lowest £7

Wootton Dale.

The annual sale of these rams took place on Saturday, the 15th of October, and was well attended. There were 42 shearlings penned, and they made an average of £16 16s. 8d., the highest price being £28.

Great Coates.

The annual ram sale of G. Coates, Esq., took place on Friday, the 21st of September, by Mr. D. Thompson. Nineteen were disposed of at an average of £11 2s. 4d. per head, the highest price being £21.

Long Sutton.

At Mr. Clark's ram show on the 12th of September, there was a large attendance of friends; the sheep were much admired, and several were let and sold at good prices.

Audleby.

There was a large and highly respectable attendance at the annual ram show of Mr. Kirkham. The quality of his sheep was fully estimated, and they averaged £16 5s. each.

Ulceby.

Mr. Turner's annual ram show was held at home this year, when 53 sheep were sold, at an average of about £10 per head. The highest prices realized were £37, £24, and £21.

☞ At the sale of Mr. Greetham, Stainfield Hall, on the 11th of September, there was a very large attendance, and some ewes made £8 15s. per head.

A Great Man.—The greatest man on record was Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, U.S., who was born in 1798, and died in 1857. He was 7 feet 6 inches high, and in 1845 weighed 871 pounds. At his death he weighed a little over 1,000 pounds. In 1839 his coat was buttoned round three men, each of them weighing over 200 pounds, who walked together in it across the square at Lexington. In 1850 it required thirteen and a half yards of cloth, one yard wide, to make him a coat. Until 1853 he was active and lively, and able to labour; but from that time was compelled to stay at home, or be hauled about in a two-horse waggon. His coffin was 8 feet long, 35 inches deep, 32 inches across the breast, 18 across the head, and 14 across the feet. It required 24 yards of black velvet to cover the sides and lid of the coffin. Miles Darden was twice married, and his children are very large, though it is probable that none of them will ever reach half the weight of their father.

The highest mountain pass in the world is the Ive Gamin, 20,459 feet; the highest peak in the world is Mount Everest, 29,002 feet; the highest permanently inhabited place in the world is Ladak, 15,117 feet; the greatest mountain height visited by man is beyond Ive Gamin, 22,359 feet; the highest point at which a man can ascend without having his health seriously affected is 16,500 feet; the highest balloon ascent yet made is 40,000 feet.

A Short Novel.—Sweet Margaret Fane, came up the lane, from picking the ripe-red berries, and met young Paul, comely and tall, going to market with cherries. Stopping, she blushed, and he looked flushed, perhaps 'twas the burden they carried; when they passed on, their burdens were one, and at Christmas they were married.

The late Henry Rogers, Esq., Stagenhoe.

Died, on the 12th of January, 1866, Henry Rogers, Esq., of Stagenhoe Park, Herts., at the advanced age of 82 years. Mr. Rogers was formerly a very opulent solicitor in Boston, and removed to Stagenhoe Park upwards of twenty years ago, where he spent his declining years. Mr. Rogers was Town Clerk of Boston from 1816 to 1831, having succeeded Mr. Thirkill, and was himself succeeded by Mr. B. Kenrick. He was Lord of the Manor of Freiston, and also held the Manor of Butterwick as a portion of the Manor of Roose Hall. He was one of the principal owners of land in the parish of Coningsby, the poor of which place, and elsewhere where he owned property, experienced numerous marks of his generosity. The costly lamp in Boston Market-place was presented to the town by Mr. Rogers in 1842; it was, however, enlarged with four additional lights by the Lighting Commissioners in 1848. The lamp occupies the site of the "Market Cross," believed to have been erected in the fourteenth century.

Mr. John Tomlinson.

Died at Helpringham, on 1st of August, 1866, Mr. John Tomlinson, gentleman, in his 84th year. The deceased, who was much respected, was elected a guardian of the Sleaford Union in the year 1837; was chosen vice-chairman of the Board in 1849, and chairman in 1859. The latter office he filled until April, 1865, when increasing years reluctantly compelled him to retire from those duties which he had so long and so faithfully discharged. He was a Commissioner of Property and Assessed Taxes, also a Commissioner of the Witham Drainage. As a private gentleman, ever ready of access, he was much esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his advice was often sought and acted upon. In 1856, a public complimentary dinner was given to him at Sleaford, in appreciation of the many valuable services he had rendered during his life. His remains were interred at Asgarby on 4th of August, beside those of his wife.

Mr. Thomas Bumstead Marshall.

Died at Branston Moorland, on the 28th of August, 1866, Mr. Thomas Bumstead Marshall, the celebrated ram breeder, aged 32 years. Few of late years have been the Agricultural Shows where Mr. Marshall's flock did not carry off the top prize; and although frequently suffering from illness, his zeal and ambition to secure the best bred sheep in this or any other county were untiring, and his success was commensurate with his industry and perseverance. On the night of his death, he had been riding round his farm, in company with a relative, and appeared in better health than usual. After the family had retired to rest he sat up writing having previously given orders to be called the next morning at about half-past five. On Mr. J. W. Marshall going to do so, he found the bed had not been slept in, and that Mr. Marshall was not there. He hastened to the room where he had left him on the previous night, and found deceased on the floor quite dead. There was a basin by the side of him containing blood; and there was no doubt that the immediate cause of death was the rupture of a blood-vessel. Deceased had been suffering for some years from disease of the lungs.

Died at Lincoln, on the 22nd of April, 1827, aged 95, Mrs Ellis, mother of Rev. W. Ellis, of Branston, and R. Ellis, Esq., of Hykham.

Mr. Joseph Cook Arnall.

Died at Boston, on the 21st of March, 1866, Mr. Joseph Cook Arnall, aged 79 years. The deceased was one of the public officers of the borough. He commenced life as a solicitor's clerk in the office of the late Mr. John Waite, and was for a long series of years corn returns inspector and chief constable of the borough. The latter office now becomes extinct, and the duties thereof merge into that of the superintendent of police.

Mr. Joseph Gant.

Died at Toynton St. Peter's, on the 28th of May, 1866, Mr. Joseph Gant, farmer, in the 89th year of his age. He was a man very much respected, and one on whose word you might rely:

Tho' he promised to his loss
Still made his promise good.

He had occupied a farm in the parish for 56 years, under Mrs. Macdonald and her ancestors. He was a man truly hospitable and kind, industrious, cheerful, upright and conscientious.

Death of a Nonogenarian.

Died at Surfleet, on the 3rd of October, 1866, Mr. Thomas Jackson, carpenter, in his 96th year. He had lived in the parish all his life, and has left 9 children, 55 grand-children, and 52 great grand-children. About six years back he made his own coffin: the breast-plate he cut out of wood, printed his name on it, and left blank space for date and age. He had never been ill, or taken any medicine until within three months of his death. His remains were interred on Sunday, the 7th of October, when about 200 persons assembled in the church-yard. Being an old ringer, a dumb peal was sounded for him.

Mr. Richard Page.

Mr. Richard Page, farmer, of Thorpe, near Wainfleet, attended Spilsby market on Monday, the 16th of April, 1827, to get his will made. He was in a weakly state of health, and after returning home, he was taken ill, and died the next morning.

Mr. Eustace Compton.

Died lately, at South Collingham, Notts., Mr. Eustace Compton, aged 70 years, formerly an eminent farmer at his native village, Mareham-le-Fen. The day previous to his death he walked to Lincoln, a distance of thirteen miles and back. On reaching home he felt fatigued, and retired to bed apparently in his usual health, but died suddenly during the night.

Boston.—Died, on the 8th of May, 1866, Allen Hurn, for many years a resident in Boston, and an old bedesman, over the ripe age of three score years and ten.

Skirbeck.—Died lately, at Skirbeck, at the house of her brother (Ralph Kirkham, gent., of the Spilsby-road), Mrs. Mary Ann Kirkham, aged 70, after three years affliction borne with christian fortitude.

March 4th, 1827, died Sarah the wife of the Rev. W. Bolland, Vicar of Swineshead and Frampton.

March 1st, 1827, died, aged 87, Mr. John Jessup, farmer, Fishtoft.

Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire, 1866.

At Brighton, on the 10th of August, John Noble, Esq., in the 78th year of his age; formerly a bookseller and printer in the Market-place, Boston, one of the Charity Trustees, and a Justice of the Peace for that borough. He had also filled the office of Chief Magistrate, and was a strong advocate of the Temperance cause.

At the Alms-houses, East Retford, on the 2nd of January, Mrs. Ann Armitage, aged 91.

At Louth, on the 29th January, Elizabeth Cartwright, widow, aged 93.

At Hagg, on the 2nd of February, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Hadwick, carpenter, in her 90th year.

At Louth, on the 6th of February, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. William Dolby, of Utterby, aged 90.

At East Retford, on the 6th of February, Mr. Isaac Debenham, formerly in the Royal Artillery, in which he had seen much service, aged 97.

At Tealby, on the 21st of February, John Lord, in his 90th year.

At Balderton, on the 22nd of February, Mrs. Faith Knight, widow, in her 93rd year.

At Kirton, on the 2nd of March, Mary, relict of Mr. Cook Richardson, in her 95th year.

At Billingborough, on the 26th of February, Mary, relict of Mr. William Becket, of Rauceby, aged 91.

At Cottesmore, on the 11th of March, Mary, widow of William Hutchings, carpenter, aged 90.

At Little Steeping, on the 16th of March, Ann, wife of Mr. George Sylvester, aged 90.

At Yarborough, on the 8th of March, Ann, widow of Mr. John Mason, aged 82; also Widow Smith, aged 92.

At Union-street, Hoxton, London, on the 7th of March, Mr. Thomas Henry Hird, aged 94. When a boy he was postillion to the first Lord Yarborough; afterwards gamekeeper to the late Sir Mark Wood, and for nearly fifty years the confidential servant of Mr. Alderman Challis, of the city of London.

At Wainfleet, on the 10th of April, Mr. John Morton, aged 91.

At Boston, on the 11th of August, Mary Ann Twigg, widow, of Mariner's-row, aged 91.

At Surfleet, on the 3rd of October, Mr. James Jackson, carpenter, in his 96th year.

At Wrangle, in October, Mr. Anthony Hales, for many years proprietor of a horse thrashing machine, aged 92.

At Friskney, in October, Mr. William Taylor, formerly landlord of the Barley Mow, aged 94.

At the Union-house, Caistor, James Greenham, aged 99.

At Spalding, on the 25th of October, Mrs. F. Dawkins, aged 97.

At Boston, on the 5th of November, Mr. Francis Fane Yeatman in his 77th year.

At Skirbeck, on the 5th of November, Mr. George Thompson, machine maker, of the Spilsby Road, aged 84.

At Skirbeck, on the 5th of November, Mrs. Eliza Robins, of the Drain-side, aged 91.

At Tattershall, on the 1st of November, Mr. John Buffham, father of Mrs. Cooling, of Coningsby, aged 84.

(For continuation see 119th page of "Morton's Compendium" for 1867)

Answers to Correspondents.

WILLIAM OF BUTTERWICK.—The distance of our future King's country residence from Freiston shore, is about 22 miles, as the crows flies. A carrier pigeon would fly across in about twenty minutes.

ZACHARIAH.—There were formerly two churches at Leverton, which unfortunately united, and one was then pulled down, instead of being removed to the Outgate, where it was much wanted.

S.P., LEAKE.—The word "*Gride*" means a cutting; at Leake Gride was a road cut through the old fen bank.

Q.D.—Holland Fen was enclosed before the East, West, and Wildmore Fens. The difference of level is very trifling throughout; the highest spots are those formerly used for folding cattle, sheep, and pigs, such as Leake Fold Hill, Stocks Hill, Swinecotes, and Swineshead.

KEZIAH.—John Wesley was a Lincolnshire man, and preached at Boston, Sibsey, and several other places, on his journies.

J. L., LINCOLN.—It is recorded that so much rain fell in this county, before the end of January, 1527, that the ground was not dry at the end of April, when it again rained till the month of June following. The month of September, 1866, was the most wet, and the September in the previous year the dryest, for many years past.

H. R. S.—We cannot say precisely whether Chapel Field, Sibsey, is so called because a chapel formerly stood there, or from its rents being given in support of a chapel. There seems, however, little doubt that a chapel really did stand there in old times.

X.Q., WRANGLE.—The Prince of Wales was born November 9th, 1841: married, March 10, 1863.

S. J., FRAMPTON.—Before the old Roman Bank was made, the tide ran in and out the whole country, just as it does now in the Out-marsh. Remains of the old creeks may be seen in Skirbeck, Fishtoft, Freiston, and nearly every parish in the Holland towns. All the fens were then simply marshes. After the Romans made the sea-banks they became fens, by being land-locked: the water could no longer find its way out to sea.

BURGH-LE-MARSH. — A gentleman attending this church a few Sundays since, saw Mr. John Lee, aged 90, conveyed thither in a perambulator, propelled by Thomas Andrews, aged 96; and there was also present Thomas Holton, aged 97; all of them hale and hearty except the first, who cannot walk to church, but is otherwise in good health.

HOLBEACH. — An old distich speaks of the relative value of the bells of this dristrict—

"Holbeach pots—Whaplode pans—
Moulton organs—Weston ting tangs."

A CURIOSITY. — In September last a £1 note was paid into the bank of Messrs. Gee & Co. It had evidently been treasured up with great care, for although dated 1823, it was as clean and fresh as when first issued. It bore the names of Henry Gee, Henry Clarke, Henry Clarke, jun., and Thomas Gee. The latter gentleman is the only member of the firm now living.

AN Irishman in France drinking with some company, one of them proposed the toast, "The land we live in." "Aye, with all my soul, my dear," said Pat, "Here's poor ould Ireland."

COMPENDIUM

TO

MORTON'S

LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK,

1867.

"'Tis much better to live on a little, than to outlive a deal."

"When God punishes other people, he warns us: when he wounds them he threatens us."

"Ask not another to do for you that which you can do yourself."

"A wise man employs his money as he does his time; and never spends a shilling of the one, or a minute of the other, but in something that is useful or rational.

Extracted from a little book entitled "Much sense in Few Words; being Maxims and short pieces on important subjects." Printed and sold by J. Morton, Boston, price 2d. An abridged edition, price 1d.

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MORTON'S

LINCOLNSHIRE COMPENDIUM,

1867.

Human Life.

Do we repine at the evils of life, and rejoice in its pleasures! This is natural. Yet how useful are both! How necessary the former. How apt are we to be misled by prosperity! Riches tend to make us vain; Power to make us arrogant; Idleness impairs energy, and Indulgence produces Imbecility. Indeed Wealth, and its concomitants, are attended by very few moral advantages. It is to Adversity and her kindred privations that we must be indebted for these. Poverty urges to Industry and Economy; Misfortunes to Humility, and Disappointment to Caution; Abstinence produces Appetite, and Temperance Health. So that, as we are by nature constituted, if the one be pleasant, both are useful: the one to teach Prudence, the other to banish Despair. And it is probable that their relative proportion could not be materially altered, without at the same time compromising the best interests of its inhabitants.

Execution at Lincoln.

William Udale, of Sutton St. Mary's, a drover, was tried at the assizes, held at Lincoln, on the 14th March, 1827, and found guilty of stealing eight sheep, the property of Mr. Richard Peel, of Sutton. Udale resided near to the close from which he stole the sheep, and had formerly been employed by Mr. Peel as drover. He stole the sheep in December, and was proved to have taken them agist at Mr. Richardson's of Chatteris. For this crime he was sentenced to death, and executed on the 23rd of the same month from the north-east tower, called Cobb's Tower, upon the top of which the platform was erected. He was 31 years of age, and left a wife and child.

Langret Ferry.—A cottage, in the occupation of Mr. Owen, was burnt down on the 12th of April, 1811.

Little Stukely, near Huntingdon.

The following inscriptions have been copied from a tomb of a former Vicar of this parish, who was murdered in his own house in 1827. The murderer afterwards left the place by way of the valley leading from the Parsonage, and was seen early in the morning to enter a tunnel under the turnpike road, a short distance from this parish towards Huntingdon, and there he washed himself. He was afterwards tried at the assizes at Huntingdon, and convicted. Before execution he confessed to the murder, and gave some particulars of the circumstances, correcting errors of popular rumour, as well as errors and mistaken ideas asserted at the trial :—

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Joshua Waterhouse, B.D., nearly ten years Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge; Chaplain to His Majesty; Rector of this Parish, and of Caton, near Cambridge; who was inhumanly murdered in this Parsonage House about 10 o'clock in the morning of July the 3rd, 1827, aged 81."

[On the East end of the tomb.]

"Beneath this tomb his mangled body's laid,
Cut, stabbed, and murdered by Joshua Slade.
His ghastly wounds a horrid sight to see,
And hurled at once into eternity.
What faults you've seen in him take care to shun,
And look at home, enough there's to be done;
Death does not always warning give,
Therefore be careful how you live."

[On the West end of the tomb.]

Haxey, near Gainsborough.

Six of the aged inhabitants of this parish, situate in the Isle of Axholme, died during the half-year previous to Lady-day, 1827, whose united ages reached to nearly 500 years ! The following is a list of them :—

Joseph Accrill, aged..... 83	Margaret Hirst, aged ... 81
Elizabeth, his Wife 81	Elizabeth Butler..... 81
Robert Booth 80	Francis Stoker..... 79

CONINGSBY.—A melancholy accident happened to Mr. Joseph Short while out shooting, on the 13th January, 1839. He was in the act of beating a bush with the butt end of his gun, when it went off, and lodged the contents in his right arm : from this he suffered most acutely, and died on the seventh day after the accident, aged 20 years, much respected.

Persons remarkable for their Health and Longevity.

OLD PARR.—We have no ample account of Old Parr's mode of living; but the following is what is known concerning him:—Thomas Parr, the son of John Parr, of Winnington, in the parish of Alberbury, in Shropshire, was born in 1483, in the reign of Edward IV., and resided in the Strand (at Lord Arundel's), London, in the year 1635, consequently at the age of 152 years and some odd months. He lived in the reigns of ten Kings and Queens, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He married a widow after he was 120 years of age. He is said to have been a man of a very different stamina from mankind in general, for a person who had seen him describes him thus:

> "From head to heel, his body had all over
> A quick-set, thick-set, nat'ral hairy cover."

When he was about 152 years of age, he was brought up to London by Thomas Earl of Arundel, and carried to Court. The King said to him, "You have lived longer than other men; what have you done more than other men?" He replied, "I did penance when I was an hundred years old." His chief rules for longevity are well known—"Keep your head cool by temperance; your feet warm by exercise; rise early, and go soon to bed; and if you are inclined to get fat, keep your eyes open, and your mouth shut." Or in other words, "Be moderate both in your sleep and diet."

Old Parr had such strength of body, that he was able, at the 130th year of his age, to do any husbandman's work, even thrashing of corn; but coming out of a clear, thin, and free air, into the thick air of London, and after a constant plain and homely country diet, being taken into a splendid family, that of the Earl of Arundel, where he fed high, and drank plentifully of the best wines, the natural functions of the parts of his body became overcharged, his lungs obstructed, and the habit of the whole body quite disordered; upon which there could not but soon ensue a dissolution. Michael Michaelstone, a grandson of Old Parr, lived to the great age of 127 years.

REV. JOHN WESLEY.—This celebrated and extraordinary man was born at Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, in this county, on the 17th of June, 1703. He died from the effects of a cold, taken whilst preaching at Lambeth. He

Persons remarkable for their Health and Longevity, continued.

continued to preach, and struggled against an increasing fever for some days, and on the 2nd of March, 1791, he died in peace, being in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and the sixty-fifth of his ministry.

He does not appear to have inherited a robust constitution, and in his youthful days was certainly not without many illnesses; but after the age of forty he usually enjoyed excellent health, till within a few days of his decease. He was always exceedingly temperate; rose constantly at an early hour; was of a very cheerful disposition and even temper; took constant exercise of the most active kind, regardless alike of heat and cold, wind and rain, and was a lover of regularity and order in everything. The following are his own reflections, extracted from his journal, concerning his health, and the means he adopted to restore and consolidate it.

At the age of sixty-eight he says, "I can hardly believe that I am this day entered into the sixty-eighth year of my age! How marvellous are the ways of God! How has he kept me even from a child! From ten to thirteen or fourteen, I had little but bread to eat, and not great plenty of that. I believe this was so far from hurting me, that it laid the foundation of lasting health. When I grew up, in consequence of reading Dr. Cheyne, I chose to eat sparingly, and drink water. This was another great means of continuing my health till I was about twenty-seven. I then began spitting of blood, which continued several years. A warm climate cured this. I was afterwards brought to the brink of death by a fever, but it left me healthier than before. Eleven years after I was in the third stage of a consumption: in three months it pleased God to remove this also. Since that time I have known neither pain nor sickness, and am now healthier than I was forty years ago! This hath God wrought!"

At the age of seventy-three he remarks, "I am seventy-three years old, and far abler to preach than I was at three-and-twenty. What natural means has God used to produce so wonderful an effect?

"1. Continual exercise and change of air, by travelling about 4,000 miles in a year.

2. Constant rising at four.

3. The ability, if ever I want it, to sleep immediately.

Persons remarkable for their Health and Longevity, continued.

4. The never having lost a night's sleep in my life.

5. Two violent fevers and two deep consumptions.*

"These, it is true, were rough medicines; but they were of admirable service, causing my flesh to come again as the flesh of a little child. May I add, lastly, evenness of temper? I feel and grieve, but by the grace of God I fret at nothing. But still, the 'help that is done upon earth' he doeth it himself; and this he doeth in answer to my prayers."

When at the age of eighty-two, he says, "To-day I entered on my eighty-second year, and found myself just as strong to labour, and as fit for exercise of body or mind, as I was forty years ago. I do not impute this to second causes, but to the Sovereign Lord of all."

"I am as strong at eighty-one as I was at twenty-one, but abundantly more healthy, being a stranger to the head-ache, tooth-ache, and other bodily disorders which attended me in my youth. We can only say, 'The Lord reigneth.' While we live let us live to him."

Again, at the age of eighty-three, he observes, "I am a wonder to myself. It is now twelve years since I have felt any such sensation as weariness. I am never tired (such is the goodness of God!) either with writing, preaching, or travelling; one natural cause, undoubtedly, is my continual exercise and change of air. How the latter contributes to health I know not, but certainly it does."

LINCOLN.—Died at Lincoln on the 19th of September, 1836, Benjamin A. Thorold, Esq., of Harmston Hall, High Steward of Lincoln, and one of the Magistrates of the city, in the 78th year of his age. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodists, and on the Sunday before his death he preached twice in the Newport Chapel, Lincoln, and appeared in his usual health; but in returning home on the Monday, as he was proceeding through the Broxholme gate, he was observed to be ill, and was taken to the Rein-deer inn, where he instantly expired. The immediate cause of his death was the rupture of a blood-vessel in the heart. In him this Society lost a sincere friend. About a week before his death Mr. Thorold expressed his firm attachment to the Society, and his anxious desire for its prosperity.

* He might with propriety have left these out, for assuredly such maladies cannot improve any constitution.

Yes and No.

It is wonderful how vast an amount of mischief, and of misery, even, is produced by the simple mis-use of these little words. People many times say "Yes" without thinking of what it involves, or they say "No" in so feeble a tone that those who are urging them to do something which they cannot honourably do are invited to persist until they get the answer they desire. And thus they assume obligations which they have no settled purpose to fulfil, or neglect duties which their own conscience and their sense of honour tell them they should discharge. "Yes" is more easily said than "No," because it is more agreeable to assent to another's wishes than it is to oppose them. Hence, of some good-natured men the remark is often heard, "They cannot say, 'No.'"

Young man, consider well what you are asked to do before you pronounce your "Yes;" but, having uttered it, remember that the reply to all others must be a "No;" so emphatic, prompt, decisive, that they cannot for a moment doubt that you mean it. You have made a great attainment if you have learned to say "No," and to stick to it. Frequently you will find it a most unpleasant word, sometimes a very painful word, to utter. But *that* sort of pain is momentary. It is not the pain caused by conscience violated, by honour sullied; it is not the pain produced by the life-long memory of evils inflicted on yourself and others, which a little timely firmness would have prevented. "Let your Yea *be* Yea, and your Nay *be* Nay."

Alexandrian Codex.

Alexandrian Codex, a manuscript of the Old and New Testament, in Greek, now preserved in the British Museum. It was sent by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch, first of Alexandria, then of Constantinople, to Charles I.; was placed in the royal library in 1628; and continued there until that collection was removed to the British Museum in 1753. The history of the M.S., before its transfer to Charles I., is involved in much uncertainty; and the real age and value of it have been much controverted. These points have been minutely discussed by Dr. Woide, formerly librarian of the British Museum, who published a fac-simile of the New Testament, in his preface. He is a staunch advocate of the excellence of the M.S. A second

Alexandrian Codex, continued.

edition of the preface (Notitio Codicis Alexandrini) was published by Spohn, who controverted many of Woide's opinions, showed that the M.S. was by no means free from blunders of transcription, and reduced both its age and authority to a much lower standard. The M.S. is contained in four volumes, of the shape and size of large quarto, of which the New Testament fills the last. It is written on vellum, in double columns, in uncial or capital letters, without spaces between the words, accents, or marks of aspiration. The letters are round and well formed. Some words are abbreviated, but they are not very numerous. There is a variety both in the colour of the ink and the form of the letters. The M.S. is, on the whole, in good condition; but sometimes the ink has eaten through the parchment; the shape of the letters, however, can generally be traced; sometimes the ink itself has scaled off. The New Testament has been more fully described, and more carefully collated than the Old; from which, however, Grabe published his splendid edition of the Old Testament, Oxford, 1717—20. They are uniform in appearance and execution, but the Old Testament seems to be in rather better condition. It contains, besides all the canonical and most of the apocryphal books found in our editions, the third and fourth books of the Maccabees, the Epistle of Athanasius to Marcellinus, prefixed to the Psalms, and fourteen hymns, the eleventh in honour of the Virgin. Ecclesiasticus, the Song of the Three Children, Susannah, and Bel and the Dragon, do not appear to have formed part of the collection. The New Testament contains the genuine Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians, and part of the other which has been attributed to him. This is the only known manuscript in which the genuine Epistle exists. A fac-simile of the Old Testament has been published by the Rev. H. Baber, of the British Museum.

FRISKNEY.—Died at this place on the 13th of December, 1835, Mr. Robert Pickering, of the Boston Wesleyan Circuit, in the 43rd year of his age. He was for eighteen years Leader of a Class. His last affliction was protracted and painful; but he could always say, "Not my will, but Thine be done;" and spoke in a most interesting manner of future happiness.

Society of Antiquaries.

In 1572 a few eminent scholars, under the auspices of Archbishop Parker and Sir Robert Cotton, united their efforts for the preservation of the ancient monuments of their country. This society admitted members till 1604, about which time King James I. thought fit to dissolve it. In 1707 a number of gentlemen, attached in a similar manner to the study of our national antiquities, agreed to meet weekly for the same purposes as the former society.

In 1717 the members re-founded, or rather re-constituted, their society, and made their first election of officers. The minutes of the society begin January 1, 1718; whence it appears that every member, or whoever was admitted to be present, brought from time to time whatever they had of their own or their friends that was curious or uncommon: as coins, medals, seals, intaglios, cameos, manuscripts, records, rolls, genealogies, pictures, drawings, printed books, extracts, or even memoranda; a few produced dissertations. In 1750 it was unanimously resolved to petition the king for a charter of incorporation on the plan formed in 1717, with improvements. This was obtained in the following year, when his Majesty having declared himself "Founder and Patron," the society became incorporated by the name of "President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London." In 1781 the society removed to Somerset Place, where King George III. had granted them appropriate apartments. The election of members is by ballot. Every member pays an admission fee of eight guineas, and four guineas a year; or an additional sum of forty guineas to the admission fee to be constituted a member for life. The society's meetings are held on Thursdays, from seven o'clock in the evening till nine, in apartments adjoining the Royal Society, in the front building of Somerset Place. The society has published several valuable works, in addition to the large collection of its transactions known as the "Archæologia."

GEDNEY HILL.—A new Baptist Meeting-house was opened here on the 12th of April, 1811.

BOSTON.—The Duchess of Athol attended Divine Service in St. Botolph's Church on Sunday, January 24th, 1836.

SPILSBY.—Died, July 26th, 1839, Mr. Philip Wright, of Spilsby, aged 76, formerly an extensive farmer and grazier.

Apocrypha.

Apocrypha are such books as contain secrets, and are kept in secret; consequently, the term referred to those writings of the Gnostics and other sects which contained the knowledge of those mysteries which were communicated to their partizans only. These books are now known under the name of "pseudepígraphi" (that is, books with false titles), as the books of Adam, Enoch, the Three Patriarchs, &c. These volumes formed a kind of heretical canon in opposition to the orthodox canon, and hence arose the signification of the name Apocrypha, which now means *not canonical*, or not belonging to those writings which form the canon of the Holy Scriptures. [CANON.] The name "Apocrypha" is especially given to those additions which were introduced into the Septuagint translation of the Old Testament, from whence they were transferred into the Vulgate and many subsequent translations. The reformers separated the Apocrypha from the Old Testament, and Luther placed them between the Old and the New Covenants, under the title of Apocrypha, or books which are not to be esteemed equal to the Holy Scriptures, but are still profitable to the reader. In opposition to the reformers, the Apocrypha were declared to be canonical by the Council of Trent. About 1821 a debate arose in the British and Foreign Bible Society about the propriety of printing the Apocrypha together with the Holy Scriptures; and in 1826 it was decided that the Apocrypha should not be circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

HORNCASTLE, 1771.—A very melancholy accident happened to a poor family at Horncastle in this year, by burning charcoal in an iron pot to dry a newly-plastered chamber, in which lay a man and his wife, and three children. The wife being taken ill in the night, the husband got up to call some neighbours to her assistance; two women came directly, who with the man, his wife and three children, were all smothered by the fumes.

THE CHAPLAIN of Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands preached in the Parish Church of *Leake* on Sunday morning, October 9th, 1865, and at *Sibsey* in the evening of the same day. The Chaplain is a native of the Sandwich Islands, and a good preacher in the English language, and easy to be understood.

Pedestrianism.

West, of Windsor, could have gone over 100 miles, running it in 18 hours; and other people, properly trained, could do the same, if naturally formed for running. West could run 40 miles in five hours and a-half, which is near eight miles an hour. An ostler by the name of Fozzard Joe, made 10 miles in 57 minutes, at forty years of age. He was, however, beat on Sunbury Common by a Warwickshire man, who walked the last 500 yards in at the race, which was 10 miles an hour. Joe was a second within the time. It was a most sultry day, and the runners must have been much exposed to the dust of 500 horsemen, who were present. Four miles have been run at York in 20 minutes and 19 seconds. They are famous in Yorkshire for running; but the Lancashire men are the best for short races, being continually in practice. A curious fact is, that in racing, for the first 200 or 300 yards, one feels very much distressed, after that a *second wind* comes, which lasts until one is spent with bodily fatigue. A quarter of a mile may be run about a second or two under the minute, and the half mile in two minutes; one mile a quarter of a minute under the five. Two miles have been done under 10 minutes. A 100 yards have been done under 10 seconds.

Grimsby.—Mr. Thomas Plaskitt, an Alderman of this Borough, died on the 20th August, 1836, aged 50 years. His parents were members of the Methodist Society, who, both by precept and example, trained him up in a strictly moral deportment. At the age of twenty he was led earnestly to seek for the mercy of God, and was soon made a partaker of the righteousness which is by faith. For fourteen years he was an acceptable and useful Local Preacher, and an exemplary Class Leader. He was favoured with an affectionate and even disposition of mind, which religion improved and sanctified. The affliction which preceded his death was gradual decline; but as his outward man decayed, his soul was increasingly full of the cheering hope of immortality. On the evening of his death, after walking up stairs, on reaching his bed, he laid himself down, and without a struggle breathed his soul into the hands of his Saviour.

Three Comets were visible in 1825. Great fall of Stars, seen all over Europe, in 1832.

King William the Fourth—

The Royal Reefer, and Bob Clewlines, the Sailor.

It was on one of those December days, when the wind, blowing from the northward, acts almost like a razor on the surface of the skin, and when, accompanied by small sharp rain, a mixture of damp and cold produce a chilling effect upon the frame and spirits, that a *ci-devant* midshipman, his hands in his pockets, and

"Whistling as he went from want of thought,"

crossed London-bridge, which at that time was an asylum for the foot-sore, the pauper, and the weary of heart. The day had fallen, and everything looked dull and dreary; the foot-path was encumbered by mud, and porters carrying weights, as well as other busy passengers, were jostling each other to obtain a footing on the dirty pavement: a fellow heavy laden came in contact with the *royal reefer* so powerfully, that he took a lee-lurch, and got foul of one of the seats in the arches.

"Avast there; luff up, you lubberly-rigged son of a gun," cried middy; "couldn't you hail ship before you were aboard of us?"

The fellow, however, waddled on; but the middy had to turn about in order to regain his course, when suddenly he beheld a middle-aged figure, perishing with cold, a red night-cap on, an old jacket and trousers, a pair of shoes in rags attached to his legs with a rope's end, no shirt, no stockings, nor any other attire; the face was climate struck: it had braved the equator and the pole, the battle and the breeze, the scorching heat and the petrifying cold; it was, as might be expected, thin, and moreover almost lost in a profusion of hair on each cheek, so that it would be difficult for the oldest acquaintance to recognise the features after long absence. Nature had made the lips to smile, the eyes to beam in kindness, the fine high forehead to command respect; but time and hardship, disease and disappointment, had quenched the fire of the organ of sight and intelligence, the mirror of the soul—had prematurely furrowed that front of honest English high spirit and candour, and had taught the lips to fall in dejection and the treasured silence of woe. Upon the whole, the figure had something fierce in it, but it was truly manly; the warrior's arms were folded together, and his face, bent

King William the Fourth, continued.

towards the ground, was still half up-turned, and seemed to say to rich merchants and venders passing by on foot and in carriages :—

"There ye are, sleepers upon beds of down, ye feeders upon the poor man's toil; often have you slept secure, and safely enjoyed your wealth, whilst poor Jack rode out the gale, hung on the rigging betwixt life and death, and endured the storm which held him every moment betwixt the chance of clinging to a fragment of the wreck and sinking into eternity; but, now the war is over, smart-money paid for a sharp wound, and neglect and oblivion are the seaman's portion."

The expression of his face and eyes seemed to speak thus: indeed it spoke volumes; but its mute appeal was lost on the worldlings who brushed by him, and who, bent on love of gain, scarcely were aware that their fellow-man was starving by their side, too feeble and too much an outcast to work, yet too proud to beg. The middy's heart, however, was of that texture that it leant towards a brother sailor, meet him where it might, and he naturally looked round at poor Jack on his beam-ends. He had but one penny in his pocket, and that the plaintive voice of a blind woman had drawn, as if by magic, from its deep recess. What was to be done ?—for he should have liked to have taken this wreck of *a man of war into tow*. The reflection caused him to examine more closely the shivering seaman, when a small scar, occasioned by a splinter, on the *bridge of the nose*, brought to his remembrance Bob *Clewlines*, who had served in the same ship. The tar recognised him also; but, so far from making himself known to him he hid his face in his hand. The reefer, however, was resolved to bring him to.

"What, Bob Clewlines!" cried he, "do I not hail an old shipmate in you—a quarter-master on board the ———, the bravest heart of oak, the best reefer, and the merriest steersman of the whole ship's crew; and," said he audibly, that every one passing might hear and value fallen courage and fidelity, "and *as prime a seaman as ever trimmed a sail, or served a gun;* why, what has broke up your old hulk this way ?"

The man could not find utterance; remembrance of *unrequited services* and other associations checked him.

King William the Fourth, continued.

The middy stretched out his hand, which the *broken-hearted sailor* ventured not to take.

"Come, Bob," cried the other, "no subordination now; we are all equals on *life's quarter-deck*, and when my *fellow-man* suffers, he *rises* a peg in my estimation. Why? —because *unfeeling lubbers* slight him. Come, tip us your *fin*. Your hand may be dirty, but your soul is as kind as a new sail in a sunny day. I'll show it against any lord's in the land. Come, heave a head; follow me, old tarry breeches; I'll soon set your *timbers* and *rigging* to rights; you shall have an entire refit. Come, bear a hand; *set* all your *canvas;* it's all in *ribbons*, I see, and *shivers* in the wind; but I'll keep out wind and weather for you."

Thus saying. he walked proudly with the poor tar, astern of him, until he came to a slop-shop, near Wellclose-square: it was a Jew's.

"Here, Moses," quoth the middy, who detected the Israelite bending looks of disdain and mistrust on the poor man as if he considered the contents of his shop in danger; "Come, Moses, a regular built *outrig* for this *gentleman*," laying great stress on the word gentleman. This was *pitching* strong, but his heart was carrying *royals, sky-scrapers, moon-rakers*, and his *pulse* was *sailing* at the rate of *ten knots* an hour at least; so elate was he to serve a brave man in distress, and above all, a son of the ocean. "Come, let us have everything good, and spic and span new."

"Pray, *Shair*, who's to pay?" "*Myshelf*."

"O, your honour, that's right."

The poor man retired to a back room, and stepped forward clad from head to foot, and with two changes of linen and a pair of shoes (by the midshipman's order) tied up in a pocket-handkerchief under his arm. Bob Clewlines looked with a blush on his old clothes, and at this moment an almost naked boy passed by. The midshipman duly appreciated and truly interpreted one look of the tar.

"Bob, I say, heave that overboard, and let the poor boy pick it up: one good turn deserves another."

The payment was the next.

"Three pounds fifteen. Is that the lowest?

"O yesh; I don't gain five shillings by the whole deal."

"Well, then, do you take the case of my gold watch, and weigh it, and give me the produce of it."

King William the Fourth, continued.

"Let ush see: it's vary pretty, but not vary heavy; it's all fashion you see. Indeed, it's a great pity to part the vatch and caish. Watches are a drug now, or else I'd buy it; but just to oblige you, I'll see what I can give."

"Don't trouble yourself, Mosey; just do as you are bid; you take the outside case, and I'll keep the watch."

"I shall lend you four pounds upon it," resumed the Israelite," and you may depend upon my honour to return it to you when you bringsh me de monish."

"No you won't, Mosey; you'll do just what I bid you."

"It will spoil the watch."

"Not a bit; she must work without her *jacket*, as my friend has often done in all weathers. I shall sell the outside case to serve a shipmate in distress; but the watch was left me by a dear friend, so I shall keep her;—a metal case will do as well for a little time, and when fortune's breezes spring up again, *the case will be altered.*"

"Vel, Shair, you shall be obeyed. Five pounds five shillings is just the price of the weight: there's the money."

"Good morning, Master Moses; but do you, Clewlines, set sail again; I want to get you into port: it's only what I owe you. Were you not the kindest creature to me in the world *when I was confined to my berth with the yellow fever, and not expected to live a day?* Come, come, you must take your cargo in; you must be *victualled* as well as *refitted*. I have got a chalk at a house near this—another shipmate who is set up in business in a public line. Call for what you want, and here's the loose change to keep your pocket until something turns up."

Poor Bob got a *good dinner*, a *good bed*, and a *snug hammock*, that night; and shortly after he obtained a birth in an Indiaman, and is now doing well. The royal reefer's heart bounded with joy at performing this noble action, to recover which he put himself for a month on short allowance.

HARRY HATCHWAY,

H.M.S. Perseus, off the Tower, Nov. 1827.

MAN is like a snowball. Leave him lying in idleness againstthe sunny face of prosperity, and all the good that is in him melts like fresh butter in the dog days; but kick him round, and he gathers strength at every revolution.

WHAT is the best oil for railway use? Train oil, of course.

Profit of Poultry-keeping.

My stock consisted of a Dorking cock and three hens, and three Brahma hens. The return has been 814 eggs and sixteen and a-half pairs of chickens, the latter averaging 7lbs. per pair when killed, for an outlay, including food, wire and string netting, and all expenses, of £5 5s. 6d. My fowls have only a small run, and except for an hour in the morning, when they are allowed a run in a neighbouring meadow, are constantly shut in. As egg producers, I find the Brahmas give three eggs against two of the Dorkings: the latter cannot do without their hour's liberty in the morning, and I think all Brahmas would be best where the birds cannot have entire liberty; their quiet behaviour also makes them great favourites with all parties.

The birds should be kept young. My plan is to dispose of the two oldest hens annually, two pullets taking their places; this keeps them at the same average age, and also secures two winter layers at least. As to food, I use barley, barleymeal, oatmeal, and soaked bread, potato raw or cooked, and plenty of green meat. They likewise have clean pump water, and clean houses. This management will keep the birds in good condition; but to produce eggs they must have, in addition, as many worms, snails, and other small insects as their owner can supply them with. The return of eggs varies considerably in different seasons; for 1864 it was 486, whereas in 1863 it was 825.—J.M.S.

Size of Poultry Pens.

The larger your pens are the better. The best pens we had were those that were made and let by the late Mr. Cooke, of Colchester. You must be guided by the number of fowls to be shown, whether two or three. Turkeys and geese require larger pens than fowls; Bantams require them of less size. Two adult fowls should have one 3 feet high, 2½ feet in width in front, and 2½ feet deep from front to back. It should be lower behind than in front. Smaller pens will do, but this size is desirable.

EVERY pound of cochineal contains seventy thousand insects, boiled to death.

EVERYTHING which tends to discompose or agitate the mind, whether it be excessive sorrow, rage or fear, envy or revenge, love or despair—in short, whatever acts violently on our mental faculties, tends to injure the health.

Buttermilk for Pigs.

Buttermilk is given to pigs with advantage in every instance that we know of except one, and that was where the practice was to salt the cream, and of course it was unfit for use until mixed with meal, and given to the pigs in that condition alternately with other food. There is some truth in the axiom that "Whey will starve a dog, while it will feed a pig." Buttermilk is freely partaken of by the working classes in the western cheese countries.

House Sewage for Rose Trees.

The chamber slops diluted with five times their quantity of water may be applied about twice a week to your Rose Trees, &c., so soon as growth commences in the spring. It is worse than useless to apply manures to any plant whilst it is dormant in winter.

Garden Measures.

Market Measures at Covent Garden, London, defined.—*Pottle*—A long, tapering basket, made of deal shavings, holding about a pint and a half. *Sea-kale Punnets*—8 inches diameter at the top, and 7½ at the bottom, and two inches deep. *Radish Punnets*—8 inches diameter, and 1 inch deep, if to hold six hands; or 9 inches by 1 inch for twelve hands. *Mushroom Punnets*—7 inches by 1 inch. *Salading Punnets*—5 inches by 2 inches. *Half Sieve* contains 3½ imperial gallons. It averages 12½ inches diameter, and 6 inches in depth. *Sieve* contains seven imperial gallons. Diameter, 15 inches; depth, 8 inches. *Bushel Sieve*, 10½ imperial gallons. Diameter at top, 17¾ inches; at bottom, 17 inches; depth, 11¼ inches. *Bushel Basket* ought, when heaped, to contain an imperial bushel. Diameter at bottom, 10 inches; at top, 14½ inches, depth, 17 inches. Walnuts, Nuts, Apples, and Potatoes, are sold by this measure. A bushel of the last-named, cleaned, weighs 56lbs.; but 4lbs. additional are allowed if they are not washed. The hand of Radishes varies with the season.

Dr. Busby.

Doctor Busby was asked how he contrived to keep all his preferments and the head mastership of Westminster School, through the successive, but turbulent, reigns of Charles the First, Oliver Cromwell, Charles the Second, and James he replied, "The fathers govern the nation; the mothers govern the fathers: but the boys govern the mothers, *and I govern the boys.*"—*Lacon.*

Nothing perfect.

Some crook is found in every staff;
And every grain must have its chaff;
Without their weeds no garden plots;
The sun itself has ugly spots.

Every bean must have its black;
Every good doth something lack;
Every skin some freckle shows;
Some faulty petal, every rose.

No horse that never stumbled lives;
No fire so bright that no smoke gives;
No harp without its feeble notes;
No beam of light without its motes.

The world itself is not quite round;
A ghost in every house is found;
No tree without its withered leaf;
No joy without its shade of grief.

No clock that never erred a minute;
No book without some error in it;
Great Homer's self did sometimes nod;
All bear the sin-stamp—" Ichabod."

The Exile's Lament.

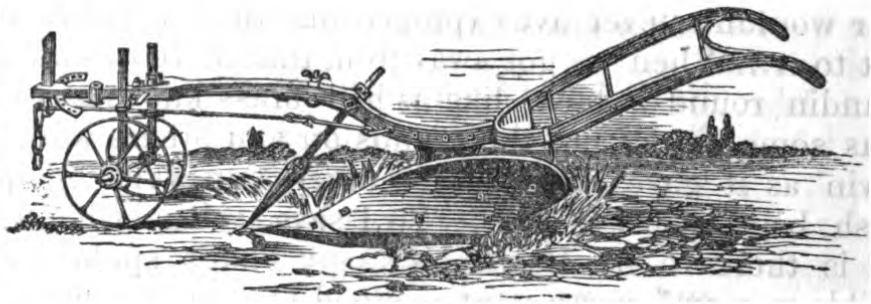
Oh, give me back the gladsome hours
Of youth's unclouded lot;
Let monarchs prize their lofty towers,
Give me the humble cot.
Talk not of bright and wondrous scenes,
View'd in some distant land;
Give me again the woods and greens
Where roved our infant band.

Oh, dearer far than Eastern climes,
Old England's sea-girt shore,
Could boyhood's friends, and former times,
Return to me once more.
Oh, give me back the gladsome hours
Of yonth's unclouded lot;
Like verdure 'mid the desert's waste,
They form life's brightest spot.

My Great Grandmother's Family Pitcher,

Embellished with Emblems of Farming and Domestic Implements and Utensils.

Let the wealthy and great,
Roll in splendour and state;
I envy them not, I declare it.
I eat my own lamb,
My own chickens and ham;
I shear my own fleece, and I wear it;
I have lawns, I have bowers,
I have fruits, I have flowers;
The lark is my morning alarmer:
So jolly boys now,
Here's God speed the plough;
Long life and success to the farmer.



East Lincolnshire,
August, 1866.

Good Deeds.—We celebrate nobler obsequies to those we love by drying the tears of others than by shedding our own; and the fairest funeral wreath we can hang on their tomb is not so fair as a fruit-offering of good deeds.

Unselfish Love a Source of Happiness.—Wherever unselfish love is the mainspring of men's actions—wherever happiness is placed not on what we can gain for ourselves, but on what we can impart to others—wherever we place our highest satisfaction in gratifying our fathers and mothers, our brothers and sisters, our wives and children, our neighbours and friends,—we are sure to attain all of happiness which this world can bestow.

Mrs. Brown visits the Polytechnic.

In come young Trueman, as is a civil engineer, and a more so I never met with, and says as he should like to take Mary Ann to the Pollytechnic for to improve her mind. So I says, "And very proper too," for I'm sure the ignorance of some people is downright surprisin', for if that very young Trueman didn't try and stand me out as water wouldn't always put out fire; not as ever I shall forget what 'appened to me through a-lightin' the copper once and forgettin' to put in the water. I went into the front kitchen to look for something as I couldn't find easy, and thought as I felt something peculiar like burnin', and when I went back if the lid of the copper wasn't a-smoulderin' like mad. I takes it off, and sees the copper red hot, so ups with a pail of water and dashes it in. I never did sich a bang as it give, sent me a-flyin' through the door, and tore all the brickwork away from the copper, as spun round like a tee-totum in the middle of the washus; no doubt it was somethiug in the copper as went off by itself, 'cos, of course, the water wouldn't never 'ave exploded like that, as isn't nat'ral for it to.....When we got away from that there was a crowd a-standin' round a table like as had brass knobs a-stickin' up, as some parties put their 'ands on and others wouldn't, a-sayin' as it gave 'em shocks. Mary Ann went on qnite foolish, bein' afeard to do it. So I says, "Rubbish! whatever is there to be afeard on?" "That's spoke like a sensible woman," says a gent as stood by; "now you try it." I says, "In course I will," and gives Trueman my umbreller, and ketches hold on the brass knob, when, law bless you, the feelin' as come through me was downright awful, pins and needles a-shootin' up my arms like mad. I tries to take my 'ands off, but, bless you they was stuck fast. Didn't I hollar and plunge, and kick out behind as sent one or two as was grinnin' 'owlin' with pain. At last I got free, and if it hadn't been as young Trueman held me back, I'd 'ave laid my umbreller over the fellow's back as persuaded me to lay hold on them brass nobs, as is a downright shameful trick, and then to tell me as it was good for rheumatics, as is quite as bad as rheumatics theirselves.—*Fun.*

HOME.—Home can never be transferred, never repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated by paternal love, by the innocence and sports of childhood, is the only home of the human heart.

Peals of Bells

Cast and hung by William Dobson, of Downham Market, Norfolk, successor to his grandfather, Mr. Thomas Osborn, between the years 1779 and 1807 :—

Lincolnshire.		
Billinghay	3	7
Brant Broughton	6	15
Coleby	5	10
Gedney.....	5	13
Gedney-hill	5	10
Harmston	8	12
Navenby	6	13
Sleaford	8	21
Swineshead.....	8	18
Timberland.....	6	13
Cambridgeshire.		
March	6	16
Newton	6	12
Parson Drove.....	5	10
Soham	8	21
Tydd St. Mary's.....	5	13
Wisbech St. Mary's ..	5	11
Huntingdonshire.		
Godmanchester	8	21
Leicestershire.		
Wineswould	6	13
Nottinghamshire.		
Elston	5	10
Farnsfield	5	11
Norfolk.		
Crimplesham	5	7
Downham	8	12
Emneth	5	12
Hilgay	8	17
Marham	6	12
Outwell.....	6	12
St. John's, Marshland..	6	12
Thetford	8	19
Tibbenham	6	20
Walsoken.....	6	15
West Dereham	5	7
Suffolk.		
Blo' Norton.....	5	8
Bury.....	10	30
Great Saxham	3	6
Heveningham.....	5	9
Stoke by Clare	6	13
Woodbridge.....	8	27
Essex.		
Finchingfield	8	18
Hatfield Broad Oak ..	8	20
London.		
St. Botolph,'s Bishopsgt.	8	21

The first column gives the number of bells, and the second the weight of the Tenor.

Gainsborough...8 20...cast and hung by Mr. Thomas Mears, bell-founder, of London.

Lincoln County Election, 1823.

A single election for the county, in consequence of the death of Lord Yarborough, commenced on the 26th Nov., and terminated on the 6th of December, 1823 :

Sir W. Ingilby...3816 | Sir J. Thorold...1579

Cattle Distemper, 1748.

The distemper among t horned cattle began in 1747, and raged until May-day. No fairs nor markets were kept for beasts for many years ; there were orders of council to shoot them, and an allowance of half the value from the crown to be made. They were to be stabbed across their hides, and buried four foot within the ground, and the earth covered four foot thick above them.

Death of the Rev. John Keble.

The death of the Rev. John Keble, author of "The Christian Year," took place on Sunday, the 1st of April, 1866, at Bournemouth. The deceased, whose well-known poetry secured for him a world-wide celebrity, attained the age of 77. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar, and where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1810. He was soon afterwards elected to a fellowship at Oriel College, where he was the contemporary and friend of Dr. Arnold, as he had been at his former college. After discharging for some years the post of tutor at Oriel College, Public Examiner in the University, and finally that of Professor of Poetry, he was preferred to the rectory of Hursley, near Winchester, which he held at the time of his decease. Mr. Keble in 1813 gained the Chancellor's Prize for an essay on "Translations from the Dead Languages," and is well known as the author of "The Christian Year," which has passed through 57 editions; "Prelectiones Academicæ" (1814), "Lyra Innocentium" (1847), "The Psalms of David in English Verse," "The Child's Christian Year," "Sermons on Primitive Tradition," "Sermons Academical and Occasional," &c., and many pamphlets and tracts on ecclesiastical subjects. Mr. Keble was also an active member of the Church Union movement, and was associated with Dr. Pusey and Dr. Newman in editing the "Library of the Fathers," and the "Anglo-Catholic Library." His church at Hursley has been entirely rebuilt in a most costly manner out of the profits of "The Christian Year."

CAISTOR.—Mr. James Greenwood died in the Caistor Union, in October, 1866, at the advanced age of 99. Had he lived two months longer, it is stated, he would have completed his 100th year. According to his own account he had been a farmer in South Lincolnshire. Previous to his admission to this Union-house two years ago he was taken up for begging at Market Rasen, and then sent there by the Magistrates. He enjoyed tolerable good health, and retained the use of his faculties up to within a few weeks of his death.

DEAN WARD.—The Very Rev. John Giffard Ward, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, died on Monday, the 27th of February, 1860. He was educated at Oxford, and succeeded Dean Gordon in 1845.

Leash Laws or Coursing Laws.

From a "Dictionary of Husbandry, Gardening, Trade, Commerce, &c.," published in 1726.

These, 'tis true, may alter according to men's fancies; but here follow such as were ever held authentick by the chief of the gentry:—

1.—It was ordered, that he that was chosen *fewterer* or letter loose of the gray-hounds, should receive the hounds; match them to run together in his *leash*, as soon as he goes into the field, and follow next the hare-finder, till he come to the form; and no horseman or footman upon pain of disgrace is to go before him, nor on any side, but directly behind, the space of forty yards, or thereabouts.

2.—That not above one brace of gray-hounds do course an hare at one instant.

3.—That the hare-finder should give the hare three sohoes before he puts her from her *lear*, to make the gray-hounds gaze and attend her rising.

4.—That the fewterer should give twelve score law ere he loose the gray-hound, unless in danger of losing sight.

5.—That dog who gives the first turn, if after the turn be given, there be neither coat, slip, nor wrench extraordinary, that same must be held to win the wager.

6.—If one dog give the first turn, and the other bear the hare, then he which bore the hare shall win.

7.—If one give both the first and last turn, and no other advantage between them, the odd turn shall win the wager.

8.—That a coat shall be more than two turns, and a go-by, or the bearing the hare equal with two turns.

9.—If neither dog turn the hare, then he that leads last the cover shall be held to win the wager.

10.—If one dog turn the hare, serve himself, and turn her again, those two turns shall be as much as a coat.

11.—If all the course be equal, then he which bears the hare shall win only, and if she be not born, the course is to be adjudged dead.

12.—If a huntsman who comes first in to the death of the hare, takes her up and saves her from breaking, cherishing the dogs, and cleanses their mouths from the wooll, or other filth of the hare, for such courtesy done, he shall in right challenge the hare; but not doing it, he shall have no right, privilege, nor title thereof.

13.—If any dog take a fall in the course, and yet perform

Leash Laws or Coursing Laws, continued.

his part, he shall challenge the advantage of a turn more than he gives.

14.—If one dog turn the hare, serve himself, and give divers coats, yet in the end shall stand in the field; the other dog without turn giving, running home to the covert, that dog which stood still in the field shall be adjudged to lose the wager.

15.—If any man should ride over a dog and overthrow him in his course (though the dog were the worst in opinion), yet the party for the offence shall either receive the disgrace of the field, or pay the wager; for among the parties it shall be adjudged no course.

16.—Lastly, those who are chosen judges of the *leash* shall give their judgments presently before they depart from the field, or else he in whose default it lies shall pay the wager and sentence. And here it is to be noted, that it lies in the power of the person who has the office of the *leash* conferred on him, to make laws according to the customs of countries, and the rule of reason.

The Horse.

If you desire a horse thee long to serve,
Take a brown Bay, and him with care preserve;
The Gray's not ill; bnt he is prized far
That is Cole-black, and blazed with a star.
If for thyself, or friend, thou wilt procure
A horse, let him white liard be, he'll long endure.

Executions at Lincoln, 1788 and 1789.

March—John Wilson (who declared himself innocent to the last moment of his life), executed for the murder of William Mason, of Deeping Fen.

March 21st—George Bennett for horse stealing, John Smith for street robbery, Francis Acrid for beast stealing, and William Mitcheson Hardy for horse stealing.

March—George Kelpike executed for footpad robbery, William Nettleship for street robbery, and William Ward for house breaking.

August—John George alias Smith Flint, for house breaking and horse stealing.

HUNDLEBY.—James Hairby, Esq., M.D., died here on Sunday, the 3rd of April, 1856.

The Blind.

The blind constitute a peculiar, distinct, and isolated class. Their hornbooks are mysteries to common readers; across them fall not in purple and gold the morning and evening beams of the sun. They live in the region of a deep physical woe; and if they are poor, and unemployed, and untaught, and solitary, it is a graceful benevolence which extends to them, to guide their steps, a Samaritan hand. In the annals of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, we have numerous instances of good help rendered to the sightless by careful and discriminating education. Of course, as a rule, the objects of such a charity are poor. Yet some, in their time, have imagined and arranged alphabets, loaded their minds with positive recollections, distinguished colours, understood the meaning of triangles and pyramids, comprehended the difference of the sun from the moon, and composed music with marvellous facility. We have heard a blind choir, led by a blind organist. We have seen a cathedral modelled exquisitely in South American pith by a blind mechanic. Blind men can write sometimes as easily as children, and priek a pattern on a slip of paper or a piece of deal. The Genevan philosopher, Huber, saw more things in the philosophy of a beehive than ever were seen by witnesses who had eyes in their heads. The bliud surveyor, Metcalfe, planned the best high roads in Derbyshire. A blind patentee ventilated the deepest coal mines; Dr. Mayes sifted drugs by touch; Blackrock wrote stanzas that seemed to have been printed by an Elzevir press, and some magnifieent chess-players have never seen sun-light or the stars. The Association has taught many a maker of flower-stands, chairs, screens, and market-baskets, revived many a human hope, led into life mauy a child, who, but for its kindness, would never have dreamed of work, or profit, or independence. Let us fix our glance, for an instant, upon these fellow-creatures of our own; they are weaving; they can detect colour by touch; they can read ordinary books by the delicate sensitiveness of their fingers' ends; they see the soul of the world in its religion, and do we not owe them a pious and cheerful care.

THE seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by pain.—*Lacon.*

The Dervise.

The ignorant have often given credit to the wise, for powers that are permitted to *none*, merely because the wise have made a proper use of those powers that are permitted to *all*. The little Arabian tale of the dervise shall be the comment of this proposition. A dervise was journeying alone in the desert, when two merchants suddenly met him. You have lost a camel, said he, to the merchants. Indeed we have, they replied. Was he not blind in his right eye? and lame in his left leg? said the dervise. He was, replied the merchants. Had he not lost a front tooth? said the dervise? He had, rejoined the merchants. And was he not loaded with honey on one side, and wheat on the other? Most certainly he was, they replied, and as you have seen him so lately, and marked him so particularly, you can, in all probability, conduct us unto him. My friends, said the dervise, I have never seen your camel, nor ever heard of him but from you. A pretty story, truly, said the merchants, but where are the jewels which formed a part of his cargo? I have neither seen your camel, nor your jewels, repeated the dervise. On this they seized his person, and forthwith hurried him before the cadi, where, on the strictest search, nothing could be found upon him, nor could any evidence whatever be adduced to convict him, either of falsehood, or of theft. They were then about to proceed against him *as a sorcerer*, when the dervise, with great calmness, thus addressed the court: "I have been much amused with your surprise, and own that there has been some ground for your suspicions; but I have lived long and alone; and I can find ample scope for observation, even in a desert. I knew that I had crossed the track of a camel that had strayed from its owner, because I saw no mark of any human footstep on the same route; I knew that the animal was blind in one eye, because it had cropped the herbage only on one side of its path; and I perceived that it was lame in one leg, from the faint impression which that particular foot had produced upon the sand; I concluded that the animal had lost one tooth, because wherever it had grazed, a small tuft of herbage was left uninjured, in the centre of its bite. As to that which formed the burthen of the beast, the busy ants informed me that it was corn on the one side, and the clustering flies that it was honey on the other."—*Lacon.*

Cat and Kittens.

I went to the kitchen, and what did I see
But the old grey cat with her kittens three;
I heard her whispering soft: said she,
"My kittens, with tails all so cunningly curled,
Are the prettiest things that can be in the world.
The bird on the tree,
And the old ewe, she,
May love their babies exceedingly;
But I love my kittens there,
Under the rocking-chair.
I love my kittens with all my might;
I love them at morning and noon and night;
Which is the prettiest I cannot tell,
Which of the three,
For the life of me—
I love them all so well.
Now I'll take up my kitties, the kitties I love,
And we'll lie down together beneath the warm stove."
Let the kitties sleep under the stove so warm,
While *my* little darling lies here on my arm.

HORSE POWER.—It is well known among engineers that a horse is capable of raising a weight of about 150lbs. 220 feet high in a minute, and to continue exertions enabling him to do that for eight hours a day. A horse, upon a well constructed railroad, can draw ten tons at the rate of two miles per hour, or five tons four miles per hour.

HURRY and Cunning are the two apprentices of Dispatch and of Skill; but neither of them ever learn their masters' trade.—*Lacon.*

A TALL STORY.—"I once," said a Yankee mountebank, "met a man who made nerve and bone all-healing salve. He was an enterprising kind of fellow, so he thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dog's tail, and applied some to the stump. A new tail grew on immediately. He then applied some to the piece of the tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which.

A Scotch Highlander

Was taken prisoner by a tribe of Indians, his life was about to be sacrificed, when the chief adopted him as his son. They carried him into the interior; he learnt their language, assumed their habits, and became skilful in the use of their arms. After a season, the same tribe began their route to join the French army, at that time opposed to the English. It was necessary to pass near to the English lines during the night. Very early in the morning, and it was spring, the old chief roused the young highlander from his repose; he took him to an emineuce, and pointed out to him the tents of his countrymen. The old man appeared to be dreadfully agitated, and there was a keen restlessness in his eye. After a pause, "I lost," said he, "my *only* son in a battle with your nation; are you the only son of your father? and do you think that your father is yet alive?" The young man replied, "I am the only son of my father, and I hope that my father is yet alive." They stood close to a beautiful magnolio in full blossom. The prospect was grand and enchanting, and all its charms were crowned by the suu, which had fully emerged from the horizon. The old chief, looking steadfastly at his companion, exclaimed, "Let thy heart rejoice at the beauty of the scene, *to me it is as the desert*; but you are free; return to your countrymen, revisit your father, that he may again rejoice, when he sees the sun rise in the morning, and the trees blossom in the spring."—*Lacon.*

To make Raspberry Vinegar.

Mix a quart of vinegar with two quarts of red raspberries mashed: let it stand three days, or longer if it has not fermented: then strain it through a fine sieve, and to every pint of liquor add three quarters of fine sugar. Simmer it gently, and finish it by boiling quickly for twenty minutes.

Intimacy has been the source of the deadliest enmity, no less than the firmest friendship; like some mighty rivers, which rise on the same mountain, but pursue quite a eontrary course.

The Potato Disease.

In the midland counties at least one-half of the crop of late potatoes is now lost by the disease, and it is likely further loss will take place amongst them after they are stored for winter and spring use. The price of good sound potatoes, therefore, this winter will range high, and, with dear flour and meat, the working-classes will have to suffer some privations before they tide it over. To provide against the loss of the potato crop by the disease next year, it cannot be too widely known that the early and second early varieties generally escape it if they are ready for lifting by the end of July or beginning of August. As the present time is the one usually selected for saving the potatoes intended for setting next spring, all the early and second early varieties ought therefore to be kept for that purpose. As great an acreable produce can be raised from some of the second early round and kidney potatoes as from any of the late varieties, with the certainty that the crop will prove sound and good. Another advantage is that the land afterwards is in capital order for a crop of late turnips, or any other late erop. As the mildew, or potato disease, is generated by atmospherical influences, and attacks the late crops in August and beginning of September, at a certain period of their growth, there is no safety for them in wet autumns. Last year the disease appeared very virulently in the beginning of September, but one of the driest and warmest periods ever recorded set in, and continued till the second week in October. The disease was therefore checked, and the crop saved. The chances are that next summer may prove a more wet and sunless one than the past, for we are now in the midst of a cycle of unpropitious seasons. Some cultivators of potatoes have recommended autumn planting; but it having been tried extensively, no advantages were found to attend it. The best mode is to plant as early in the spring as the weather and soil will permit, and have the sets properly sprouted and prepared for the purpose. After the first appearance of the mildew or fungus in 1845, from experiments made in frames and forcing houses, it was found that it only progressed in a moist and high temperature. At the present time the fruit of tomatoes is as much attacked as the potatoes, showing that the disease is peculiar to the solanum tribe of plants.

RATS and conquerors must expect no mercy in misfortune.—*Lacon.*

Enigma of Lincolnshire and Boston Church.

The *mother* of Tiberius tell,
Who, when in death's cold arms she fell,
Her son ungrateful never gave
One funeral honor to the grave.

When Rome had shut old Janus' gates,
Tell *who* disturb'd their peaceful states,
And made them the third time declare,
They must again for war prepare.

Now find that *wicked emperor's* name,
Who, while the city was in flame,
They say, enjoy'd the dreadful sight,
And view'd the ruins with delight.

The *wife of Pompey* next declare,
Whose shrieks of anguish rent the air
When she the horrid scene survey'd
That her a wretched widow made.

The *sister* of Augustus name,
Whom Anthony for wife did claim;
Tho' soon he left her faithful arms,
For Cleopatra's brighter charms.

That *Roman festival* declare,
Offer'd to Pan with pomp and care;
Near to the place where, it is said,
The she-wolf their great founder fed.

The *Roman emperor* make known,
Who, three-and-forty years, it's shown,
In peace rul'd o'er the Roman states!
And close kept shut old Janus' gates!

With these initials you may find
A *County*, if you're so inclin'd,
Where is a church, on whose spire-height,
For ships at sea, is plac'd a light;
In which a flight of steps is found,
Three huudred sixty-five from ground;
The Church has windows fifty-two,
And twelve fine pillars you may view.

L ivia Drusillia
I llyrians
N ero
C ornelia
O ctavia
L upercalia
N uma Pompilius
The Church is at Boston.

GREAT AND SMALL.—A shopkeeper had, for his virtues, obtained the name of the *little rascal*. He was asked why this application was given him? "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all *great rascals*."

Murrain in Cattle a Century and a Half ago.

(*From a "Dictionary of Husbandry, Gardening, Trade, Commerce, &c.," publishedi n* 1726.)

Murrain, Gargle, or Pestilence—a disease among beasts bred various ways, but principally caused by a hot and dry season of the year, or rather by a general putrefaction of air, which begets an inflammation in the blood, and a swelling in the throat, that soon proves mortal; to which the letting of dead cattel lye unbury'd and putrifie, may also contribute. The murrain also proceeds from the infection of other cattel; from their smelling to carrion, and licking the bones; from foul food, &c., tho' these infectious distempers generally go no farther than their own kind. The sigus of this disease are the hanging down and great swelling of the head, gum at the eyes, as big as one's finger, rattling in the throat, the breath short, the heart beating, going weakly and staggering. If you put your hand into the beast's mouth, and find his breath extreme hot, his tongue shining, he has the distemper very strong; if he be taken backward, he'll be very stiff, and his guts tremble mightily.

For the preventing of these disasters, the Cattel should stand cool in summer, have plenty of good water, and all carrion speedily bury'd. If any are already infected, let them forthwith be blooded and drench'd. And farther, as the feeding of cattel in wet places on putrify'd grass aud hay made of over-water'd grass, often occasions the said disease, dry and sweet fodder is the only prevention. But for a general cure Mr. Markham prescribes "a quart of stale urine mixt with an handful of hens-dung dissolv'd therein, to be given to the infected beast to drink. Others advise to bleed both the sick and sound cattel, and to give the sick rue, feaver-few, sage, hyssop, thyme, marjoram, marigold, fennel, tansey, lavendar, and spike; of each a small handfull, all boiled in spring water from a gallon to a quart; and then the herbs strain'd out. For every beast put a pint of strong ale to the juice, adding to the juice and ale some long pepper and green annise-seed, with pease, bay-salt, treacle, liquorice beaten, and butter; pound all the spice, and put them to the herb-juice, in order to give to the sick a pint, and to the sound half a pint."

In case sheep are troubled with the same disease, give them several spoonsfuls of brine, and then a little tar; for

Murrain in Cattle, continued.

that of the lungs the root of setterworth thrust thro' their ears. The following recipe for black cattel is also much recommended :—"Take diapente a quarter of an ounce, dialthea or marsh-mallows, London treacle, mithridate, and rhubarb, of each the quantity of a nut; of saffron a small quantity; wormwood and red sage, of each an handful, and two cloves of garlic." Boil all together in two pints of beer, 'till reduc'd to a pint and a half, and give the beast lukewarm, while fasting. Half the proportion will serve a cow; but they must be kept warm, and take a mash of ground malt; drinking warm water for a week, and sometimes have boil'd oats.

Market Rasen.

Mr. James Baxter, well-known in this town, and for many miles round, died on the 4th of January, 1866, after enjoying for a little more than three months a small pension from the Government, on his retiring from the office of postman, at the age of 72. During his life he held many offices and occupations in the town. Besides his original calling as a tailor, he was subsequently publican, sexton, warden of the Town Hall and Corn Exchange, general submanager of most of the town demonstrations, formerly a trooper in the Yeomanry Cavalry, latterly a rifleman until within a few weeks of his death, 16 years postman, 40 years constable, and for the last 20 years a staunch teetotaller. The officers of the White Hart Friendly Society (of which Mr. Baxter had been fifty years a member), and a number of miscellaneous friends and spectators, attended the interment in the Cemetery on Monday, January 8th, notwithstanding rhe tremendous gale of wind which prevailed during most of the day.

A Monster Ox.—A few years since, Mr. Queenboro', a butcher of Boston, killed a clean ox, five years old, fed by the late Mr. Dickinson, of South Kyme, the live weight of which was 222 stone, 14lbs. to the stone. When slaughtered, it weighed 149 stone 12 pounds, with 18 stone 6 pounds loose fat. One fore-quarter of 12 ribs was the enormous weight of 43 stone 5 pounds. This animal weighed more than the "Northamptonshire Prize Ox," which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, its weight being 132 stone 7 pounds, with 15 stone 4 pounds loose fat.

Freiston.

THE "CRAVEN FAMILY."—The annual meeting of the members of this family took place on the 26th of July, 1866, at the house of Mr. David Craven, of the Scrane-end, Freiston, when 51 of the members of the family assembled to dine, the barn in which they met being gaily decorated for the occasion. The father and mother of this "happy family" formerly resided at Fosdyke, and on their death left 14 surviving children. Two of these died, after marrying and having children, and there still remain 10 sons and two daughters, the eldest of the family being 73, and the youngest 50, who reside in the neighbourhood of Boston and Spalding, The family now number 168, viz.: 12 of the first generation, 60 of the second, and 96 of the third, and these annual meetings originated after the death of their great grand parents.

Drainage Map.

MR. CHARLES FROW, Engineer and Land Surveyor, of Holbeach, has just published a new Drainage Map of the Estuary, the Outfalls of the Rivers Witham, Welland, Nene, and Ouse, and the Main Drains in the Fen Districts, comprising the Witham, Black Sluice, South Holland, Deeping Fen, North Level and Middle Level Drainage Districts, on a scale of half an inch to a mile. They are well delineated, and can be had either on sheets, or mounted on rollers, of J. MORTON, Bookseller and Stationer, Stamp-office, Boston, at 3s., 5s., and 6s. each.

MIDVILLE.—A freehold farm, in the occupation of Mr. Richardson, at Midville, containing 200 acres 2 perches, was offered by auction by Mr. Alfred Reynolds, on the 12th September, 1866, and after a spirited competition, it was knocked down to Mr. Richardson for the sum of £10,200.

TOBY PHILPOTT.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December 1810, we read:—"At Ewe's farm-house, Yorkshire, aged 76, Mr. Paul Parnell, grazier, who during his life drank out of one silver cup upwards of £2000 of Yorkshire stingo." The calculation is made at 2d. per pint. O'Keefe celebrated him in song:—

> Here lies Toby Philpott, a thirsty old soul,
> As e'er cracked a bottle or fathomed a bowle.

MEN will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; any thing but—*live* for it.

Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire, 1866.

At Willoughby, on 22nd January, Charles Allix, Esq., in his 84th year.
At Fiskerton, on 19th January, William Hoe, aged 87.
At Coningsby, on 18th January, very suddenly, Mrs. Rebecca Mayfield, aged 80.
At Snarford, on 18th January, Mrs. Mary Wood, aged 83.
At Misterton, on 22nd January, Martha widow of Mr. Robert Moate, aged 83.
At Luddington, on 21st January, Mary relict of Mr. Richard Fletcher, farmer, aged 87.
At Rauceby, on 14th January, Ann widow of Gearge Covil, aged 84.
At Louth, on 27th January, Mary widow of Mr. William Cartwright, for many years proprietor of the Louth and Grimsby coach, aged 88.
At Ealand, near Crowle, on 25th January, Sarah wife of Mr. William Dawson Margrave, aged 83.
At Rampton, on 26th January, Mr. William Binge, farmer, aged 80.
At Laxton, on 18th January, Philip Hooton, aged 84,
At Sutterton Dowdike, on 6th February, very suddenly, Mr. Thomas Wadsley, advanced in years.
At Lessington, on 30th January, Mary widow of Mr. H. H. Parker, innkeeper, aged 85.
At Binbrook, on 2nd February, Susannah Oxby, widow, aged 87.
At West Retford, on 30th January, Mr. John Dixon, aged 82, one of the brethren of the Holy Trinity Hospital.
At Horbling, on 7th February, Mr. John Ridlington, aged 81.
At Stickney, on 7th February, Mr. John Trollope, aged 85.
At the residence of her son, Woodhouse, Holbeach, on 17th February, Mrs. Jane Vorley, widow of Mr. John Vorley, aged 83.
At the Almshouses, Bardney, on 14th February, Mrs. Smith, widow, in her 82nd year.
At Northfleet, Kent, on 28th February, Helen Veitch, relict of Dr. Veitch, of Horncastle, in the 78th year of her age.
At Louth, on 25th February, Mr. Thomas Ryley, aged 80.
At Wrawby, on 23rd February, Eliz. Thistleton, aged 80.
At Boston, on 6th March, Mrs. Mary Peacock, widow, of Wormgate, aged 80.
At Canwick, on 4th March, Eliz. Herring, widow, aged 81
At Gainsboro', on 6th March, Mrs. H. Roberts, aged 86.
At West Stockwith, on 28th February, Mr. John Crosby, aged 81.
At East Retford, on 1st March, Mrs. Eliz. Baxter, of Marton, near Gainsboro', aged 81.
At Coddington, on 5th March, Mr. Fryer, farmer, aged 83.
At the Parsonage-house, Spalding, on 11th March, the Rev. William Moore, D.D., incumbent minister of Spalding, aged 82.
At Hagg, on 12th March, Mr. Thomas Jeffery, in his 85th year.
At South Kelsey, on 5th March, Mrs. Jackson, aged 84.
At New Sleaford, on 13th March, Susan widow of William White, tailor, aged 86.
At Boston, on 16th March, Ann Hutson, widow, of Vauxhall-road, Skirbeck, aged 86.
At Coleby, on 17th March, Mrs. Sarah Crosby, widow, aged 86.
At East Carlton, Norfolk, on 17th March, Letitia Anne, relict of the Rev. Robert Bransby Francis, and last surviving child of Thomas Cracroft, Esq., of West Keal Hall, in this county, aged 89.

At East Carlton, Norfolk, on 17th March, Letitia Anne relict of the Rev. Robert Bransby Francis, and last surviving child of Thomas Cracroft, Esq., of West Keal Hall, Spilsby, in her 89th year.
At Market Rasen, on 16th March, Liziman wife of Mr. Geo. Gothorp, farmer, late of Linwood, in her 81st year.
At Gainsboro', on 18th March, Mrs. Elizabeth Oram, aged 85.
At Morton, on 14th March, Mr. James Wood, aged 86.
At Market Deeping, on 22nd March (at the house of her son-in-law), Elizabeth widow of Mr. James Dean, of Stamford, aged 89,
At Long Benington, on 20th March, Mr. John Whittaker, aged 83.
At Long Sutton, on 29th March, Mr. Samuel Markillie, aged 83.
At the Stone's Arms, Skellingthorpe, on 22nd March, Mr. Ralph Lascelles, aged 87.
At East Retford, on 29th March, Mary wife of Mr. Joseph Kippax, aged 86.
At Skirbeck, on 9th April, Frances Holmes, widow, aged 82.
At Gainsboro', on 5th April, Mr. John Edlington, grocer, aged 81.
At Holbeach Marsh, on 12th April, Mr. Kobert Goulding, aged 80.
In Fishtoft Drove, on 2nd April, Mr. Martin Riggall, farmer, aged 85.
At Caythorpe, Horncastle, on 20th April, Mrs. Charlotte Parker, 84.
At Louth, on 21st April, Mrs. Ann Smith, widow, aged 85.
At Skirbeck, on 29th April, Mrs. Sarah Goulson, widow, aged 83.
At Kettering, on 30th April, Mr. Thomas Enfield, aged 81. Deceased was a first-class ringer, and rang in Merry Christmas and the New Year 67 seasons.
At Long Sutton, on 23rd April, Mr. Samuel Warner, aged 85.
At Great Carlton, on 29th April, Mr. John Smith, farmer, aged 82.
At Whaplode Drove, on 6th May, Mr. Samuel Goodger, aged 85.
At Heckington, on 4th May, Mrs. Sarah Tufnel, widow, aged 82.
At Sleaford, on 11th May, Dorothy widow of Mr. W. Gibson, in her 82nd year.
At Spalding, on 9th May, in the Alms-houses, John Smith, aged 87.
At the Union-house, Spalding, on 10th May, John Wright, aged 86.
At Toft Grange, on 14th May, Thomas Brailsford, Esq., one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county, in his 79th year.
At Spalding, on 20th May, Mrs. Pears, aged 81.
At Boston, on 21st May, Edward Coupland, of Norfolk-street, aged 88.
In Boston West Fen, on 27th May, Mr. Samuel Newton, aged 81.
At Toynton St. Peter's, on 28th May, Mr. Joseph Gant, sen., farmer, aged 88.
At Spalding, on 16th June, Mr. William Lowe, aged 82.
At Spalding, on 18th June, Mr. B. Bales, aged 85.
At Louth, on 19th June, Mrs. Harriet Elmitt, widow, aged 88.
At Irby, on 13th June, Mr. William Stephen Smith, aged 86, for 53 years a blacksmith at that place.
At Boston, on 28th June, Mrs. Elizabeth Broughton, widow, aged 82.
At Boston, on 8th July, Mrs. Swain, relict of Mr. John Swain, farmer, of Leake, and mother of Charles Swain, Esq., of Wrangle Manor, aged 82.
At Boston, on 8th July, Mr. James Rippin, aged 80.
At Louth, on 18th July, Mr. John Kirkham, aged 81.
At Leverton, on 31st July, Martha Ann wife of Mr. William Barker, farmer, and mother of Mr. H. L. and Mr. J. Barker, deceased, aged 85, making three deaths in the family in the space of 21 weeks.

Do It Well.

Whatever you do, do it well. A job slighted, because it is apparently unimportant, leads to habitual neglect, so that men degenerate, insensibly, into bad workmen.

"That is a good rough job," said a foreman in our hearing, recently; and he meant that it was a piece of work, not elegant in itself, but strongly made and well put together.

Training the hand and eye to do work well, leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects; and a good workman is in most cases, a good citizen.

No one need hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a farthing because it is not a shilling.

Some of the wisest law-makers, the best statesmen, the most gifted artists, the most merciful judges, the most ingenious mechanics, rose from the great mass.

A rival of a certain barrister sought to humiliate him publicly by saying, "You blacked my father's boots once."—"Yes," replied the barrister, unabashed, "and I did it well." And because of his habit of doing even mean things well, he rose to greater.

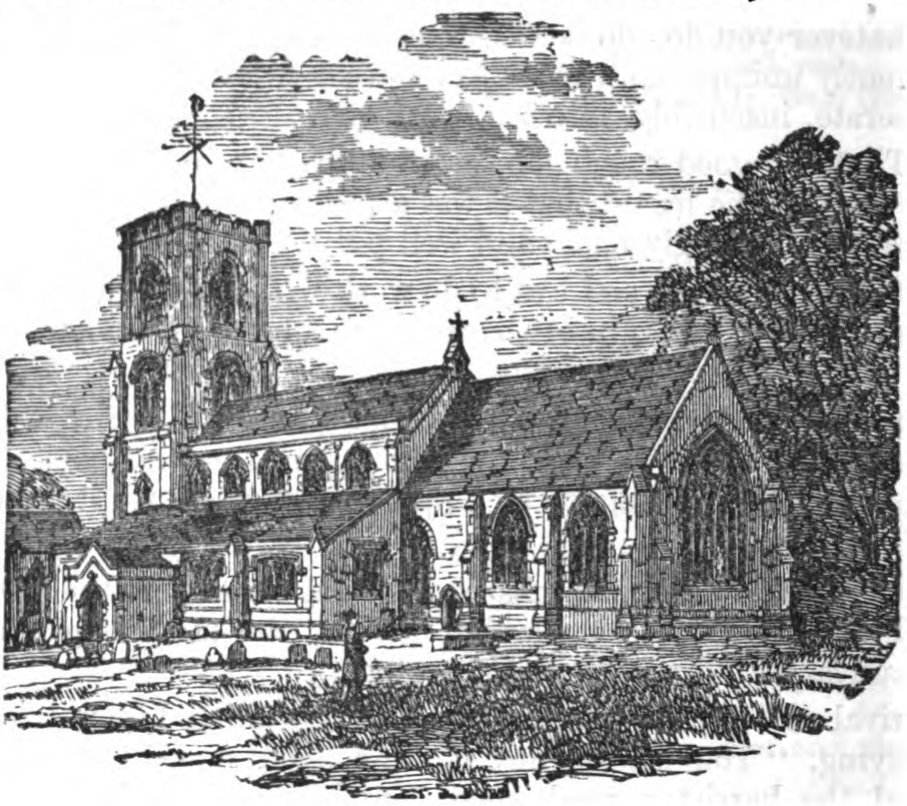
Take heart, all who toil; all youths in humble situations, all in adverse circumstances, and those who labour unappreciated. If it be but to drive the plough, strive to do it well; if it be but to wax thread, wax it well; if only to cut bolts, make good ones; or to blow the bellows, keep the iron hot. It is attention to business that lifts the feet higher up on the ladder.

Says the good Book—"Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

A FARMER, finding a dozen idlers stretched out on the grass, offered a crown to the laziest one of the whole lot. Eleven jumped up claiming the reward, each asserting himself to be the laziest one. The crown, however, was given to the twelfth, who had slothfully kept his position; and who, when it was tendered to him, drawled out, "Can't you put it in my pocket?"

SPILSBY.—The ancient market-cross in this town was blown down by a violent gale on the 7th of Jan., 1839, and many houses were partially unroofed.

Decorations at Sibsey Church, 1865.



The annual custom of decorating the Parish Church for the Christmas Festival, was most effectively carried out on this occasion by Mrs. T. L. Edwards, assisted by ladies of the congregation. The decorations consisted of wreaths round the pillars, appropriate Scripture texts, monograms, &c., composed of evergreens, and everlasting flowers. By a novel application of introducing straw into the centre of the monograms, a very pleasing effect was produced. For years has this sacred edifice been noted for the appropriate and handsome decorations which have adorned it on the recurring festival of the church, and this year, more than ever, has success attended those efforts.

AT HORNCASTLE, on Tuesday, the 27th of March, 1827, a violent whirlwind took a quantity of clothes, which were hanging out to dry, from a hedge belonging to Mr. Dickinson, and carried them into a brick-yard on the opposite side of the road, whence another blast took them to High Toynton, distant about 1½ mile, where they were left spread on the ground.

BOSTON.—Mr. Kerfoot, late of Stockport, was chosen Organist of St. Botolph's Church, in this town, on Monday, 16th April, 1827, in the room of Mr. J. F. Reddie, who had removed to Lynn.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight & 2 in the morning.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers ..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable.....	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery.....	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy.....	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable.....	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W....	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W...	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Interest Table of £100,

For all the several days in the first column, at the rates of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. in the other five columns.

Days.	3 per Cent.		3½ per Cent.		4 per Cent.		4½ per Cent.		5 per Cent.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	1¾	0	2¼	0	2½	0	3	0	3¼
2	0	3¾	0	4½	0	5½	0	6	0	6½
3	0	5¾	0	6¾	0	7¾	0	8¾	0	9¾
4	0	7¾	0	9	0	10½	0	11¾	1	1
5	0	9¾	0	11½	1	1	1	2¾	1	4¼
6	0	11¾	1	1¾	1	3¾	1	5¾	1	7½
7	1	1¾	1	4	1	6¼	1	8¾	1	11
8	1	3¾	1	6¼	1	9	1	11¾	2	2¼
9	1	5¾	1	8½	1	11½	2	2½	2	5½
10	1	7½	1	11	2	2¼	2	5½	2	8¾
20	3	3¼	3	10	4	4½	4	11	5	5¾
30	4	11	5	9	6	6¾	7	4¾	8	2½
40	6	6¾	7	8	8	9	9	10¼	10	11½
50	8	2½	9	7	10	11½	12	3¾	13	8¼
60	9	10¼	11	6	14	1¾	14	9½	16	5¼
70	11	6	13	5	15	4	17	3	19	2
80	13	1¾	15	4	17	6¼	19	8½	21	11
90	14	9½	17	3	19	8½	22	2¼	24	7¾
100	16	5¼	19	2	21	11	24	8	27	4¾
200	32	10½	38	4½	43	10	49	3¾	54	9½
300	49	3¾	57	6¼	65	9	73	11¼	82	2¼

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier. .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Garner ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Bicker	Pitts	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough .	Read	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice*
Ditto	Rice.....	ditto..	w	10	2	White Hart
Bolingbroke New	Waite	Carrier. .	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Overton ..	Packet..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily			Peacock
Bolingbroke Old.	Dawson ..	Carrier .	w	10	3	Ram
Ditto New....	Wood	ditto..	w	10	3	Wagon & Horses
Bunker's Hill ..	Miller	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
			daily	p.m.	a.m.	
Burgh	Hayes	Mail Cart	excp Sun.	8 30	5	Ship Inn
				a.m.	p.m.	
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w&s	1	3	Falcon
Ditto	Clarke	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Gilthorpe	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Barnsdale	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Ditto	Sutherill	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Richman..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
DoningtonBridge	Rice.....	Packet..	w	10	2	ditto
East Fen	Knott	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Fosdyke	Elsom	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Jeffery....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Freiston	Craven ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Atkin	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Chapman .	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Leachman.	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Mitre
Friskney Fen ..	Hamerton .	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Gosberton	Rudkin ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto Risegate.	Pointon ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Hagnaby Lock..	Borrell ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Taylor....	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Stamper ..	Packet..	w&s	10	4	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Triminham	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	TU	12	White Hart
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily	8 45	4 30	Peacock
				a.m.	p.m.	
Horncastle Fen	Hasnap ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Holbeach	Black	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Mitre
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge

* Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "Golden Lion Inn," Boston.
† Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
Kirton	Temple ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Kirton End	Hewitt....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South....	Hall.....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Swallow ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Thorpe ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Parker....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto Urn End	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Leverton	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Overton ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2½	Red Lion
Lynn	Black	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Mitre
Mareham-le-fen .	Codd	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Moor Houses ..	Jenkins ..	ditto..	w	10	3	King's Arms
New Leake	Knott	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York.....	Gilthorpe .	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Pelham's Land..	Southwell .	ditto..	w	10	2	White Hart
Revesby Bridge .	Overton ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sibsey	Wright ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Sibsey Northlands	Maddison .	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford	Taylor	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Stickford	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Stones....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Stickney	Stones....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Stuart	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Greathead.	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Sutterton	Strapps ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Garner ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Sutterton Fen ..	Gadd	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Mason....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Swineshead	Pitts	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Cooke ...	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Fowler....	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
Wainfleet	Harness ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Peacock
Ditto	Redding ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2	Axe & Cleaver
Wigtoft	Blakey....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Har
Ditto	Healey ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wrangle	Wright ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Plant	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Leachman.	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Mitre
Ditto	Crawford..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys

Boston Harbour Steamer.



The Steamer "Cumbrian" makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few Hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

TO HULL.—The Screw Steamer "Cuirassier" is despatched regularly with Goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin generally once a week. Apply to Rawson and Robinson, Bishop Lane, Hull; and J. E. Ridlington, Boston.

NEWCASTLE Trading Vessels sail occasionally between Boston and Newcastle. Freights very low. Full information may be obtained of Mr. James E. Ridlington, Quay Side, Boston.

List of Fairs.

The Market Days are thus distinguished :—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Lincolnshire.

Alford, Whit Tuesday, Nov 8, *t*
Barton, Trinity Thursday, *m*
Belton, September 25
Boston, May 4, sheep; May 5, beast; Aug 5, fat cattle; Sept 15, foals, cattle and sheep; Nov 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mt, *w s*
Bourn, 1st Th in April, 1st Th aft May 5, last Th in Sept, Oct 29 *s*
Bramwell, May 14, Oct 10
Brigg, August 5, *th*
Burgh, 2nd Thur in May, 2nd Thur in Aug, Sept 26, *th*
Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day
Caistor, Saturd bef Palm Sunday, Easter Eve, Saturd aft Oct 11, *s*
Caythorpe, 2nd Fri aft Good Friday
Corby, Aug 26, Mon bef Oct 11 *w*
Crowland, June 28, Sept 5, *th*
Crowle, last Monday in May, Sept 14, Nov 22 *m*
Donington, May 26, Aug 17, Sept 4, October 17, *s*
Epworth, 1st Thur aft May 1, Thursday aft Sept 29, *s*
Falkingham, Ash Wednes, Palm Monday, May 13, June 14, 15, July 12, Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day, Nov 22, *th*
Fillingham, Easter Tues, Nov 22
Gainsborough, mart Tu in Easter week, fair the day after, Tuesday after October 20, *t*
Grantham, 5th Mon in Lent, Sat before Whit Sun, Holy Thur, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*
Grimsby, June 17, Sept 15, *f*
Heckington, Wed before Lincoln April fair, October 10, *t*
Holbeach, May 17, September 17, October 11, *th*
Horncastle, cattle mart, 5th Thur in Lent, June 21, for horses, 22 for beasts, Aug 21, Oct 28, 29, *s*
Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec 11, *s*
Lincoln, April fair, 2nd Tuesday after 13th, four days, 1st and 2nd days, horses; 3rd day, sheep; 4th for cattle; Wed aft Sept 12 for cattle, horses, sheep; October 27, horses, *f*
Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday after September 25, *f*
Louth, April 29, cattle and general fair; April 30, sheep and ditto; Friday before Sept 18; Friday before Oct 29; Nov 23, sheep, cattle, horses, and gen. fair, *w s*
Ludford, August 2, November 30
Market Deeping, 2nd Wed in Old May, Old Lammas fair last Wed in July, Old Michaelmas fair Oct 10, new fairs Tues bef Feb 13, Monday bef Mid-lent, Mid-lent Monday, Monday bef May 12, June 25, Aug 5, Nov 8, 9, *w*
Market Rasen, September 25, *t*
Messingham, Trinity Monday, *th*
Navenby, August 18, October 17
New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*
Partney, Aug 1, 25; Sept 18, 19; first Wednesday and Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day
Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*
Sleaford, Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 7, Oct 20, *m*
Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug 28. Sept 25, Dec 6, *t*
Spilsby, Monday bef Whit Mon, and Monday aft if in May; 1st Monday after July 12, *m*
Spittal, November 25
Stamford, Tuesday before Feb 13, Monday bef Mid-lent, Mid-lent Monday, Monday bef May 12, Monday after Corpus Christi, August 5, November 8, 9, *m f*
Stockwith, September 4
Stow Green, July 3, 4
Stow, October 10
Swaton, October 11
Swineshead, 2nd Thurs in June, October 2, cheese fair, *th*
Swinstead, Monday after Oct 11
Tattershall, May 15, Sept 25
Tedford, Monday aft Easter Mon, December 6
Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May
Wainfleet, 3rd Sat in May, July 5, August 24, October 24, *s*
Welton-by-Spilsby, Old Lady-day
Winterton, July 5, September 23
Wragby, Holy Thurs, Sept 29, *th*

List of Fairs continued.

Nottinghamshire.

Bingham, Feb 9 to 12, 1st Thurs in May, Whit-Thurs, May 31, November 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 9, *w*
Dunholme, August 1
Edwinstone, October 29
Gringley, December 13
Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 1st Thurs in Oct, *t*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Fri in Mid-lent, May 14, Whit Tues, Aug 2, large cheese market, Wed bef Oct 2, Nov 1, Monday before Dec 11, *w*
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, October 2, 3, 4, *w, f, s*
Ollerton, May 1, September 27
Redford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday
Tuxford, May 12, Sept 25, 28, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31, Oct 14, *w*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon. Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle, *th*

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, Sept 14, Nov 8, *s*
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar 17, Sep 29
Hollaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 3rd Mon after Epiphany, Easter Mon, Mon before Whit Mon, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, October 29, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, July 5, Oct 10, Dec 8; new fairs Jan 4, June 1, Aug, 1 Sept 13, Nov 2, *w s*
Loughborough, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, November, 13
Lutterworth, Feb 16, April 2, Holy Thursday, September 16th, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, last nine days, new fairs, Tues after May 2, Tues after Mid-lent, Tuesday before Nov 22, Dec 8, *t*
Melton Mowbray, 1st Tues after Jan 17, Mar 13, May 31, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7,
Mountsorrell, July 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Sep 1, *th*

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, June 24, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 29, *th*
City of Ely, Holy Thur, Oct 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 25
Linton, Holy Thurs, Sept 30, *th*
March, Monday before Whit Sun, 3rd Tuesday in October, *f*
Reach, Rogaton Monday
Soham, April 26
Stirbitch, Sep 22, lasts a fortnight
Thorney, July 1, September 21
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Rutland.

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 9, Sat in Whitsun week, Saturday after Oct 19, Nov 10, Dec 15, Sept 8, 9, *s*

List of Fairs continued.

Uppingham, March 7, July 7, horses, cattle, coarse linen, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Broughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, April 19, Wednesday aft June 22, Wednesday aft October 11, December 11
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st Monday in Jan, last Monday in Feb, Easter Tues, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July, August 3, 1st Monday in Sept, Oct 23, 27, 1st Monday in Dec
Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 12, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6
Kettering, Thursday bef Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *s*
King's Cliffe, October 29
Northampton, Feb 20, April 6, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19, *s*
Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*
Peterborough, July 10, Oct 2, *s*
Rockingham, September 25
Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)
Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Aug 5
Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, October 29
Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb May, August, and November
Wellingboro', Easter Wednesday, Whit Wednesday, October 29
West Haddon, May 2
Yardley, Whit Tuesday

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 1, *w*
Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas
Aldborough, September 4, *w*
Appletreewick, October 26 and 27
Askrig, May 10 and 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct 28 and 29, *th*
Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun
Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*
Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov 22 *s*
Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*
Beatham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week
Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*
Bigley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*
Black Burton, Whit Monday
Bolton, June 28
Bradfield, June 17, Dec 9, *th*
Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)
Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 12, *m*
Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*
Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*
Brampton, Nov 12
Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*
Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle)
Cawood, May 13, September 23
Clapham, September 21
Coxwold, August 25
Dewsbury, Wednesday bef May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11
Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 3, November 16, *s*
Easingwold, July 5, Sept 25, *f*
Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 11, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday bef Nov 22nd
Fodingham, July 10, October 2
Gargrave, Dec 11, 29
Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26

List of Fairs continued.

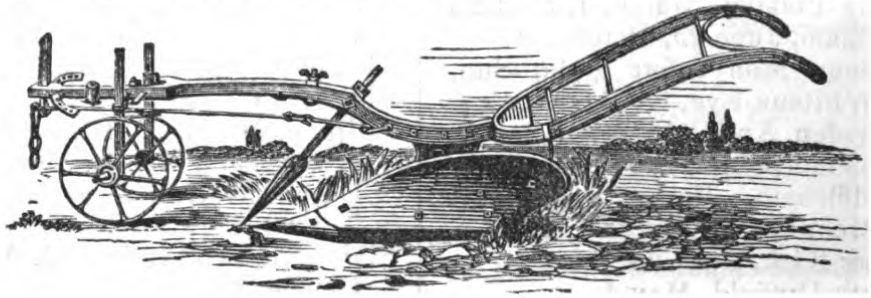
Grinton, Good Friday, Dec 11
Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug, & Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov
Halifax, June 24, *s*
Harwood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October
Hawes, Whit Monday, Sept 28
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Heedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m*
Hemslay, May 19, July 16, Oct 2, November 6, *s*
Holmfirth, October 30
Hornsey, August 13, Dec 16
Huddersfield, Mar 11, May 14, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c), October 11, *tf*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettlewell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Moorside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13, Wed bef Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 14, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March, 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon before Palm Sun, Whitsun Eve, Oct 11, 12, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
North Duffield, May 4
North Ellerton, Feb 14, May 5, Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Aug 1, November 15, *tu*
Pattington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Pennistone, Mar 28, July 18, last Thurs in March, Thurs before May 12, Thursday aft Oct 11, *m*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before July 6, Sept 25, Monday before Oct 11, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 4 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday bef Palm Sunday, 2nd Friday bef May 13, Fri bef Aug 24, 2nd Friday bef Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27, *f*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 12, 13, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15
Scarborough, Holy Thur, Nov 22
Sedburgh, March 10, October 29
Selby, Easter Tuesday, June 29 October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th bef Good Friday, and every Fri till Whit Sun, April 26, Aug 18 to 21, Tues aft Oct 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Trinity Tues, Nov 28 *tu*
Sherbourn, October 6, *s*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 5, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1, October 20

List of Fairs continued.

Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in September, *f*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat bef Trinity Sun, *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *th*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 6, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29, December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15
Topcliffe, July 17, 18
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11, 12, *th f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 11, Thursday bef Nov 22
Whitby, October 5, November 25
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Mon, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal markets, every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *tu s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 30, Oct 8, Nov 22
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 29, horses, sheep, pigs, &c.
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, May 11, Oct 31, cattle, *s*
Bolsover, June 24
Buxton, February 6, April 1, May 8, 2nd Mon in September, Oct 28, cattle, ironstone, china
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 19, 20, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, September 25, November 2, *s*
Critch, April 6, October 11
Derby, Jan 25, Friday in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, Sept 27, 28, 29, cheese
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 3, cattle, &c, 2nd Tuesday in September
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, &c.
Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 19, cattle, sheep
Wirksworth, Shrove Tu, East Tu, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tu in Nov, for cattle and pedlery



MORTON'S

SIXPENNY

ALMANACK AND DIARY

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1868,

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.



BOSTON:
JOHN MORTON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, STAMP-OFFICE,
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And all Booksellers.

JANUARY, 1868.



When Fortune comes smiling, she often designs the most mischief.—*Raleigh.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	*Circumcision* ....[1865	8 9	3 59
2	Th	Earthquake felt at Nottingham,	8 9	4 0
3	F	**Moon's First Qr.** 4h. 2m. morn.	8 8	4 1
4	S	Mrs. Bromfield, of Goulceby, fatally burnt, 1866.....	8 8	4 2
5	S	**Second Sunday after Christmas**	8 8	4 3
6	M	*Epiphany.* **Plough Monday**	8 8	4 4
7	Tu	Fire in Wainfleet Church, 1865	8 7	4 6
8	W	Fire at Mr. Rudgard's Mill, Lincoln, 1865.	8 7	4 7
9	Th	**Full Moon,** 10h. 52m. after.....	8 6	4 8
10	F	Lancashire Distress Fund Bazaar at Boston, 1863.....	8 6	4 10
11	S	Hilary Term begins	8 5	4 12
12	S	**First Sunday after Epiphany**....	8 5	4 13
13	M	Cambridge Lent Term begins	8 4	4 14
14	Tu	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 3	4 16
15	W	Bishop Cosin died, 1672	8 2	4 17
16	Th	**Moon's Last Qr.** 5h. 3m. aft.	8 2	4 19
17	F	2nd Duke of Cleveland died, 1864.	8 1	4 20
18	S	Grand Fancy Dress Ball at Lincoln, 1866	8 0	4 22
19	S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany**	7 59	4 24
20	M	Fire on Mr. Martin's Farm, Hubbert's Bridge, 1866. ...	7 58	4 25
21	Tu	Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793	7 57	4 27
22	W	Died at Silk Willoughby Hall, 1866, Chas. Allix, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire, aged 83.	7 56	4 29
23	Th	Rev. W. F. J. Kaye, Archdeacon of Lincoln, 1863	7 54	4 30
24	F	**New Moon,** 7h. 18m. afternoon	7 53	4 32
25	S	*Conversion of St. Paul*	7 52	4 34
26	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany**	7 51	4 35
27	M	Mr. Thomas Elmitt, of Coningsby, died suddenly, 1866, aged 78	7 49	4 37
28	Tu	Henry VIII. born 1491, died 1547	7 48	4 39
29	W	Fire on Mr. G. C. Coates' farm, at Langton, 1866	7 47	4 41
30	Th	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 45	4 43
31	F	Hilary Law Term ends.....	7 44	4 44

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

FEBRUARY, 1868.



Hail, Bishop Valentine! whose day this is;
All the air is thy diocese,
And all the chirping choristers,
And other birds, are thy parishioners.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Moon's first Qr.** 6h. 15m. after..	7 42	4 46
2	S	**Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 41	4 48
3	M	(2) *The Purification.* Candlemas Day	7 39	4 50
4	Tu	Violent storm in Lincolnshire, 1866.....	7 37	4 52
5	W	J. G. Uppleby, Esq., died at Leeds, 1861	7 36	4 53
6	Th	The ship *Norma*, of Boston, lost with all hands, 1863....	7 34	4 55
7	F	Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, died, 1234.....	7 33	4 57
8	S	**Full Moon,** 9h. 35m. morning....	7 31	4 59
9	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**.....	7 29	5 1
10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840.....	7 27	5 3
11	Tu	Rev. J. G. Jones, to the Rectory of Somerby, 1861.....	7 25	5 4
12	W	Lady Olivia Sparrow died 1863, aged 88.....	7 24	5 6
13	Th	A Boy named Wass killed by a mill sail, at Market Rasen, 1866. }	7 22	5 8
14	F	**St. Valentine's Day.**.....	7 20	5 10
15	S	**Moon's last Qr.** 9h. 16m. morn.	7 18	5 12
16	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**.....	7 16	5 14
17	M	Died at Greetham, near Horncastle, in 1827, John Dennis, Gent, aged upwards of 80. }	7 14	5 15
18	Tu	Mrs. Richardson, farmer, Saltfleetby committed suicide, 1866. }	7 12	5 17
19	W	The mill of Mr. R. Comins, at Coleby, burnt, 1863.....	7 10	5 19
20	Th	Two children fatally burnt at Alford, 1866....	7 8	5 21
21	F	Prince and Princess of Wales at Belvoir Castle, 1866.	7 6	5 22
22	S	Kettering, Thrapston, and Huntingdon Railway opened, 1866. }	7 4	5 24
23	S	**Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.**	7 2	5 26
24	M	(23) **New Moon,** 2h. 20m. afternoon. *S. Matthias*	7 0	5 28
25	Tu	**Shrove Tuesday.**	6 58	5 30
26	W	**Ash Wednesday.**	6 56	5 32
27	Th	Hare hunting ends	6 54	5 34
28	F	Henry Stubbs, physician, born at Partney, 1631	6 51	5 35
29	S	Archbishop Whitgift, a native of Grimsby, died 1604 ...	6 49	5 37

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	

MARCH, 1868.



Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures; since the productions of nature are the materials of art.—*Gibbon.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Quadragesima.** 1st Sunday in Lent. *St. David.*	6 47	5 39
2	M	**Moon's First Qr.** 4h. 48m. morn	6 45	5 41
3	Tu	Died at Lincoln, 1867, Rev. George Oliver, D.D., aged 84	6 43	5 42
4	W	Died at Boston, 1867, Mr. Edward Black, aged 65	6 41	5 44
5	Th	Dr. Conolly, a native of Market Rasen, died, 1866, aged 71	6 38	5 46
6	F	Bishop Atterbury born, 1662	6 36	5 48
7	S	Princess Alexandra's entry into London, 1863	6 34	5 49
8	S	**Second Sunday in Lent**	6 32	5 51
9	M	(8) **Full Moon** 8h. 22m. after	6 30	5 53
10	Tu	Prince of Wales married, 1863	6 27	5 55
11	W	(10) Dr. Gardner, consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, 1695	6 25	5 56
12	Th	Lord Aveland appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, 1862	6 23	5 58
13	F	*Kent*, East Indiaman burnt, 1825	6 21	6 0
14	S	Admiral Byng shot, 1757	6 18	6 1
15	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**	6 16	6 3
16	M	**Moon's Last Qr.** 3h. 28m. morn.	6 14	6 5
17	Tu	*St. Patrick*	6 11	6 6
18	W	Princess Louisa born, 1848	6 9	6 8
19	Th	Bishop Kenn died, 1710	6 7	6 10
20	F	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 5	6 12
21	S	Prince Rupert relieved Newark, 1644	6 2	6 13
22	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**	6 0	6 15
23	M	Emperor Paul of Russia strangled, 1801	5 58	6 17
24	Tu	**New Moon,** 6h. 59m. morn.	5 55	6 18
25	W	*Annunciation.* **Lady Day**	5 53	6 20
26	Th	New Ragged Schools opened at Lincoln, 1866	5 51	6 22
27	F	Treaty of Peace between England and France, 1802	5 49	6 23
28	S	Earl of Warwick tried for murder and acquitted, 1699	5 46	6 25
29	S	**Passion Sun. 5th Sun. in Lent.**	5 44	6 27
30	M	(29) Royal Assent given to the Test Act, 1673	5 42	6 28
31	Tu	**Moon's First Qr.** 12h. 25m. noon	5 40	6 30

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

APRIL, 1868.



He who can what he will is a fortunate man:
He is wiser and greater who wills what he can.
Weisse.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	All Fools' Day	5 37	6 32
2	Th	Richard Cobden died, 1865	5 35	6 33
3	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends	5 33	6 35
4	S	Oxford Lent Term ends	5 31	6 37
5	S	**Palm Sunday**	5 28	6 38
6	M	**Old Lady-day**	5 26	6 40
7	Tu	**Full Moon,** 7h. 16m. morning.	5 24	6 42
8	W	School of Art opened at Boston, 1861	5 22	6 43
9	Th	Lord Lovat beheaded, 1747	5 19	6 45
10	F	**Good Friday**	5 17	6 46
11	S	*St. Barnabas*	5 15	6 48
12	S	**Easter Sunday**	5 13	6 50
13	M	Vaccination introduced, 1796	5 11	6 51
14	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.** 10h. 34m. after.	5 8	6 53
15	W	Easter Law Term & Oxford Easter Term begins	5 6	6 55
16	Th	Arthur Young died, 1820	5 4	6 56
17	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins.	5 2	6 58
18	S	John Fox, native of Boston, died 1587	5 0	7 0
19	S	**Low Sunday**	4 58	7 1
20	M	Spanish Armada destroyed, 1657	4 56	7 3
21	Tu	Bishop Heber born, 1783	4 54	7 5
22	W	**New Moon,** 8h. 19m. afternoon.	4 52	7 6
23	Th	*St. George*	4 49	7 8
24	F	Daniel Defoe, author, died 1731.	4 47	7 10
25	S	*St. Mark*	4 45	7 11
26	S	**Second Sunday after Easter**	4 43	7 13
27	M	Died, at Little Gonerby, Ann Bell, in her 101st year	4 41	7 15
28	Tu	Salisbury Cathedral founded, 1220	4 40	7 16
29	W	**Moon's first Qr.** 6h. 17m. after.	4 38	7 18
30	Th	Roger L'Estrange knighted, 1685	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

MAY, 1868.



After a bad crop
You should instantly begin to sow.—*Seneca.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.
1	F	*St. Philip and St. James*.....	4 34	7 21
2	S	Boston Iron Bridge opnd., 1807	4 32	7 23
3	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**.....	4 30	7 24
4	M	Boston Sheep Fair	4 28	7 26
5	Tu	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821	4 26	7 28
6	W	**Full Moon,** 6h. 36m. afternoon	4 25	7 29
7	Th	Industrial Exhibition opened at Wisbeach, 1866	4 23	7 31
8	F	Easter Law Term ends.....	4 21	7 32
9	S	Bennet R. Langton, Esq., became of age, 1861	4 20	7 34
10	S	**Fourth Sunday after Easter**	4 18	7 35
11	M	Sleaford Temperance Hall founded, 1861	4 16	7 37
12	Tu	A cormorant alighted on Boston Church, 1861	4 15	7 39
13	W	Bishop Chappel died at Derby, 1649.....	4 13	7 40
14	Th	**Moon's Last Qr.** 5h. 15m. after.	4 12	7 42
15	F	John Bonnycastle died, 1821	4 10	7 43
16	S	Died at Thorpe Hall, in 1866, Rev. Wm. Strong, aged 77	4 9	7 45
17	S	**Rogation Sunday**.....	4 7	7 46
18	M	New Hospital at Grimsby opened, 1866...	4 6	7 47
19	Tu	James Boswell died, 1795	4 4	7 49
20	W	Christopher Columbus died, 1506	4 3	7 50
21	Th	*Ascension day.* Holy Thursday.	4 2	7 52
22	F	**New Moon,** 6h. 35m. morning	4 1	7 53
23	S	(22) Trinity Law Term begins....	3 59	7 54
24	S	**Sunday after Ascension day**	3 58	7 56
25	M	James Dunham and Geo. Graseley drowned in Boston Haven, 1866	3 57	7 57
26	Tu	Samuel Pepys died, 1703.....	3 56	7 58
27	W	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1697	3 55	7 59
28	Th	**Moon's First Qr.** 11h. 41m. after.	3 54	8 1
29	F	Oxford Easter Term ends.....	3 53	8 2
30	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.....	3 52	8 3
31	S	**Whit Sunday.** *Pentecost*.....	3 51	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

JUNE, 1868.



The most knowing man in the course of the longest life will always have much to learn; and the wisest and best, much to improve.
Shaftesbury.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Died, at Skendleby Hall, in 1864, Sir Edward Brackenbury, aged 79	3 50	8 5
2	Tu	Thomas, Duke of Norfolk executed, 1572.....	3 50	8 6
3	W	Jethro Tull died, 1740.....	3 49	8 7
4	Th	James Donner, of Benington, killed by lightning, 1866	3 48	8 8
5	F	**Full Moon,** 6h. 55m. morning	3 48	8 9
6	S	Riot in Holland Fen, 1768	3 47	8 10
7	S	**Trinity Sunday**..... ..	3 47	8 11
8	M	Edward the Black Prince died, 1376.....	3 46	8 12
9	Tu	Wm. Lilly, astrologer, died, 1681.....	3 46	8 13
10	W	Sydenham Crystal Palace opened, 1854	3 45	8 13
11	Th	*Corpus Christi.* *St. Barnabas.* ..	3 45	8 14
12	F	Trinity Law Term ends	3 45	8 15
13	S	**Moon's Last Qr.** 10h. 13m. m.	3 44	8 15
14	S	**First Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 44	8 16
15	M	Wat Tyler slain in Smithfield, 1381	3 44	8 16
16	Tu	The great Duke of Marlborough died, 1722	3 44	8 17
17	W	John Wesley born, at Epworth, 1703 ...	3 44	8 17
18	Th	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	8 18
19	F	Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820	3 44	8 18
20	S	**New Moon,** 2h. 45m. afternoon	3 44	8 18
21	S	**Second Sunday after Trinity**....	3 44	8 18
22	M	Bishop Fisher beheaded, 1535 [(21) Longest day.	3 45	8 18
23	Tu	Fire in South End, Boston, 1844	3 45	8 19
24	W	*St. John Baptist.* Midsummer day	3 45	8 19
25	Th	Partney Church re-opened, 1863	3 46	8 19
26	F	Cambridge Easter Term ends	3 46	8 19
27	S	**Moon's First Qr.** 5h. 50m. morn.	3 47	8 19
28	S	**Third Sunday after Trinity**	3 47	8 18
29	M	*St. Peter*	3 48	8 18
30	Tu	Jos. Parish killed by lightning, near Horncastle	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

JULY, 1868.



The greatest part of mankind employ their first years to make their last miserable.—*Bruyere.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.....	3 49	8 18
2	Th	Island of Madeira discovd., 1419	3 50	8 17
3	F	Dog days begin.....	3 50	8 17
4	S	**Full Moon,** 8h. 39m. afternoon...	3 51	8 17
5	S	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity**....	3 52	8 16
6	M	Princess Helena married, 1866	3 53	8 16
7	Tu	Jos. Toynbee, Esq., "Scientific Martyr," 1866	3 54	8 15
8	W	Siege of Gibraltar, 1779	3 55	8 14
9	Th	Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, 1575 ...	3 56	8 14
10	F	John Calvin born, 1509	3 57	8 13
11	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 58	8 12
12	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 59	8 11
13	M	**Moon's last Qr.** 12h. 40m. morn.	4 0	8 10
14	Tu	Archbishop Synge died, 1741	4 1	8 9
15	W	**St. Swithin's day**	4 2	8 8
16	Th	Ann Askew, a Lincolnshire Lady, burnt at Smithfield, 1546	4 3	8 7
17	F	Foundation Stone of Wesleyan Chapel, Frieston, laid, 1866	4 4	8 6
18	S	The "Hot Wednesday," 1808....	4 6	8 5
19	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity**	4 7	8 4
20	M	(19) **New Moon,** 9h. 56m. after.	4 8	8 3
21	Tu	Thorpe St. Peter's Church, re-opened, 1866	4 10	8 2
22	W	Ship *Eagle* of Boston, wrecked, 1861.....	4 11	8 0
23	Th	The Spaniards land at Penzance, 1595 ...	4 12	7 59
24	F	John Dyer, poet of Coningsby died, 1758	4 14	7 58
25	S	*St. James*	4 15	7 56
26	S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity**	4 16	7 55
27	M	(26) **Moon's first Qr.** 1h. 51m. a.	4 18	7 54
28	Tu	.....	4 19	7 52
29	W	St. John's College, Cambridge, first opnd., 1516	4 21	7 51
30	Th	Lord Camden receives the Great Seal, 1766..	4 22	7 49
31	F	Columbus discovers Trinidad, 1498	4 24	7 47

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

AUGUST, 1868.



Wit and wisdom differ; wit is upon the sudden turn; wisdom is in bringing about ends.—*Selden.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Spalding and Bourne Railway opened, 1866 .... Lammas Day	4 25	7 46
2	S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity**	4 27	7 44
3	M	**Full Moon,** 11h. 51m. morning	4 28	7 43
4	Tu	Lord Burghley died, 1598	4 30	7 41
5	W	Queen Elizabeth visits Cambridge, 1564	4 31	7 39
6	Th	*The Transfiguration*.....	4 33	7 37
7	F	*Name of Jesus*	4 34	7 36
8	S	Earl Brownlow's first visit to Belton, 1863....	4 36	7 34
9	S	**Ninth Sunday after Trinity**	4 37	7 32
10	M	Died at Brighton, 1866, Mr. John Noble, J.P., aged 77	4 39	7 30
11	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.** 12h. 28m. noon	4 41	7 28
12	W	Grouse shooting begins	4 42	7 26
13	Th	Bishop Jeremy Taylor died, 1667	4 44	7 24
14	F	King's College London, incorporated, 1829	4 45	7 22
15	S	Fire on Mr. W. Dickins's farm, Hale Fen, 1864	4 47	7 20
16	S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity**	4 48	7 18
17	M	Admiral Blake died, 1657	4 50	7 16
18	Tu	**New Moon,** 5h. 11m. morning....	4 52	7 14
19	W	The *Royal George* sunk, 1792	4 53	7 12
20	Th	Black Cock shooting begins.....	4 55	7 10
21	F	Rev. F. R. Pentreath elected Head Master	4 56	7 8
22	S	of the De Aston School, Market Rasen, 1863	4 58	7 6
23	S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity**	5 0	7 4
24	M	*St. Bartholomew*	5 1	7 2
25	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 12h. 46m. morn.	5 3	7 0
26	W	Dr. Jeremie installed Dean of Lincoln, 1864	5 4	6 58
27	Th	Thomson, eminent poet, died 1748	5 6	6 55
28	F	*St. Augustine*	5 8	6 53
29	S	St. John Baptist beheaded	5 9	6 51
30	S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity**....	5 11	6 49
31	M	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	6 47

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

SEPTEMBER, 1868.



Truth, whether in or out of fashion, is the measure of knowledge, and the business of the understanding.—*Locke*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises,	Sun sets.
1	Tu	Partridge shooting begins	5 14	6 44
2	W	**Full Moon,** 3h. 57m. morning	5 15	6 42
3	Th	Lady Susan Reeve died at Leadenham, 1864..	5 17	6 40
4	F	The Earl of Carlisle died, 1825	5 19	6 38
5	S	Wood Enderby Church re-opened, 1861	5 20	5 35
6	S	**Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity**	5 22	6 33
7	M	Septimus Tennyson died in 1866, aged 51.....	5 24	6 31
8	Tu	Died at Cambridge, in 1864, Mrs. Munns, aged 104.....	5 25	6 29
9	W	**Moon's last Qr.** 10h. 4m. after.	5 27	6 26
10	Th	Peterboro' new Ram Fair, 1864	5 28	6 24
11	F	This is a lucky day for the *Reaper*	5 30	6 22
12	S	says the honest HESIOD.	5 32	6 20
13	S	**Fourteenth Sunday aft. Trinity**	5 33	6 17
14	M	Awful conflagration at Chatteris, 1864 ...	5 35	6 15
15	Tu	Holy Trinity Church, Louth, Foundation Stone laid, 1864	5 36	6 13
16	W	**New Moon,** 1h. 19m. afternoon	5 38	6 10
17	Th	.....	5 40	6 8
18	F	Matthew Prior, poet, died, 1721	5 41	6 6
19	S	Bishop Sanderson died, 1587	5 43	6 3
20	S	**Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity**	5 44	6 1
21	M	*St. Matthew*	5 46	5 59
22	Tu	Dr. Busby born at Lutton, 1606	5 48	5 56
23	W	**Moon's first Qr.** 3h. 21m. after.	5 49	5 54
24	Th	Samuel Butler, poet, died, 1680	5 51	5 52
25	F	Richard Porson died, 1808	5 53	5 50
26	S	Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D., died, 1863	5 54	5 47
27	S	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity**	5 56	5 45
28	M	New Church consecrated at Ludford, 1864	5 57	5 43
29	Tu	*St. Michael.* Michaelmas day.	5 59	5 40
30	W	St. Jerome died, A.D. 420	6 1	5 38

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

OCTOBER, 1868.



Men talk without thinking,
And think without talking.—*Temple.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	**Full Moon,** 7h. 58m. a. { Pheasant shooting begins	6 2	5 36
2	F	(1) Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins	6 4	5 34
3	S	King's College, London, opened, 1831 ...	6 6	5 31
4	S	**Seventeenth Sun. after Trinity**	6 7	5 29
5	M	Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152	6 9	5 27
6	Tu	*St. Faith*.....	6 11	5 25
7	W	Free Methodist Chapel opened at Leverton, 1866.....	6 12	5 22
8	Th	Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, died, 1691 ...	6 14	5 20
9	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 6h. 13m. morn.	6 16	5 18
10	S	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6 17	5 16
11	S	**18th Sun. aft. Trinity.** Old Michaelmas day {	6 19	5 14
12	M	Dr. H. Moore born at Grantham, 1614...	6 21	5 11
13	Tu	Major Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln died, 1861	6 22	5 9
14	W	Battle of Hastings, 1066	6 24	5 7
15	Th	**New Moon,** 11h. 1m. evening	6 26	5 5
16	F	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834	6 28	5 3
17	S	*Etheldreda*.	6 29	5 1
18	S	**19th Sun. after Trinity.** *St. Luke*	6 31	4 59
19	M	King John died at Newark, 1216	6 33	4 56
20	Tu	Princess of Wales at Lynn, 1863	6 35	4 54
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 36	4 52
22	Th	Irish Massacre, 1641, 40,000 kld.	6 38	4 50
23	F	**Moon's first Qr.** 9h. 42m. morn.	6 40	4 48
24	S	New Congregational Chapel opened at Oakham, 1861...	6 42	4 46
25	S	**Twentieth Sunday after Trinity**	6 43	4 44
26	M	Dr. Doddridge died, 1751.....	6 45	4 42
27	Tu	Lincoln horse fair.....	6 47	4 40
28	W	*St. Simon and St. Jude*	6 49	4 38
29	Th	Hare hunting begins	6 50	4 37
30	F	New Wesleyan Chapel opened at Ulceby, 1863	6 52	4 35
31	S	**Full Moon,** 11h. 5m. morning	6 54	4 33

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

NOVEMBER, 1868.



I entreat you to enrich my friend, not indeed by adding anything to his estate, but by taking something from his desires.—*Epicurus.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets
1	S	**21st Sun. after Trinity.** *All Saints*	6 56	4 31
2	M	Michaelmas Law Term begins....	6 58	4 29
3	Tu	Columbus discovers *Dominica*, 1493	6 59	4 27
4	W	Crown Prince & Princess of Prussia at Peterboro' Cathedral, 1863 ..... }	7 1	4 26
5	Th	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 3	4 24
6	F	Princess Charlotte died, 1817	7 5	4 22
7	S	**Moon's last Qr.** 1h. 46m. after.	7 7	4 21
8	S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity** ...	7 8	4 19
9	M	Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 10	4 17
10	Tu	Martin Luther born, 1483	7 12	4 16
11	W	Mrs. Sarah Newcomb, of Stamford, died 1866, aged 79...	7 14	4 14
12	Th	Richard Baxter born, 1616	7 15	4 13
13	F	Massacre of the Danes in England, 1003	7 17	4 11
14	S	**New Moon,** 10h. 55m. morning	7 19	4 10
15	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity**	7 21	4 9
16	M	Eruption of Solway Moss, 1771	7 22	4 7
17	Tu	St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln ...	7 24	4 6
18	W	Boston horse mart, 3 days	7 26	4 5
19	Th	New Church opened at Frampton, 1863...	7 27	4 3
20	F	Shipwreck of St. Paul	7 29	4 2
21	S	Princess Royal born, 1840	7 31	4 1
22	S	**24th Sunday after Trinity**	7 32	4 0
23	M	(22) **Moon's first Qr.** 6h. 46m. m.	7 34	3 59
24	Tu	Rev. Lawrence Sterne born, 1713	7 36	3 58
25	W	Michaelmas Law Term ends	7 37	3 57
26	Th	The Great Storm, 1703	7 39	3 56
27	F	Magellan discovers *Pacific Ocean*, 1519...	7 40	3 55
28	S	Earl of Warwick beheaded, 1499	7 42	3 54
29	S	**Advent Sunday**.....	7 43	3 54
30	M	**Full Moon,** 1h. 0m. m. *St. Andrew*	7 45	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

DECEMBER, 1868.



"Let it be doom's-day; nay take longer scope;
Pay when th'art honest, let me have some hope."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	Henry I. of England died, 1135	7 46	3 5
2	W	Rev. T. Byers presented to the Vicarage of Leake, 1864	7 48	3 5
3	Th	Nicholas Breakspear elected Pope, 1154	7 49	3 5
4	F	Mrs. J. F. Smyth died suddenly at Boston, 1864	7 50	3 5
5	S	Columbus discovers *Hayti*, 1492	7 51	3 5
6	S	**Second Sunday in Advent**	7 53	3 5
7	M	(6) **Moon's last Qr.** 9h. 33m. a.	7 54	3 5
8	Tu	Conception of the Virgin Mary....	7 55	3 4
9	W	Post Office Savings Banks opened Coningsby, Caistor, and Crowland, 1861	7 56	3 4
10	Th	Grouse shooting ends	7 57	3 4
11	F	Boston beast mart	7 58	3 4
12	S	St. Botolph's Church, Lincoln, re-opened, 1861	7 59	3 4
13	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**	8 0	3 4
14	M	**New Moon,** 1h. 33m. morning....	8 1	3 4
15	Tu	Lord Bolingbroke died, 1751	8 2	3 4
16	W	Cambridge Mich. Term ends	8 3	3 4
17	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends....	8 4	3 4
18	F	Bennet Langton died, 1801.....	8 4	3 5
19	S	The Winter Solstice	8 5	3 5
20	S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent**	8 6	3 5
21	M	*St. Thomas.* Shortest day	8 6	3 5
22	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 4h. 28m. morn.	8 7	3 5
23	W	The Prince Consort buried, 1861	8 7	3 5
24	Th	Bp. Warburton born at Newark, 1698 ...	8 8	3 5
25	F	**Christmas day**	8 8	3 5
26	S	*St. Stephen*	8 8	3 5
27	S	**1st Sun. aft. Christmas.** *St. John*	8 9	3 5
28	M	*Innocent's day*.....	8 9	3 5
29	Tu	**Full Moon,** 1h. 47m. afternoon	8 9	3 5
30	W	Fall of the city of Carlisle, 1745	8 9	3 5
31	Th	John de Wickliffe died, 1384 ...	8 9	3 5

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

MEMORANDA FOR 1868.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principal Articles of the Calendar, for the Year 1868.

Golden Number	7	Dominical Letters	ED
Epact	6	Roman Indiction	11
Solar Cycle	1	Julian Period	6581

Fixed and Moveable Feasts, Anniversaries, &c., &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Ascension Day— Holy Thursday*	May 21
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 9	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 23	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	May 31
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 26	*Trinity Sunday*	June 7
St. David	Mar. 1	*Corpus Christi*	June 11
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Mar. 1	Accession of Q. Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Annunciation. Lady-day	Mar. 25	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
Palm Sunday	Apl. 5	St. Michael--Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	Apl. 10	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Apl. 12	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 29
Low Sunday	Apl. 19	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
St. George	Apl. 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 17		

Christmas Day.....December 25.

The Year 5629 of the Jewish Era commences on September 17, 1868.

Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on December 16, 1868.

The Year 1285 of the Mahommedan Era commences on April 24, 1868.

Law Terms for 1868.

2 GEO. IV. and 1 WILL. IV. cap. 70, sec. 6. (Passed July 23, 1830.)
1 WILL. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)

Hilary Term	begins	Jan. 11	ends	Jan. 31.
Easter	,,	April 15	,,	May 8.
Trinity	,,	May 22	,,	June 12.
Michaelmas	,,	Nov. 2	,,	Nov. 25.

For Returns see Statute 1 William IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed December 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1868.

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms	begins	ends	begins	divides	ends
Lent	Jan. 14	Apl. 4	Jan. 13	Feb. 22 midnt.	Apl. 3
Easter	Apl. 15	May 29	Apl. 17	May 22 noon	June 26
Trinity	May 30	July 11			
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	Oct. 1	Nov. 8 noon	Dec. 16
	The Act, July 7.			The Commencement, June 23.	

Eclipses, &c. for 1868.

1.—An annular eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 22-23, invisible at Greenwich.

2.—A total eclipse of the Sun, August 17, invisible at Greenwich.

3.—A transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc, November 4, partly visible at Greenwich.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of reign.
	The House of Normandy.				
William I...	Obtained the Crown by Conquest..	1066	1087	60	21
William II..	Fourth son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I....	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	68	35
	The House of Blois.				
Stephen ..	3rd son of Stephen Earl of Blois by Adela, 4th dau. of William I.	1135	1154	49	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
Henry II.	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I. ..	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	41	10
John	6th and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III...	Eldest son of John.....	1216	1272	66	56
Edward I. ..	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	67	35
Edward II..	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III.	Eldest son of Edward II.....	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III.....	1377	1399	33	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
Henry IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1399	1413	46	14
Henry V....	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI. ..	Only son of Henry V.	1422	1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
Edward IV.	His grandfather Richard was son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother, Anne was great grand-daughter of Lionel, 3rd son of Edward 3rd	1461	1483	42	22
Edward V...	Eldest son of Edward IV.....	1483	1483	11	0
Richard III.	Youngest Brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	42	2
	The House of Tudor.				
Henry VII.	His father was Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V. and his mother was Marg. Beaufort, gt. gd. dau. of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	52	24
Henry VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	55	38
Edward IV.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Arragon	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth ...	Dau. of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	69	45
	The House of Stuart.				
James I...	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, gd. daughter of James IV. and Margaret, eldest dau. of Henry VII.	1603	1625	58	22
Charles I. ..	Only surviving son of James I. ..	1625	1549	48	24
Interregnum					
Charles II...	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	54	25
James II. ..	Only surviving son of Charles I...	1685	1702	67	4

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of reign.
William III AND Mary....	Son of William of Nassau by Mary, daughter of Charles I. ..	1688	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II....		1694	32	6
Anne	Daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
George I.	Eldest son of the Duke of Han. by Sophia, daughter of Fred. V, King of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
George II...	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
George III..	Grandson of George II.....	1760	1820	82	60
George IV...	Eldest son of George III.....	1820	1830	68	10
William IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria ..	Daughter of Edward Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III. ..	1837	Whom God preserve.		

The Royal Family.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick, Bath, Star of India and Victoria Cross.

Her Majesty is the only child and heir of his late Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathern (4th son of George III.), and of her late Royal Highness Victoria Mary Louisa, Princess of Saxe Coburg Saalfield. She was born at Kensington Palace, 24th May, 1819, was baptized 24th June following, in the names of Alexandrina Victoria, and ascended the throne on the death of her uncle, King William the Fourth, 20th June, 1837; crowned in Westminster Abbey, 28th June, 1838, and married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince FRANCIS ALBERT AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMMANUEL, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., who died 14th December, 1861, and has issue living—

VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal, born 21st Nov., 1840, married, 25th Jan., 1858, FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES, Crown Prince of Prussia, K.G.

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, K.G., born 9th Nov., 1841, married, 10th March, 1863, Princess ALEXANDRA, daughter of the King of Denmark.

ALICE MAUD MARY, born 25th April, 1843, married, 1st July, 1862, H.R.H. Prince LOUIS OF HESSE, K.G.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., born 6th Aug. 1844.

HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born 25th May, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to his Royal Highness Prince CHRISTIAN OF AUGUSTENBURG.

LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA, born 18th March, 1845.

ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, born 1st May, 1850.

LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, born 7th April, 1853.

BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, born 14th April, 1857.

Presidents of the United States.

The Presidents of the United States are elected for four years, but may be re-elected. We give below a list of Presidents from the commencement of the Republic.

Term	Presidents.	Vice-presidents.	Held office.
1	George Washington	John Adams	April 30, 1789 to March 4, 1793
2	George Washington	John Adams	March 4, 1793 ,, ,, 1797
3	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	,, 1797 ,, ,, 1801
4	Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr	,, 1801 ,, ,, 1805
5	Thomas Jefferson	George Clinton	,, 1805 ,, ,, 1809
6	James Madison	George Clinton	,, 1809 ,, ,, 1813
7	James Madison	Eldr. Gerry	,, 1813 ,, ,, 1817
8	James Monroe	Dan. D. Thompkins	,, 1817 ,, ,, 1821
9	James Monroe	Dan. D. Thompkins	,, 1821 ,, ,, 1825
10	John Quincy Adams	John C. Culhoun	,, 1825 ,, ,, 1829
11	Andrew Jackson	John C. Culhoun	,, 1829 ,, ,, 1833
12	Andrew Jackson	Martin Van Buren	,, 1833 ,, ,, 1837
13	Martin Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson	,, 1837 ,, ,, 1841
14	Wm. H. Harrison / John Tyler	John Tyler	,, 1841 to April 4, 1841
			April 4, 1841 to March 4, 1845
15	James K. Polk	George M. Dallas	March 4, 1845 ,, ,, 1849
16	Zachary Taylor / Millard Filmore	Millard Fillmore	,, 1849 to July 9, 1850
			July 9, 1850 to March 4, 1853
17	Franklin Pierce	William R. King	March 4, 1853 ,, ,, 1857
18	James Buchanan	John C. Breckinridge	,, 1857 ,, ,, 1861
19	Abraham Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin	,, 1861 ,, ,, 1865
20	Abraham Lincoln / Andrew Johnson	Andrew Johnson	,, 1865 to April 15, 1865
			April 15, 1865 to March 4, 1869

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4 days old, it sets at, and shines till about 10 at night.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,
7 ,, ,, or near 1 in the morning.
15 ,, at full, it rises about 6 in the evening.
16 ,, ,, at a quarter after 7 ,,
17 ,, ,, at half-past 8 ,,
18 ,, ,, about 10 ,,
19 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,

Note.—This Table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for,—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

The Witham Navigation Company was established in 1812, with a capital of £216,000, in one hundred pound shares.

In 1779, the Freemen born out of the City of Lincoln were restored to their privileges of freedom after a space of forty-two years. This success was the result of a law-suit in which Mr. Harrison of Fiskerton was plaintiff.

Sleaford.—Elizabeth Farmery was murdered at Sleaford on the 25th of May, 1775, by her son William, aged 21. Her throat was cut in a shocking manner. The murderer was executed at Lincoln on the 4th of August.

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND THIRD QR.

Moon's age.	HIGH WATER.		Moon's age.	HIGH WATER.	
	Morning.	Evening.		Morning.	Evening.
days. days.	h. m.	h. m.	days. days	h. m.	h. m.
1 16	7 0	7 20	8 23	12 45	1 5
2 17	7 47	8 7	9 24	1 36	1 56
3 18	8 39	9 0	10 25	2 36	2 56
4 19	9 31	9 51	11 26	3 37	3 57
5 20	10 21	10 41	12 27	4 37	4 57
6 21	11 11	11 31	13 28	5 30	5 50
7 22	11 57	12 17	14 29	5 54	6 14
			15 30	6 40	7 0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Time of High Water, on the Full and Change of the Moon, at the undermentioned Ports and Places.

	H.	M.
Aberdeen Bar .... Scotland	1	0
Aberdovey.....Wales	8	0
Aberystwith .....Wales	7	31
Achill-beg ..... Ireland	5	14
Agnes (St.) .... Scilly Isles	4	30
Air Point.....Isle of Man	11	7
Aldborough ..... England	10	45
Alderney Pier--English Ch.	6	46
Amlwch Port .... Anglesea	10	30
Antwerp ..... Belgium	4	25
Arran Isle ..... Scotland	11	15
Arundel Bar.....England	11	35
Ballyshannon Bar..Ireland	5	30
Balta.....Shetland	9	45
Baltimore ..... Ireland	4	23
Banff ..... Scotland	0	28
Bantry Harbour....Ireland	3	47
Bardsey Island.....Wales	7	40
Barmouth .....Wales	7	40
Barnstaple Bar....England	5	30
Beachy Head .... England	11	20
Beaumaris ..... Wales	10	32
Belfast ..... Ireland	10	43
Berwick.....England	2	18
Blakeney Harbour..England	6	30
Blyth ..... England	3	15
Bolt Head ..... England	5	45
Bordeaux.....France	6	50
Boston.....England	7	0
Boulogne..... France	11	25
Brehat Island.....France	5	51
Brest Harbour .... France	3	47
Bridgewater Bar.. England	6	50
Bridlington..... England	4	39
Bridport ..... England	6	5
Brielle ..... Holland	3	0
Brighton ..... England	11	15
Bristol..... England	7	21
Brouwershaven....Holland	2	15
Burntisland..... Scotland	2	24
Caermarthen Bar .. Wales	6	10
Caernarvon Bar .... Wales	9	33
Calais ..... France	11	49
Caldy Island-Coast of Wales	6	0
Calf of Man..St. Geo. Chan.	11	17
Cancale Bay ..... France	6	20
Cantyre (Mull)....Scotland	10	35
Cardigan Bar ..... Wales	7	1
Carlingford Bar.... Ireland	10	40
Chatham ..... England	1	2

	H.	M.
Chausey Island .... France	6	9
Cherbourg ..... France	7	49
Chichester Har. .. England	11	30
Christchurch Har. England	9	0
Clear Cape..... Ireland	4	0
Coquet Road.....England	3	0
Cordouan.....France	3	37
Cork Harbour .... Ireland	5	1
Cornwall Cape....England	4	35
Cowes ..... Isle of Wight	10	45
Cromarty..... Scotland	11	56
Cuckolds Pt. River Thames	1	45
Cuxhaven ..... Germany	1	8
Dartmouth Harb. - England	6	16
Deal ..... England	11	15
Dee River (Saltney) .. Eng.	0	7
Devonport Dock Yd. ..Eng.	5	43
Dielette Harbour .. France	6	40
Dieppe..... France	11	6
Dingle Bay..... Ireland	3	51
Donaghadee Pier .. Ireland	11	13
Donegal Bar ..... Ireland	5	5
Douglas Har... Isle of Man	11	12
Dover Pier ..... England	11	12
Downing Bay / Sheephaven .. Ireland	5	25
Downs (Stream) .. England	2	30
Dublin Bar.....Ireland	11	12
Dunbar..... Scotland	2	8
Duncansby Head..Scotland	10	14
Dundalk Bar..... Ireland	10	56
Dundee ..... Scotland	2	32
Dungarvan..... Ireland	5	12
Dungeness ..... England	10	45
Dunkerque ..... France	0	8
Eddystone.. English Chan.	5	25
Exmouth Bar .... England	6	21
Eyemouth ..... Scotland	2	15
Falmouth..... England	4	57
Fécamp ..... France	10	44
Flamboro' Head.. England	4	30
Flatholm ..... England	6	54
Flushing ..... Holland	1	20
Fowey ..... England	5	14
Galloway (Mull).. Scotland	11	15
Galway Bay ..... Ireland	4	35
Glenan Island .... France	3	12
Goeree (West Gat)-Holland	1	45
Granville.....France	6	13
Gravelines ..... France	12	0

TIME of HIGH WATER, on the FULL and CHANGE of the MOON, at the undermentioned PORTS and PLACES.

	H.	M.
Gravesend.....England	1	10
Greenock..w.c. of Scotland	0	8
Guernsey Pier-English Chan	6	48
Gunfleet Sand..R. Thames	11	40
Hartlepool ..... England	3	28
Harwich ..... England	0	6
Hastings ..... England	10	53
Hâvre de Grace.... France	9	51
Helgoland.. German Ocean	11	33
Hellevoetsluis.... Holland	2	30
Hollesley..... England	11	30
Holyhead..... Wales	10	11
Holy Island Harb.. England	2	30
Honfleur Harbour.. France	9	29
Horn Point ..... Jutland	1	44
Howth Harbour....Ireland	11	9
Hull..... England	6	29
Humber River ent.-England	5	30
Ipswich..... England	0	35
Ile de Bas ..... France	4	49
Jersey (St. Helier) Eng. Ch.	6	25
Kenmare River.... Ireland	3	52
King Road--Bristol Channel	6	56
Kingstown Harbour-Ireland	11	10
Kinsale Harbour .. Ireland	4	43
Kirkcudbright.... Scotland	11	10
La Hougue Harbour-France	8	42
Land's End..... England	4	30
Leith Pier ..... Scotland	2	17
Lerwick Harbour--Shetland	10	30
Lewis Island .... Scotland	6	0
Liverpool St. Geo. Pier .. England	11	23
London Bridge..R. Thames	2	7
Margate Pier .... England	11	40
Milford Haven ent...Wales	5	56
Minehead Pier....England	6	30
Montrose..... Scotland	1	25
Morlaix .... N. C. of France	4	53
Needles Point-Isle of Wight	9	45
Newcastle..... England	4	23
Newhaven.....England	11	51
Newport ..... Wales	7	10
Nieuport ..... Belgium	0	18
Nore Light..River Thames	0	30
Orfordness ..... England	11	15
Ostend ..... Belgium	0	25
Pembroke Dock Yd.--Wales	6	12
Pentland Firth .. Scotland	11	0
Penzance ..... England	4	30
Peterhead..... Scotland	0	34
Portland Race (Stream) Eng.	9	15
Portland (Breakwater) Eng.	7	1
Port Patrick..... Scotland	11	10
Portsmouth Dock Yd. Eng.	11	41
Ramsgate Harb... England	11	44
Rathlin Island Church Bay N. C. of Irel.	7	56
Rye Bay ..... England	11	20
Salcombe..... England	5	50
Saltees ..... Ireland	5	40
Scalloway..... Shetland	9	30
Scarborough..... England	4	11
Scilly Islands, St. Mary .. England	4	27
Selsea Bill ..... England	11	45
Shannon Mouth....Ireland	3	50
Sheerness Dock Yd. England	0	37
Shields (North) .. England	3	23
Shoreham Harb... England	11	34
Skerries....N. C. of Ireland	6	15
Sligo Bay, Mullaghmore Ireland	5	18
Southampton .... England	10	30
Southwold ..... England	10	20
Spithead (Stream) England	9	0
Spurn Point.....England	5	26
St. Helens Road.. England	11	0
St. Ives.....England	4	44
St. Malo..... France	6	5
Stromness .....Orkneys	9	0
Sunderland ..... England	3	22
Swansea Bay ..... Wales	6	10
Tay Bar ..... Scotland	2	6
Tees River Bar .. England	3	45
Terschelling, West-Holland	8	40
Texel, Helder Rd. E. Stream Holland	9	0
Torbay ..... England	6	0
Tralee Bay..... Ireland	4	3
Tynemouth Bar .. England	3	20
Waterford Harbour--Ireland	6	6
Wexford Harbour.. Ireland	7	21
Weymouth ..... England	7	0
Whitby..... England	3	45
Wick..... Scotland	11	22
Wicklow..... Ireland	10	29
Wisbeach..... England	7	30
Yarmouth Roads.. England	9	15
Youghal..... Ireland	5	14

Paper Hangings.

A piece of paper is 12 yards in length and 21 inches wide, containing 7 square yards, or 63 feet superficial. It is customary to allow one piece in 7 for waste. To find the number of yards running, or pieces of paper there are in a superficial quantity :—divide the number of superficial feet by five, will give the number of yards; and divide the yards by 12, will give the number of pieces.

Table to Measure Rooms for Paper.

Height in feet from Skirting to Cornice.	Measure round the Walls in feet, including Doors, Windows, &c																	
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100
7 & under 7½	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12
7½ ,, 8	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13
8 ,, 8½	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14
8½ ,, 9	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14
9 ,, 9½	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	15
9½ ,, 10	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	16
10 ,, 10½	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	14	16	16	17
10½ ,, 11	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	15	16	17	18
11 ,, 11½	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	18

Explanation.—Find the height of the room between the skirting and cornice in the left hand colnmn, and the nearest figures to the measures round the walls, on the top line; the figures where the two lines would cross or meet, will show the number of pieces a room will require. Thus: a room not exceeding 60 feet round the walls, and not exceeding 8 feet between the skirting and cornice, will take 8 pieces. The space occupied by windows and doors must invariably be included as part of the measure round the walls.

A Table for Planting.

Shewing the number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from One Foot to Twenty-one Feet distance from Plant to Plant.

Distance. Feet.	In.	No.	Distance. Feet.	In.	No.
1	0	43,560	8	6	603
1	6	19,360	9	0	538
2	0	10,820	9	6	482
2	6	6,970	10	0	436
3	0	4,840	10	6	395
3	6	3,556	12	0	303
4	0	2,723	13	0	258
4	6	2,151	14	0	222
5	0	1,742	15	0	194
5	6	1,440	16	0	170
6	0	1,210	17	0	151
6	6	1,031	18	0	134
7	0	988	19	0	121
7	6	774	20	0	109
8	0	681	21	0	99

J. MORTON,
STAMP OFFICE,
BOSTON.

LEGACY
AND
SUCCESSION DUTY.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Agreement for letting a house or tenement, or part thereof, for less than a year, at a rent payable weekly or monthly, and not exceeding **3s. 6d.** *per* week	0	0	1

Agreement for a lease or tack, not exceeding seven years: the same stamp as for a lease.

Agreement in England or Ireland, under hand only, or in Scotland without any clause of registration, where the matter is of the value of £5 or upwards, whether only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto 0 0 6

Adhesive 6d. stamps are provided for these Agreements.

Appraisement.—Upon a Valuation not exceeding £5..0 0 3
" " 10..0 0 6
" " 20..0 1 0
" " 30..0 1 6
" " 40..0 2 0
" " 50..0 2 6
" " 100..0 5 0
" " 200..0 10 0
" " 500..0 15 0
" exceeding 500..1 0 0

Apprentice Indentures.—Where no premium is paid 0 2 6
with premium under 30*l.* 1 0 0
" " 50*l.* 2 0 0
" " 100*l.* 3 0 0
" " 200*l.* 6 0 0
" " 300*l.*12 0 0

	£	s.	d.
Affidavit not to be filed or read in a Court of Law or Equity, or before a Judge or Master, for every piece of paper or parchment	0	2	6

Award in England or Ireland, and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland, where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exceed £5.....0 0 3
..... 10.....0 0 6
..... 20.....0 1 0
..... 30.....0 1 6
..... 40.....0 2 0
..... 50.....0 2 6
.... 100.....0 5 0
.... 200.....0 10 0
.... 500.....0 15 0
.... 750.....1 0 0
.... 1000.....1 5 0
exceeding £1,000, and in all other cases.....1 15 0

Bill of Exchange, otherwise than on demand: same as Prom. Note.

Bond in England or Ireland, and personal bond in Scotland, for payment of any *definite* and *certain* sum of money,
Not exceeding £50.....0 1 3
..... 100.....0 2 6
..... 150.....0 3 9
..... 200.....0 5 0
..... 250.....0 6 3
..... 300.....0 7 6
and for every further 100 or fractional part of 100 .....0 2 6

Certified Copy or Extract of register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, 0 0 1

Charter Party 0 0 6

Stamp Duties, continued.

Conveyance.— Where the purchase or consideration money expressed in or upon the principal or only deed, instrument, or writing of conveyance shall not exceed

£	s.	d.
£5	0	0	6
10	0	1	0
15	0	1	6
20	0	2	0
25	0	2	6
50	0	5	0
75	0	7	6
100	0	10	0
125	0	12	6
150	0	15	0
175	0	17	6
200	1	0	0
225	1	2	6
250	1	5	0
275	1	7	6
300	1	10	0

and for every further £50, or fractional part of £50 ..... 0 5 0

Certificates to Kill Game.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1.—Whole year, to expire on the 5th April	3	0	0
No. 2.—Half-year, to expire on the 31st day of October	2	0	0
No. 3.—Half-year to expire on the 5th April	2	0	0
No. 4.—Gamekeeper's whole year to expire on the 5th April	2	0	0

*** *The above Certificates are issued at the Stamp Office, Boston.*

Contract Note 0 0 1

Draft or order, for the payment of any sum of money *to the bearer, or to order on demand*.... 0 0 1

Declaration in lieu, or in the nature of an affidavit, where an affidavit would be chargeable with Duty. The same duty as an affidavit.

Delivery Order.—Any writing or document commonly called a delivery order 0 0 1

Dock Warrant.—Any writing or document commonly called a dock warrant 0 0 3

	£	s.	d.
Income Tax. Rates & Duties. For one year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1867, "For every Twenty Shillings of the annual Value or Amount of all such Property, Profits, and Gains, (except those chargeable under schedule (B.) of the said Act,) the Rate or duty of	0	0	4
And for and in respect of the Occupation of Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Heritages chargeable under Schedule (B.) of the said Act, for every Twenty Shillings of the annual value thereof—in England the Rate or Duty of	0	0	2
And in Scotland and Ireland respectively the rate or duty of	0	0	1½

Subject to the Provisions contained in sec. 3 of the Act, 26th Vic. cap. 22, in the last session of Parliament for the exemption of Persons whose whole Income from every Source is under One Hundred Pounds a Year, and relief of those whose Income is under Two Hundred Pounds a Year.—28 Vic. cap. 30, 26th May, 1865.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects *at a yearly rent, without* any sum of money by way of *fine*, premium, or grassum paid for the same;

Where the yearly rent shall not exceed

£	s.	d.
£5	0	0	6
10	0	1	0
15	0	1	6
20	0	2	0
25	0	2	6
50	0	5	0
75	0	7	6
100	0	10	0

And for every further £50 or fractional part of £50 ..... 0 5 0

Stamp Duties, continued.

£ s. d.

Lease of Furnished Dwelling-house for a period less than a year, where the rent for such period exceeds £25.....0 2 6

And for any duplicate or counterpart thereof, ...0 2 6

Legacy or Succession, of the value of £20 or upwards :—

	Duty
To a Child, or descendant of a child, of the deceased ; or Father or Mother, or any lineal ancestor of deceased	£1 *per cent.*
To a Brother or Sister, or any descendant	£3 ,,
To an Uncle or Aunt or any descendant	£5 ,,
To a Great Uncle or Aunt or any descendant	£6 ,,
To any other Relation, or to a Stranger in blood	£10 ,,

The Duty on a Legacy by way of annuity is payable by four annual instalments in the first four years from the commencement of the annuity, and a penalty will be incurred if each of the succeeding instalments of Duty be not paid in due time.

Succession Duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession, and the seven following instalments at half-yearly intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Leases exceeding Thirty-five years.—Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, *for any term of years exceeding Thirty-five*, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same, the following duties in respect of such yearly rent :—

Where the rent shall not exceed	Term not exceeding 100 years.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	0 3 0	0 6 0
10	0 6 0	0 12 0
15	0 9 0	0 18 0
20	0 12 0	1 4 0
25	0 15 0	1 10 0
50	1 10 0	3 0 0
75	2 5 0	4 10 0
100	3 0 0	6 0 0
And for every further £50, or fractional part of £50	1 10 0	3 0 0

Letter of Attorney.—For the sole purpose of nominating a Proxy to vote at one meeting of the proprietors or shareholders of a joint-stock or other company, or of the members of a society or institution, or of contributors to its funds, or of any body exercising a public trust, in the United Kingdom, or at one parish meeting of heritors in Scotland 0 0 1

Proxy to vote at any such meeting 0 0 1

Voting Paper.—Any instrument for voting by any person entitled to vote at any such meeting in the United Kingdom 0 0 1

Licenses, &c.

Appraisers 2 0 0
Auctioneers..... 10 0 0
Beer Retailers, to be drunk on the premises 3 6 1¾
Ditto, not to be drunk on the premises 1 2 0½
Table Beer Retailers, at a price not exceeding 1½d. a quart, not to be drunk on the premises 0 5 0
Coffee, Tea, and Pepper 0 11 6½
Ditto, in houses assessed to the Poor Rate at less than £8 per annum 0 2 6
Game (see page 36)
Game Dealers' to expire on 1st July annually 2 0 0

Stamp Duties, continued.

£ s. d.

Hawkers.—1. To any person to travel ON FOOT, and to sell goods at other men's houses only, and not in or at any house, shop, &c. hired, occupied, or used by him for the purpose, in any town to which he may travel :—

For a period not exceeding six months (ending on the 31st of January, or on the 31st of July in any year).....1 0 0

For any longer period (ending on the 31st of July).....2 0 0

2. To travel and trade with one beast of burden only, viz., an ass, or a mule, or a horse, not exceeding in height 13 hands :—

For a period of time not more than six months (ending as above) 2 0 0

For a longer period (ending as above) 4 0 0

These Licenses (No. 2) will authorise the opening of a shop, &c., in any town, as well as trading from house to house.

3.—To travel and trade as aforesaid, with any horse 8 0 0

For every additional beast of burden, whether ass, mule, or horse of thirteen hands high, or otherwise, the further duty of .....: 4 0 0

House Agents, letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 .....2 0 0

Horses and Carriages.—The new duties on licenses to let horses or carriages for hire came into force July 6th, 1866, under the Act of Parliament, 29th Vic., cap. 36.

Where a person takes out a license for one horse and carriage, the annual duty on the license to be £5

Not exceeding		£	s.	d.
3 horses or 2 carriages		10	0	0
4.....	3.....	15	0	0
5.....	4.....	20	0	0
6.....	5.....	25	0	0
8.....	6.....	30	0	0
12.....	9.....	40	0	0
16.....	12.....	50	0	0
20.....	15.....	60	0	0
Exceeding	15.....	70	0	0

For more than 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20 or any other multiple of 10 horses, the additional duty of..... 10 0 0

Patent Medicine Dealers (Great Britain)—London and Edinburgh 2 0 0

In other cities, boroughs, and towns corporate 0 10 0

Elsewhere 0 5 0

Licenses Occasional: Publicans —For every day not exceeding six.....0 2 6

For any additional number of days not exceeding six 2s. 6d. per day, but if for more than four such days, no greater duty to be charged than.....0 10 0

Occasional Licenses—(Wine Retailers on the premises) under the 23 vic. c. 27, &c., and Beer Retailers (1 Wm. IV.) on the premises—For every day not exceeding three days at one time ..0 1 0

Tobacco & Snuff dealers 0 5 3

*** These occasional Licenses are issued by the *Excise* on the production of the authority of a Magistrate of the district where the sale is to be permitted.

Mortgage.—Not exceeding—

£50.....	0	1	3
100.....	0	2	6
150.....	0	3	9
200.....	0	5	0
250.....	0	6	3
300.....	0	7	6
400.....	0	10	0
500.....	0	12	6
600.....	0	15	0

and for every further £100 or fractional part of £100, 0 2 6

Stamp Duties, &c. continued.

£ s. d.

Mortgage.—*Transfer or Assignment.*—For every £100, or fractional part of £100, of the amount or value of the principal money or stock already secured, and thereby transferred..... 0 0 6

And if any further sum or stock be added, then also the same duty as on a mortgage for the amount or value of the further money or stock.

Promissory Note.—Amount not exceeding £5 .....0 0 1
..... 10 .....0 0 2
..... 25 .....0 0 3
..... 50 .....0 0 6
..... 75 .....0 0 9
.....100 .....0 1 0
.....200 .....0 2 0
.....300 .....0 3 0
.....400 .....0 4 0
.....500 .....0 5 0
.....750 .....0 7 6
..... 1000 .....0 10 0
..... 1500 .....0 15 0
..... 2000 .....1 0 0
..... 3000 .....1 10 0
..... 4000 .....2 0 0
and for every further £1000 or part of £1000 .....0 10 0

Proxy.—See Letter of Attorney, &c.

Receipt or discharge, amounting to £2 or upwards, or any writing whatever (whether signed or not) acknowledging or importing that a sum or debt of £2 or upwards has been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise satisfied....0 0 1

Voting Paper.—See Letter of Attorney, &c.

Assessed Taxes.

Inhabited House Duty, charged on the annual value of £20, or upwards, for every 20s., the sum of 0 0 9

If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, such being on the ground floor; or for the

£ s. d.

sale by retail of beer, wine, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for purposes of husbandry only, for every 20s. of annual value, the sum of 0 0 6

Schedule (C.)

Duties payable annually for every MALE SERVANT retained or employed in any of the several capacities herein mentioned.

Servants of the age of 18 years or upwards..... 1 1 0
Waiters in taverns, &c. 1 1 0
Servants under 18 years 0 10 6
Under Gardeners.....0 10 6
Under Game-keepers ..0 10 6
Servants let to hire of the age of 18 years or upwards ..1 1 0
Ditto under 18 years of age ....
.....0 10 6

Schedule (D.)

Duties payable annually on all carriages of any of the descriptions herein-mentioned.

With 4 wheels, drawn by two or more horses or mules..3 10 0
Ditto, by one horse or mule....
.....2 0 0
Ditto under 30 inches, drawn by 2 or more ponies or mules not exceeding 13 hands ..1 15 0
Ditto drawn by one such pony or mule.....1 0 0

With less than 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules
.....2 0 0
Ditto by one horse or mule only
.....0 15 0
Ditto by one pony or mule only, not exceeding 13 hands in height
.....0 10 0
Carriages let to hire—half the above duties.
Used by common carriers with 4 wheels 2 6 8
Ditto with 2 wheels....1 6 8

Stamp Duties, &c. continued.

Schedule (E.) and (F.)

Duties payable annually for HORSES and MULES kept or used for the purpose of riding, or of drawing any carriage chargeable with Duty.

	£	s.	d.
Horses and Mules for riding, or drawing taxable carriages :— exceeding 13 hands	1	1	0
One Horse used for riding, or drawing taxable carriages by a farmer	0	10	6
One Horse used for riding, or drawing a taxable carriage, by any Rector, Vicar, Curate, Roman Catholic Priest, Dissenting Minister, Teacher, or Preacher of any separate Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, provided one horse only be kept	0	10	6
Horses or Mules used by Bailiffs, Shepherds, or Herdsmen	0	10	6
Other Horses, Ponies, and Mules :			
Horses and Mules, exceeding 13 hands high, not used for riding or drawing any taxable carriage	0	10	6
Ponies or Mules, not exceeding 13 hands high, used for riding or drawing any carriage taxable with duty	0	10	6
Such Ponies or Mules kept for any other purpose	0	5	3
Horses used by Common Carriers	0	10	6

Schedule (I.)

Duties payable annually by every person using or wearing any HAIR POWDER	1	3	6

Schedule (K.)

Duties payable annually by persons in respect of ARMORIAL BEARINGS or ENSIGNS used or worn by them—

Where such person shall be chargeable with the Duty of Assessed Taxes for any Carriage at the rate of £3 10s.,	2	12	9
And where such person shall not be so chargeable	0	13	2

The Act of Parliament which charges these duties is dated August 20th, 1853.

DOG DUTY.

For each and every Dog kept after the 5th day of April, 1867, the duty of Five Shillings by way of License will be charged.

The License will be for the whole year's duty, and at whatever period or part of the year the License may be taken out, it will terminate on the 31st day of December following.

The penalty for keeping a dog without a License, or keeping more dogs than licensed, is £5. A person is held to be the owner of a dog, if the said dog is seen or found in his custody and charge, or on his premises, unless proved to the contrary.

A License must be produced to an excise or police officer, if demanded by him; and the penalty for refusal to produce such License is Five Pounds.

Dogs under six months old are exempt, but there are no other exemptions,—not even in favour of shepherd dogs or any special breed.

Licenses may be obtained of John Morton, Stamp-office, Boston, and at any other Stamp Office.

Anno Tricesimo

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. V.

An Act to repeal the Duties of Assessed Taxes on Dogs, and to impose in lieu thereof a Duty of Excise. [29*th March* 1867.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

From and after 5th April 186 in Englar and 24th May 1867 Scotland, Assessed Taxes on Dogs to cease.

1. The Duties of Assessed Taxes payable in *Great Britain* under and by virtue of the Act passed in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Ninety, for or in respect of Dogs, shall cease to be payable for or in respect of Dogs kept in *England* after the Fifth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and sixty seven; or kept in *Scotland* after the Twenty-fourth Day of *May* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and all the Provisions, Rules, and Regulations, and Exemptions contained in the said Act, or in any other Act relating to the said Duties, are hereby repealed, save so far as the same respectively relate to Dogs kept in *England* before or on the said Fifth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or kept in *Scotland* before or on the said Twenty-fourth Day of *May* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Assessed Tax on Dogs ke within t Year end ing 5th April 18 in Engla and 24th May 186 Scotlan reduced to Seve Shillin

2. The Duty of Assessed Taxes for or in respect of each Dog kept in *England* within the Year ending on the said Fifth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or kept in *Scotland* within the Year ending on the said Twenty-fourth Day of *May* One thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, is hereby reduced to Seven Shillings in lieu of Twelve Shillings now payable; and no person shall be chargeable with Duty to any greater Amount than Twenty-three Pounds Two Shillings for any Number of Hounds, or Five Pounds Five Shillings for any Number of Greyhounds, kept by him in such years respectively.

Duty on Dogs, continued.

After 5th April 1867 the Duties of Excise herein named to be paid on Dogs.

3. In lieu of the said Duties of Assessed Taxes, there shall be granted and charged in respect of Dogs kept in *England* after the said fifth day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, or kept in *Scotland* after the said Twenty-fourth day of *May* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the following Duties, to be paid annually upon the taking out of the Licences herein-after mentioned;

For and in respect of every Dog, of whatever Description or Denomination, for which a Licence to keep the same shall be taken out under this Act, the annual Duty of Five Shillings, to be paid by the Person who shall keep such Dog.

Duties and Licences to be under the Management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

4. The said Duties and Licences shall be Excise Duties and Licences, and shall be under the Management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and all the Powers, Provisions, Clauses, Regulations, and Directions contained in any Act relating to Excise Duties or Licences, or to Penalties under Excise Acts, and now or hereafter in force, shall respectively be of Full Force and Effect with respect to the Duties hereby granted, and the Licences relating thereto, and the Penalties hereby imposed, so far as the same are applicable, and shall be observed, applied, and enforced for and in the collecting, regulating, and recovering of the Duties hereby granted, and the Licences relating thereto, and the Penalties hereby imposed, and otherwise in relation to the said Duties, Licences, and Penalties, so far as the same shall be consistent with and not superseded by the express Provisions of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same had been herein repeated and specially enacted with reference to the said last-mentioned Duties, Licences, and Penalties respectively: Provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize the granting of a Licence under this Act upon Payment of a less Sum than the Duty for a whole Year.

Licences to be in such Form as the Commissioners shall direct.

5. The Licences to be taken out under this Act shall be in such Form and shall be granted by such Officers of *Inland* Revenue as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall direct; and every Licence shall commence on the Day on which the same shall be granted, and shall terminate *on the* Thirty-first Day of *December* following.

Register of Licences to be kept.

6. Every Officer who shall be authorized to grant Licences under this Act shall keep a Register of all such Licences granted by him, specifying the Name and Place of Abode of every Person licensed, and the Number of Dogs which each Person shall be licensed to keep; and any Justice of the Peace, or Constable or other Officer of the Peace, may at any convenient Time inspect the Register of Licences granted for the current or preceding Year.

Commissioners to

7. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall cause to be placed upon or near to the Door of every Church in *Great*

Duty on Dogs, continued.

ritain a printed or written Notice stating from whom icences to keep Dogs can be obtained by Persons residing the Parish or Place in which such Church is situated; id every such Notice shall be kept affixed upon or near to ie Door of such Church for such Time as the said Commis- oners shall direct: Provided that no Proceeding of any ind, nor any Act done by any Person in pursuance of this ct, shall be deemed to be invalid or unlawful by reason of ich Notice not having been placed or kept affixed as afore- iid. — cause Notices to be fixed on Church Doors.

8. If any Person shall keep a Dog without having in rce a Licence granted under this Act authorizing him so to o, or shall keep a greater Number of Dogs than he shall be icensed to keep, he shall for every such Offence forfeit the lum of Five Pounds; and every Person in whose Custody, harge, or Possession, or in whose House or Premises, any)og shall be found or seen, shall be deemed to be the Person vho shall keep such Dog, unless the contrary be proved, and he Owner or Master of Hounds shall be deemed to be the 'erson keeping the same. — Penalty for keeping a Dog without a Licence; who shall be deemed the Keeper of a Dog.

9. If any Person who shall have taken out a Licence nder this Act shall not produce and deliver such Licence o be examined and read by any Officer of Excise or Police onstable within a reasonable Time after such Officer shall equest the Production of the same, he shall forfeit the Sum f Five Pounds. — Penalty for not producing Licence.

10. The Duties imposed by this Act shall not be payable n respect of any Dog under the Age of Six Months. — No Dogs under Six Months old to pay Duty.

Extract from the Vestry Book of Boston Church.

"Boston, August 1st, 1867.

"The Vicar and Churchwardens having decided that the Tenor Bell, which had been for several years seriously cracked, should be re-cast, the same was this day broken up preparatory to being sent to Belgium, for that purpose. The weight of the fragments was taken by the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and was found to be as follows: twenty hundred weight, two quarters, and twenty-two pounds (1 ton 0cwt. 2qrs. 22lbs.), and on the exterior was the following inscription:—

"'All men that heare my movrnefull sovnd
"'Repent before yov lie in grovnd. 1657.
"'James Preston.
"'Anthony Butler.
"'John Letsham, Wardens.'

"The contractor for the re-casting is Mons. A. S. J. Van Aerschodt, Aine, Rue de Namur, Lovaine, Belgium.

"G. B. Blenkin, M.A., Vicar."

POST-OFFICE, BOSTON.

Arrival and Despatch of Mails, and Delivery of Letters.

	Latest time for posting at the Chief Office in the Mkt.-place.		Commencement of delivery by Letter carriers	
	No Fee.	1d. Fee.	Morn.	After.
LONDON, for delivery the same evening	12 0	12 10	7 0	1 0
Ireland, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, Kent, and all parts of the South of England, for delivery next morning.....	12 0	12 10	7 0	1 0
Ditto for delivery at noon.....	9 p.m.	9 20		
Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire and the North, the Midland Counties, West and South West of England, for delivery next morn	12 0 & 5 30	12 10 & 5 35	10 0	1 0
Ditto for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20		
Lincoln, Grantham, Sleaford, Market Rasen, for delivery same day	8 a.m.	8 5	7 0	A.M. 10 0
Brigg, Caistor, Gainsboro', Grantham, Kirton Lindsey, Lincoln, Rasen, Ulceby, Wragby, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto for delivery at noon (except Lincoln)..	9 0	9 20		
LONDON, Spalding, Sleaford, Peterborough, Stamford, Wisbeach, Lynn, Yarmouth, Norwich, Lowestoft, Cambridge, Newmarket Ely, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, for delivery next morning.....	9 0	9 20	7 0	P.M. 1 0
Spilsby, Alford, Louth, Grimsby, Barton-on-Humber, Hull (2nd delivery from Hull 10 a.m.), and Burgh-le-marsh.....	11 0		7 0	
Mail Carts.				
To Horncastle at 4-30 a.m. returns 8-45 p.m. Sibsey, Stickney, New Bolingbroke, Mareham-le-fen, Revesby, Coningsby	a.m. 4 15		7 0	
To Wainfleet at 5 a.m , returns 8-30 p.m. Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, Wrangle, Friskney, Croft.	4 45		7 0	
Walking Posts.				
West Skirbeck, Wyberton, Frampton, Kirton, Sandholme, &c., 6-30 a.m., rets. 5-20 p.m.	6 15		7 0	
Cowbridge, Frith Bank, Thornton-le-fen, Sandy Bank, New York, Langrick, Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, and Sleaford Road to Boston, at 6-30 a m., returns 2 p.m.....	6 15		7 0	
Hawthorn Tree, Kyme Tower, Wainfleet Road, Boston East, Hilldyke Bar, Kelsey's Bridge, at 9 a.m., returns 1 p.m.	9 0			1 0

The Office is open from 7 a.m., till 9 p.m., and during the winter months from 7-30 a.m. On Sunday the office is closed at 10 a.m.

There are *three deliveries* in Boston daily, viz.:—7 a.m., 10 a.m., and 1 p.m. The letter-box is cleared for the town deliveries at 10 a.m., and 12 noon. On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7a.m., but the letter-box remains open as on other days.

Post Office Information, continued.

Pillar Letter Boxes.

The Pillar and Wall Boxes are cleared once only daily as follows:—

Bargate Bridge ..... 8-20 p.m.	South End..... 8-30 p.m.
High Street ..... 8-20 p.m.	Witham Place ..... 8-35 p.m.

Receiving House, 20, Strait Bargate, ... 8-50 p.m.
Railway Station, ... 12-15, and 8-30 p.m.

Rates of Postage.—On INLAND LETTERS the postage is 1d. for every ½oz. or fraction of ½oz. If unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, letters are charged double the prepaid rate. On BOOK PACKETS and Newspapers bearing postage stamps, 1d. for every 4ozs. SAMPLES and PATTERNS, 2d. for every 4ozs. If unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, they are taxed in the deficiency, together with an additional rate.

Book packets must be open at the ends, and contain *no* enclosure in writing of the nature of a letter. The name of the sender, however, is allowed. Samples and patterns are sent in the same manner as book packets; and when sent in bags or boxes, unless transparent, must be made up so as to be easy of examination.

NEWSPAPERS having the *impressed stamp* may be sent through the post for 15 days from the date of publication. They must be folded in such a manner that the whole stamp is visible, and contain no enclosure or writing other than the address. When re-addressed the first address must be cut out or erased, otherwise it will be charged as an unpaid letter. The impressed stamp counts for nothing when newspapers are sent abroad.

Registered Letters.—Letters, book packets, patterns, &c., can be registered by the prepayment of a fee of 4d. in stamps. They must be presented *over the counter* not later than half-an-hour before the box closes for that mail; and with an additional fee till the closing of the box. Letters for registration, if posted in the letter-box, are taxed 8d. Letters containing coin cannot be sent through the post without being registered. The registration fee on letters for abroad is the same as Inland.

The office is open for *Money Orders* and *Savings Bank* business from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m. The charge for a money order is 3d. up to £2; 6d. up to £5; 9d. up to £7; and 1s. up to £10. The initials only of the christian names need be given.

In sending small amounts, it is cheaper to enclose postage stamps, as they can be cashed at all post-offices at a discount of 6d. in the pound.

Postage Stamps.—The following are the postage stamps in circulation, viz.:—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Stamped envelopes are sold at 2s. 3d. the packet of 24; 1s. 1½d. for 12, and so on. By using stamped envelopes, all danger of the stamp coming off is avoided. The best way to affix stamps is to wet the corner of the letter, place on the stamp dry, then draw the tongue gently across its surface.

Letters addressed "till called for" are kept at the office a month before they are sent to the returned letter branch. Addressed in the town, and cannot be delivered, are sent up after three days.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POSTAGE.	Mails, when made up in London.	LETTERS. Under qr. oz.	LETTERS. Under hf. oz.	Reg. Newspapers 4oz.
		s. d.	s. d.	
Alexandria, *via Marseilles* ..	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26	0 6	1 0	3d
,, *via Southampton*	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27	....	0 6	1
Australia, S. *ditto* c	M, 20th each month..	....	0 6	1
,, *via Marseilles* c	E, 26th each month..	....	0 10	3
Austria, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun.excpt.	....	0 6	2
Belgium, *(direct mail)*	M. E. daily, Sun.excpt.	....	0 3	1
Brazil, *via Southampton* c a	M. 9th each month ..	....	1 0	1
Brunswick, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun excpt.	....	0 6	2
Buenos Ayres .....c a	M, 9th each month ..	....	1 0	a1
California, *via New York* .. [*By British Packet*	E, every Saturday ..	....	1 0	2
Canada, *via* Cork, *by Ditto*..	E, every Saturday ..	....	0 8	a1
[*by Canadian Packet*	E, every Thursday ..	....	0 6	1
Cape of Good Hope	E, 9th & 20th ea. mo.	....	1 0	1
Ceylon, *via Marseilles*.....	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo.	....	0 10	3
,, *via Southampton* ..	M, 4th & 20th ea. mo.	....	0 6	2
China, (exc. Hong Kong and Shanghai) *via Marseilles* .....c a	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo.	....	1 4	a3
via Southampton	M, 4th & 20th ea. mo.	....	1 0	2
Constantinople, *via Marslls.*	E, every Thursday..	0 6	1 0	2
[*by French Packet*	M, every Friday			
via France & Trieste.	M, Tuesday & Friday..	0 8	1 2	3
Denmark, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun.excpt.	....	0 4	3
Egypt, *via Marseilles*....c a	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th.	0 6	1 0	a3
,, *via Southampton*..c a	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	....	0 6	a1
France	M, and E. Sun. excpt.	0 4	0 8	1
Gibraltar, *via Southampton*	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	....	0 6	1
Hamburgh, *via Belgium*....	M. E. daily, Sun.excpt.	....	0 6	2
Holland, *ditto*	M. E. daily, Sun.excpt.	....	0 3	a1
Hong Kong, *via Marseilles*..	E. 10 & 26th ea. month	....	1 4	3
,, *via Southampton*	M, 4 & 20th ea. month	....	1 0	2
India, *via Marseilles*	E, 3rd & 18th ea. mo.	....	0 10	3
,, *via Southampton*	M, 12 & 27th ea. mo..	....	0 6	2
Italy (exc. Papal States)....	M. E. daily, Sun.excpt.	0 6	1 0	2
Jamaica.....	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	....	1 0	1
Malta, *via Marseilles*	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th.	0 6	1 0	2
,, *via Southampton* ..	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th.	....	0 6	1
New Zealand, *ditto* c	M, 20th each month..	....	0 6	1
,, *via Marseilles* c	E, 26th each month..	....	0 10	3
,, *via Panama* ..c	M, 2nd each month ..	....	0 6	2
Prussia, *via Belgium*	M. E. daily, Sun.excpt.	....	0 6	2
Russia, *ditto*	M. E. daily, Sun excpt.	....	0 9	4
Spain, *via France*	M. & E. Sun. except..	0 6	1 0	2
Sweden, *via Denmark*	M. E. daily, Sun.excpt.	....	0 6	4
Switzerland, *via France*....	M. & E. Sun. except..	0 5	0 10	2
Shanghai, *via Marseilles* c a	E, 10 & 26th ea. mo..	....	1 4	3
,, *via Southampton* c a	M, 4 & 20th ea. mo..	....	1 0	2
United States *by Brit. Pkt.*	E, every Saturday....	....	0 6	a1
	M, every Wednesday..	....	0 6	a1
West Indies, *(British)*	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	....	1 0	1

Explanation---*c*, prepayment compulsory. *a* additional charge on delivery. In all other cases voluntary.

Railway Goods and Parcels.

The *Receiving Houses* in London of the Great Northern Railway Company, for Goods and Parcels are—King's Cross Station; Bull and Mouth, Angel Street, St. Martin's-le-grand, E.C.; 43 and 44, Crutched Friars, E.C.; 16, Fish-street-hill, E.C.; Bee Hive, White Cross-street, E.C.; 264, Holborn, W.C.; 32, Regent Circus, W.; 315, Oxford-street, W.; 62 and 63, Bridge Road, Lambeth, S.; George Inn, Borough, S.; Blackfriars, (L. C. & D.) Goods Station; Royal Mint-street Station; Minories; East India Docks Station, Poplar; West India Docks Station, Poplar.

Parcels for Passenger Trains must be delivered at their respective stations ten minutes before the departure of the trains by which it is intended they should be forwarded, but at King's Cross an earlier delivery is necessary.

The *Rates* for the carriage of parcels, with certain special exceptions, by passenger trains, on the Great Northern Railway, are

Distance Miles	Miles	Not exceeding 1lb	2lb	3lb	3lb to 7lb	lbs				per lb.
1 to	30....0	6....0	6....0	6....0	6 above	7	*s.*	*d.*		*d.*
					and up to	24,	0	6	above	$0\frac{1}{4}$
31 to	50....0	6....0	6....0	6....0	8	,, 16,	0	8	,,	$0\frac{1}{2}$
51 to	100....0	6....0	6....0	8....0	10	,, 16,	1	0	,,	$0\frac{3}{4}$
101 to	150....0	6....0	9....1	0....1	3	,, 15,	1	3	,,	1
151 to	200....0	8....1	0....1	3....1	6	,, 14,	1	6	,,	$1\frac{1}{4}$
201 to	250....0	9....1	0....1	6....1	9	,, 16,	2	0	,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
251 to	300....0	9....1	0....1	6....1	9	,, 16,	2	4	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$
301 to	400....0	9....1	0....1	6....2	0	,, 15,	2	6	,,	2
401 to	550....1	0....1	3....1	9....2	6	,, 18,	3	0	,,	2
551 & upwards		1 0....1	3....1	9....2	6	,, 16,	3	0	,,	$2\frac{1}{4}$

These Rates apply to Game and all other Parcels.

The Company are not responsible for parcels not delivered direct to their authorised agents at their stations or receiving offices.

Returned empty packages will not be conveyed free, but a low rate of charge, according to distance, will be made.

Market Tickets for the Double Journey, at two single third class fares, available by Parliamentary and Market Trains only are issued to—

SLEAFORD, on Mondays, from stations between Grantham and Boston.

SPALDING, on Tuesdays, from stations between Peakirk and Boston.

BOSTON, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from stations between Spalding and Kirton inclusive; between Langrick and Lincoln inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; from Swineshead, Heckington, and Sleaford, and from stations from Sibsey to Alford, and from Hull.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from stations between Boston and Gainsboro' inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; and from stations between Sibsey and Louth inclusive.

Members of Parliament for Lincolnshire.

SOUTH DIVISION (Parts of Kesteven and Holland.)

Rt. Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., Casewick House, Stamford. | George Hussey Packe, Esq., Caythorpe Hall, Grantham.

NORTH DIVISION (Parts of Lindsey.)

James Banks Stanhope, Esq., Revesby Abbey. | Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, Bart. Easton Hall, Grantham.

BOSTON.

J. W. Malcolm. Esq., 7, Gt. Stanhope-street, May Fair, London. | Thomas Parry, Esq., Sleaford.

GRANTHAM.

Wm. Earle Welby Gregory, Esq., Denton Hall, Grantham. | J. H. Thorold, Esq., Syston Park, Grantham.

GREAT GRIMSBY.

John Fildes, Esq., the Woodlands, Crumpsall, Manchester.

LINCOLN.

C. Seely, Esq., Heighington. | E. Heneage, Esq., Hainton Hall, Wragby.

Clerks of the Peace.

Parts of LINDSEY .....J. H. Hollway, Esq., of Spilsby.

Parts of KESTEVEN .....Joseph Phillips, Esq., of Stamford.

Parts of HOLLAND .....F. T. White, Esq., Boston.

Chief Constable of the County.....Captain Bicknall.

Clerk to the Witham and Fourth District Commissioners.
F. T. White, Esq.

Surveyor and Collector to ditto.....Edward Welsh, C.E., Boston.

SPALDING RIVER IN 1618.—"The River of Welland running by Stamford, Deeping, and Spalding to the sea was viewed by the commissioners and found to be a very fair, open, and clean river down as low as Crowland, but from thence to Spalding very defective for want of dikeing and cleansing; and from Spalding to the meeting of the water with the river of Glen, near unto the sea, almost silted up for want of dikeing, and a current of fresh water to scour the channel, insomuch as they were forced below Spalding, at the time of this view, and in sight of all the company, to carry their boats by cart the space of three or four miles, to a place called Fossdyke (where great ships lay at anchor) for want of a current at low water to carry them down the channel. And the inhabitants of Spalding did complain that they had no water in the river to serve the necessary uses of the town but such as was unwholesome by reason of the shallowness thereof, which was less than half-a-foot deep two miles below the town, where they rode over."

The Court of Sewers.

Attention having recently been directed to the Court of Sewers, the following particulars may be useful to our readers:—

The Court is a very ancient and important body, its constitution taking us far back into the history of this country, and on the proper discharge of the duties committed to it, depending the safety of the whole of the district under its care—the commission commonly known under the name of the Court of Sewers is not peculiar to Lincolnshire, but is to be found in all similar districts throughout England.

Doubt appears to attach to the exact derivation of the word sewer, but it is generally admitted that it was originally applied to a small river or fresh water trench that carried its contents to the sea, and supported on either side by banks to prevent the flooding of the land by the tides.

In the days of the early Norman kings, constant complaints were made of the neglect ofathose whose duty it was to maintain the sea banks, by means of which the Romans had reclaimed the fens from the sea, and commissions were issued by the Crown to inquire into and remedy these grievances.

The first Parliamentary recognition of sewers and sea defences was in the time of Magna Charta, where it is provided that no town or freeman shall be distrained to make or repair banks, but such as of right have been accustomed to do so. Commissions continued to be issued by the crown by virtue of the king's prerogatives until the reign of Henry VI, when it was enacted by Parliament that, considering "the great damage and losses which have happened by the great inundation of waters in divers parts of the realm, (Lincolnshire here being particularly mentioned), and that much greater damage is very like to ensue if remedy be not speedily provided, that during ten years next ensuing several commissions of sewers shall be made to divers persons by the Chancellor of England for the time being"—who were to enquire of annoyances of the defaulters to repair the sea banks, and make such orders as they deem necessary, with power to fine and distrain those who refused to obey them. These commissions were renewed by succeeding parliaments until the 6th year of Henry VIII. Commissions of Sewers granted according to the former statutes were declared to endure for ever, and the Chancellor was thereby invested with perpetual authority to grant such commissions. This act was incorporated in another passed in the 23rd year of the same reign, in which all the former enactments were contained, and although some

Court of Sewers, continued.

alterations and additions were made in the reigns of Edward the 6th and Queen Elizabeth, yet the 23 Hen. 8, c. 5, still continues to be considered the chief structure on which the authorities and duties of commissioners of sewers have been reared. In the reign of William the 4th, several alterations were made in the original enactment to adapt its working to modern times; but the principle of its original constitution remained unaltered.

The purpose for which the court was created was the preservation of marsh and low lands, and the maintenance of the sea banks and other defences, and the removal of impediments and obstructions created in the streams or sewers by the erection of mills, mill-dams, wears, gates, &c., and they had survey over "all walls, fences, ditches, banks, gutters, gates, sewers, calvies, ponds, bridges, rivers, streams, water-courses," &c.

A digression may be made here to explain the meaning of Gote or Gowt, *i.e. gate*, a word in common use in this neighbourhood, to express a certain construction in connexion with drainage works, as for instance Anton's Gowt, Slippery Gowt, &c. Gote or Goat is a word derived from the Saxon, and is defined by Callis, the great authority on the Law of Sewers, to be "An Engine erected and built with percullesses and doors, of timber, stone, or brick," and their use is said by the same authority to be twofold; the first to cause fresh water which has descended on low ground to be let out through them into some creek of the sea; and the second, to return back salt water direct, which during some great floods of the sea may have flown in upon the land.

Persons qualified to become members of the Court must, by the Act of William the 4th, be in possession of property in the county in which they shall act as commissioners, of the yearly value of £100, or of lands held for a term of years of the clear yearly value of £200; or be heirs apparent of persons possessed of freehold property of the clear yearly value of £200; or the agent of qualified persons or bodies corporate holding freehold property of the clear yearly value of £300. Every commissioner, before he can act, must take an oath in the form set out in the statute of Henry VIII., to perform his duties faithfully, and also except in the case of agents, one as to his property qualification.

Thus the Court consists of those holding freehold property in any part of the county to which the commission belongs, and who have qualified themselves by taking the necessary oaths, but they must be named in the commission.

Court of Sewers, continued.

It will be observed that the word 'court' is used, and their proceedings are not purely ministerial, but are judicial, and consequently that they have a 'court,' and as Mr. Callis observes, "their court is one of record, and an eminent court of record;" and so Lord Coke, when writing of courts, enumerates among them "The Court of Commissioners of Sewers."

The commission lasts for ten years, at the end of which time a fresh commission is issued at Westminster, and made Letters Patent under the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster; but the proceedings of the old commission, after being once recorded in the rolls of the court, remain in force after its expiration. The court may meet at such times as they think fit, but except in cases of emergency ten days' notice of the intended meeting must be given by advertisement in a newspaper of the county, and such meeting is called by a precept directed to the Sheriff of the County to summon the same. Six members form a court, and at each meeting those present elect a chairman.

The court has power to direct the sheriff to summon a jury "to inquire of or concerning all or any of the matters and things authorised and directed to be inquired into, under any of the Acts and Laws of Sewers of old time accustomed," and to administer oaths to such jury.

The first duty of a new commission is to summon a jury, who are to make a presentment as to the person liable to maintain and repair, or to contribute towards the repair and maintenance of all defences, banks, and other works under their jurisdiction; and the verdict of such jury once had holds good during the whole time of the existence of the commission, but we believe such a presentment is not resorted to except in the Boston and Spilsby Districts—the other courts having a presentment by jury annually or upon every case of defective works.

The Commissioners have power to levy rates as occasion shall require, for every distinct level, valley, or district; and to appoint surveyors, collectors, treasurers, and other officers for every such district. This is the wording of the Act: the ordinary course of proceedings is for each parish to appoint one or two Dikereeves to collect the rates and maintain the banks and sewers, and these appointments and all their proceedings are subject to the approval of the court: the dikereeves present their accounts to the vestry at Easter, which are afterwards approved of by the court. Surveyors are appointed by the court, who have the general supervision of the works, and when defects exist their duty is to make a presentment to the court, who then order the dikereeves of the parishes in which the work is situated, at once to

Court of Sewers, continued.

amend and repair the same, and levy rates for its payment. The obligation to maintain the sea banks originally was on those whose lands adjoined the sea, and this was called the custom of frontagers, and which can only be put off by showing in particular that some other persons are bound by prescription or otherwise. Again this obligation attaches to some lands by the nature of their tenure, although such lands may not be near the sea; but the difficulty of dealing with individual liabilities when the safety of a whole level depended on immediate action, has principally thrown the obligation of repair by custom on the whole township. But numerous instances still remain where individual proprietors are liable, as at Boston, Skirbeck, and Frieston, and in case such persons do not maintain any banks, sluices, or sewers to which they are liable, after notice from the surveyor or dike-reeve, the court will order the same to be done, and the expenses can be recovered by distress.

This leads to a consideration with respect to the ownership of the sea banks. Mr. Callis says that 'the ownership of a bank of the sea belongs to him whose lands are next adjoining, according to the principle adopted concerning highways. This ownership, of course, is only a limited one. The freehold belongs to the frontager or other person entitled thereto, and all advantages and privileges, as the herbage of the banks, are his. But the Court of Sewers have complete control over the bank; such owner cannot stock the bank with horses or heavy cattle, or do any act to injure the safety and stability of the same. The custom with respect to the herbage of the banks is various—there can be no doubt that originally where the frontager was liable to repair, this herbage naturally belonged to him—but when this obligation of repair was shifted on the township or parish the privileges attaching in most cases went with it, as a means of partly defraying the expenses of maintenance of the banks. In many parishes the herbage of these banks is regularly let, and the proceeds carried to the credit of the parish fund; in others they have been treated as common or waste lands, and sold by Inclosure Commissions, as a portion thereof has been in Skirbeck and Fishtoft—while again in other parishes the frontagers still continue to claim the right—and no doubt the custom in such cases has operated so long as to have become a right.

The Court of Sewers has power besides the maintenance of old and existing defences, to make and construct new works, when it is necessary for 'the more effectually defending and securing any lands within the jurisdiction of the court against the irruption or overflowing of the sea, or for draining and carrying off the superfluous fresh waters,' but

Court of Sewers, continued.

such new works cannot be made without the consent in writing of the owners or occupiers respectively of three-fourth parts at least of the lands lying within the valley, level, or district proposed to be charged with the costs and expenses of making and executing such new works. Where such consent is obtained, the court can borrow money for the execution of the works, to be repaid with interest in a period not exceeding 14 years.

From these remarks, it will be seen that the Court of Sewers is not only an ancient but a very important body of Commissioners, with responsible duties and extensive powers. They can summon juries, administer oaths, lay rates, levy fines, and issue distresses. Many of their acts are judicial, and can only be set aside by appeals to higher courts. Before the existence of the Witham, Black Sluice, and other Drainage Commissioners, the whole of the sewers and drainage in the *old* lands were under their control and management, and even now there is scarcely a parish in the neighbourhood of Boston that does not depend on the sewers, gowts, and sluices of the Court of Sewers for its drainage. The whole level of the Fens, comprising many thousand acres, being under high water mark, though not under the jurisdiction of the court, would be covered with water at high spring tides but for the sea banks erected by the Romans, and now under the jurisdiction of this court; and although perhaps not perfect in its constitution, the immunity of the country from any serious damage by floods, is a proof that its functions are as necessary as well performed.

In conclusion we may state that the Boston district, which includes the Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck, and the parishes of Boston, Sibsey and Friskney, is one of the best drained districts in England, and the average cost does not exceed 6d. per acre.

BOOKS ON THE LAW OF SEWERS.

The Reading of the famous and learned ROBERT CALLIS, ESQ., upon the Statute of 23 Henry VIII. cap. 5, of SEWERS; as it was delivered by him at *Gray's Inn*, in August, 1622. Second edition 4to. size, and bound in *calf*,.....London, 1685.

Ditto, corrected and enlarged with the Notes of the late *Serjeant Hill*. Fourth edition, royal 8vo. *calf*. .....London, 1810.

The Laws of Sewers; or the Office and Authority of Commissioners of Sewers. Containing

I. Their Power of Enquiry into Annoyances and Defects of Repairs of Sea-Banks and Walls, public Streams and Rivers, Ditches and Marsh-Grounds.

II. The Authority of the Commissioners in making Laws and Ordinances, and imposing Rates or Taxes for repairing the Walls, Banks, and other Defences.

III. Of their Power by Law as to Distresses, and decreeing Lands to be sold to levy Charges for Repairs, and inflicting Punishments, by Fine and otherwise. Also the Particular Offices of Bailiffs, Surveyors, Collectors, and other Officers under the Commissioners, and Proceedings of a Court of Sewers, Orders, Warrants, &c. To which are added, the Laws relating to Rumney-Marsh, and other Marshes and Fens. London, 1732.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GENERAL COMMISSIONERS,

Between the 3rd of July, 1866, and the 30th of June, 1867.

River Witham Drainage.

July 3rd, 1866. *Receipts.*	£	s.	d.
Balance	3840	6	3
Taxes due Lady-day, 1866 £5758 0 0			
Credited in last year's account 3825 13 1	1932	6	11
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1866 142 0 0			
Credited in last year's Account 100 0 0	42	0	0
Taxes due Lady-day, 1867 5758 0 0			
Arrears 2052 0 0	3706	0	0
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1867 142 0 0			
Arrears 42 0 0	100	0	0
Unclaimed Interest	9	14	4
	£9630	7	6

Disbursements.

Interest on Securities, viz.—£53,650 at 4½ per cent.	2312	1	4
Income Tax	40	4	11
Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation), Annual Payment by way of Interest for the Expenses of completing the Embankment of the River Witham	2800	0	0
Clerk's Bill to 30th of June, 1866, (proportion of)	99	10	6
Mr. Welsh, a Year's Salary to 21st June, 1867,	300	0	0
Ditto Expenses, Louth and Lincoln Railway Bill	6	1	6
Messrs. J. Dorington & Co., Parliamentary Agents, do.	52	16	0
Sluice Keepers:			
James Porter, Grand Sluice £31 4 0			
J. Mellor, Bargate and Stamp End (half-year) 10 0 0	51	4	0
Saxby and Turner, Side Sluices 10 0 0			
Mr. Welsh, Surveyor as under:—			
General Repairs 101 8 6			
Roading River Witham up to Horsley Deeps Lock, and Side Drains (including part of the previous year 135 19 4	356	16	4
Tradesmen's Bills 80 2 8			
Rent of Offices (proportion of) £25 0 0			
Rates and Taxes 14 5 10	35	5	10
Balance in Treasurer's hands	3611	12	11
	£9630	7	6

Estimated Funds for the Year 1867-68.

Balance brought down	3611	12	11
Arrears of Taxes	2052	0	0
,, Rents	42	0	0
Balance	983	0	0
	£6688	12	11

Witham Drainage Accounts, continued.

	£	s.	d.
A year's Interest on Bonded Debt (£53,650) including Arrears	3517	8	11
Annual Payment to Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation)	2800	0	0
Current Salaries and Expenses	371	4	0
	£6688	12	11

Fourth District.

Receipts.

July 3rd, 1866.—Balance					9621	8	3
Taxes due Lady-day, 1866			3117	0 0			
Credited in last year's Account			1760	0 0	1357	0	0
Foreland Rent's due Lady-day, 1866	£559	0 0					
Arrear, Jas. Grant	3	13 6	555	6 6			
Credited in last year's Account			338	0 0	217	6	6
Taxes due Lady-day, 1867			3117	0 0			
Arrears			1128	0 0	1989	0	0
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1867			559	0 0			
Arrears			209	0 0	350	0	0
Interest					165	9	6
					£13700	4	3

Disbursements.

Clerk's Bill to 30th June, 1866 (proportion of)					132	18	6
Mr. Welsh, a year's Salary to the 21st June, 1867					300	0	0
Ditto, for Expenses attending Deputation in London					5	6	0
Mr. John Searby, ditto					5	5	0
Mr. F. T. White, Clerk, on account of Expenses of soliciting Bill for improving the Drainage in the Fourth District					300	0	0
John Hawkshaw, Esq., ditto, Engineering Expenses ditto					400	0	0
Messrs. J. Dorington and Co., Parliamentary Agents, ditto					300	0	0
Mr. F. T. White, further on account of ditto					500	0	0
Sluice Keepers.							
John Arliss, Cowbridge and Aqueduct			£40	0 0			
Henry Handsord, Hobhole			40	0 0			
William Cussons, Steeping River Tunnels			6	0 0			
Henry Baker, Frieston Doors			4	0 0	90	0	0
Mr. Welsh, Surveyor, as under:							
General Repairs			254	9 11			
Roading Drains			368	9 4			
Tradesmen's Bills			231	19 9			
Rent of Offices (proportion of)	£35	0 0					
Steeping Mill	6	13 8	79	15 8			
Rates and Taxes	38	2 0			934	14	8
Balance in Treasurer's hands					10732	0	1
					£13700	4	3

Witham Office, Boston, 2nd July, 1867,—At the Annual Meeting of the General Commissioners, examined, approved, and allowed,

J. BANKS STANHOPE, Chairman.

Witness, F. T. WHITE, Clerk to the General Commissioners.

Witham Drainage.

John Grundy, Senior and Junior, of Spalding, in their "Scheme for restoring and making perfect the Navigation of the River Witham from Boston to Lincoln, and also for Draining the Low-lands and Fenns contiguous thereto," printed in the year 1794, ascribe the 'decay of the navigation' and the 'bad state of the land adjacent' to three causes:—

First, the want of proper banks on each side of the rivers. (The Witham being a natural stream had formerly no embankments.)

Secondly, to the cutting of the Forty-foot drain through Holland Fen, by which a large quantity of water was diverted from the river—or, at least, entered it some miles nearer the outfall.

Thirdly, to the "prodigious meandring course of the Witham from Chapel Hill to Antony's Gowt." This defect was remedied by the new straight piece made under the Witham Act.

—o—

John Grundy, Langley Edwards, and John Smeaton, Engineers, in their Report, dated from Sleaford November 23, 1761, say that the haven was then so choked up that "is become even difficult for barges of about 30 tons burthen to get up to the town in neap tides."

Sleaford Church.

Inscription on the water-table on the South side:

Here lyeth William Harebeter and Elizabeth his wife,
Christ Jesu grant them everlasting life.

Heckington.—The Fen was enclosed in 1764.

Revesby.—In 1547 the abbot of Revesby possessed six vaccaries (or dairy farms) in the fens, which were Causton houses, Moorhouses, Stickney, Sibsey, Swinecotes, and Willows.

Gedney Ox.—"In 1762 I saw an ox of eight years old who had been fatted till he weighed 140 stones at 16lb. to the stone."

Scrivelsby Ox.—In 1731 Mr. Dymoke the Champion killed a cow 33 inches high, weight 17 stones 8 lbs., and had a steer of his own breeding 73 inches high.

Kirton (Holland) Old Church.—The old Church had formerly double aisles of three arches each to both North and South Transepts.

Crowland and Tattershall in 1804.—The number of wild ducks taken about Crowland and Tattershall is almost incredible.

Honington.—At this place the new line of railway from Lincoln joins the Sleaford and Grantham line, which was opened for traffic on Thursday, 4th of April, 1867. In this parish are the remains of a Roman camp, called Julius Cæsar's double trench, where many Roman coins have been found.

Yarborough, near Thornton.—Not far from this place are the remains of a great Roman camp, where vast quantities of coins have been found.

Dates of Churches and Public Buildings.

	A.D.
York Minster, founded .. .. about	630
Rebuilt, about 770 ; again rebuilt, 1070.	
Winchester Cathedral, rebuilt by St. Athelwold	980
Again rebuilt by Bishop Walkelyn, 1079.	
Westminster Abbey, founded by Edward the Confessor	1049—1066
Rebuilt by Henry III., 1245—1270.	
Rochester Cathedral, rebuilt	1077—1107
St. Alban's Abbey Church, ...	1077—1115
Tower of London, founded by William the Conqueror, about	1080
Enlarged by Henry III., about 1240.	
Great Fire at, 1841.	
Ely Cathedral, commenced .. .. about	1080
Extended at various times, completed 1534.	
Gloucester Cathedral, founded by Abbot Serlo ..	1088—1100
Westminster Hall, by William Rufus .. .. .. about	1090
Rebuilt by Richard II., about 1380—1390.	
Norwich Cathedral, founded by Bishop Herbert Losing .. .. .. about	1090—1100
Completed, 1145.	
Durham Cathedral, founded by William de Carilepho about	1092
Completed by Bishop Flambard, 1129.	
Canterbury Cathedral, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc	1106—1130
Extended by Anselm	
Rebuilt, 1175—1184.	
Windsor Castle, founded by William I. .. .. before	1100
Rebuilt by Henry III., about 1250.	
Improved by Edward III., 1350—1374.	
Peterborough Cathedral, founded by Ernulph ..	1107—1143
Exeter Cathedral, enlarged by Bishop Warlewast .. about	1110
Bristol Cathedral, founded by Robert Fitzharding, about	1140—1150
First Stone Bridge over the Thames at London, built by Peter of Colechurch	1176
The Temple Church, London, ... about	1180—1240
Lincoln Cathedral, commenced by Bishop Hugh .. about	1195
Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol	1200—1400
Salisbury Cathedral, erected on the site of an earlier one	1220—1258
Glasgow Cathedral, probably about	1240
Wells Cathedral, built by Bishop Jocelyn, completed . about	1240
St. Botolph's Church, Boston	1309
Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh .. .. .. before	1360
Eaton College, founded by Henry VI...	1440
Roslyn Chapel, Scotland	1446
King's College Chapel, Cambridge, by Henry VI., VII., and VIII.	1446—1532

Dates of Churches and Public Buildings, continued.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor	1476—1520
Hampton Court Palace, erected by Cardinal Wolsey	1520—1540
Holyrood House, Edinburgh, probably first founded by James V. The present building erected about 1660.	about 1525
The Banqueting House, Whitehall, London	1619—1621
St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by Sir Christopher Wren	1675—1710
Greenwich Hospital, completed by Wren	1696
First Eddystone Lighthouse, by Winstanley .. .. The present one, by Smeaton, 1756—1760.	1696—1700
Blenheim, seat of the Duke of Marlborough, by Vanbrugh	1715
Waterloo Bridge, London, by Rennie	1811—1817
Plymouth Breakwater	1812
Southwark Bridge, London by Rennie	1815—1819
St. George's Church, Edinburgh	about 1820
British Museum, rebuilt by Smirke .. .. .. Reading Room, 1854—1857.	1823—1847
London Bridge, new	1824—1831
Menai Suspension Bridge, by Telford	1826
Thames Tunnel, by Brunel	1825—1843
The Palace at Westminster, by Sir Charles Barry ..	1840—1857
St. George's Hall, Liverpool	1841—1854
New Royal Exchange, London	1841—1844
Britannia Tubular Bridge, Menai Strait, by Stephenson and Fairbairn	1846—1850
Crystal Palace, Sydenham	1854
Westminster Bridge, new, by Page	1859—1862
Portland Breakwater	1849—1862
Metropolitan Railway, opened	Jan. 1863

PINCHBECK.—In the year 1401 King Richard II. commissioned John Cavendish, John Holt, Thomas Pinchbeck, and others to inform themselves about the state of the country, and to cause to be repaired the Walls, Gutters, Dykes, Bridges, Gotes, and Sluices upon the Sea-coast and about the Fens, &c. in the Isle of Ely. And these Commissioners were to see them repaired at the charge of the landholders, according to the custom of the county.

TILNEY.—In the year 1378 the King and parliament constituted William de Ufford Earl of Suffolk, Robert de Willoughby, William de Wychingham and John de Hawe his justices to view the banks on the west side of the Ouse river, between Lynn and Tilney.

SALTFLEETBY, memorable for its minister, one John Watson who served the cure 74 years; during which time he buried the inhabitants three times over, except three or four persons.

RETURN RELATING TO THE ACREAGE OF

Land under Crops, bare Fallow, and Grass,

In the County of Lincoln, in the Year 1866.

Population (1861)			412,246.
Total area in Statute Acres			1,775,457.
Total number of estimated ordinary Stock of Cattle			175,818.
Total number of Sheep as returned 5th March, 1866			1,088,204.
Acreage under each description of Corn Crop:—			
Wheat	294,014	Rye	2,128
Barley or Bere	141,001	Beans	27,667
Oats	101,399	Peas	27,165
Total under Corn Crops			593,374.
Acreage under each description of Green Crop:—			
Potatoes	35,583	Carrots	1,922
Turnips and Swedes	135,044	Cabbage, Rape, &c.	21,669
Mangold	13,589	Vetches, &c.	23,214
Total under Green Crops			231,021.
Acreage under Hops			24.
Bare Fallow, or uncropped Arable Land			23,474.
Clover and Grasses, under rotation			154,366.
Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass			385,567.
Total Acreage under all kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass			1,387,826.
Per centage of Corn Crops to ditto			42·8.
Proportionate Number of Cattle to every 100 acres of ditto			12·7.
Ditto Sheep ditto			78·4.

The Leap Day.—February 29th.

The Leap Day was removed from the 23rd of the month and intercalated in this place upon the revision of the Liturgy, at the Restoration. By the statute "*de anno et die Bissextili*," 1237, it was enacted that the day increasing in the leap-year, and the day next preceding, should be computed as one day, as they are now esteemed in the courts of law; and by the act regulating the style, 1751, it is declared that the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years, except the fourth, whereof the year 2000 should be the first, should not be esteemed leap-years; and that the years 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth year from the said year 2000, inclusive, should for the future be taken to be leap-years. This, called the *Gregorian* regulation, by retrenching three days in every four hundred years, disposes for ever of the surplus eleven minutes in the Julian year, and reduces the nominal time as nearly as possible to the true course of the sun.

Vicissitudes of Fortune.

Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers, was first married to Sir John Grey of Groby, who was slain at St. Albans. After his death she was privately married to King Edward IV., May 1, 1464. 'She was no more fortunate in attaining to height of all worldly dignity, than unfortunate in the murder of her two sons, and the loss of her own liberty.' Yet her eldest daughter Elizabeth was married to King Henry VII., Earl of Richmond, and Cecily her second to John Viscount Wells of Well near Alford, to visit whom she, no doubt, frequently passed through Lincolnshire.

In Lincoln Cathedral lies buried Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford. She married Ralph Neville by whom she had issue 8 sons and 5 daughters; one of whom Cecily was married to Richard Plantaganet, Duke of York and father to King Edward IV. This lady lived to see three of her children crowned and four murdered. Edward gave to her the castle and town of Stamford, and she was buried at Fotheringay.

Boston Deeps.—Sir Cornelius Vermuyden speaking of these deeps saith "that the floods and ebbs of the sea maintain it." And further "the reason why it keeps so deep is, that the ebbs which come over the sands which lie between Norfolk and it come that way, and so make a deep there, which could not otherwise be possibly maintained. It is not the river of Welland and that of Boston could do it; they are but small waters, and the less powerful when they come abroad into a vast place, where they are not to be discerned; so that if it were not for the ebbs of the sea it would soon decay."

Sibsey.—August 19, 1821, died the Rev. Jeremiah Ellis, D.D., Rector of Leadenham and Vicar of Sibsey. These two parishes are about 34 miles apart.

Chimes.—During the great fire at Copenhagen, and while the Church of St. Nicholas was enveloped in flames, the tower long stood reeling from one side to another. People, too, who heard it, say that the chimes in the meantime played of themselves the psalm: "God knows how near me is mine end."

Camphor Cerate for Chapped Hands.

Take 1½ ounce of Spermaceti, ½ ounce of White Wax, scrape them into an earthen vessel; add 6 drachms of pounded Camphor, and pour on the whole 4 table spoonsful of the best Olive Oil, let it stand over the fire until it dissolves, stirring it well when liquid: before you wash your hands take a small piece of the Cerate and rub it into your hands, then wash your hands as usual: putting the Cerate on before going to bed is a very good thing when the hands are very bad. The vessel you make it in should be covered to prevent evaporation. When made, it should be poured into an earthenware pie dish and cut in pieces like soap.

The new Reform Bill.

30 *and* 31 *Vic. Cap.* 102. *August* 15*th*, 1867.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

"Whereas several of the Hundreds mentioned in the Third Column of the said Schedule (D.), and therein assigned to *Mid Lincolnshire*, are situate in the Parts of *Lindsey*, and others are situate in the Parts of *Kesteven*, and the Liberty of *Lincoln* consisting of the City and the County of the City of *Lincoln* is situate partly in the parts of *Lindsey* and partly in the Parts of *Kesteven*, and there are separate Clerks of the Peace for the said Parts of *Lindsey* and *Kesteven:* In forming the Register for the said Division of *Mid Lincolnshire* the Clerk of the Peace of the Parts of *Lindsey* shall do and perform all such Duties as are by Law required to be done by Clerks of the Peace in regard to such of the Hundreds assigned to *Mid Lincolnshire* as aforesaid as are situate within the said Parts of *Lindsey*, and in regard to so much of the Liberty of *Lincoln* aforesaid as is situate within the Parts of *Lindsey*; and the Clerk of the Peace of the Parts of *Kesteven* shall do and perform all such Duties as are by Law required to be done by Clerks of the Peace in regard to such of the said Hundreds assigned to *Mid Lincolnshire* as aforesaid as are situate within the said Parts of *Kesteven*, and in regard to so much of the Liberty of *Lincoln* aforesaid as is situate within the said Parts of *Kesteven*."

Places for Election, and Polling Places.

"The Court for the Election of Members for each of the Divisions mentioned in the Second Column of the said Schedule (D.) shall be holden at the Places named for that Purpose in the Fourth Column of the same Schedule."

SCHEDULE D.

Division....North Lincolnshire. | *Polling Place*.....Glanford Brigg.

Places in such Division:—The Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of—Manley, Yarborough, Bradley Haverstoe, Ludborough, Walshcroft, Aslacoe, Corringham, Louth Eske, and Calceworth, So much as lies within Louth Eske.

Division....Mid Lincolnshire. | *Polling Place*....Lincoln.

Places in such Division:—The Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of—Well, Lawress, Wraggoe, Gartree, Candleshoe, Calceworth, Except so much as lies within the Hundred of Louth Eske, Hill, Bollingbroke, Horncastle, Boothby Graffoe, and Langoe and Lincoln Liberty.

Division....South Lincolnshire. | *Polling Place*....Sleaford.

Places in such Division:—The Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of—Loveden, Flaxwell, Aswardhurn, Winnibriggs and Threo, Aveland, Beltisloe, Ness, Grantham Soke, Skirbeck, Kirton, and Holland Elloe.

DR. SOLANDER, F.R.S., who made a voyage round the world with captain Cooke, in company with Sir Joseph Banks, died May 14th, 1782.

DR. THOMAS THURLOW was promoted to the Bishoprick of Lincoln on the 7th of April, 1779, in the room of Dr. Green, deceased.

INGULPHUS, Abbot of Croyland, writ from the year 664 to the year 1066, and lived in the time of Henry I., whose Secretary he had been.

ROMAN COINS AT FLEET, LINCOLNSHIRE, IN 1701.—The following letter was sent to a periodical of this date: —"In July, 1701, one "Edward Lenton, who lives with one Philip Wolverston, of Fleet in "South Holland in Lincolnshire being about to Fence in a Hay-stack, "and digging a Grip for that purpose about the depth of half a yard, "struck his spade upon a Pot, which when he broke, there was no less "than 36 Pound Weight of old Roman Copper Coin found in it. The "pieces were found set in Rows edgeways, one by another, and stuck "so together with the Verdigrease or Rust of Copper, that many of them "required a Chisel, or some such thing, to separate them; but being "separated, clean'd and brighten'd, the Heads or Figures of all, or most "of them, were very fair, (some as when newly stamped) and the Inscrip-"tions of many are very legible. The Fellow carelessly gave them "away, and dispersed them up and down the Country to such as "desir'd them."

"Here were amassed together a great variety of Coins in this Pot. "They say Dr. Hart, of Wisbich, hath a Dozen of the best Pieces; "and an Apothecary at Long Sutton a Score of the same, the largest "and most legible; aud Philip Wolverston himself has two or three, "so very large and fair, that he will not part with them. The Place "where they were found is in the midst of the vastest Flat or Level in "England, and in a Ground that for many Ages past used to be cover'd "with Water in the Winter, and overgrown with Weed in the Summer. "'Tis about a Mile and a half South by West from Fleet Church, and "about as far South by East from Holbeach. There are no Banks or "Hillocks, old Works or Ruins, to be seen near it; nor any Remains "or Tokens of any thing extraordinary to have been there; (but the "Old Sea Bank about Two or Three Miles off; which *Dugdale* from a "passage in *Tacitus* believes to have been thrown up by the Roman "Soldiers.) But all is as flat as the Sea, and a low Country, producing "a coarse and flaggy Grass for the most part, round about it."

"The Pot which was narrowest at the Top and Bottom, but thicker "in the Middle, had an Inscription about it, which, though it seemeth "in some of the Shreds or Pieces to be fair at first sight, yet is not "legible, though what it may be to men skill'd in Antiquities I know "not."

LOUTH.—The new Market Hall was opened on the 18th of Sep., 1867.

SPIRES OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—The two spires of the western towers of this Cathedral were begun to be taken down in the year 1807.

BURGH-LE-MARSH.—"There has not been a death in Burgh since the 17th of August, though the population is 1400. This speaks well of the sanitary condition of the town."—*Stamford Mercury, Mar.* 1, 1867.

ARCHDEACON OF STOW.—The Rev. Edward Trollope, Rector of Leasingham and honorary Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, was appointed to this Archdeaconry in February, 1867, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

HORNCASTLE SURVEY.—The following tenders for a survey of the Town were opened by the Local Board at their meeting held on the 21st of February, 1867. Mr. Maughan, Grimsby, £325. Messrs. Rogers and Marsden, Louth, £285. Mr. George Betham, Lincoln, £160. Mr. D. Clitherow, Horncastle, £157 17s. 4d. Mr. W. Skill, Lincoln, £125. Mr. Geraghty, Market Rasen, £110. Mr. Smith, Northampton, £95, and Mr. Milson, Donington, £80. Mr. Smith's tender was accepted unanimously.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

THE following premiums for Essays and Reports, which are to be sent in not later than the 1st of March, 1868, have been offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England :—

I.—FARMING OF MIDDLESEX.—Thirty sovereigns will be given for the best report on the farming of Middlesex. The leading geological features and the character of the soil should be briefly described. Reference should be made to any older records of the state of Agriculture in the County. The influence of the London markets on the management of both pasture and arable land and garden ground ; the present state of the dairies ; the enrichment or impoverishment of the soil; the extent of land withdrawn from culture by buildings, highways, &c., to be considered.

II.—IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.—Twenty sovereigns will be given for the best essay on the improvement of grass land.

III.—MOORS, MOUNTAINS, AND WASTE.—Twenty sovereigns will be given for the best essay on the experience of those who are at work on the edges of cultivation on moors, mountains and wastes.

IV.—THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.—Fifteen sovereigns will be given for the best essay on the domestic economy of the agricultural labourer with reference to his food and its cooking.

V.—PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.—Ten sovereigns will be given for the best essay on the preservation of timber, by painting, steeping, or other methods.

VI.—ARABLE AND GRASS LANDS.—Twenty sovereigns will be given for the best essay on the comparison between the outlay and returns on 100 acres of arable and grass land respectively.

VII.—RETENTION OF MOISTURE IN ARABLE LANDS.—Ten sovereigns will be given for the best essay on the retention of moisture in the soil of arable lands in dry climates.

VIII.—SUCCESSION OF GREEN CROPS.—Fifteen sovereigns will be given for an essay on the best mode of providing a continuous succession of green crops, including roots, &c.

IX.—DEVON BREED OF CATTLE.—Twenty-five sovereigns will be given for a short history of the rise and progress of the Devon breed of cattle.

X.—LEICESTER BREED OF SHEEP.—Twenty sovereigns will be given for a short history of the rise and progress of the Leicester breed of sheep.

XI.—ANY OTHER AGRICULTURAL SUBJECT.—Ten sovereigns will be given for an approved essay on any other agricultural subject.

DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF DONCASTER, 1867.—A fatal accident occurred to Henry Woodmansey, Esq., the Mayor of this Borough, on the evening of the 1st of October, whilst attending an evening party. All had passed off exceedingly well, and the company about to disperse when the mayor on passing down the grand Staircase of the Town Hall, trod upon a flower or something greasy, fell down the flight of stone steps. He was taken up insensible, having been fatally wounded in the head, and died in the afternoon of the next day.

BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S TRIENNIAL VISITATION.—Dr. Jackson commenced his triennial visitation at the Cathedral of Lincoln, on Tuesday 8th October, 1867, and delivered his Charge to the Clergy there assembled.

EARTHQUAKE AT CRETE, 1867.—The slight shocks of earthquake which were recently felt at Malta appear to have come from the direction of Crete. Letters from Canea of the 23rd of September state that the first shock was felt on the afternoon of the 19th of September, at about half-past 5, and was but slight. On the following day, the 20th, at 5 15 a.m., however, a very severe earthquake shook the town, causing more or less damage to nearly all the buildings. The oscillations were horizontal, and lasted ten seconds. Two lives only were lost, a sentry and a sick soldier having been killed by the falling of one of the old Venetian Gallery arches.

The second shock was followed at 6 a.m. by a series of violent effluxes and influxes of the sea at intervals of 15 minutes, which effected much damage to the merchant shipping, several of the smaller craft parting their cables and coming into collision. The morning was still and sultry. The thermometer at 6 a.m. rose from 66 deg. to 86 deg.; the temperature of the sea water from 75 deg. to 85 deg, and 87 deg. The sea rose and fell 5 ft. in 10 minutes.

Owing to the acids evolved and held in solution by the sea water, the copper sheathing of the ships in port was cleaned and rendered quite bright by the galvanic action. During the day most of the inhabitants, including Omer Pasha and staff, encamped outside the town. The hospitals have been cleared, and the sick housed under canvass. The earthquake having come from the eastward, it was expected the town of Candia would have suffered, as in 1856. A steamer was despatched to that place, but it was found to have suffered comparatively little. The efflux and influx of the sea continued till midnight of the 20th, gradually diminishing both in force and in rise and fall.—*Malta Times, October 3rd*, 1867.

EARTHQUAKE IN LINCOLNSHIRE IN 1703.—An old record gives the following particulars of an earthquake of a serious character, which occurred in this county. One writer says :—"A Relation of mine near "Lincoln, being then at a Gentleman's House in the Neighbourhood, "was amaz'd at the moving of the Chairs they sat upon, which was "so violent, he writes every Limb of him was shaken." The account further states :—"A Gentleman near Lincoln writes : 'That being "about 5 in the Evening, December 20th past, set with a neighbouring "Minister at his House about a Mile from Navenby, they were surpriz'd "with a sudden Noise, as if it had been of two or three Coaches driven "furiously down the Yard, whereupon the Servant was sent to the "Door, in Expectations of some Strangers, but they quickly perceived 'what it was by the shaking of the Chairs they sat upon, they could "perceive the very stones move: he adds, that they were put into a "greater Fright upon the First-day, when there was so violent a storm "they verily thought the Church would have fallen upon them."

METEOR.—At Lincoln, Stamford, and other places, on Sunday evening, Sep. 1st, 1867, a brilliant Meteor was seen. It was oval-shaped, blue in the middle, edged with crimson, and its direction to the north-west.

THE North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Barton-on-Humber in August, 1867.

CHEAP PIGS.—At the Boston Market, October 9th, 1867, pigs were sold as low as 1s. 6d. each !

The Lincoln Library.

THE Library of Lincoln is bibliographicallv famous for the books which it does *not* possess. The chief spoliator was so proud of his booty that he took pains to commemorate the transaction, as well as to turn it to profit. Amoug the choice volumes enumerated in *The Lincolne Nosegay, beynge a brefe table of certaine bokes in the posession of Maister* Thomas Frognall Dibdin, *Clerke, which bookes be to be sold to him who shal gyve the moste for ye same*, are Caxton's *Dictes and Sayinges of Philosophres* (1477); his *Chronicles of England* (1480); and his *Cathon* (1473); Pynson's *Newe Cronycles of England and of France* (1516); the Edinburgh *Bible* of 1579; and a most curious series of tracts in early English Poetry. These all formed part of the collection of the munificent restorer of the Library, Michael Honeywood (Dean of Lincoln, about the middle of the seventeenth century), in whose time fire had destroyed great part of the ancient collection.

Dr. Dibden was neither the only nor the first dilapidator of this Library. Long before his day it seems to have been the practice of the vergers to allow visitors of a certain order,—unhappily not yet extinct among us, though it may be hoped they are kept a little more in check,—to cut out from M.S.S. shewn to them, illuminated initials and the like; of course, for a "consideration." The example spread. The visitor may now see a long M.S. list of books, sold by order of the Dean and Chapter, besides those mentioned above. As Mr. Botfield expresses it, "the guardians of the Temple slept, and Mammon prevailed." At the time of his visit, Mr. Garvey, the then Librarian, answered Mr. Botfield's inquiries for certain books entered in the catalogues, but not visible on the shelves, by the statement, "The Dean and Chapter thought it expedient to sell all the Caxtons, and other early prints, and to replace them with more modern works of which they stood in need."

It must be explicitly stated that the money obtained by the sale of the bibliographical treasures already mentioned was faithfully expended on the Library, and became the means of importantly augmenting it in the sections of British History, and of General Church History. It would be more difficult to show that the augmentation could not have been effected without the alienation of Dean Honeywood's collection. It can need no argument to prove that by such step the Chapter violated its trust, nor that a precedent like this might easily be turned to the destruction of Libraries under pretence of improving them.

Taken as a whole, the Lincoln Library is still a fine one. It has a noble series of Bibles, an extensive assemblage of our national masterpieces, in the good old tomes which the eyes of the authors may have rested on, and an admirable selection of books in most of the departments of British History. In this class, as in that of Theology, the spoilers' hands appear to have been stayed; for both of them include not a few works combining rarity with intrinsic worth. The Greek and Latin Classics, and the chief of those of Italy, are very fairly represented, and there is a good series of Lexicons.

The total number of volumes was recently counted to be 4451. There is, say the commissioners, no endowment. "The Library," they add, "is accessible to the diocesan Clergy on application." It is contained in a spacious gallery, a hundred and four feet in length, and seventeen feet in breadth."

Sales of Cattle, October 16th, 1867.

At Windsor there were two sales of highly bred cattle, which attracted a large number of the principal agriculturists from all parts of the kingdom. The first sale was of short-horned beasts, the property of Her Majesty the Queen. At the Prince Consort's Show Farm, in Windsor Park, 42 Cows and Heifers and 11 Bulls and Calves were brought to the hammer. The sale commenced with the cows and heifers, the favourites being knocked down as below.

ANEMONE, roan, calved Feb. 4, 1862. by Buckingham, .. 88 gs.

CHERRY, a red and white cow, calved Nov. 9, 1863, ..72 guineas.

COWSLIP, red and white, calved March 17th, 1864, by Royal Prince, ...130 guineas.

ANNIE, roan, calved July 12, 1864, by Prince Saxe Coburg, 70 gs.

PRINCESS HELENA, a roan, calved September 9, 1864, by British Prince, ...40 guineas.

PRINCESS ALICE, a roan, calved Feb. 26, 1865, by British Prince (bought by Mr. Levy, Wateringbury, Kent), ...120 guineas.

ADA, a roan, calved June 18, 1865, by Prince of Saxe Coburg (bought by the Earl Aylesford), 51 gs.

DORA, a roan, calved July 3, 1865, by General (bought by Mr. J. Walter, of Bearwood), .. 30 gs.

PROSPERITY, a roan, calved Aug 12, 1865, by Enterprise (bough by Mr. J. Walter), ..32 guineas

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, white, calve October 12, 1865, by Prince o Saxe Coburg (bought by Mr Fowler), ...63 guineas

DEWDROP, roan, calved Feb. 1 1866, by Prince of Saxe Coburg (bot. by Mr. Macintosh), 100 gs

CHERRY BLOSSOM, roan, calve April 2, 1866, by Duke of Cam bridge (bt by Mr. Marshall), 60 gs

COLD CREAM 2ND, white, calve July 28, 1866, by Prince of Saxe Coburg (bt. by Mr. Fisher, 50 gs

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, white, calve Sep. 14, 1866, by Prince of Saxe Coburg (bt. by Mr. Wise), 43 gs

DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, red an white, calved Feb. 11, 1867, by Prince of Saxe Coburg (bough by Mr. Marshall), ..51 guineas

The BULLS, owing probably to the season, did not fetch long prices Prince Albert, roan, calved January 16, 1864, by British Prince, sold for 30 guineas ; Prince William, white, calved September 19, 1865, by Prince Saxe Coburg, 31 guineas, bought by Mr. J. Walter; Albion roan, calved December 26, 1866, by Prince of Saxe Coburg, 43 guineas bought by the Earl of Aylesford. The sale realised upwards of £2,000

A second sale of valuable Stock, belonging to MR. J. A. SHELDON, of Geneva, United States, took place at the Castle Hotel. The following were among the high prices realised.

THIRD DUKE OF GENEVA, rich roan bull, calved Aug. 30, 1865, bred by Mr. J. O. Sheldon, of Geneva, U.S.A., got by Imperial Oxford (bot. by Mr. David Mackintosh, of Romford, Essex), 550 guineas.

TWELFTH DUKE OF THORNDALE, rich roan bull, calved Aug. 15, 1866, bred by Mr. S. Thorn, Thorndale, U.S.A., got by Baron of Oxford (bought by Mr. E. Thorne),.....185 guineas.

SEVENTH DUCHESS OF GENEVA, white heifer, calved July 23, 1866, bred by Mr. J. Sheldon, got by Third Lord Oxford (bot. by Mr. Levey, Wateringbury), 700 gs.

FOURTH MAID OF OXFORD, red heifer, calved Feb. 12, 1865, bred by Mr. J. O. Sheldon, Geneva, U.S A., got by Imperial Oxford (bought by Mr. Levey), 300 gs.

FIFTH MAID OF OXFORD, roan heifer, calved Aug. 30, 1865, same

breeder, by Seventh Duke of Airdrie (bot. by Mr. Downing), 200 guineas.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD, white, calved Dec. 20, 1865, same breeder, got by Seventh Duke of Airdrie (bot. by Colonel Kingscote, Master of the Prince of Wales's horse), 250 guineas.

SIXTH MAID OF OXFORD, roan heifer, calved June 1, 1866, same breeder, got by Imperial Oxford (bt. by Colonel Towneley), 400 gs.

SEVENTH MAID OF OXFORD, red roan heifer, calved July 16, 1866, same breeder, got by Seventh Duke of Airdrie (bought by Mr. Levey), ...260 guineas.

EIGHTH LADY OF OXFORD, white heifer, calved Sep. 7, 1866, bred by Mr. S. Thorne, Thorndale, U.S.A., got by Sixth Duke of Thorndale (bought by Colonel Towneley),.....450 guineas.

The proceeds of the sale of these nine animals reached £3,459.

A WONDERFUL LINCOLNSHIRE MAN.—An old book contains the following:—"Joe Hartop was born at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, and went in 1568 with Sir John Hawkins his General to make discoveries in New Spain. He was a Gunner in one of Queen Elizabeth's ships, called the Jesus of Labeck; long and dangerous was his voyage, eight of his men being killed at Cape Verd, and the General himself wounded with poisoned Arrows, but was cured by a Negro, who drew out the Poison with a Clove of Garlick. He first writ of that strange Tree which may be termed the "Tree of Food," affording a liquor which is both meat and drink; "The Tree of Raiment," yielding Needles therewith and Thread whereof Mantles are made; "The Tree of Harbour," Tiles to cover Houses, being made out of the solid parts thereof, so that it beareth a self-sufficiency for Man's maintenance. Job was his name and Patience was with him, so that he may pass for a Confessor of this County; for being with some others by his General left on land for want of Provisions, after many miseries they came to Mexico. He continued a Prisoner twenty-three years, that is, two years at Mexico, one year in the Contractation-House at Sevil, another in the Spanish Inquisition in Triana, twelve years a Galley Slave, four years with the Cross of St. Andrews at his back in the Everlasting Prison, and Three years a Drudge to Hernando de Soria: to so high a sum did the Inventory of his Sufferings amount. So much of his Patience: now see the End the Lord made with him; whilst enslaved to the aforesaid Hernando, he was sent to Sea in a Flemish vessel, which was afterwards taken by an English ship, and so he was safely landed at Plymouth Dec. 2 1590 and died soon after."

LINCOLN.—A large fiery Meteor passed over here about twelve o'clock at night of March 19th, 1795, from North to West, causing a bright shining light, very grand and awful.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF MUD.—In 1823 the City of Paris sold its yearly crop of mud for £3,000; in 1831 the renters paid for it £5,600; and £20,000 in 1845. The price has now reached £24,000. This mud when kept for some time in rotting tanks, is sold as manure at the rate of from 3*f.* to 5*f.* per cubic metre, and realizes a sum of 120,000*l.*

MONSTER CABBAGE.—Weight 35 pounds, circumference 147 inches, diameter 49 inches. The stalk was 5 inches long, and 7 inches round. It was from the garden of Mr. Thomas Holt, of Grantham.

Copy of a scarce printed paper, being the resolutions of the loyal gentry of Lincolnshire, 1642.

THE resolution of the gentry of Lincolnshire, to provide 168 horse for the maintenance and defence of his Majesty's just prerogative, and the preservative of the public peace; the said horse to be disposed within the County of Lincoln for three months, after the 20th of this instant July, at such time, and in such way, as his Majesty shall by his commission direct.

F. Fane, 4.
Per. Bertie, 4.
John Monson, 12.
Edward Hussey, 6
George Heneage, 6.
John Bolles, 5.
William Falham, 3.
William Thorold, 6.
Ch. Hussey, 2.
Daniel Deligne, 3.
Robert Thorold, 3.
Jervase Scrope, 4.
Jervase Neville, 2.
John Burnell, 2.
Chris. Beresford, 2.
Robert Tredway, 2.
Ralph Ewes, 4.
Edm. Ellis, 1.
Arthur Redhead, 1.
George Walker, 1.
Hustwaite Wright, 1.
William Stone, 1.
William Langton, 1.
John Fornery, 4.
Charles Bolles, 3.
Ch. Dallyson, 4.
Anth. Meres, 1.
William Saltmarsh, 2.
Ste. Anderson, 2.
Thomas Ogle, 2.
Thomas Reid, 1.
George Bradley, 1.
William Quadring, 1.
William Cony, 3.
William Tyrwhit, 2.
Robert Tyrwhit, 2.
Edward Heron, 1.
Thomas Monson, 1.
Robert Markham, 4.
Robert Bellese, 1.
Thomas Rands, 1.
Jo. Columbell, 1.
Jo. Stutt, 1.
Th. Herington, 2.
William Dallyson, 4.
N. Smith, 1.
Jo. Oldfield, 2.
And. May, 3.
Edward Tourney, 1
Anth. Butler, 2.
Anth. Topham, 4.
Hamlet Marshal, 3.
Robert Meres, 3.
Morgan Winne, 2.
Thomas Hurst, 2.
Robert Sanderson, 1.
Robert Haslewood, 1.
Adam Cranwell, 1.
Ste. Primat, 1.
Ch. Harrington, 1.
Henry Pigg, 1.
Davy Williamson, 1.
John Chapel, 1.
William Welby, 2.
Ed. Middlemore, 1.
William Disney, 2.
Fran. Welby, 1.
John South, 3.
Hen. Fiennes, 1.
Robert Matthew, 1.
Richard Parke, 1.
Richard Fancourt, 1.
Mont. Cholmeley, 1.

The Library of Sir Joseph Banks.

Amongst the Valuable Collections which the British Museum owes to individual Trustees, that of Sir Joseph Banks, the well-known President of the Royal Society, has yet to be mentioned. It greatly strengthened the Library in departments of literature, in which it had theretofore been very deficient.

Sir Joseph Banks' Library was almost exclusively composed of works on the natural sciences (in all their various divisions); of voyages and travels in foreign countries; and of the Transactions and Journals of the learned societies of Europe, America, and the East. In the section last named it was especially rich, and included many works—those amongst others in the languages of northern Europe—which at that time were not to be found in any public Library in England. It amounted, in the whole, to about 16,000 volumes; was bequeathed in 1820, and placed in the Museum in 1827. Almost *half* a century earlier, Sir Joseph Banks had a place in the list of donors for various minor contributions; amongst them for that of a curious series of 117 books, printed in Iceland, and 48 Icelandic M.S.S.

EDENHAM CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.—Three stained-glass windows, executed by Messrs. Thomas Baillie & Co., of London, were erected last year in the north aisle of this ancient edifice by the tenants and friends on the Grimsthorpe estate, as a memorial of the late Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby. The windows are couplet, with tracery lights, and are divided in the centre by stone transomes, so that there are four openings in each window. Commencing from the west end of the aisle, the first window contains in the tracery the arms of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby surmounted by the baron's coronet, &c. In the dexter upper opening is the figure of St. Paul, with sword; below which is represented St. Paul in prison, dictating to St Luke the "acts of the Apostles." In the sinister upper opening is figured St. Peter, with keys; below which is shown St. Peter's Release from prison by the Angel. In the next or centre window tracery are shown the arms, quarterly, of Lord and Lady Willoughby, surrounded with their respective crests. In the dexter upper opening is the figure of St. Matthew, with pen and Gospel; below which is shown St. John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness, and the command, "Prepare ye the way" (St. Luke iii. 4). In the sinister opening is the figure of St. Mark, with pen and volume; and below is represented our Saviour raising Jairus's daughter. In the tracery lights of the third window eastward are the arms, &c., of Lady Willoughby (Drummond). In the dexter upper opening is the figure of St. Luke, with pen and gospel; below which is a group representing our Lord feeding the Multitude. In the sinister opening is the figure of St. John the Evangelist, with pen and volume, under which is represented our Lord raising Lazarus.

To restrain the floods and sea water within bounds, a Council was held in the 15th year of the Reign of King Henry VII, (about 1500) to deliberate on the best means to be adopted. The principal members present were "My Lord of Duresme," "My Lord of St. John," "Sir John Finneux," "Sir Richard Gilford," "Sir Ranold Gray," and "Sir Thomas Lovell." They concluded that a Sluice should be made at Boston, "after the mind of Mayhake," who was a native of Flanders.

LIST of Benefices in the County of Lincoln, included in the first schedule of an Act passed on the 28th of July, 1863, the Advowsons of which are directed to be sold, in order that the money received for each may be applied in augmenting the Income of such Benefice.

Addlethorpe	Fotherby	Somerby
Baston	Gautby	Sotby
Beesby	Goxhill	Springthorpe
Braceborongh	Holton-le-clay	Sturton, Great
Covenham St. Mary	Hough-on-the-Hill	Sutterby
Creeton	Kirkby-on-the-Green	Waddingworth
Croxby	Raisen, Market	Weston
Ewerby	Ruskington, Qd Mediety	Winterton

THE will of Mr. John Stainton, of Alford, Lincolnshire, who died in March, 1867, was proved in Lincoln under 30,000*l.* He has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, London Missionary Society, and Home Mission, each 200*l.*; the Church Missionary and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, each 100*l.*; the Reformed Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and General Baptist Missionary Societies, each 50*l.*

Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture.

The formation of this new society was completed in June, 1867. On the 7th, about fifty gentlemen, comprising the leading agriculturists of the County, met to decide upon the rules, and elect members to form a Council of 24, to be elected annually—corresponding with the 24 market towns in this county—besides Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and any member subscribing £1 per annum, the lowest subscription being fixed at 5s.

Lord Aveland was appointed *President*, and the Earl of Yarborough, *Vice-President*, for the current year. Colonel Amcotts, *Chairman*, and W. Hutton, Esq., *Vice-Chairman*. Mr. F. Andrew, Solicitor, Lincoln, *Secretary*.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE COUNCIL.

Bramley C., Fiskerton Hall, Lincoln.
Casswell T., Pointon, Falkingham.
Clarke J. Long Sutton.
Davy J., North Owersby, Mkt. Rasen.
Dring T. B., Claxby St. Andrew, Spilsby
Ealand J. R., Aisthorpe Hall, Lincoln.
Ealand W. F., East Kirkby, Spilsby.
Epton W. M., Langton Manor, Wragby.
Hall W., Redbourne, Kirton Lindsey.
Heanley M., Croft Grange, Boston
Hood J., Nettleham Hall, Lincoln.
Howard R. G. F., Tmpl. Bruer, Sleaford
Kirkham J. R., Audleby Villa, Caistor.
Little J. G., Blyboro' Kirton Lindsey.
Martin J., Wainfleet St. Mary's.
Pinder W., Barrowby Lodge, Grantham.
Randell, T., Nth. Owersby, Mkt. Rasen
Richardson R. B., Barton-on Humber.
Scorer, W., Burwell, Louth.
Searby J., Strubby, Wragby.
Sharpley, A., West Torrington Wragby.
Thompson J W., Sibsey, Boston.
Thorpe J. C., Otby House, Mkt. Rasen.
Welsh W., Leake, Boston.

Boston Treble Bell.—This Bell was removed from the belfry of St. Botolph's tower on Tuesday evening, April 16th, 1867, for Louvaine. It was cast in 1785, and upon it were the names of George Byron, Wm. Bousfield, and Herbert Ingram, *Churchwardens*. The last named gentleman was father of Herbert Ingram, the late lamented Member of Parliament for this Borough.

Death of Dr. Oliver.—The Rev. George Oliver, Vicar of Scopwick and Rector of South Hykeham, died at his residence, Eastgate, Lincoln, on Sunday evening, in his 85th year, having enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health up to a few days before his death, and having been confined to his bed little better than one day. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Oliver, Rector of Lambley, Notts, and was born on the 5th of November, 1782.

Butterwick, near Boston.—The remains of Mr. W. Hanson, farmer, his wife, and his mother, were interred here on 2nd December, 1825. They died within forty-eight hours of each other. Mr. Joshua Hanson died also seven days afterwards.

Fosdike.—"The river Fosdike was the first canal cut in the kingdom, having been made by King Henry I. The tolls were let in 1740 by the Lincoln Corporation to Richard Ellison, Esq., for 999 years."

Lord Willoughby de Eresby arrived at Spilsby, 26th June, 1867, on a visit to his Lincolnshire estates. It was 23 years since he was there before.

In 1825, the Dean of Lincoln presented a set of Communion Plate to the Cathedral at a cost of one thousand pounds.

Spilsby.—The first stone of the Spilsby prison and court-house was laid May 28th, 1824, by J. F. B. Dashwood, Esq. of Well, near Alford.

The late Lord Aveland's Will.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert John Heathcote, Baron Aveland, was proved in the London Court on the 5th October, 1867, by his only son, now Baron Aveland. This branch of the family springs from Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and M.P. for that city, who, having been one of the projectors of the Bank of England, was Knighted by Queen Anne, and was created a baronet in 1733. The late baron was the eldest son of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, M.P., who died in 1851, when he succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1856 was created Baron Aveland. His lordship died in September, 1867, at the age of 72, having executed his will in 1863, and three codicils, in 1863, 1864, and August, 1866. He also appointed as executors his relict and his cousin, Mr. John Moyer Heathcote, of Connington Castle, Huntingdon, to whom a power is reserved. The personalty is sworn under £400,000. His lordship has made a liberal provision for his relict, Dowager Baroness Aveland, and has left her ladyship many specific bequests, bequeathing to her all his diamonds, pearls, jewels, and plate, including the jewels, china, and ornaments given to her by Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and others. To his two daughters he has also left liberal legacies, beyond the provision made for them under the settlement on his marriage. His real estate, and the residue of the personal, he leaves to his son, the present Baron.

A record of the death of this nobleman is given at page 79 of this Almanack.

The Witham Drainage (Fourth District) Act, 1867.

"An Act to provide additional Means for draining the Fourth District of the *Witham* Drainage in the County of *Lincoln*; and for other Purposes relating to the *Witham* Drainage." 30 and 31 Vic. Cap. 138. July 15th, 1867.

MARVELLOUS TREE NEAR GAINSBOROUGH.—"At Brampton in the "Parish of Torksey, near Gainsborough, an Ash Tree shaketh both in "the Body and Boughs thereof, and there proceeds from thence sighs "and groans, like those of a Man troubled in his sleep, as if it felt "some sensible torment. Many have climbed to the top thereof where "they heard the groans more plainly than they could below. One "among the rest being atop, spoke to the tree; but presently came "down much astonished, and lay groveling on the Earth speechless "for 3 Hours, and then reviving said 'Brampton, Brampton, thou art "much bound to pray!' The Author of this news is one Mr. Vaughan, "a Minister, who was there present, and heard and saw these passages, "and told Mr. Hildersham of it. The Earl of Lincoln caused one of "the Arms of the Ash to be lopped off, and a hole to be bored into the "Body, and then was the Sound or hollow Voice heard more audibly "than before; but in a kind of speech which they could not compre-"hend nor understand!"

LONG SUTTON.—Mr. R. Winfrey, forty six years Postmaster of this place, resigned his appointment in April, 1867. Mr. Swain succeeded, and commenced his duties on Monday, 15th April.

DENTON AND HARMSTON.—Sir William Earle Welby, Bart. of Denton House, on coming to his estates, gave a seventy stone bullock to the Poor of these Parishes.

Extract from the Witham Drainage Act, 1865.

Mode of Collection of Acre Taxes.

Section 50.

"For facilitating the Collection of the several Acre Taxes imposed on Lands by the *Witham* General Drainage Acts for the Purposes of the general Works of Drainage, and of the additional Acre Tax, the following Provisions shall have effect; (namely,)

(1.) The General Commissioners for Drainage shall from Time to Time, by Advertisement inserted by their Clerk in the *Stamford Mercury* or some other Newspaper circulating in the County of *Lincoln*, give Notice of the Time when, in accordance with the Provisions of the said Acts and this Act, the Acre Taxes aforesaid are to be paid:

(2.) All such Acre Taxes shall be paid within Forty-two Days after the Date specified in such Advertisement, and shall be paid to the Collector or his Representative at the Times and Places following; (that is to say,)

During the first Twenty-eight Days of that Period as follows; (namely,)

On One of Two *Fridays* at *Lincoln;*
On One of Two *Mondays* at *Sleaford;*
On One of Two other *Mondays* at *Spilsby;*
On One of Two *Saturdays* at *Horncastle;*
On One of Two other *Saturdays* at *Wainfleet;*
Or at the *Witham* Office, *Boston*, on any *Wednesday*, during the said Period of Forty-two Days:

(3.) Such *Fridays*, *Mondays*, and *Saturdays* as aforesaid shall be designated in the said Advertisement."

Form of Warrant of Distress for Rates.

Section 51.

"The Warrant of Distress for the Recovery of any Tax under this Act, or the *Witham* General Drainage Acts, may be in the Form in the Schedule to this Act annexed, or to the like Effect, and no Summons or Demand shall be necessary before executing the Warrant."

Distress not unlawful for want of Form, &c.

Section 52.

"Any Distress levied by virtue of this Act shall not be deemed unlawful, nor shall any Person making the same be deemed a Trespasser, on account of any Defect or want of Form in any Summons, Warrant, or other Proceedings relative thereto, nor shall any such Person be deemed a Trespasser *ab initio* on account of any Irregularity afterwards committed by him."

Falling Stars or Meteoric Shower,

Early on Wednesday morning, November 14th, 1866.

The extraordinary shower of meteors, which was predicted to take place on the above morning, was looked forward to with much interest by many persons in Boston, Stamford, Lincoln, Gainsborough, Louth, Uppingham, and other places; and those who sacrificed a few hours rest for the purpose of watching the gorgeous spectacle, must have been amply repaid. A few brilliant meteors were seen between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, darting from the Constellation Cancer, and they took an horizontal course towards Canis Major on the south and Ursa Major on the north. As the night wore on, and Leo began to rise, the meteors were observed to shoot forth from that constellation, and increased in numbers and brilliancy, flying now in all directions, but the brightest of them taking towards Ursa Major. Several rose to the zenith, leaving very long trains, which had the appearance of clusters of small stars. About midnight they shot forth thicker and faster, flying in all quarters, five and six one after the other, as if in a race. A very bright one in passing along was seen to burst and a crack was heard. At midnight a mass of black clouds blew up out of the west, which dropped a heavy shower of rain and hail, the wind blowing very strong. The storm cleared off shortly before one o'clock, and from that time until about two the meteors reached their maximum in brightness, number, and variety of colour. After this they somewhat decreased in number, but still maintained their splendour. A few minutes before three o'clock a very large one rose out of Leo, passed up into the zenith, through Taurus, and disappeared in the west, leaving a very large train of light in Aunga, which lasted at least five minutes.

The display of celestial fireworks was not so great as had been foretold, the average number being per hour—say from 11 o'clock at night to 5 o'clock in the morning—not more than 1000. This is a larger number than the annual shower in November, but far less than the shower of 1833, that one averaging about 30,000 per hour, as computed by Arago. The chief characteristic of the meteors was their direction; whether they went in a horizontal, downward, or upward direction they all proceeded, with the exception of about two, from one common centre—that of the constellation Leo. The colours were confined to green, blue, and yellow. The electrical excitement was very intense in the north east.

THE MARCH AND SPALDING RAILWAY was opened for goods traffic on the 1st of April, 1867; the Lincoln and Honington line on the 15th of April; and on the 15th of July, the Gainsborough and Doncaster line was opened for traffic.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN 1747. "About the beginning of the month of March, 1747, began at Hibaldstow Grange, that most fatal distemper amongst the horned cattle which swept away, in the parish of Hibaldstow, between the forend of March as aforesaid and about Lamas following, Anno. 1748, to the number of 388 of the horned cattle." Nearly all England suffered by this dreadful scourge.

A page from a very interesting new book published at Lincoln, by J. Ellett Brogden, *entitled*

"Provincial Words and Expressions current in Lincolnshire."

Cradge.—To raise the banks of a river in times of flood.
Crads.—A challenge or task in a feat of agility. *Ex.* I'll set you crads in jumping.
Cram.—To impose upon by inventing false reports, to tumble or to disarrange anything. *Ex.* The linen has only just come from the laundress, see how it is crammed.
Cramble.—To move as though the joints were stiff.
Cranky.—Crazy, weak in the joints, not sharp-witted.
Crappely.—Lame, decrepid.
Cratch.—A butcher's hand-barrow.
Crawk.—The core of any fruit, generally applied to apples or pears. *See* Croak.
Crazy.—To rock, not firm, heat-cracked crockery-ware. *Ex.* The furniture is crazy.
Crear.—To rear.
Crease.—A mark made in anything at the fold, by folding.
Cree.—To boil gently, or to simmer wheat or grain over a fire.
Creed-Wheat.—Wheat corn boiled soft.
Crew, Crew-yard.—A bedded fold for cattle, a barn-yard.
Crewels.—A kind of worsted.
Crib.—To steal, also a manger.
Crinckle.—To wrinkle, to form into loops as thread sometimes does.
Crislet.—Cold, chilly.
Critch.—Stony. *See* Scratch.
Croak.—The heart of a hay-stack.
Croak.—To complain, to die, the refuse of anything.
Croak.—The core of an apple or pear.
Crony.—An acquaintance or companion.
Croodle.—To sit or lie close together to obtain warmth. *Ex.* They croodle together.
Cross-grained.—Ill-tempered.
Crounch.—To prance. *Ex.* My horse is rather ill-conditioned and crounches much.
Crow.—To brag or boast over any one.
Crown.—The centre.
Crowner.—Extraordinarily good, not to be excelled.
Cruds.—Curds.
Crudy.—Oatmeal gruel.
Crummy.—Off-handed. *Ex.* The baker's very crummy.
Crumple.—To crush anything whereby "creases" are left.
Doley.—Want of vigour, mild, as applied to the weather.
Dollup.—Quantity, lump. *Ex.* Well, give him a dollup of ruddle.
Dolly.—A machine used for washing clothes.
Done-up.—Wearied through over exertion, insolvent. *Ex.* I am mulfered and faldered, in fact I am done up.
Donny.—A small net used for fishing.
Doon.—A place of confinement for prisoners in a village.
Door-sil.—The threshold.

List of new Acts of Parliament passed in the year 1867.

CAP. V.

"An Act to repeal the Duties of Assessed Taxes on Dogs, and to impose in lieu thereof a Duty of Excise.* [29th *March*, 1867.]

CAP. XXI.

"An Act to confirm certain Provisonal Orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the District of Gainsborough, and other places. [31st *May*, 1867.]

CAP. XXVII.

"An Act to allow Warehoused *British* Spirits to be bottled for Home Consumption. [17th *June*, 1867.]

CAP. XXXIII.

"An Act for Confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Cromer, in the County of Norfolk, and other places. [17th *June*, 1867.]

CAP. XXXV.

"An Act to remove some Defects in the Administration of the Criminal Law. [20th *June*, 1867.]

CAP. XLVIII.

"An Act for amending the Law of Auctions of Estates. [15th *July*, 1867.]

CAP. LXI.

"An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade relating to the Construction of a Pier at Cleethorpes, in the County of Lincoln. [15th *July*, 1867.]

CAP. LXXXII.

"An Act to alter certain Duties, and to amend the Laws relating to the Customs. [12th *August*, 1867.

CAP. LXXXIV.

"An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Vaccination. [12th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. XC.

"An Act to alter certain Duties and to amend the Laws relating to the Inland Revenue. [12th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CII. (*Reform Bill.*)

"An Act further to amend the Laws relating to the Representation of the People of *England* and *Wales*. [15th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CV.

"An Act to establish Equitable Councils of Conciliation to adjust differences between Masters and Workmen. [15th *Aug.*, 1867.]

CAP. CVI.

"An Act to make the Poor Law Board permanent, and to provide sundry Amendments in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor. [20th *August*, 1867.]

* *This Act is printed in full at page* 41.

CAP. CXI.

"An Act to form a Reserve of Men in the Militia to join Her Majesty's Army in the event of war. [20th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CXIII.

"An Act for facilitating the Distributing of Sewage Matter over Land, and otherwise amending the Law relating to Sewer Authorities. [20th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CXVII.

"An Act to amend the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. [20th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CXXI.

"An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*, to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts, and to make further Provisions concerning Turnpike Roads. [20th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CXXIV.

"An Act to amend The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. [20th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CXXV.

"An Act to continue and amend the Acts relating to Contagious or Infectious Diseases among Cattle and other Animals. [20th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CXXVII.

"An Act to amend the Law relating to Railway Companies. [20th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CXXX.

"An Act for the Regulation of Agricultural Gangs.* [20th *August*, 1867.]

CAP. CXXXI.

"An Act to amend "The Companies Act, 1862." [20th *August*, 1867.]

* *This Act is printed in full at page 97.*

THE DRAINAGE OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN.—The scheme for constructing an entire system of underground drainage for the district, was abandoned at a meeting of the Lincoln Local Government Board, held at the Guildhall, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1867.

FRISKNEY EMBANKED MARSHES.—An Act was passed in the 49th year of the reign of King George III, intituled, "An Act for embanking, inclosing, and draining lands within the parish of Friskney, in "the County of Lincoln."

LINCOLN.—On May 11th, 1820, when digging a cellar upon the premises of Mr. Ostler, Butchery lane, several stone coffins and skeletons in good preservation were found. The site is supposed to have been the burial ground of St. Lawrence, before the incorporation of the parishes in the reign of Edward VI.

BOSTON.—The first stone of the new Chapel of Ease, in this Borough, was laid by J. P. Hollway, Esq., Mayor, on the 23rd of June, 1820.

LINCOLNSHIRE RAM SHOWS, 1867.

Cadeby, near Louth.

The rams belonging to Mr. T. W. Kirkham, son of Mr. Kirkham, of Biscathorpe, were sold by auction, by Messrs. Briggs and Son, on the 19th September. Prior to the sale about 60 persons sat down to a sumptuous repast, presided over by Mr. Joshua Walesby. Thirty very superior animals were put up, and the general opinion was that great credit was due to Mr. Kirkham for the care and ability manifested by him. The highest price was paid by Mr. G. Nelson for lot 7, viz., £25. The total proceeds of the sale were £341 10s., giving an average of £11 7s. 8d., each.

Wrangle Manor.

The sale of the late Mr. Charles Swain's rams took place on Monday, September 2nd, and attracted a very large attendance of sheep breeders. The flock realized good prices, and the day's sale was in the highest degree satisfactory to sellers and purchasers.

Hagnaby.

The celebrated Hagnaby flock of long-wool shearling rams was disposed of by Mr. Briggs, at Carrington, on Tuesday, September 3rd. The company was small on account of the unpropitious state of the weather. Previous to the sale, a capital luncheon was provided, at which Mr. J. R. Kirkham, of Audleby, presided. About 50 rams were penned, and the biddings were in some instances spirited, especially for lot 8, a beautiful sheep, which was knocked down to Mr. Byron, of Tathwell, for £23 10s. Lot 34, fetched £21 and the lowest price was £5 10s. Competent judges stated that the rams were in fine condition, but did not realize their full value.

Owersby, near Market Rasen.

Mr. John Davy's annual ram letting took place on Monday, September 2nd. The flock consisted of about 150 shearling, two-shear, and three-shear rams, of the long-wool breed. There was a large company of sheep breeders, farmers, and gentlemen, it being estimated that not less than 300 partook of Mr. Davy's hospitality, which was on a superb scale. Many of the young rams made excellent prices, the maximum being £50, and the average of the letting was between £11 and £12.

Wainfleet.

On Tuesday, September 17th, the valuable flock of rams belonging to Mr. James Martin, was offered for sale by Messrs. Mason and Son. A large and highly-respectable company assembled on the occasion, and after partaking of an excellent luncheon, at which Thomas Garfit, Esq., presided, the business of the day commenced. There was a very spirited competition. The general average was £12 8s. 4d. The average for the shearlings was £14.

Halton, near Spilsby.

The Show at Halton Manor was held on Monday, August 26th, when above 200 sheep were exhibited. The business of the day began in good earnest, and before the time appointed for dinner nearly all the sheep were engaged. We are not enabled to quote the prices obtained, as the system of private letting continues to be the rule at Halton Manor.

Tathwell.

The annual letting of the rams belonging to W. Chaplin, Esq., took

place on Tuesday, August 27th, by Messrs. Briggs and Son. The highest price obtained was for a shearling let to Mr. Richardson for £41. The average was about £10.

Partney Sheep Fair and Ram Sales.

This fair was held on Wednesday, September 18th; but the ram trade seemed to partake of the general dulness of the day, and although the company was large and respectable, the sheep did not fetch anything like the average prices of 1866. The ram trade has, during the last few years, been evidently overdone, and except for first-class animals the large prices obtained a year or two ago cannot now be realized. The following were the principal sales during the day:—

Mr. J. L. Needham's, of *Huttoft*.—Forty sheep offered by Messrs. Mason and Son, which were large in frame, well up in condition, and averaged, without commission, £14 9s. each.

Mr. Mackinder's, of *Langton Grange*.—Forty-one sheep offered by Mr. Briggs. The average was about £9, but the highest figures were, for one £26 to Mr. Turner, of Ulceby Grange; two others £17 10s. each, and another £17.

Mr. Bett's, of *Holbeck Lodge*.—Thirty-seven sheep, offered by Messrs. Willson and Son. The highest price was £34.

Mr. Parish's, of *Toynton*.—Twenty sheep, offered by Mr. J. Parish. The highest price was £29.

Mr. Joseph Needham's.—Twelve sheep, offered by Messrs. Mason and Son, and obtained an average of about £10.

Grantham.—The Grantham ringers marked the close of their practice season of 1864, by ringing a half-peal of 2520 changes, grandsire triples, with admiration and precision, in one hour and thirty-six minutes. The ringers of these sweet sounding bells were

1. T. Jackson. 3. J. Cook. 5. J. Rudd. 7. H. Lounds.
2. E. Weaver. 4. G. Porter. 6. J. Challans.

Tenor, W. Porter. Conductor, J. Beecham.

Weight of Tenor, 32 cwt.

Beckingham, near Newark.—A complete peal of Bob minor, consisting of 720 changes, was rung in a very satisfactory manner on the beautiful church bells of Beckingham, on Monday the 26th of December, 1864, by members of the Newark Society of Change Ringers

1. George Brown. 3. James Clarke. 5. H. Clarke.
2. George Duke. 4. George Godley. 6. W. Darcey, Jun.

It was 30 years since the same peal was rung in this village.

Grantham.—On Monday evening, November 12th, 1866, a peal of grandsire caters, consisting of 882 changes, was exceedingly well rung in Grantham Church, being the largest peal executed on ten bells for many years.

Moulton, near Spalding.—Died, on June 27th, 1820, aged 60, Miss Harston, for many years a schoolmistress. She was very eccentric; parsimonious in the extreme; and lived on bread and water and vegetables for more than two years preceding her death. She left considerable property, which went to a poor female relation.

The late Lord Aveland.

The death of this nobleman took place at his residence, 12, Belgrave Square, London, on Friday night, the 6th of September, 1867, in the 73rd year of his age. He was born at Normanton Park, near Stamford, on the 16th January, 1795, and was the eldest son of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote. In 1827, he married the eldest daughter of the 19th Lord Willoughby de Eresby, by whom he leaves two daughters and one son, the Hon. Gilbert Heathcote, M.P., now Lord Aveland. The deceased was the first Peer, the title having been created in 1856, during the Administration of Lord Palmerston. He was a member of Parliament for Boston from 1820 to 1831; for South Lincolnshire from 1832 to 1841; and for Rutland from 1841 to 1856. He became Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire on the death of the Earl of Yarborough in 1862. He was patron of nine Church livings, viz.—*Rectories:* Coningsby, Rippingale, Stretton, Normanton, and Pilton. *Vicarages:* Laverton cum Hanby, Dorrington, Langtoft, and Walcot. His *Seats* were Normanton Park, Stamford; Stocken-Hall, Oakham; and Bulby-House, Bourne. The deceased was buried at Normanton on Friday, 20th September, in the family vault under the chancel. On the lid of the coffin was a finely engraved plate with the family arms, and this inscription: "*The Right Hon. Gilbert John, Baron "Aveland, eldest son of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, 4th Baronet. Born 16th "January*, 1795. *Died 6th September*, 1867."

The late Marquis of Exeter.

This nobleman died at his seat, Burleigh House, at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 16th January, 1867, aged 71 years. He was born at Burleigh House, on the 2nd of July, 1795, and succeeded to the title and estate on the death of his father in 1804.

The deceased Peer was the eldest son of the first Marquis (and tenth Earl), and of that celebrated lady, whose romantic transition from a rural cottage to a palatial mansion, has been the theme of poets and novelists. His mother died when he was two years old, and his father seven years afterwards, so that he came to the title in his 9th year. He was the direct descendant and representative of the great William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth's famous Prime Minister. He was married on the 12th May, 1824, to Isabella, daughter of the late William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated there as M.A. in 1814, and as LL.D. in 1815. Installed Knight of the Garter, May 10th, 1827. He was Hereditary Grand Almoner, and Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Northampton and Rutland.

His funeral took place at St. Martin's, Stamford, on Thursday, 24th January. From the lodge gates at Burleigh House to the Church, the road was lined on both sides with people, and the body and gallery of the Church were completely filled. In the church-yard, near to the newly-built mortuary chapel, a covered awning of wood was erected, underneath which was an opening in the ground communicating with the family vault. The coffin having been lowered and the solemn service for the dead being over, the sorrowing relatives took a last look, and retired. The coffin was allowed to remain two hours to the gaze of the public, when it was removed into the adjoining vault. The

coffin plate was a handsome one, and contained the following inscription :—

"Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquis of Exeter, K.G., P.C., Hereditary Grand Almoner, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Northampton and Rutland. Born 2nd July, 1795. Died 16th January, 1867. 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'"

The late Archdeacon Giles.

Died, at the Rectory, Willoughby, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1867, the Rev. John Douglas Giles, Rector of Willoughby, Archdeacon of Stow, and precentor of Lincoln Cathedral. The reverend gentleman had been to London for medical advice, and absolute rest was enjoined. On Monday he was taken seriously ill, and continued to sink till he died on Tuesday afternoon, leaving a large family to deplore his loss. The deceased graduated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1832, and that of M.A. in 1836. In 1838 he was ordained deacon, and in 1839 a priest. He was appointed Archdeacon of Stow (on the death of Archdeacon Stonehouse) and Rector of Willoughby in 1861, the income of the latter being £1171 with a house. In the month of April, 1866, he was installed Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral, on the death of Precentor Pretyman. The funeral took place on Monday, the 11th February, and was attended by most if not all the farmers from Belleau (his former parish) and Willougby. The Archdeacons of Lincoln and Nottingham officiated as pall-bearers, and the service was impressively read by Chancellor Massingberd. Nearly all the clergy of the district and others attended. The Precentor was buried in the same grave with his wife, who died about four years previous.

The late Mrs. Sarah Newcomb.

Died, at Wansford, near Stamford, on Sunday November 11th, 1866, in her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Newcomb, mother of the late R. N. Newcomb, Esq., proprietor of the "Stamford Mercury" newspaper. Mr. Todd, of Ulverston, now succeeds to the considerable property of the late R. N. Newcomb, Esq., including the newspaper. Mrs. Sarah Newcomb was the widow of Mr. Robert Edwin Newcomb, of Stamford, and daughter of the late Rev. Nicholas Todd, Vicar of Bitchfield. She succeeded to the valuable property and estates on the death of her son, Robert Nicholas, March 22nd, 1863. The remains of the deceased lady were interred in the cemetery at Stamford, on the Saturday following her death.

Died, at "The Guards," Kirkby Ireleth, Lancashire, on the 8th April, 1867, aged 36, John Todd Newcomb, Esq., successor to the property of the late R. N. Newcomb, Esq., of Stamford and Wansford, and late proprietor of the "*Stamford Mercury*."

Died, at Newland, Lincoln, on the 2nd of February, 1867, John Hewson, Esq., surgeon, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased commenced life in a very humble capacity, we believe as a baker's boy at Horncastle ; then doctor's boy, and finally apprenticed to Dr. Swan. Mr. Hewson, by assiduity in his profession, acquired a medical reputation second to none in the county, and also a handsome competency.

Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire.

At Horncastle, in Bridge street, on the 9th of November, 1866, Mr. Martin Brown, cordwainer, aged 90.

At Louth, on the 6th of November, 1866, Jane, relict of Mr. Nehemiah Goe, late of Horncastle, aged 90.

At Skirbeck, on the 5th November, 1866, Mrs. E. Robbins, of the Drain side, aged 91.

At Spalding, on the 25th of October, 1866, Mrs. F. Dawkings, aged 97.

At Horncastle, on the 19th of November, 1866, William Wingate, of Horsington, aged 91.

At Barn-hill, Stamford, on the 23rd November, 1866, in his 49th year, James Atter, Esq., Clerk of Lieutenancy for Lincolnshire, Clerk of the Peace for the Parts of Holland, and Coroner and Town Clerk of Stamford.

At Sleaford, on the 25th November, 1866, in his 58th year, Maurice Peter Moore, Esq., solicitor, eldest son of the late Rev. D. Moore, of Spalding, Clerk of the Peace for the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire

At Little Gonerby, on the 19th November, 1866, Mary, relict of Mr. W. Asher, aged 90.

At Wrangle, Mr. Samuel Haddock, carpenter, aged 93.

At Broughton, on the 23rd November, 1866, Mr. James Dent, late of Kealby, aged 97.

At Brigg, on the 16th December, 1866, Hannah Capes, widow, aged 90.

At Ulceby, on the 12th December, 1866, Mr. Nathaniel Horne, aged 91.

At Southwell, on the 10th December, 1866, William Swift, aged 85. He was Lord Byron's bootmaker. The poet's lasts he gave to Mrs. Colonel Wildman, who presented them to the Nottingham Museum.

At Welby, on the 22nd December, 1866, Eleanor, relict of Mr. Samuel Sutton, aged 96.

At Newark, on the 21st of Dec. 1866, Hester Corby, widow, aged 92.

At Bardney, on the 22nd December, 1866, Mary Clifton, aged 95.

At Huttoft, near Alford, on the 2nd January, 1867, Mr. Robert Needham, in his 90th year.

On the 6th January, 1867, Hannah, relict of John Booth, Esq., J.P., of Friskney, in her 89th year.

At Peterborough, on the 8th of January, 1867, Susan, widow of Thomas Greenacre, aged 92.

At Howard House, near Boston, on the 6th January, 1867, John Uttin, the eldest son of the late Mr. William Waite, of Boston, aged 72.

At the Union-house, Horncastle, on the 6th January, 1867, Hall Silvester, of Coningsby, aged 91.

At Gt. Grimsby, on the 15th Jan. 1867, Mrs. Elizabeth Stinson, aged 90.

At Skirbeck, on the 18th January, 1867, Mr. Edward Harrison, aged 88.

At Wainfleet, on the 27th December, 1866, Mr. William Lea, aged 90.

At Louth, on the 19th January, 1867, Ann Paddison, widow, aged 90.

At Louth, on the 20th January, 1867, Mr. George Padley, aged 91.

At Sutterton, on the 21st January, 1867, Ann, relict of John Wheeldon, in her 90th year.

At Legsby, on the 26th January, 1867, Mr. Joshua Clifton, aged 92.

At Skirbeck, near Boston, on the 3rd February, 1867, Peninah Sissons, widow, of Vauxhall road, aged 101 years.

At Frieston, on the 1st February, 1867, Mary, wife of the Rev. T. Homer, D.D., vicar of Frieston and Butterwick, aged 68.

At Wragby, on the 9th February, 1867, Mary Spencer, in her 91st year.
At Canwick, on the 10th February, 1867, Mrs. E. Hall, widow, aged 91.
At Greenfield, on the 25th January, 1867, Susan Willows, aged 93.
At Wainfleet, on the 6th February, 1867, Sarah Haw, widow, aged 89.
At Navenby, on the 3rd March, 1867, aged 82, Mr. Charles Rylatt, an opulent farmer, until very recently of the Manor House, Boothby Graffoe, where he had been 60 years tenant to the late Viscount Melbourne, and Viscountess Palmerston, and for upwards of 50 years a consistent member and supporter of the Wesleyan Society.
At Lincoln, on the 3rd March, 1867, the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., in his 85th year.
At Coningsby, on the 28th February, 1867, Mary, Widow of Mark Dawson, of Horncastle, aged 94.
At the Union-house, Hundleby, on the 3rd March, 1867, Reuben Bird, of East Kirkby, aged 91.
At Scawby, near Brigg, on the 24th February, 1867, Sarah Blades, widow, aged 97.
At Barnby-in-the-willows, on the 27th February, 1867, Mr. Wilkinson, aged 100 years.
At Grantham, on the 16th March, 1867, Sarah, relict of Mr. Simon Summers, in her 91st year.
At Heckington, on the 9th March, 1867, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. W. Almond, miller, aged 90.
At Kelby Heath, on the 15th March, 1867, Eleanor, wife of Mr. Wm. Matkin, in her 92nd year.
At Boston, on the 20th March, 1867, Mrs. Collis, relict of Mr. Thomas Collis, aged 84.
At Caistor, March 23rd, 1867, Mr. John Chant, shoemaker, aged 93.
At the Union-house, Lincoln, on the 15th March, 1867, Charles Stewart, aged 95.
At Langton Briers, on the 21st March, 1867, Ann Grantham, in her 94th year.
At Burgh-le-marsh, on the 24th March, 1867, Mrs. Carter, formerly of Friskney, in her 92nd year.
At Cadney, on the 24th March, 1867, Mrs. Cross, aged 90.
At Boston, on the 11th April, 1867, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, of Chapel-row, aged 94.
At Skellingthorpe, on the 11th April, 1867, Mary Mills, aged 98.
At Heckington, on the 20th April, 1867, Mr. Thomas Redshaw, in his 99th year.
At Collyweston, on the 23rd April, 1867, Thomas Gilbert, aged 90.
On the 18th April, 1867, the Rev. Kingsman Foster, 60 years rector of Dowsby, near Bourn, in his 83rd year.
At Falkingham, on the 11th May, 1867, the Rev. Thomas Skipworth, Rector of Pickworth, and also of Belton, in the Isle of Axholme.
At Sibsey, on the 1st June, 1867, Mr. Isaac Stapleton, aged 91.
At Peterborough, on the 12th June, 1867, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Mills, Hon. Canon of Peterboro' Cathedral, in her 88th year.
At Donington, 14th of June, 1867, Mrs. Ann Cook, widow, aged 93.
At Frith Bank, Sibsey, on the 7th June, 1867, James Fisher, aged 92.
At Beach House, Surfleet, on the 15th June, 1867, Mr. Chas. Melson, in his 91st year.
At Woolsthorpe, Colsterworth, on the 28th June, 1867, Thomas Clarke, aged 92.

At Lincoln, on the 23rd May, 1867, Mr. Wm. Quibell, in his 94th year.
At Bratoft Rectory, on the 19th July, 1867, Louisa, widow of the late Rev. William Benson Ramsden, rector of Great Stambridge and vicar of Croxton, aged 97.
At Louth, on the 6th August, 1867, Thomas Overton, Esq., alderman, aged 93.
At Horncastle, on the 9th September, 1867, Jane Holden, of Hagworthingham, aged 95.
At Easton, on the 26th September, 1867, Susan, relict of George Cuming, Esq., aged 92.

Lincolnshire Biography.

STUBBE, HENRY, an English physician, was born in Lincolnshire in 1631. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1657 he was appointed under-keeper to the Bodleian library, but was deprived at the restoration for non-conformity, on which he settled at Stafford in Warwickshire. He was a zealous defender of the Aristotelian philosophy, and a bitter enemy of the Royal Society, which brought him into a dispute with Mr. Granville. He was drowned near Bath in 1676, and was buried in the Abbey Church there by his old antagonist, who preached his funeral sermon. His writings are numerous, but insignificant and abusive.

WHITGIFT, JOHN, an eminent prelate, was born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1530. He received his education first at Queen's College, and afterwards removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1560 he entered into orders, and became Chaplain to Bishop Cox, of Ely, who gave him a living. In 1563 he was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and was a great restorer of order and discipline in the University. In 1567 he was made master of Trinity College, and regius professor, which place he resigned two years afterwards. He obtained the Deanry of Lincoln in 1573; and in 1576 was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, from whence in 1583, he was translated to Canterbury. He was a great favorite with Queen Elizabeth, who used to call him her little black husband. He was a zealous governor of the Church, and strenuously resisted the encroachments of the puritans. The archbishop founded an hospital at Croydon, and died at Lambeth, in 1604.

HENRY LEXINGTON, Dean of Lincoln, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, May 17th, 1254. He built a Chantry in the Cathedral, and died August 18th, 1258, and was buried in the Cathedral, near to Bishop Grosthead.

GIFT TO THE HORNCASTLE DISPENSARY.—The late Francis Farr, Esq., of Minting, who died on the 1st of November, 1866, left by will the munificent sum of one hundred pounds, to be applied to the purposes of this excellent institution.

BOSTON.—A Conservative Banquet was given in the Corn Exchange to JOHN WINGFIELD MALCOLM, ESQ., one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough, on Tuesday the 30th of October, 1866.

To Correspondents.

M. G.—You are informed in reply to your references as to Grantham steeple and its accidents, that there are records of the top of it being blown down in the year 1651, and rebuilt by subscription. In 1797 it suffered by lightning, which displaced a stone on the south side, and broke off two or three of the crockets, which fell through the roof into the Church. We shall be glad of any particulars which our correspondent may be able to favour us with.

*** A view of this Church, engraved by Howlett in 1797, may be had on India paper proofs, price 1s., of the Proprietor, J. MORTON, Bookseller, Boston; or of any other Bookseller.

M. O.—The following is a copy of the curious and ancient Inscription in Greetham Church-yard, near Oakham.

Avoid, profane man, come not here,
None but the holy, pure and clere;
Or he that groweth to be so,
Into this porch, but further goe.

T. T.—At the top of Tillbridge Lane, about six miles from Lincoln, there is a spring, it is said, to ebb and flow with the river Trent, though at a distance of six miles.

A. E., SCAMPTON.—About a quarter of a mile from here is Aysthorpe, where there is a very ancient, large, and noble mansion, which was probably never inhabited, nor never finished. It is very remarkable for having 365 windows, 52 doors, and 12 staircases.

K. N.—Newark Church is said to be the largest Parochial Church in England. The Castle was built by ALEXANDER, Bishop of Lincoln, and was dismantled in the Civil Wars, and is now in ruins.

N. L.—Lincoln, previous to the reign of Edward VI. had fifty-two Churches, which were afterwards reduced to fifteen.

W. B. S., LOUTH.—An Earthquake was felt in Lincolnshire, Feb. 25, 1792: the shocks were in the direction of S.W. to N.E.

S. D.—The South Lincolnshire Election in 1841 resulted in favor of Sir John Trollope and Mr. Turnor. Mr. Handley was in opposition but was defeated. The polling districts were Boston, Bourne, Donington, Grantham, Half-way Houses, Holbeach, Navenby, Sleaford, and Spalding.

N. C., SLEAFORD.—It may interest others beside yourself to be informed that the County Election in 1807 took place on May 22nd. The Votes taken were as follows:

C. Chaplin, Esq.....1589
Hon. A. C. Pelham.....1162
R. Ellison, Esq. 648

B. N.—The Votes at the Boston Election on May 30th, 1796, were

Lord Milsingtown.....251
Thomas Fydell, Esq. 290
Samuel Barnard, Esq..... 95

D. T.—The Indian pedestrian "Deerfoot," was at Grantham on the 10th of April, 1862.

P. H.—Mr. C. H. Peach died at Peterborough, aged 27, on the 1st of October, 1862. His weight was upwards of 27 stones. At the age of 14, he weighed 14 stones.

S. J. C., WILLOUGHBY.—Capt. John Smith, "Next to Raleigh, the founder of Virginia," was born at Willoughby, near Alford, in 1579. He flourished in the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and was distinguished by the number and singularity of his adventures and travels. He was the author of several books of travel, and died June 21st, 1631.

LINCOLNSHIRE WORTHIES.

And where born.

Sir Issac Newton ....Woolsthorpe
Pope Nicholas ....Tydd St. Mary's
John Wesley.....Epworth
John Fox .....Boston
Ann Ayscough .....Kelsey
Richard Smith, Bishop of Chalcedon
Thomas Scott .....Bratoft
St. Gilbert .....Sempringham
John Whitgift .....Grimsby
John Claymond .....Kirton

COMPENDIUM

TO

MORTON'S

Sixpenny Almanack,

1868.

"'Tis much better to live on a little than to outlive a deal."

"When God punishes other people, he warns us: when he wounds them he threatens us."

"Ask not another to do for you that which you can do yourself."

"A wise man employs his money as he does his time; and never spends a shilling of the one, or a minute of the other, but in something that is useful or rational."

"Have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place."

"Resting, fasting, and weak drink, will cure many disorders."

"A man's happiness depends very much on the state of his mind: he may be happy in a prison; or he may be miserable, although he possesses a palace, with an abundance of worldly goods."

Extracted from a little book entitled "Much sense in Few Words; being Maxims and short pieces on important subjects." Printed and sold by J. Morton, Boston, *price* 2*d*. An abridged edition, *price* 1*d*.

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MORTON'S
ALMANACK COMPENDIUM,
1868.

A Fowl way O Dressing Game.

Its bin our fortin at time un time to relate several instances of new un mooast extraordinary methods of cookery; un just as we wur thinkin that we'd seen th' last o this mack o tales, we resaved a communicashun fro an esteemed correspondent, containin an akeawnt of a very quare un very new method o dressin a hare, as practised by a chap in Little Bowton; un railly, its so funny, that we connot abstain fro puttin eawr readers in possesshun oth facts.

We'll caw eawr hero Kester, though we're not quite sure that that's his name. If its not, he mun *Settle* th' question hissel.

Kester had some friends ith country—un its a very gratifyin thing when a chap can boast of rustic acquaintances, espeshully if they're good natured, un live ith nayburhood of a good stock o careless hares un rabbits that are not partikular hooa catches um, so that somebuddy honours um wi a *bulletin.* We wish we'd friends ith country that wur on good terms wi sich crayturs, that's aw; for we're as fond o hare or rabbit soup as owd Ben Budge wur o beef stake dumplins, when he couldn't sleep for thinkin on um, un geet up one mornin at two o'clock to make one for his breikfust.

Well, one o Kester's country friends a bit afore Kesmus sent him his compliments, un a very fine hare, which mended th' compliment wonderfully.

Kester lived by hissel, an owd bachelor. An owd bachelor! Bless us, what a strange piece o human nature that is. A knife beawt fork; a glove beawt fingers; broth beawt beef; a plum puddin beawt currans un candied lemon; a watch beawt main spring; a day beawt sunsheine; a lantrun beawt leet; a goose beawt wings. He cooks for hissel, lives by hissel, tawkes to hissel, un makes a foo o hissel. He passes through life like a lame duck freetent

oth watter; un when on his death bed his kind relayshuns, espeshully if he's a bit o brass to leov, wish him a speedy journey to that land where they noather marry nor are given in marriage; under the charitable impresshun that when theere he'll be where aw bachelors owt to be.

Kester wur a bachelor; un when he geet his hare, although as fain as if he'd fun a turmit un a knife to pill it wi, he didn't know exactly heaw it should be cookt. Un then, to eit it alone; nobuddy to share his pleashure, nor congratulate him on his luck. He felt that his happiness wur in a fog. But, breet ideo! he knowd some chaps who knowd summat abeawt frizzlin un stewin, und who know'd also heaw to enjoy theirsels, providin they'd nowt to pay. So to them he went; invited them to their dinner on th' following day (Sunday), un learned fro um that his hare would be best jugged, un also heaw he mut do to jug it.

On th' Sunday mornin he wur up wi th' lark,—or raythe, he would ha bin if there'd bin any larks sturrin at this season oth yer; un after he swallowed his breikfust, picked his teeth, scrat his yed, sided' th pots, un washed his honds, he reiched th' hare off a hook ut he'd hung it on, keawrt him down, set it on his knee, un begun o pluckin th' yure off it, just as if he wur pluckin a goose, singing as he did so as mich as he know'd o'th mornin hymn, "Awake my soul and with the sun," which, at th' furthest extent, did'nt exceed above a verse and a hawve; but he made up for his defishuncy by repeating what he did know ten or dozen times oer.

When he'd plucked away for a while his payshunce begun o givin way; but that's not mitch in a bachelor; for its a wonder to monny that they'n payshunce wi theirsel. They're generally nattle, cross-grained, fidgetty, fretful, un peevish, un abeawt as mich payshunce as would graise a gimblet. There's nowt like matrimony un a toothrey childer for skoolin men in th' virtue of payshunce.

Odd rappit it, he says, its a towf job, and then he cut its tail off, exclaimin, aw'll be beawt thee, at any rate.

He then pluckt away ogen till his finger eends begun o feelin sore; when he meditated seriously whether it wouldn't be th' best plan to cut it up wi th' yure on, un jug awtogether. But common sense coom to th' rescue, un suggested that it would be as unpleasant eitin it i' that state as it would be to dine off a wig; so he fell too a pluckin ogen,

inwardly wishing that his country friend had sent him a piece o bacon astid. When he'd gone on wi his job for some time a sudden ideo struck him, un givin hissel a rap oth yed for bein num, he said, To think ut aw shouldn't ha thowt o that sooner.

Wot it wur ut he'd thowt on may be best judged fro th' fact that he geet a pair o sitthers un begun o croppin th' yure off, as if he wur powin a dug. When he'd finished wi th' sitthers he fun that he couldn't get how'd oth yure. He wur therefore in a bigger hobble than ever. So he scrat his yed to see if he couldn't root up another ideo as clivver as th' fust.

By th' mack! he says, when he'd scrat a bit, aw have it; aw'll get my razzor and shave it.

Wi that he geet his razzor un his lother box un wur beawnt stert o lotherin th' hare, when it struck him that it would be th' better plan to pop it oe'r th' yed i' hot watter, un then shave it. So he set th' big pon on, un when th' watter beighlt he soused th' hare into it for a minit or so, when he took it eawt, skawded his fingers, cussed booath th' hare un th' watter; un when his pashun had cooled a bit set to a shavin it. He'd just getten th' back part on it scraped, when in popt his guests, who wur summat un gloppent to see him performing a barber-ous opperashun on a hare.

Kester, said one, wot the deuce art dooin?

Waw, he says, awm shavin this beggar, awve bin trying for two heawrs un a hawve to pluck it, but aw fun it would ha taen me a wick to get it cleon.

Pluck—pluck? waw, did to ever know anybuddy to pluck a hare before?

Eh, wot, said Kester, lookin awfully sheepish. Then wot should aw ha done wi it?

Waw theaw should ha skinned it, mon.

Skinned it, said Kester, wi surprise. Well, but aw awlus understood that *fowl* should be pluckt.

His guests tittered herd at his mistake, un after explainin to him that hares wur not fowl, one skinned it, cleont it, cut it up, un geet it into th' oven. A dinner wur made o some fried steaks; but at supper time they aw enjoyed theirsels wi jugged hare, un monny a herty lowf at Kester's blunder.

Spring Cleaning.

THE melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
Of cleaning paint, and scrubbing floors, and scouring far and near;
Heaped in the corners of the room, the ancient dirt lay quiet,
Nor rose up at the father's tread, nor to the children's riot;
But now the carpets are all up, and from the staircase top,
The mistress calls to man and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house but now presented,
Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cosy and contented!
Alas! they're turned all upside down, that quiet suit of rooms,
With slops and suds, and soap and sand, and tubs and pails and brooms;
Chairs, tables, stands, are standing round at sixes and at sevens,
While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors in the heavens.

The parlour and the chamber floor were cleaned a week ago,
The carpets shook, and windows washed, as all the neighbours know;
But still the sanctum had escaped—the table piled with books,
Pens, ink, and paper all about, peace in its very looks—
'Till fell the women on them all, as falls the plague on men,
And then they vanished all away—books, papers, ink, and pen.

And now when comes the master home, as come he must at nights,
To find all things are "set to wrongs" that they have "set to rights?"
When the sound of driving tacks is heard, though the house is far from still,
And the carpet-woman on the stairs, that harbinger of ill—
He looks for papers, books, or bills, that all were there before,
And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fuss afloat;
And wishes she were out at sea, in a very leaky boat.
He meets her at the parlour-door, with hair and cap awry;
With sleeves tucked up, and broom in hand, defiance in her eye;
He feels quite small, and knows full well there's nothing to be said,
So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to bed.

John Disney was presented to the vicarage of Croft, and to the rectory of Kirkby-super-bane in 1719. The Disney's family seat was at Norton Disney.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1801.—Illumination at Spalding, and bonfire in the market-place, on account of the peace.

A page from the "Lincoln Date Book."

Published at Lincoln, by R. E. Leary, Senior, in 1866, *price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

1779.

Thomas Thurlow, brother to the Lord Chancellor, consecrated Bishop of Lincoln. He was translated to Durham in 1786.

There is no storm in our history greater than that which was on January 1st. There was a dreadful hurricane from about 10 o'clock on the 31st December till about 2 o'clock on the New Year.

August 12—The Duke of Ancaster appointed Keeper of the Rolls of the Peace for the county and city of Lincoln.

Henry Swan, Mayor. George Bennett and H. Stanley, Sheriffs.

Wheat, 32s. 2d. per quarter.

Jan. 22—Married, Charles Henry Mainwaring, Esq., of the 50th Regiment, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wroughton, of Welbourn, Lincolnshire.

July 22—Married, the Rev. Maurice Johnson, to Miss Buckworth, daughter of Theo. Buckworth, Esq., Spalding.

Obituary.—April 25. Died, at Bath, suddenly, in his chair, Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln. He was the only Prelate who, in 1772, voted in favour of the bill for the relief of the Protestant Dissenters.

April 27. Died, at Devizes, on his journey to Bath, Thos. Middleton Trollope, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart., of Casewick, Lincolnshire. "He may justly be said to have been one of the best of husbands, and the most indulgent of fathers. His extensive charity throughout his life was the real production of his goodness of heart."

July 8. Robert Duke of Ancaster, died of fever at his house in Berkeley-square, London. It is said his grace made a will, and appointed his uncle, Lord Brownlow Bertie (Duke of Ancaster) an executor.

How fleeting are all human joys we see!
Great Bertie now expires at twenty-three!
All, all thy honours and thy sprightly bloom,
Alas! are buried in the silent tomb.

July 20. Died, at his seat at Canwick, near Lincoln, Colonel Coningsby Sibthorpe, LL.D., sundry times representative of the city of Lincoln.

1780.

Sept. 13.—Election of Members of Parliament for this city. At the close, the poll stood as follows: Sir Thomas Clarges, 626; Robert Vyner, Esq., 616; Lord Lumley, 339; Thomas Scrope, Esq., 6.

Nov. 2—Married, at Nettlethorpe, in the county of Lincoln, John Ingilby, Esq., of Ripley Hall, in the county of York, to Miss Amcotts, daughter of Wharton Amcotts, Esq., M.P. for East Retford.

April 27. Died, Richard Fydell, Esq., a considerable wine merchant, and one of the aldermen of Boston.

Curious Matrimonial Complications.

1. Queen Victoria's eldest son, the Prince of Wales, is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter; and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose younger brother, Prince Christian, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena.

2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer.

3. Prince Alexander of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of the Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter.

4. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Albert's brother, and the Queen's brother-in-law, holds command in the King of Prussia's army, now invading Hanover, which kingdom, by the way, until the accession of her Majesty, formed part of the territory of the kings of England; and lastly, Prince Teck, lately married to the Queen's first cousin, the Prince Mary of Cambridge, holds a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria, and may at any time have to leave his bride for the seat of war, to fight the King of Prussia, who has the Queen's son-in-law and the Queen's brother-in-law both officers in his army.—1866.

Old Proverb, "Handsome is that handsome does."

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1766, used to relate the following tale of what happened when he was curate of a church in Thames Street, London. "I was burying a corpse, and a woman came and pulled me by the sleeve in the midst of the service. "Sir, sir, I want to speak to you." "Pray thee," says I, "woman, wait till I have done." "No, sir, I must speak to you *immediately*." "Why, then, what is the matter?" "Why, sir," says she, "you are burying a man who died of the small pox, next my poor husband who never had it!"

A Faithful Mourner.

An Incident of the Dog Tax.—A very singular and interesting occurrence was in April last brought to light in the Burgh Court, by the hearing of a summons in regard to a dog tax. Eight and a half years ago, it seems, a man named Gray, of whom nothing more is known, except that he was poor, and lived in a quiet way in some obscure part of the town, was buried in Old Greyfriars' Churchyard Edinburgh. His grave, levelled by the hand of time, and unmarked by any stone, is now scarcely discernible; but though no human interest would seem to attach to it, the sacred spot has not been wholly disregarded and forgotten. During all these years the dead man's faithful dog has kept constant watch and guard over the grave, and it was this animal for which the collectors sought to recover the tax.

James Brown, the curator of the burial-ground, remembers Gray's funeral, and the dog, a Scotch terrier, was, he says, one of the most conspicuous of the mourners. The grave was closed in as usual, and next morning, "Bobby," as the dog is called, was found lying on the newly-made mound. This was an innovation which old James could not permit, for there was an order at the gate stating, in the most intelligible characters, that dogs were not admitted. "Bobby" was accordingly driven out; but next morning he was there again, and for the second time was discharged. The third morning was cold and wet, and when the man saw the faithful animal, in spite of all chastisement, still lying shivering on the grave, he took pity on him and gave him some food. This recognition of his devotion gave "Bobby" the right to make the churchyard his home; and from that time to the present he has never spent a night away from his master's grave. Often in bad weather attempts have been made to keep him within doors, but by dismal howls he has succeeded in making it known that this interference is not agreeable to him, and latterly he has always been allowed to have his way. At almost any time during the day he may be seen in or about the churchyard; and no matter how rough the night may be nothing can induce him to forsake the hallowed spot, whose identity, despite the irresistible obliteration it has undergone, he has so faithfully preserved. "Bobby" has many friends, and the taxgatherers have by no means proved his enemies. A weekly treat of steaks was long allowed by Serjeant Scott

of the Engineers; but for more than six years he has been regularly fed by Mr. John Trail, of the restaurant, 6, Grey-friars'-place. He is constant and punctual in his calls, being guided in his mid-day visits by the sound of the time gun.

On the ground of "harbouring" the dog in this way, proceedings were taken against Mr. Trail for payment of the tax. The defendant expressed his willingness, could he claim the dog, to be responsible for the tax; but so long as the animal refused to attach himself to any one, it was impossible, he argued, to fix the ownership—and the court, seeing the peculiar circumstances of the case, dismissed the summons.

"Bobby" has long been an object of curiosity to all who have become acquainted with his interesting history. His constant appearance in the grave-yard has caused many inquiries to be made regarding him, and efforts out of number have been made from time to time to get possession of him. The old curator, of course, stands up as the next claimant to Mr. Trail, and has offered to pay the tax himself rather than have "Bobby"—"Grey-friars' Bobby," to allow him his full name— put out of the way.

Registration of Births.

FOR ENGLAND.

An infant should be registered within six weeks after its Birth. No fee is payable; but after 42 days, a fee of 7s. 6d. is chargeable.

Notice should be given of Deaths to the district registrar. Let this be done early, as a certificate must be obtained to give to the minister who performs the funeral service.

FOR SCOTLAND.

An infant must be registered within 21 days after its Birth.—A Marriage must be registered within 3 days after the occurrence.—A Death must be registered within 8 days after the demise.

Lincolnshire Ox.

In November 1782, a Lincolnshire Ox was exhibited at the Lyceum in London, which was bred at Gedney and fed without oilcake, by Mr. John Gibbins, of Long Sutton. At that time he was "allowed to be the largest and fattest ever seen in England, being 19 hands high, and 3ft. 4in. across the hips: his beef and tallow are computed to weigh 2800 lb."

Particular Days and Seasons.

Epiphany, from a Greek word meaning "appearance:" an antient festival held in commemoration of the appearance or manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles.

Candlemas Day commemorates the attendance of the Virgin Mary in the temple forty days after the birth of the Saviour.

Septuagesima Sunday supposed to take its name from its being about seventy days before Easter.

Sexagesima Sunday being about sixty days, and *Quinquagesima Sunday* about fifty days before Easter.

Shrove Sunday, from *shrive,* to confess: the season when, in Roman Catholic times, people went to confession.

Ash Wednesday, so called from an old custom of putting ashes on the head. It is the first day of Lent.

Lent, forty days which immediately precede Easter.

Ember Weeks, four seasons in the year preceding the time when candidates are admitted into holy orders in the Church of England, and appointed for prayer and fasting.

Palm Sunday commemorates our Lord's public entrance into Jerusalem.

Good, or Holy Friday, the day on which our Lord was crucified.

Easter, in commemoration of the day on which our Lord Jesus Christ rose from the grave, having paid the ransom for our sins. It has its name from the Saxon word *oster,* to rise.

Low Sunday, a day on which a portion of the full service of Easter day was repeated.

Rogation Sanday, from the Latin *rogare,* to ask or beseech.

Ascension day: set apart to commemorate our Lord's ascension to heaven. On this day parish boundaries are frequently perambulated.

Whit Sunday, or White Sunday, in early times was one of the stated times for baptism, when those that were baptized put on white garments, as an emblem of purity. The descent of the Holy Spirit is commemorated on this day.

Trinity Sunday the first Sunday after Whitsuntide, so called in honour of the ever-blessed and Holy Trinity.

The deep and dirtiest loathsome soil,
Yields golden grain to careful toil.

Longevity.

STATISTICS OF LONGEVITY.—It sounds strange to hear that the most healthy class of men are the scavengers, but such is the fact. Of the upper classes, the clergyman lives the longest—the physician next—the lawyer next. The gentry may be reckoned as long-lived as the clergy; but the higher aristocracy are below the learned professions; and the members of royal houses, again, average three years' less existence than even the aristocracy. Hodge under his hedge, has a chance of thirteen years' longer life than a Bourbon or a Guelph, on the authority of those learned in vital statistics; so that we have contrasts to ponder on in modern times which our ancestors never dreamed of.

"LATELY AT BRAE-MAR, Shire of Inverness, one Mary "Cameron, aged 130 years. She retained her senses to "the last, and was a member of the Episcopal Church. "She remembered the rejoicings at the restoration of Charles "II. Her house was an asylum to the exiled Episcopal Clergy "at the Revolution, and to the Gentlemen who were pro- "scribed in the years 1715 and 1745. Upon hearing that "the forfeited estates were restored, she exclaimed 'Let me "now die in peace, I want to see no more in this world.'"

Fotherby.

CURIOUS INSCRIPTION ON BELLS.



There are three very fine-toned bells in the tower of Fotherby Church, near Louth, which were cast in the year 1608, each bearing an inscription which seems to indicate that they were originally intended for distinct uses; viz., one as the marriage bell, one as the-passing bell, and the other as the funeral-bell. The following are the inscriptions on two out of the three.

Funeral Bell.

"All men that hear my mournful sound,
Repent before you lie in ground."

The Passing Bell.

"My roaring louder doth warning give
That men cannot here always live."

What is Marriage Like?

In a Lincolnshire lane, as I trotted along
T'other day much in want of a subject for song,
Thinks I to myself, (perhaps inspired by the rain,)
Sure *marriage* is much like a Lincolnshire lane!

In the first place, 'tis long; and when once you are in it,
It holds you as fast as a cage holds a linnet;
For howe'er rough and dirty the road may be found,
Drive forward you must, for there's no turning round!

But though 'tis so long it is not very wide,
For two are the most that together can ride;
And e'en then 'tis a chance but they get in a pother,
And jostle and cross and run foul of each other!

For Poverty greets them with mendicant looks,
And Care pushes by them with o'erladen crooks,
And Strife's jarring wheels strive between them to pass,
And Stubbornness blocks up the way on her ass.

Then the banks are so high, both to left hand and right,
That they shut out the beauties around from the sight;
And hence you'll allow, 'tis an inference plain,
That marriage is just like a Lincolnshire lane.

But thinks I, too, these banks within which we are pent,
With bud, blossom, and berry are richly besprent,
And the conjugal fence, which forbids us to roam,
Looks lovely when decked with the comforts of home!

In the rock's gloomy crevice the bright holly grows,
The ivy blooms fresh o'er the withering rose;
And the evergreen love of a virtuous wife
Smooths the roughness of care, cheers the winter of life.

Then long be the journey, and narrow the way,
I'll rejoice that I've seldom a turnpike to pay;
And whate'er others may think, be the last to complain,
Though marriage is just like a Lincolnshire lane.

Unveiling of the Franklin Memorial in London.

THE FRANKLIN memorial, in Waterloo-place, voted by Parliament, was unveiled November 15th, 1866.

The statue of Sir John is eight feet four inches high, cast in bronze by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam. The pedestal is of polished granite from Aberdeen. The moment selected for representation is that in which Franklin had the great satisfaction of describing to his officers and crew that the "North-West Passage" had at length been discovered. He grasps in his hand the telescope, chart, and compasses, and wears the uniform of a naval commander, with a loose overcoat of fur. The sculptor's great object has been to give the character of Franklin, and, as far as possible, to indicate those qualities of mind which enabled him, by his deeds in life, and by an example of heroic endurance in death, to add to the fame and glory of his country. The likeness has been pronounced by Lady Franklin and those who knew him best to be characteristic and excellent. The bas-relief in front of the pedestal represents the funeral of Franklin, where Captain Crozier reads the service for the dead. He is surrounded by the officers and crews of the two ships, *Erebus* and *Terror*. It is well known that not one of the whole number ever returned. Their names, however, are recorded in bronze panels at the sides of the memorial.

In the back panel is an embossed chart of the Arctic regions, showing the position of the ships at the time of Franklin's death. The pedestal is ornamented with a bronze cable, and the plinth enriched with oak-leaves and acorns, denoting strength and magnanimity. It is the finished epitome—in bronze and granite—of a whole adventurous and heroic life. It is a fitting commemoration of a glorious expedition, undertaken for the advancement of human knowledge—the record of a nation's gratitude to the memory of those by whose valour and endurance was successfully carried out a fatal but triumphant enterprise; the one name, the one memory naturally dominating over all others being as a matter of course, that of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, the glorious leader of the expedition. The inscription is—"To the Great Arctic Navigator, Franklin, and his Brave Companions, who Sacrificed their Lives in Completing the Discovery of the North-west Passage, A.D. 1847. Erected by the unanimous vote of Parliament."

In former years, Morton's Almanack and Diary, has contained very interesting particulars of Franklin and his Polar expeditions

Anno Tricesimo and Tricesimo Primo.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CXXX.

An Act for the Regulation of Agricultural Gangs.

[20th *August*, 1867.]

'WHEREAS in certain counties in *England* certain Persons known as Gangmasters hire Children, Young 'Persons, and Women with a view to contracting with 'Farmers and others for the Execution on their Lands of 'various Kinds of Agricultural Work: And whereas it is 'expedient to make Regulations with respect to the Employ-'ment of Children, Young Persons, and Women by Gang-'masters:'

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all Purposes as "The Agricultural Gangs Act, 1867."

Commencement of Act

2. This Act shall come into operation on the First of *January* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Definition of Terms.

3. The following Words and Expressions shall in this Act have the Meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there is something in the Context inconsistent with such meanings; that is to say,

"Child" shall mean a Child under the Age of Thirteen Years:

"Young Person" shall mean a Person of the Age of Thirteen Years and under the Age of Eighteen Years:

"Woman" shall mean a female of the Age of Eighteen Years or upwards:

"Gangmaster" shall mean any Person, whether Male or Female, who hires Children, Young Persons, or Women with a view to their being employed in Agricultural

Agricultural Gangs Act, continued.

Labour on Lands not in his own Occupation; and until the contrary is proved, any Children, Young Persons, or Women employed in Agricultural Labour on Lands not in the Occupation of the Person who hired them shall be deemed to have been hired with the aforesaid View:

"Agricultural Gang" shall mean a body of Children, Young Persons, and Women, or any of them, under the Control of a Gangmaster.

Regulations as to Gangs.

4. The following Regulations shall be observed by every Gangmaster with respect to the Employment of Children, Young Persons, and Women:

(1.) No Child under the Age of Eight Years shall be employed in any Agricultural Gang:

(2.) No Females shall be employed in the same Agricultural Gang with Males:

(3.) No Female shall be employed in any Gang under any Male Gangmaster unless a Female licensed to act as Gangmaster is also present with that Gang:

And any Gangmaster employing any Child, Young Person, or Woman in contravention of this Section, and any Occupier of Land on which such Employment takes place, unless he proves that it took place without his Knowledge, shall respectively be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings for each Child, Young Person, or Woman so employed.

Gangmasters to be licensed

5. No Person shall act as a Gangmaster unless he has obtained a Licence to act as such under this Act.

Any Person acting as a Gangmaster without a Licence shall incur a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings for every Day during which he so acts.

Licences not to be granted to Keepers of Public Houses.

6. No Licence shall be granted to any Person who is licensed to sell Beer, Spirits, or any other exciseable Liquor.

Licences to Gangmasters.

7. Licences to Gangmasters shall be granted by Two or more Justices in Divisional Petty Sessions, on due Proof to the Satisfaction of such Justices that the Applicant for a Licence is of good Character, and a fit Person to be intrusted with the management of an Agricultural Gang.

The Justices shall annex to their Licence a Condition limiting, in such Manner as they think expedient, the

Agricultural Gangs Act, continued.

Distances within which the Children employed by such Gangmaster are to be allowed to travel on Foot to their Work, and any Gangmaster violating the Condition so annexed to his Licence shall for each Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Ten Shillings.

Any Person aggrieved by the Refusal of the Justices to grant him a Licence to act as Gangmaster may appeal to the next practicable Court of General or Quarter Sessions; and it shall be lawful for such Court, if they see Cause, to grant a Licence to the Applicant, which shall be of the same Validity as if it had been granted by the Justices in Petty Sessions.

Renewal of Licences.

8. Licences under this Act shall be in force for Six Months only, and may be renewed on similar Proof to that on which an original Licence is granted.

Fees in respect of Licences

9. There shall be charged in respect of each Grant or Renewal of Licence a Fee of One Shilling, and such Fee shall be accounted for and applied in manner in which the Fees ordinarily received by the Authority granting the Licence are applicable.

Licence how affected by Conviction of Gangmaster.

10. On any Conviction of a Gangmaster of any Offence against this Act the Justices who convict him shall endorse on his Licence the Fact of such Conviction; and on any Conviction of such Gangmaster of a Second Offence against this Act, the Justices may, in addition to any other Penalty, withhold his Licence for a Period not exceeding Three Months; and on any Conviction of any Gangmaster of a Third Offence against this Act the Justices may, in addition to any other Penalty, withhold his Licence for a Period not exceeding Two Years.

And after a Fourth Conviction for an Offence against this Act the Gangmaster shall be disqualified from holding or receiving a Licence under this Act.

Recovery of Penalties.

11. All Penalties under this Act may be recovered summarily before two or more Justices in manner directed by an Act passed in the Session holden in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria* Chapter Forty-three, intituled *An Act to facilitate the Performance of the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions within* England *and* Wales *with respect to summary Convictions and Orders*, or any Act amending the same.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.

Extent of Act.

12. This Act shall not apply to *Scotland* or *Ireland*.

WRAGBY.—On Saturday, March 9th, 1867, the family of Mr. Weightman, to the number of 10 persons, were seated at tea in the room adjoining the street, when suddenly a horse leaped through the window on to the table. The room was at once the scene of fright, confusion, and destruction: the table with its crockery, the cheffonier with its glass contents, speedily became wrecks, and with the exception of a chair and a couch everything in the room received more or less damage. A little girl who was thrown on to the fender received injury to an arm; but luckily no further personal hurt was sustained. After this novel equestrian feat the animal, finding itself not altogether at home, quitted the place by the kitchen door. The horse belonged to the mail-cart driver.

NEW MEMORIAL WINDOW.—A beautiful stained glass window was placed in the nave of Lincoln cathedral early in last year, on the north side, and next to the BOOLE window. It is "In memory of George Uppleby, who died 25th August, 1839, aged 63, and of Eliza Uppleby, his wife, who died 13th March, 1866, aged 84," and was put in, in memory of his parents, by Field Uppleby, Esq., of the Minster-yard. The window was supplied by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of London, and it consists of three scriptural subjects, in circles, the topmost being the conversion of Saul, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me;" the middle one, Paul before Festus; and the lowest, Paul shaking off the Viper. "And he shook off the beast into the fire, and felt no harm."

SHIPWRECK ON THE LINCOLNSHIRE COAST.—On the 18th of March, 867, during a heavy gale from the east, a large Barque came ashore on the Rose Sand, off Saltfleet, about 6 a.m. As signals of distress ere flying from her, the coast-guard men and the volunteer life brigade v ere quickly mustered, and proceeded to the shore with the rocket and mortar apparatus, &c. The life boats from Donna Nook and Theddlethorpe were very soon in attendance. The Donna Nook boat first attempted to reach the wreck, but was driven off by the force of the gale. The Theddlethorpe boat next tried it, but with no better success. Matters were now becoming very serious, as the tide had begun to flow, and the waves beat over the unfortunate vessel. So a volunteer crew manned the Theddlethorpe life boat a second time, but not being able to reach the wreck, lay to in the hope of being able to render assistance in some other way. This they were happily able to do. About ¼ to 12 the crew on board the wreck left in their own boat, and were picked up by the life boat, and brought safely to land. It was a most anxious time for all, and there was a general feeling of thankfulness when it was found that all the crew were out of danger. The crew consisted of 17 hands, and the poor fellows were almost worn out by anxiety and fatigue, and had suffered terribly from the cold. The ship turned out to be the "Centurion," about 605 tons burden. She was laden with coal, and bound from Newcastle to Barcelona. She had been knocking about all night in a leaky condition, and was making for the Humber when the catastrophe occurred. It was providential that the crew left when they did, for soon afterwards she began to break up, and before night the shore was strewn with the cargo and pieces of the wreck.

A valuable paper on the Parasites of the Sheep, and how to destroy them.

Read at a Farmers' Club by Dr. Sommerville, in August, 1867.

THE parasitic animals which infest the skin and wool of the sheep of sufficient importance to merit the attention of the flockmaster are three in number. There is first of all

THE TICK.

It is reared in dry woods, ferns, and such like, and whenever presented with a favourable opportunity transfers itself to the skin of any animal which may happen to come near. When it forms a lodgment with its proboscis in the skin it remains rooted to the spot until it has increased from the size of a grain of linseed to that of a small horse bean, and any attempt to dislodge it before it falls off of its own accord is followed by severe inflammation of the parts. The second of these noxious animals is

THE SCAB MITE,

A much more troublesome one than the tick, but fortunately rare. These creatures bore underneath the epidermis or superficial skin, and there lay their eggs, from which the young appear after a term from 11 to 18 days. Every one knows that the scab is very infectious. The third of these pests is what in Scotland is called

THE KED.

This insect lays what appear to be eggs, but in reality the young animal in the proper state, enclosed in a horny covering similar to that in which the butterfly is found immediately before it takes to flight. These so-called eggs are oval shining ovides, which are attached to the wool, and are most abundant in the early part of summer. As to the means of destroying the "tick," it has been asserted that merely caus ing the sheep to swim through the water would remedy it, but farmers do not believe it. As compared with rubbing, I imagine dipping to be the more easy and more effective plan. It has certainly this important advantage, that it will serve at the same time for the "keds" if there be any.

As the best materials for dipping for the "tick" are very much the same as those for the destruction of the sheep louse, I shall notice it in its proper place. As to the treatment of the scab, when the disease is very bad the wool should be shorn off to allow the applications to be rubbed in. You may then rub in Macdougall's composition, or, if you like a mixture, 1½ oz. of creosote and ¾ pint spirits of wine, with enough of water to make up the mixture to three pints. Two or three applications of either of these agents will be sufficient. But in most cases shearing will not be required. If, for the cure of scab, you are determined to have recourse to pouring, I cannot fancy a better appli cation than the Holylee composition, the active ingredients of which are turpentine and spirits of tar. Obstinate cases could be further treated by pouring on tobacco liquor of the strength of one pound of tobacco to the quart and one half, or by pouring on Macdougall's composition sufficiently diluted. But a more thorough method of cure, and the one that in many cases must be adopted, where, as in Australia, it is important to pay much attention to each individual sheep is

DIPPING;

and for using baths for sheep affected with scab, I think the mineral poisons—arsenic and corrosive sublimate—are inadmissible. For if they do not reach the scab mites under the cuticle, they will do little

good, and if they do penetrate so far, they will be absorbed into the system of the sheep and poison it effectually. For the cure of scab I would have nothing to do with them. A bath that has done good service in Australia is one containing a pound of tobacco and a pound of sulphur to five gallons of water—a little soda is also added. In this bath, which is kept at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the sheep is allowed to swim about. The sulphur is said to prevent the tobacco from colouring the wool.

Another suitable bath is made with sulphur and oil of tar (so active a principle), and having also added to it soft soap and quicklime. The soap and the lime serve not only to mix the spirits of tar with the water, but they tend to dissolve the scarf skin and assist the remedies in permeating to the seat of the disease. For the latter purpose, it is highly beneficial in bathing or pouring for scab to have the liquor at a high temperature, as a hot liquid finds its way much easier under the cuticle than a cold one. There is some reason, however for thinking that this heat alone may have a destructive effect upon the parasites, and I rather incline to the opinion that repeated baths of hot water at a temperature of say 125 or 130 would effectively cure scab in sheep. Before having done with the cure of scab in sheep, I ought to allude to another practice. MERCURIAL OINTMENT is rubbed into the skin on the inside of the legs, and the mercury is absorbed. The system of the animal is brought under the influence of the remedy, as is evidenced by the solution. Mercury is exhaled from the pores of the skin, and as it comes out, it kills the scab mites. This is a very efficient mode of killing the parasites; but unfortunately ruminants, and especially sheep, are more easily poisoned by mercury than any other of our domestic quadrupeds, and it often happens that in curing the disease you destroy the sheep.

I now come to the mode of getting rid of the "keds."

After remarking that smearing with tar, which had long been in use, would soon be numbered among the things that were, Dr. Sommerville proceeded—But tar, at least some of its constituents, may be applied to the fleece by other and more efficient methods. The brown spirit of tar is a most useful substance, whether used in pouring or dipping, and it is far less apt to stain the wool than is the smearing compound. When poured into the fleece, it ought to form a thirteenth or fourteenth part of the pouring mixture. It is made to mix with the water by means of the soft soap. When put into a bath a quart goes to ten gallons of the bath. It is usually conjoined with other powerful substances, though I have no doubt that for the killing of "keds" it would of itself be sufficient. Generally the external employment of spirit of tar is safe, but it has been known to poison. But the brown spirit of tar is destined to be entirely superseded by a substance obtained from tar —carbolic acid—the active principle of Macdougall's dip. This substance does not stain the wool, which the oil of tar does to some extent; and it has the great advantage, as compared to some dips, to be presently considered of not being easily washed off by rain; also, it is not a very powerful poison, and though it were, its smell is sufficient to prevent its being partaken of at all. In Macdougall's bath the carbolic acid is suspended in water by a mixture of potash and animal fat, on the same principle as the oil of tar is. I have no doubt that the members of the club will agree with me in thinking this the best bath for the destruction of "keds" that has yet been tried. Another substance is

used for killing the sheep louse, which is tobacco. This is a powerful and effectual agent, but it colours the wool somewhat, although sulphur is said to protect the fleece from any material injury. For the purpose of pouring, a pound of tobacco is boiled in water, so as to produce a quart and a half of liquid. For dipping, the same quantity is sufficient for five gallons. The high price of tobacco is against its free use. It might be lessened if the liquid was prepared in bond, but the risk of adulteration is against this being carried out. Turpentine is used, and with good reason, in the killing of "keds." Though poisonous to the parasite, it does not injure the Sheep. It is used in the Hollylee composition. Arsenic has been very extensively used, and, until of late, was the favourite application—the danger to its use arises from contact with any broken surface.

To dissolve arsenic in water it is necessary to add to the water some soda ash, and soft soap is used in addition. Soda ash or potash acts as a caustic if it be strong, and burns the skin so as sometimes to make a raw wound, particularly if applied hot. The arsenic gets the credit of burning, while probably it belongs to the substances administered along with it.

The liquid containing arsenic, should be weak—a quarter of a pound of arsenic to twelve or fifteen gallons of water. Bigg's dip, containing arsenic, has been very extensively used, and has not proved very dangerous. Most of the members of the club would know something of Elliot's dip, also containing arsenic. In the famous case of Black *v* Elliot it was conclusively shown that the sheep had eaten of the pasture saturated by the drippings from the wet fleeces. In using arsenical preparations for dipping, care should be taken to have it done in dry weather, so that none of the arsenic may be washed off on the grass If the operation be properly conducted, no arsenic, or almost none, will find its way into the system ; and even though a small quantity were to be absorbed, yet, from the action of arsenic when given as a medicine, and from what we know of its effects on the arsenic-eaters of Styria, I cannot think that any harm would accrue.

I wholly condemn the use of corrosive sublimate. Instead of using poisons, olive oil has been recommended, and by smearing the wool with oil, the parasites would be suffocated. In the human subject the itch insect can be suffocated by perseveringly rubbing in oil or lard Such a thing it is impossible to do with sheep. I cannot think that the use of oil or of glycerine either, uncombined with any more active substance, is likely to be of much benefit. The great difficulty in sheep dipping or pouring is not to kill the "ticks" or "keds" on the sheep at the time, but it is to leave so much of the poisonous substance on the wool as will serve to poison some future generations of them. By no substance you can reasonably apply will you succeed in penetrating the horny covering in which the young "ked" is enclosed. Therefore you must leave sufficient on the wool to which he adheres as will prove fatal the first day he comes out of his shell. Hence the advantage of dipping in dry weather when the poison is allowed to dry on the wool and the advantage of using substances not easily soluble in water. In regard to the relative advantages of dipping and pouring, farmers have generally made up their minds that the former is the best method, and that pouring ought to be entirely discontinued. In the choice of materials for bathing be sure to employ nothing the constituents of which you do not know. In the case of carbolic acid you cannot obtain

it in any other way than by buying it as Macdougall's composition; but, with this exception, if I were a farmer, I would have nothing to do with any composition I did not make myself, and which I did not thoroughly understand.

A Remarkable Accident at Beckingham in 1760.—Mr. Hall's servant of Beckingham, returning from market, and finding the boat at Gainsborough putting off from the shore, full of people, was so rash as to leap his horse into the boat, and with the violence of the fall, drove the poor people and their horses to the further side, which instantly carried the boat into the middle of the stream, and overset it. The unfortunate sufferers were plunged into a deep and rapid river, crying out for help, and struggling for life. Some were saved at a great distance from the ferry, and numbers were brought to life with difficulty. There were about 30 persons on board, and about half a dozen missing.

"It was happy for them that so many horses were on board, and all who had time to lay hold of a stirrup, or a horse's tail, were brought safe to shore. A poor man, who had a large basket of fowls on his arm, was providentially buoyed up till assistance could be had, and he, after many fruitless attempts, was at last taken up alive, though senseless, at the distance of four hundred yards from the ferry. A poor woman who had bought a pig, and had tied one end of a string round its foot, and the other round her wrist, was dragged to land in this remarkable manner."

Gainsborough —On Wednesday, the 23rd of January, 1760, the body of Nathaniel Revell, of Gainsborough, gentleman, was found dead, floating, in the cold bath near to the town, with two large wounds upon his head ; his pockets rifled of his gold watch and money. A coroner's inquest was held, a verdict of wilful murder returned against some person unknown. Mr. Revell, of Gainsborough, offered a reward of £100, and the inhabitants £50 for the discovery of an accomplice.

One of the insulting Rhymes in derision of the English Nation made in King Edward's the III reign by the Scots.

Long beards heartless,
Painted hoods, witless,
Gay coats graceless,
Make England thriftless.

THE HORSE.—As a remarkable incident to show how animals can exist by the water contained in dry grain and its straw, I will relate the case of a horse at Cressing Temple, a few miles from me, where a horse used for treading or consolidating the barley in the barn, being left there all night, slipped down between the closely packed barley and the boarded sides of the barn. In vain was search made for him in the morning, and it was concluded that he had been stolen. On Christmas day, as the ploughmen came home to attend to their horses, they heard the neighing of a horse in the barn, and after removing the barley, they found the lost horse as fat and as sleek as a mole. Thinking he must be very thirsty, they ignorantly allowed him to go to the pond and drink his fill, and in consequence he died. This is well known to many persons now living. The horse had gradually eaten his way into a comfortable space.—*Related by Mr. Mechi.*

THE ADVANTAGES OF FLANNEL.—Dr. Sturt, in his little work entitled *Health for the Million*, says:—"Flannel should always be worn next to the skin in the day time, both in winter and summer. It does not absorb moisture like linen, which becomes wet, and increases the liability to cold. It should be removed on going to bed, for the sake of cleanliness, the skin being usually covered with a greasy secretion, derived from the solids of the perspiration. This is not absorbed by flannel; but by wearing a calico night-shirt it is entirely removed. For the sake of warmth, a loose flannel jacket should be worn over it. I wish particularly to recommend this plan for general adoption. I have found it very serviceable in my own family, especially with children, whose restless movements during sleep generally leaves the upper parts of the body exposed. The rheumatic pains often felt in the shoulders of adults, are due in a great measure to this exposure. I have never known any one discontinue it who has given it a trial; it is not intended to supersede the use of a sponging bath, but as an auxiliary to it. The use of flannel for ladies clothing instead of a portion of calico or linen would be advantageous, and for warmth might well supersede stays; warmth being one of the excuses for wearing them."

THE man who attempted to "cloak his sins," could not find a garment large enough.

Old Rhymes.

"Those who wash on Monday have all the week to dry;
Those who wash on Tuesday will have one day gone by;
Those who wash on Wednesday wash in the middle of the week;
Those who wash on Thursday have all their clothes to seek;
Those who wash on Friday must truly wash at need;
Those who wash on Saturday must be sluts indeed."

"Sneeze on Monday, sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on Tuesday, kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on Wednesday, get a letter;
Sneeze on Thursday, something better;
Sneeze on Friday, sneeze for sorrow;
Saturday, see your true love to-morrow."

OFFSPRING OF A CHEMICAL WEDDING.—As a sample of the poetry of the science, take the following:—

Messrs. Water and Oil
One day had a broil,
As down in the glass they were dropping;
And would not unite,
But continued to fight
Without any prospect of stopping.

Mr. Pearlash o'erheard,
And quick as a word,
He jump'd in the midst of the clashing;
When all three agreed,
And uniting with speed,
Mr. Soap came out ready for washing.

Get up early! time is precious; waste it not in bed.
Get up early! while the dew-drops o'er the field are spread.
Get up early! when the red sun first begins to rise.
Get up early! when the darkness fades from earth to skies.
Get up early! it is sinful to be wasting time.
Get up early! while the dear birds sing their morning chime.
Get up early! while the flowers bend with beauty o'er the sward.
Get up early! while all Nature blesses Nature's God.

***Man*..... A bubble on the ocean's rolling wave;
***Life*..... A gleam of light extinguish'd by the grave;
***Fame*..... A meteor dazzling with its distant glare;
***Wealth*..... A source of trouble and consuming care;
***Pleasure*..... A gleam of sunshine passing soon away;
***Love*..... A morning stream whose memory gilds the day;
***Faith*..... An anchor dropp'd beyond the vale of death;
***Hope*..... A lone star beaming o'er the barren heath;
Charity..... A stream meandering from the fount of love;
***Bible*..... A guide to realms of endless joy above;
***Religion*..... A key which opens wide the gates of heaven;
***Death*..... A knife by which the ties of earth are riven;
***Earth*..... A desert through which pilgrims wend their way;
***Grave*..... A home of rest when ends life's weary day;
***Resurrection*... A sudden waking from a quiet dream;
***Heaven*..... A land of joy, of light, and love supreme.

Story of a Monkey.

JACKO was a pretty little fellow. His bright eyes sparkled like two diamonds from beneath his deep set eyebrows. His teeth were of the most pearly whiteness, and whether from vanity or from a wish to intimidate, he always made a formidable display of them to visitors. His long tail gave additional charms to his personal appearance, and was likewise a very useful appendage; for if a nut or apple thrown to him lodged just out of the reach of his hands or feet, he would run to the full length of his chain, stretch out his tail, and pull towards him the coveted delicacy.

But, like all monkeys, Jacko was very mischievous. When bought by his master, he was placed for a short time in a small closet opening into the wall of his bedroom, and was tied up securely to one of a row of pegs. Upon the return of his master to release him, a pretty sight met his eye: the walls that but half an hour previously were covered with a finely ornamented paper, now stood out in the bold nakedness of lath and plaster, and the floor was strewed with proofs of Jacko's industry. The pegs were all loosened, and the individual peg to which his chain had been fastened torn completely from its socket, in order that the destroyer's movements might not be impeded; while an unfortunate garment that happened to be hung up in the closet was torn to a thousand shreds.

A comfortable home was provided for Jacko in the stall of a stable where there was an aperture communicating with the hayloft, so that he would either sleep at his ease in the regions above, or descending into the manger, amuse himself by tearing to pieces everything he could get at. This stall was usually unoccupied, but one cold winter's evening the family donkey was brought up from the field and placed in it, and a plentiful supply of hay was placed before the hungry animal, which she began to devour with eagerness. About an hour after, the groom happened to go into the stable to see that all was right; what was his astonishment to see Jenny pulling away at her halter, and trying to keep her head as far away as possible from the bundle of hay.

Not knowing what to make of it, the man pushed the poor donkey towards the hay when the mystery was explained. A tiny pair of hands were suddenly thrust out from under the cover, and the ears seized; at the same

moment master Jacko's face appeared chattering his teeth as though he had an attack of ague, and as quick as thought their sharp points met in the unfortunate Jenny's ears. Jenny instantly retreated with force enough to break the halter, and Jacko covered himself up again in the hay, keeping, however, a small opening through which he could observe the movements of the enemy. From his hole in the loft he had seen the hay spread out by the man, and thinking it would make a capital warm bed for himself, had quietly taken possession, quite regardless of the inward cravings of poor Jenny, who did not dare to devour his lordship's bed clothes.

Jacko used to amuse himself when sitting on the manger with catching mice. He would pretend to be asleep, keeping however, one eye half open, and then when the unsuspecting little mouse rushed past Jacko, quick as lightning, had his paw upon him and killed him. The cook, having observed his talents in this line, thought she would turn it to some account, so one evening she took poor Jacko out of his comfortable bed in the loft and chained him up in the larder, having previously removed every eatable or drinkable thing except some jam pots, which were put seemingly out of reach, and were well secured with bladder stretched over the tops. The night passed long and miserably to Jacko, who was evidently much astonished at this unwonted treatment. All night long the mice scampered about the place regardless of their enemy, while he, most un-cat-like, was coiled up in a soup tureen. When morning came, Jacko pushed the tureen, his bed from the shelf, to its utter demolition, and looked about for something to eat. The jam pots attracted his notice. "There is something good here," thought he, as he smelt the coverings. "I'll see." His sharp teeth soon made an aperture, nor was he disappointed. The treasured raspberry, strawberry, and plum, vaunted Scotch marmalade, and the candied apricots, the pride and care of the cook, disappeared in an unaccountably short time. It would be impossible to describe the anger of the cook when she opened the door of the larder to see how many mice the monkey had caught, and discovered her loss. One day Jacko made his escape. His master was playing with him in the parlour, when, watching his opportunity, he bolted out of the window, the top part of which happened to be open. Away he went, his chain

held up aloft in his tail—as was his custom when he found it in his way, over the garden wall, down the road, up into the village. The parish school was just turning out, and a regular pursuit took place; the boys shouted and threw up their caps, the girls did not know whether to laugh or to be frightened. In an instant Jacko was on the top of the nearest cottage, and returned the derisive shouts of the boys by angry and incessant chattering, he grinned from ear to ear, and showed an array of sharp teeth, as much as to say, "touch me if you dare." The numerous stones and sticks thrown at him in fun by the boys—for they knew him well, and did not want to hurt him—soon made him decamp, and off he went along the roofs of the cottages, his chain making a fearful clatter on the tiles, to the alarm of the aged inmates sitting at their ease within. The crowd collected, the excitement became immense; the police were not called out, because there was only one constable; he, being a baker, turned out in his white cap and sleeves tucked up, armed with the official wand of office, determined to take up somebody. Next came the churchwarden; "lay hold of the rascal, boys," cried he "and we will put him in the pound;" but that was easier said than done. The chase grew warm, and Jacko began to repent. He jumped on a tree, and while the boys were watching on one side, he slipped down the other. Bounding across the road he flew over the garden gate, through the broken stable window, to his own bed in the hayloft, where he lay with his eyes closed, his little sides ready to burst from running, and his mouth half open. Doubtless at that moment he came to the determination never to leave home again, for he certainly never did; and likewise to have his revenge upon the parish boys for persecuting him, for, from that time he always flew at, and tried to bite, any boy wearing the parochial livery. Jacko once got loose again Remembering his previous adventure with the schoolboys, he did not venture beyond the premises, but quietly sneaked into the knife-house, and tried his hand at cleaning the knives. In this attempt he was not successful, inasmuch as the handles were the parts he attempted to polish on the board, and a cut was found on the middle of his hand next day. Resolved, however, not to be defeated, he set to work to clean the shoes. But he had not distinctly recollected the various steps necessary for the performance of this operation, for he covered an

unfortunate shoe all over, sole and all with the blacking which he got out of the bottle, and then he emptied what was left into the hollow of the shoe, nearly filling it. His coat was in a nice mess for some days afterwards.

One morning again, when the servants returned from the parlour into the kitchen, they found Jacko had taken all the candlesticks out of the cupboard and arranged them on the fender before the fire, as he had seen done before.

Finding the black lead in the same place, he took it to a bowl of water which was at hand, wetted it, and was diligently rubbing the table all over with it when he was caught in the act. On the entrance of the servants he immediately retreated to his basket in the corner, and tried to look as though nothing had happened. A great treat to this would-be kitchen-maid was to have a large bowl of warm water given him. He would first of all cunningly test the temperature with his hands, and then gradually step into the bath, first one foot and then the other, finally, completely sitting down in it. Then he would take the soap in his hands or feet as the case might be, and rub himself all over. Having made a dreadful mess on the table, and finding the water becoming cold, the next part of the performance was to get out and run as quickly as he could to the fire, where his coat soon became dry.

On one occasion, and in a most extraordinary way, Jacko nearly committed suicide. The large kitchen kettle was left on the fire to boil for tea; after a time Jacko jumped up and took the lid off. Finding it becoming warm he got in and sat down with his head only appearing above the water. This was all very comfortable for some little time, but the water, heated by the flames beneath, began to get hot; Jacko raised his body a little, but finding it very cold immediately sat down again This he continued for some time, not being able to summon up the courage to face the cold air. The consequence was that the poor little fellow was nearly boiled to death; and if it had not been for the timely interference of a bystander who took him out by main force, he would have become a martyr to his own want of courage and firmness in action.

When Jacko's master went to Oxford as a student, he took his monkey with him. At the end of the term the day of examination arrived, previously to which a very carefully written note book of the tutor's lectures had been prepared

for inspection. Extra pains had been taken with this note book, for Jacko's master had some misgivings whether he might not be called to account for harbouring such an unclassical animal as a monkey, and he hoped that if the monkey were mentioned, he might avert the displeasure of the authorities by this forthcoming proof of his industry. But when the unlucky student went to his note book, he found it torn into a thousand pieces! "Oh Jacko," he exclaimed, "we are both ruined!"

Jacko did not seem to mind it in the least, but continued his work of destruction. Not a page was left in the book. The diagrams were torn into shreds, and even the paper from the covers had not escaped his relentless fingers. The perpetrator of all this ruin simply grinned a grin of delight as he watched his master pick up the scattered relics of many an hour of weary writing. Making as decent a bundle of them as possible, their owner, pale, partly with anger against Jacko, partly with fear of impending circumstances, re-entered the hall and presented them to the expectant tutor, who wondered at the delay. Still more did he wonder when he saw such a note book presented to him. An explanation was given, and the student awaited his doom in silence. The tutor kindly examined the fragments, and then said "you have evidently taken much pains with your notes, sir, you may go." So rejoiced was he at this reply that Jacko's master had mercy on his mischievous monkey, and did not shake him well, which was the greatest punishment that could be inflicted upon him.

Jacko lived about two years after this event, and then he had an attack of bronchitis, which proved fatal. He was wrapped in flannel and placed before the fire and invalid's diet was administered to him, but in vain—he died, and his remains were sent up to London. Not wishing to lose sight of him altogether, and knowing what ugly objects stuffed monkeys generally are, his master made his skin into a mat for the table, and the rest of him into a skeleton.

And now—

In a cabinet, high on a shelf
He lies as a monument raised to himself.

A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite himself unless he's handling the rod.

Domestic Receipts.

STINGS.—When stung by a wasp, spread over the part a plaister of common salt and salad oil. In case of the dangerous accident of swallowing a wasp, put a teaspoon of common salt into the sufferer's mouth. It kills the wasp and heals the sting. For the sting of a beetle, any aromatic herb or a common dock leaf, is a good remedy.

TO CURE WARTS.—Procure from a chemist or druggist a small quantity of aromatic vinegar, and apply some of it every night before going to bed, to the wart with a camel-hair brush. Be careful not to let any touch the skin, as it leaves a yellow stain. The wart will disappear in about a fortnight.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—The immediate application of dry wheat flour at once shuts out the air, smooths the irritation, and dries up the fluids thrown out. Strong alum-water, applied with a wet compress, is also recommended to keep down the inflammation.

TO AVOID THE SMELL OF ONIONS.—After eating onions, swallow parsley leaves chopped up in vinegar.

REMEDY FOR FROZEN POTATOES.—In the time of frosts, potatoes that have been affected thereby, should be laid in a perfectly dark place some days after the thaw has commenced. If thawed in open day, they rot; but if in darkness, they do not rot and they lose very little of their natural properties.

CAKES, PUDDINGS, &c., are always improved by making the currants, sugar, and flour hot, before using them.

HAY, sprinkled with a little chloride of lime, and left for one hour in a closed room, will remove the smell of new paint.

Cold green tea, well sweetened, put into saucers, will destroy flies.

To take Oil and Grease out of Boards, Marble, etc.—Make a paste with fuller's earth and hot water; cover the spots therewith, let it dry on, and the next day scour it off with soft soap. Or make a paste with soft yellow soap, fuller's earth, and a little pearlash, and use as above.

Honey and Castor Oil mixed are excellent for the asthmatic. A teaspoonful night and morning.

An Oyster shell, put into a tea-kettle, will prevent its becoming furred.

To loosen a glass stopper, pour round it a little sweet oil, close to the stopper, and let it stand in a warm place.

The presence of copper in liquids may be detected by a few drops of hartshorn, which produces, when copper is present, a blue colour.

CABBAGES (Red) for pickling, should be cut with a silver knife. This keeps them from turning black, as they do when touched with iron.

It is an error to give fowls egg shells, with the object of supplying them with lime. It frequently induces in fowls a habit of eating eggs.

TO TAKE MILDEW OUT OF LINEN—Rub the stain with soap, scrape some chalk fine, and rub that also on it; lay it on the grass, and as it dries wet it again. The mildew will soon disappear.

SLUGS AND SNAILS.—Take a quantity of cabbage leaves, and put them into a warm oven, or hold them before a fire till soft; then rub them with *unsalted* butter, or any kind of fresh dripping, and lay them in the places infested with slugs. In a few hours they will be covered with snails and slugs, which may be destroyed.

Cookery.—Puddings.

Apple Pudding.--Make a very good suet-crust; roll it out flat; pare, core, and cut up your apples; put them in a heap upon the paste; throw in a good deal of sugar; close the whole carefully, and boil it tied in a cloth. Two hours will do it. When done, lift a bit of the crust, lay in a good bit of butter, replace the crust, and send to table as hot as possible. In this manner fruit puddings of every description may be made for family consumption.

Batter Pudding, Boiled.—Beat and strain four eggs upon four spoonsful of flour; mix well, and gradually dilute it with a pint of new milk; add a good teaspoonful of ginger, and a little salt: tie it in a floured cloth, or put it in a buttered basin, and boil it one hour. Serve with melted butter, lemon, and sugar.

Cocoa-nut Pudding.—Take half-a pound of grated cocoa-nut and a quarter of a pound of blanched and beaten Brazil-nuts; throw them into a pint of boiling milk and let them stay till cold. Then beat two eggs, two ounces of sugar, two ounces of cream, and a glass of brandy; mix in the other ingredients; put it into a tart-dish edged with a rim of puff-paste, and bake for half an hour.

Dutch Pudding.—Warm half a pint of new milk; melt half a pound of fresh butter in it, and let it stand until it is almost cold; then strain it into a pound of flour; add two large spoonsful of yeast, and four eggs well beaten; mix it very well together, and let it stand in a warm place for an hour to rise; then stir into it a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, half a pound of sultana raisins, and two glasses of Hollands; put it into a square tray well buttered, and bake for forty minutes. Serve turned out into a dish.

Harvest Pudding.—Boil two or three bay-leaves in a pint of new milk, then remove the leaves and pour the hot milk upon a pint of sifted bread crumbs; add six well beaten eggs, and three ounces of honey. Thickly butter a basin; stick upon it bunches of red cranberries or slips of candied-peel cut into short lengths; stir in half a pint of cream with your pudding: mix well: put it into a basin; tie it down with a cloth and boil it for two hours; turn it into a dish, and serve it, decorated with two or three ears of corn stuck into it.

Marrow Pudding.—Grate six ounces of biscuits, shred six ounces of beef marrow, stone four ounces of raisins, and add candied orange or lemon peel and sugar, of each two ounces, with nutmeg to the taste. Line a pie-dish with a rich crust, lay in the ingredients, and beat up four eggs in half a pint of new milk or cream; pour this over the pudding, and bake it for one hour and a half in a gentle oven. Sift powdered loaf-sugar over it before serving.

White Pudding.—Boil a quarter of a pound of ground rice in rather more than a pint of milk, until it is quite smooth, then beat four ounces of blanched sweet almonds until they form a paste. Wash and dry a quarter of a pound of currants; chop half a pound of beef suet; beat three eggs; add a quarter of a pound of white sugar, and a grated nutmeg. Mix all well together, and boil it in a floured cloth for one hour. Serve with warmed cream poured over it.

(*From "Everybody's Pudding Book." Price 2s. 6d.*)

Christmas Customs.

ENGLAND was always famous among foreigners for the celebration of Christmas, at which season they admitted sports and pastimes, not known in other countries.

"At the feast of Christmas," says Stowe, "in the King's court, wherever he chanced to reside, there was appointed a LORD OF MISRULE, or master of merry disports: the same merry fellow made his appearance at the house of every nobleman and person of distinction; and, among the rest, the lord mayor of London, and the sheriffs, had their lords of misrule, ever contending, without quarrel or offence, who should make the rarest pastime to delight the beholders." The society of Lincoln's Inn had an officer chosen at this season, who was honoured with the title of *King of Christmas Day*, because he presided in the hall on that day, with his marshal and steward to attend him. The marshal, in the absence of the monarch, was permitted to assume his state; and upon New-Year's day he sat as king in the hall, when the master of the revels, during the time of dining, supplied the marshal's place.

The custom of going a-begging, called HAGMENA, a few nights before Christmas, singing Christmas carols, and wishing a happy New Year, is still followed in some parts of England. They get, in return, apples, nuts, refreshments, and money. *Mumming* is another Christmas drollery, which consists in men and women changing clothes; and, so disguised, going from one neighbour's house to another, partaking of Christmas cheer.

On the night of Christmas Eve, it was formerly the practice to light up candles of an uncommon size, called Christmas candles, and lay a log of wood on the fire, called a *Yule Clog*, to illuminate the house, and turn, as it were, night into day. In the Latin, or Western church, Christmas was called the Feast of Lights.

The forms of the TWELFTH DAY vary in different countries, yet all agree in the same end, to do honour to the Eastern Magi, who are supposed to have been of royal dignity. It is in the South of England where the customs of this day are most prevalent. They are thus described by Brand. After tea, a cake is produced, and two bowls, containing the fortunate chances for the different sexes. The host fills up the tickets, and the whole company, except the king and queen, are to be ministers of state, and maids of honour, or ladies of the bedchamber. Often the host and hostess, more by design than accident, become king and queen. The twelfth cake was made formerly of plums, with a bean and pea:—who found the former, was king; who got the latter, was queen. The chusing of a king and queen, by a bean in a piece of divided cake, was formerly a common Christmas gambol in both the universities.

CHRISTMAS BOXES are derived from a custom of the ancients, of giving New Year's Gifts. In papal times, the priests had their Christmas box, in which were kept the sums they levied on the people for prayers, and granting absolution for sins.

Decking houses and churches with ever-greens is another custom of pagan origin. The ancient Druids decked their houses with holly and ivy in December, that the sylvan spirits might repair to them, and remain unnipped by the frost and cold winds till a milder season had renewed the foliage of their favourite abodes.

Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire.

At Tattershall, on the 1st November, 1866, Mr. John Buffam, father of Mrs. Cooling, of Coningsby, aged 84.

At Halton Holegate, near Spilsby, on the 7th of November, 1866, Mr. John Forman, farm labourer, aged 88 years.

At Louth, on the 13th of November, 1866, Dorothy Lucy, relict of Mr. William Aldling, aged 85 years.

At Skirbeck, on the 5th November, 1866, Mr. George Thompson, machine maker, of the Spilsby road, aged 84 years.

At Wainfleet, on the 8th of Nov., 1866, Mr. William Clarke, aged 86.

At Croft, near Wainfleet, on the 10th of November, 1866, Mr. Richard Millson, farmer, aged 84 years.

At Tetney Hall, near Grimsby, on the 5th of November, 1866, Mr. Edmund Hewson, aged 80 years.

At Sleaford, on the 30th of October, 1866, the Rev. Henry Manton, Master of the Grammar School, and Chaplain of the Union, aged 65 years

At Aswarby, near Sleaford, on the 30th October, 1866, William Mutter, Esq., many years a faithful steward to Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart., aged 70 years.

At Branch Hill Lodge, Hamstead, near London, on the 27th October, 1866, Batholomew Claypon, Esq., aged 74 years.

At Hundleby, near Spilsby, on the 28th October, 1866, Mr. John Matthews, formerly of Lusby, aged 85 years. He had been a consistent Wesleyan for more than 70 years, and a local preacher more than 60 years.

At Hundleby, on the 26th October, 1866, Charlotte, wife of Mr. John Woodthorpe, rural postman, aged 62.

At Gedney Hill, on the 17th November, 1866, Mr. Isaac Mears, farmer, in his 82nd year.

At Helpringham, on the 12th November, 1866, Catherine, widow, of Mr. Edward Smith, aged 83.

At Croyland, on the 22nd November, 1866, Mrs, Mary Smith, in her 89th year.

At Minting, near Horncastle, on the 21st November, 1866, Susannah, relict of Mr. John Sampson, of Holme Hill Farm, in her 87th year.

At Spilsby, on the 26th November, 1866, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. John Appleby, aged 89.

At Great Grimsby, Nov. 21th, 1866, Mr. Edward Rhodes, aged 87.

At Helpringham, on the 8th December, 1866, Mary, wife of Joseph Barnes, gent., aged 87.

At West Rasen, on the 7th December, 1866, Ann, widow of William Broskin, aged 84.

At Great Grimsby, December 15th, 1866, Lydia Thornhill, aged 88.

At Spalding, on the 22nd December, 1866, Elizabeth, widow of Mr William Wade, gardener, aged 84.

At Holbeach, on the 26th December, 1866, John Clark, aged 81.

At Peterborough, on the 9th January, 1867, Sarah, widow of William Brown, aged 84.

At Bourn, on the 4th January, 1867, in the Bedehouse, Elizabeth, widow, of Mr. H Cunnington, brazier, aged 84.

At Boston, Jan. 5th, 1867, Sarah Parker, of Broadfield Lane, aged 86.

At Hagg, Jan. 14th, 1867, Elizabeth, relict of Isaac Bonnett, aged 86.

At Coningsby, on the 1st January, 1867, Elizabeth Clapham, aged 84.

At East Markham, on the 29th December, 1866, Mr. James Walters, aged 87; and on the 6th January, 1867, Mr. William Walters, aged 89.
At Boston, on the 10th of January, 1867, Elizabeth Plant, widow of Queen Street, aged 89.
At Surfleet, on the 14th January, 1867, Mr. William Muxlow, farmer, in his 83rd year.
At Wragby, on the 16th January, 1867, Mr. Joseph Clark, aged 82.
At Lincoln, on the 20th January, 1867, Mrs. Elsom, widow, aged 82.
At Skendleby Thorpe, Jan 18th, 1867, Mr. John Holland, aged 85.
At Theddlethorpe, on the 19th January, 1867, Frances Hardy, aged 77; and on the 20th, John Hardy, (her husband,) aged 86.
At Gainsborough, on the 13th January, 1867, Matthew Spicer, aged 88.
At Leverton, on the 9th January, 1867, Thomas Boucher, gent., aged 81.
At Long Sutton, on the 26th January, 1867, Ann, wife of Mr. Richard Winfrey, aged 82.
At Spilsby, Jan. 28th, 1867, Mr. George Richardson, in his 80th year.
At Louth, on the 25th January, 1867, Mr. George Murr, aged 85.
At Legbourne, on the 28th January, 1867, Ann Timson, widow, aged 85.
At Bourn, on the 30th January, 1867, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. William Taylor, aged 85.
At Caistor, on the 2nd February, 1867, Frances, relict of Mr. Grantham Quickfall, aged 84.
At Wainfleet, on the 1st February, 1867, T. Stokes, aged 89.
At Thorpe, on the 29th January, 1867, Mr. Richard Frow, farmer, aged 73. He had filled the office of Guardian ever since the Union Board was established.
At the Union house, Spilsby, on the 1st February, 1867, Fanny Orwell, widow, late of Laughton, aged 84.
At Hundleby, on the 2nd February, 1867, Mr. Samuel Doughty, brewer, aged 81. He was for many years a Wesleyan local preacher.
At Alford, on the 23rd January, 1867, David Sanderson, aged 87.
At Legbourne, 2nd February, 1867, Mr. Robert Nicholson, aged 82.
At Market Rasen, on the 21st January, 1867, Thomas Walker, aged 84.
At Helpringham, on the 29th January, 1867, William Saunby, aged 89.
At Boston, on the 8th February, 1867, Lucy Fendyke, widow, of Innocent Street, aged 85.
At Lincoln, on the 7th Feb., 1867, Mr. R. S. Blyth, Surveyor, aged 86
At Lincoln, on the 10th February, 1867, William Wass, brewer, aged 86
At South Elkington, Feb. 7th, 1867, Lucy Cuthbert, widow, aged 89.
At Sausthorpe, on the 12th February, 1867, Richard Watson, aged 87.
At Brigg, on the 11th February, 1867, Elizabeth Sharp, widow, aged 85.
At Holbeach, on the 25th February, 1867, Mr. Viney Paxton, aged 87.
At Lincoln, on the 21st February, 1867, Margaret, widow of Mr. T. Seymour, whitesmith, aged 87.
At Lincoln, on the 26th February, 1867, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. John Stokes, tailor, aged 82.
At Horncastle, on the 21st February, 1867, Elizabeth, relict of Mr Benjamin Bishop, aged 80.
At Bourn, on 3rd March, 1867, Mr. John Bray, aged 81.
At Boston, on the 2nd of March, 1867, Sarah Ward, widow, aged 84.
At Horncastle, on the 27th February, 1867, Mr. Chris. Elvin, aged 87
At Carthorpe, Horncastle, Mr. James Taylor, joiner, aged 83.
At Boston, on the 7th March 1867, Ann, widow of Mr. West, of Burgh-le-marsh, master of Palmer's Grammar School, in her 84th year.

At Boston, on the 9th March, 1867, Betsey Rogers, widow, aged 80.
At Partney, on the 8th March, 1867, Sophia, widow of Mr. William Hare, aged 83.
At Tathwell, on the 6th March, 1867, Mr. David Burkitt, aged 86.
At Crowle, on the 8th March, 1867, Hannah, relict of Mr. Jonathan Thornton, of Ealand, aged 83.
At Ealand, near Crowle, March 10th, 1867, Mr. John Foster, aged 84.
At Ewerby Thorpe, near Sleaford, on the 20th March, 1867, Mr. John Tindale, in his 88th year.
At Spalding, on the 16th March, 1867, John Taylor, aged 84.
At Sleaford, on the 19th March, 1867, Nelly Mawer, aged 83.
At Frieston Shore, March 14th, 1867, Mr. Patrick Kelley, aged 81.
At Skellingthorpe Hall, on the 14th March, 1867, Richard Coupland, Esq., in his 80th year.
At Lincoln, on the 10th of March, 1867, Mr. Thomas Whalley, late town crier, aged 83.
At Louth, on the 15th March, 1867, Frances Robins, aged 86.
At Fleet, on the 25th March, 1867, Jane Capp (a member of the Society of Friends for 63 years), aged 87.
At Grantham, on the 20th March, 1867, Anne Wilcox, aged 83.
At Skirbeck, on the 22nd March, 1867, Mr. Francis Kitchen, aged 83.
At Lincoln, on the 23rd March, 1867, Joseph Mellor, aged 85.
At Horncastle, on the 26th March, 1867, Mr. Edward Scholey, formerly of Stickney, aged 84.
At Barton, on the 21st, March, 1867, Mrs. Sophia Redfern, aged 82.
At Collingham, on the 24th March, 1867, Mr. Thomas Coles, for many years deacon of the Baptist Church, aged 88.
At Surfleet, on the 8th April, 1867, Elizabeth Boothby, widow, aged 81.
At Orby, on the 30th March, 1867, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Jonas Calvert, aged 89.
At Ulceby, on the 3rd April, 1867, Mr. William Walker, aged 87.
At Carleton-le-Moorland, April 5th, 1867, Mr. John Pigott, aged 86.
At Grantham, on the 13th April, 1867, Thomas Houson, aged 83.
At Heckington, on the 14th April, 1867, Ruth Daubrah, aged 86.
At Spalding, Apl. 11th, 1867, in Green-lane, Hannah Beecroft, aged 83
At Branston, on the 12th April, 1867, Sarah Ashley, aged 84.
At Huttoft, on the 10th April, 1867, Mr. John Neal, aged 80.
At South Ormsby, March 30th, 1867, Frances Oldwright, aged 88.
At Great Carlton, on the 15th April, 1867, Mr. John Wright, aged 81.
At Bottersford, on the 11th April, 1866, Alice, relict of Mr. Joseph Bemrose, aged 86.
At Dogdyke, on the 17th April, 1867, Mr. Charles Vinter, formerly of Donington, in his 81st year.
At Quarrington, on the 16th April, 1867, Mr. John Peach, aged 89.
At Fillingham, on the 16th April, 1867, Mary Cheltenham, aged 84.
At Frog Hall, Coningsby, on the 22nd April, 1867, Mrs. Margaret Farrow, aged 83.
At Louth, on the 22nd April, 1867, Mr. John Morris, aged 80.
At Peterborough, on the 30th April, 1867, Sarah, widow of William Palmer, aged 83.
At Heckington, on the 25th April, 1867, Sarah Bowles, aged 88.
At Boston, on the 28th April, 1867, Sarah Langford, aged 84.
At Gainsborough, April 23rd, 1867, Mr. Richard Beck, joiner, aged 87.
At Middle Raisen, May 1st, 1867, Mr. Thomas Danby, grocer, aged 82

At Boston West, March 21st, 1867, Mr. Henstock, farmer, aged 84
At Carlby, on the 4th June, 1867, Mary, widow of Mr. John Banks, formerly of the Windmill Inn, Bourn, aged 86.
At Caistor, on the 9th June, 1867, Mr. Robert Hemenway, aged 86.
At Spalding, on the 15th June, 1867, Mr. John Clarke, late of the Angel Inn, aged 80.
At Boston, on the 19th June, 1867, Joseph Sawyer, aged 84.
At Spalding, on the 20th June, 1867, Ann Lawson, widow, aged 86.
In Frieston Fen, on the 18th June, 1867, Mr. James Boothby, aged 83
At Bourn, June 25th, 1867, Catherine, widow of Thos. Britton, aged 88.
At Boston, on the 3rd July, 1867, Susan Evison, widow, aged 83.
At Tattershall, on the 6th July, 1867, Mrs. Susannah Millard, aged 80.
At Gainsboro', on the 4th July, 1867, John Stephenson, gent., aged 88.
At Lincoln, on the 12th July, 1867, Mary, widow of Mr. Thomas, gunsmith, aged 85.
At Barton-on-Humber, July 13th, 1867, Harriet Woodhall, aged 88.
At Alford, on the 17th July, 1867, Mr. Samuel Stephenson, aged 84.
At Kirton, July 9th, 1867, Sarah, relict of Mr. Wm. Greenfield, aged 92
At Sutterton, on the 1st September, 1867, William Landon, aged 80
At the Manor House, Anwick, on the 6th September, 1867, Thomas Faulkner, gent., in his 83rd year.
At Coningsby, on the 10th Sept. 1867, Miss Mary Laythorpe, aged 86.
At Lincoln, on the 18th Sept., 1867, Mr. Ed. Watson, in his 87th year.
At Burgh-le-marsh, on the 21st September, 1867, Azubah, relict of Mr. John Ashlin, of Firsby, aged 85.

*** Another list is given in this Almanack, commencing at page 81.

SILK WILLOUGHBY, NEAR SLEAFORD.

A curious specimen of ancient sculpture, representing the tools used by smiths, and implements of agriculture made by them, is seen over a handsome arched doorway, now walled up, which forms part of the village inn. Tradition says that it once formed part of a hall used by a company of smiths, but we incline to believe it to have been nothing more than the entrance to the shoeing shed of some blacksmith's shop, whose owner had the good taste to erect that arch, which has puzzled many wondering admirers of antiquity. Besides the above, nothing more than the shaft of a cross with a carved base, opposite to the rectory, worthy of the notice of a searcher after antiquities, is to be met with in this part of the parish.

EARTHQUAKE IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A quarter before seven in the morning of August 23rd, 1750, a violent shock of earthquake was felt in this County, which shook people in bed, and made the windows jar It was felt at Nottingham, Retford, Scofton, Tuxford, &c., and seemed to tend N. by E. That morning and all the day was very calm, the sky clear and serene, and a bright sunshine. A very remarkable Aurora Borealis was seen about ten days before, that met together in a point at the zenith, and appeared very red.

RICHES AND LEARNING.

It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned.

Remarkable instances of Longevity.

THE parish register of Frodsham, in the county of Somerset, records the following instances. In the year 1592-3, one person was interred of the age of 104, and another of the age of 141; in 1695 one of 107; and in 1791, one of 102.—There is a tablet in one of the aisles of the church, for Peter Banner, a carpenter, who died in 1749, at the age of 50, having, in less than three years, been tapped fifty-eight times for the dropsy, by which he had taken from him 1032 quarts of water.

At Flitton, in the county of Bedford, there is a record in the chancel of the church of an uncommon instance of longevity in Thomas Hill, who died in 1601, aged 128. He was receiver general to three Earls of Kent, and was a most charitable and beneficent character.

JOHN OF GAUNT'S HOUSE, GAINSBOROUGH.—This edifice is constructed chiefly of oak, forming three sides of a quadrangle, open to the south. At the north-east corner is an embattled tower, with small windows of the flat pointed style. The western exterior consists of a huge stack of chimneys built of brick. On the northern side is a handsome building, once the chapel. It was formerly encircled by a moat, which in some places may be distinctly traced. The interior of this ancient structure has of late years suffered considerable dilapidation, and no longer displays an uniformity of character correspondent to its external appearance. Since its desertion by the Neville family, the apartments have been mostly converted into small tenements and workshops; and the large hall, with an adjoining room, has been converted into a theatre.

*** A fine Engraving of this building as it stood at the commencement of the present century, may be had of any Book or Print seller, or of the *Proprietor, J. Morton, Publisher, Boston;* on plain paper, 9d., or India paper proofs 1s.

GARDENING.—Never buy an indifferent tree, plant, packet of seed, or garden tool, because it costs little; and never keep a bad workman, however small his wages may be; for, depend on it, indifferent things are dear at any price.

The "Child of Hale."

In the Chapelry of Childwall near Liverpool, was born in the year 1578, John Middleton, commonly called the "Child of Hale," who was remarkable for his gigantic stature, and uncommon strength. It is said that Sir Gilbert Ireland introduced him to the presence of King James I., in a very fantastic dress, having large ruffs about his neck and hands, a striped doublet round his waist, a blue girdle, embroidered with gold; large white plush breeches, adorned with blue flowers; green stockings; shoes, with red heels, tied with red ribbon; and wearing, at his side, a sword, suspended by a broad belt over his shoulder, which was embroidered similar to the girdle. This extraordinary person was nine feet three inches in height; his hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, measured seventeen inches; and his palm, eight inches and a half. His formidable appearance was always a sufficient guard to his master's house, from nightly depredators.

Lord Chief Justice Hardwicke.

He was a native of Dover, and born in 1690. He was made Lord Chancellor in 1736-7, and during a period of almost twenty years he continued to exercise the functions of that high station with such undeviating fidelity, that only three of his decrees were ever appealed from, and even those were eventually affirmed by the House of Lords. He died in March, 1764. It is said that when pleading as a very young barrister, before Judge Page, the latter endeavoured to browbeat him, by ironical commendations of his wit, and telling him, he soon expected to hear that he had turned Coke on Lyttleton into verse. "Yes, my Lord," replied he, with admirable readiness, "you are right; and I will give your lordship a specimen.

"He that hath lands in fee,
Need 'neither quake nor quiver';*
'For look ye, do ye see,'*
'I humbly do conceive,'*
'Tis his, and his heirs for ever."

*Expressions customary with the judge.

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE.—The sums expended yearly in spirits, beer, and tobacco, amount to upwards of £57,000,000.

Origin of Plants.

The cherry, plum, olive, and almond came from Asia Minor.
Madder came from the East.
Anise was brought from Egypt and the Grecian Archipelago.
Celery originated in Germany.
Barley was found wild in the mountains of Himalaya.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
Buck wheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
Rape seed and cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The currant and gooseberry came from southern Europe.
The pine is a native of America.
The potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.
Oats originated in North Africa.
The parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.
Rye came, originally, from Siberia.
The cranberry is a native of Europe and America.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian product.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The dyer's weed is peculiar to Southern Germany.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.
The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
Horse-radish came from the South of Europe.
Hops, mustard, and carroway seed originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The garden-cress is from Egypt and the East.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The garden bean came from the East Indies.
The quince came from the Island of Crete.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

Linseed originally appeared as a weed in the ordinary grain crops of southern Europe.

Rice came from southern Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence it was taken to Europe and America.

Wheat was brought from the central table-lands of Thibet—where its representative yet exists as grass, with small seeds.

Turnips and mangel-wurzels came from the shores of the Mediterranean. The white turnip is supposed to be a native of Germany.

The carrot is supposed to have been brought from Asia; others, however, maintain it to be a native of the same country as the turnip.

A SWARM OF BEES
WORTH HIVING.

B PATIENT, B prayerful, B modest, B mild;
B wise as a Solon, B meek as a child;
B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind;
B sure to make matters subservient to mind;

B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true;
B courteous to all, B familiar with few;
B temperate in all things—excess is a crime—
B careful of conduct, of money, of time;

B cheerful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm;
B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn;
B courageous, B gentle, B liberal, B just;
B aspiring, B humble, because thou art dust;

B penitent, circumspect, sound in the faith;
B active, devoted, B faithful till death;
B honest, B holy, transparent and pure;
B prayerful, B CHRIST-LIKE and you'll B secure.

HORSES.—Fomenting the legs of a horse with clean hot water, after a day of extraordinary exertion is useful and may be used with much advantage to the animal.

SKY-LARK.—A first-rate Skylark is worth a five pound note, and there are instances of birds being sold for as large a sum as FIFTEEN GUINEAS.

FISH.—No dish of fish is good without its appropriate sauce.

PIGEONS, are very fond of salt, and it keeps them healthy.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight & 2 in the morning.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers ..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable.....	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery.....	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy.....	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable.....	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W....	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W...	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Interest Table of £100,

For all the several days in the first column, at the rates of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. in the other five columns.

Days.	3 per Cent.	3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent.	4½ per Cent.	5 per Cent.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1	0 1¾	0 2¼	0 2½	0 3	0 3¼
2	0 3¾	0 4½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½
3	0 5¾	0 6¾	0 7¾	0 8¾	0 9¾
4	0 7¾	0 9	0 10½	0 11¾	1 1
5	0 9¾	0 11½	1 1	1 2¾	1 4¼
6	0 11¾	1 1¾	1 3¾	1 5¾	1 7½
7	1 1¾	1 4	1 6¼	1 8¾	1 11
8	1 3¾	1 6¼	1 9	1 11¾	2 2¼
9	1 5¾	1 8½	1 11½	2 2½	2 5½
10	1 7½	1 11	2 2¼	2 5½	2 8¾
20	3 3¼	3 10	4 4½	4 11	5 5¾
30	4 11	5 9	6 6¾	7 4¾	8 2½
40	6 6¾	7 8	8 9	9 10¼	10 11½
50	8 2½	9 7	10 11½	12 3¾	13 8¼
60	9 10¼	11 6	14 1¾	14 9½	16 5¼
70	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2
80	13 1¾	15 4	17 6¼	19 8½	21 11
90	14 9½	17 3	19 8½	22 2¼	24 7¾
100	16 5¼	19 2	21 11	24 8	27 4¾
200	32 10½	38 4½	43 10	49 3¾	54 9½
300	49 3¾	57 6¼	65 9	73 11¼	82 2¼

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier. .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Garner ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Bicker	Pitts	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough .	Read	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice*
Ditto	Rice.....	ditto..	w	10	2	White Hart
Bolingbroke New	Waite	Carrier. .	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Overton ..	Packet..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily			Peacock
Ditto	Wood	Carrier .	w	10	3	Wagon & Horses
Bolingbroke Old.	Dawson ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Ram
Bunker's Hill ..	Miller	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
			daily	p.m.	a.m.	
Burgh	Hayes	Mail Cart	excp Sun.	8 30	5	New Inn, Pen-st
				a.m.	p.m.	
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Clarke	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Gilthorpe	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Barnsdale	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Ditto	Sutherill	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Richman..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
DoningtonBridge	Rice.....	Packet..	w	10	2	ditto
East Fen	Knott	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Fosdyke	Elsam	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Jeffery....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Freiston	Craven ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto..	w	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Atkin	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Chapman .	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Leachman .	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Mitre
Friskney Fen ..	Hamerton .	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Gosberton	Rudkin ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto Risegate.	Pointon ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Hagnaby Lock..	Parrinder..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Taylor	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Stamper ..	Packet..	w&s	10	4	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Triminham	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	TU	12	White Hart
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily	8 45	4 30	Peacock
				a m.	p m.	
Horncastle Fen	Hasnap ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Holbeach	Black	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Mitre
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge

* Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "Golden Lion Inn," Boston.
† Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
Kirton	Temple ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Strapps ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Kirton End	Cartwright.	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South....	Hall.....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Swallow ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Thorpe .	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Parker....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto Urn End	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Leverton	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Overton ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2½	Red Lion
Lynn	Black	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Mitre
Mareham-le-fen .	Codd	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Moor Houses ..	Jenkinson .	ditto..	w	10	3	King's Arms
New Leake	Knott	ditto .	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York.....	Gilthorpe .	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Pelham's Land..	Southwell .	ditto..	w	10	2	White Hart
Revesby Bridge .	Overton ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sibsey	Wright ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Sleaford	Taylor	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Stickford	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Stickney	Stuart	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Greathead	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Sutterton	Strapps .	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Garner ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Sutterton Fen ..	Gadd	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Mason....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Swineshead	Pitts	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Cooke ...	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Fowler....	ditto..	w	10	3	Shakespere
Wainfleet	Harness ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Peacock
Ditto	Reding ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2	Axe & Cleaver
Wigtoft	Blakey	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Healey ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wrangle	Wright ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Plant	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Leachman.	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Mitre
Ditto	Crawford..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys

Boston Harbour Steamer.



The Steamer "Cumbrian" makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

TO HULL.—The Screw Steamer "Cuirassier" is despatched regularly with Goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin generally once a week. Apply to Rawson and Robinson, Bishop Lane, Hull; and J. E. Ridlington, Boston.

NEWCASTLE Trading Vessels sail occasionally between Boston and Newcastle. Freights very low. Full information may be obtained of Mr. James E. Ridlington, Quay Side, Boston.

List of Fairs.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Lincolnshire.

Alford, Whit Tuesday, July 31st, Aug. 24, Sept. 17, Nov 8, *t*
Barton, Trinity Thursday, *m*
Boston, May 4, sheep; May 5, beast; Aug 5, fat cattle; Sept 15, foals, cattle and sheep; Nov 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mt, *w s*
Bourn, 1st Th in April, 1st Th aft May 5, last Th in Sept, Oct 29 *s*
Bramwell, May 14, Oct 10
Brigg, August 5, *th*
Burgh, 2nd Thur in May, 2nd Thur in Aug, Sept 26, *th*
Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day
Caistor, Saturd bef Palm Sunday, Easter Eve, Saturd aft Oct 11, *s*
Caythorpe, 2nd Fri aft Good Friday
Corby, Aug 26, Mon bef Oct 11 *w*
Crowland, June 28, Sept 5, *th*
Crowle, last Monday in May, Sept 14, Nov 22 *m*
Donington, May 26, Aug 17, Sept 4, October 17, *s*
Epworth, 1st Thur aft May 1, Thursday aft Sept 29, *s*
Falkingham, Ash Wednes, Palm Monday, May 13, June 14, 15, July 12, Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day, Nov 22, *th*
Fillingham, Easter Tues, Nov 22
Gainsborough, mart Tu in Easter week, fair the day after, Tuesday after October 20, *t*
Grantham, 5th Mon in Lent, Sat before Whit Sun, Holy Thur, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*
Grimsby, June 17, Sept 15, *f*
Heckington, Wed before Lincoln April fair, October 10, *t*
Holbeach, May 17, September 17, October 11, *th*
Horncastle, cattle mart, 5th Thur in Lent, June 21, for horses, 22 for beasts, Aug 21, Oct 28, 29, *s*
Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec 11, *s*
Lincoln, April fair, 2nd Tuesday after 13th, four days, 1st and 2nd days, horses; 3rd day, sheep; 4th for cattle; Wed aft Sept 12 for cattle, horses, sheep; October 27, horses. *f*
Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday after September 25, *f*
Louth, April 29, cattle and general fair; April 30, sheep and ditto; Friday before Sept 18; Friday before Oct 29; Nov 23, sheep, cattle, horses, and gen. fair, *w s*
Ludford, August 2, November 30
Market Deeping, 2nd Wed in Old May, Old Lammas fair last Wed in July, Old Michaelmas fair Oct 10, new fairs Tues bef Feb 13, Monday bef Mid-lent, Mid-lent Monday, Monday bef May 12, June 25, Aug 5, Nov 8, 9, *w*
Market Rasen, September 25, *t*
Messingham, Trinity Monday, *th*
Navenby, August 18, October 17
New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*
Partney, Aug 1, 25; Sept 18, 19; first Wednesday and Thursday after Old Michaelmas Day
Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*
Sleaford, Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 7, Oct 20, *m*
Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug 28 Sept 25, Dec 6, *t*
Spilsby, Monday bef Whit Mon, and Monday aft if in May; 1st Monday after July 12, *m*
Spittal, November 25
Stamford, Tuesday before Feb 13, Monday bef Mid-lent, Mid-lent Monday, Monday bef May 12, Monday after Corpus Christi, August 5, November 8, 9, *m f*
Stockwith, September 4
Stow Green, July 3, 4
Stow, October 10
Swaton, October 11
Swineshead, 2nd Thurs in June, October 2, cheese fair, *th*
Swinstead, Monday after Oct 11
Tattershall, May 15, Sept 25
Tedford, Monday aft Easter Mon, December 6
Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May
Wainfleet, 3rd Sat in May, July 5, August 24, October 24, *s*
Welton-by-Spilsby, Old Lady-day
Winterton, July 5, September 23
Wragby, Holy Thurs, Sept 29, *th*

List of Fairs continued.

Nottinghamshire.

Bingham, Feb 9 to 12, 1st Thurs in May, Whit-Thurs, May 31, November 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 9, *w*
Dunholme, August 1
Edwinstone, October 29
Gringley, December 13
Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 1st Thurs in Oct, *t*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Fri in Mid lent, May 14, Whit Tues, Aug 2, large cheese market, Wed bef Oct 2, Nov 1, Monday before Dec 11, *w*
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, October 2, 3, 4, *w, f, s*
Ollerton, May 1, September 27
Redford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday
Tuxford, May 12, Sept 25, 28, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31, Oct 14, *w*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle, *th*

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, Sept 14, Nov 8, *s*
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar 17, Sep 29
Hollaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs. three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 3rd Mon after Epiphany, Easter Mon, Mon before Whit Mon, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, October 29, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, March 9, 11, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, July 5, Oct 10, Dec 8; new fairs Jan 4, June 1, Aug, 1 Sept 13, Nov 2, *w s*
Loughborough, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, November, 13
Lutterworth, Feb 16, April 2, Holy Thursday, September 16th, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, last nine days, new fairs, Tues after May 2, Tues after Mid-lent, Tuesday before Nov 22, Dec 8, *t*
Melton Mowbray, 1st Tues after Jan 17, Mar 13, May 31, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7,
Mountsorrell July 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Sep 1, *th*

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, June 24, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 29, *th*
City of Ely, Holy Thur, Oct 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 25
Linton, Holy Thurs, Sept 30, *th*
March, Monday before Whit Sun, 3rd Tuesday in October, *f*
Reach, Rogaton Monday
Soham, April 26
Stirbitch, Sep 22, lasts a fortnight
Thorney, July 1, September 21
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Rutland.

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 9, Sat in Whitsun week, Saturday after Oct 19, Nov 10, Dec 15, Sept 8, 9, *s*

List of Fairs continued.

Uppingham, March 7, July 7, horses, cattle, coarse linen, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Broughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, April 19, Wednesday aft June 22, Wednesday aft October 11, December 11
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st Monday in Jan, last Monday in Feb, Easter Tues, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July, August 3, 1st Monday in Sept, Oct 23, 27, 1st Monday in Dec
Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 12, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6
Kettering, Thursday bef Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *s*
King's Cliffe, October 29
Northampton, Feb 20, April 6, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19, *s*
Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*
Peterborough, July 10, Oct 2, *s*
Rockingham, September 25
Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)
Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Aug 5
Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, October 29
Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb May, August, and November
Wellingboro', Easter Wednesday, Whit Wednesday, October 29
West Haddon, May 2
Yardley, Whit Tuesday

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 1, *w*
Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas
Aldborough, September 4, *w*
Appletreewick, October 26 and 27
Askrig, May 10 and 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct 28 and 29, *th*
Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun
Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*
Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov 22 *s*
Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*
Beatham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week
Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*
Bigley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*
Black Burton, Whit Monday
Bolton, June 28
Bradfield, June 17, Dec 9, *th*
Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)
Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 12, *m*
Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*
Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*
Brampton, Nov 12
Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*
Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle)
Cawood, May 13, September 23
Clapham, September 21
Coxwold, August 25
Dewsbury, Wednesday bef May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11
Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 3 November 16, *s*
Easingwold, July 5, Sept 25, *f*
Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 11, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday bef Nov 22nd
Fodingham, July 10, October 2
Gargrave, Dec 11, 29
Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26

List of Fairs continued.

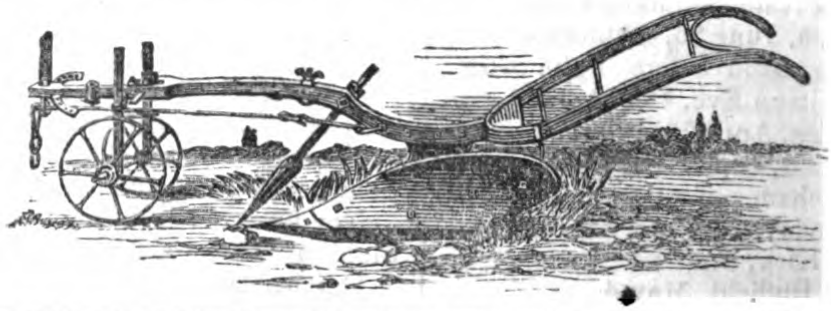
Grinton, Good Friday, Dec 11
Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug, & Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov
Halifax, June 24, *s*
Harwood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October
Hawes, Whit Monday, Sept 28
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Heedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m*
Hemslay, May 19, July 16, Oct 2, November 6, *s*
Holmfirth, October 30
Hornsey, August 13, Dec 16
Huddersfield, Mar 11, May 14, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c), October 11, *tf*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettlewell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Mooreside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13, Wed bef Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 14, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March, 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon before Palm Sun, Whitsun Eve, Oct 11, 12, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
North Duffield, May 4
North Ellerton, Feb 14, May 5, Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Aug 1, November 15, *tu*
Pattington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Pennistone, Mar 28, July 18, last Thurs in March, Thurs before May 12, Thursday aft Oct 11, *m*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before July 6, Sept 25, Monday before Oct 11, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 4 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday bef Palm Sunday, 2nd Friday bef May 13, Fri bef Aug 24, 2nd Friday bef Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27, *f*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 12, 13, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15
Scarborough, Holy Thur, Nov 22
Sedburgh, March 10, October 29
Selby, Easter Tuesday, June 29 October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th bef Good Friday, and every Fri till Whit Sun, April 26, Aug 18 to 21, Tues aft Oct 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Trinity Tues, Nov 28 *tu*
Sherbourn, October 6, *s*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 5, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1, October 20

List of Fairs continued.

Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in September, *f*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat bef Trinity Sun, *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2 If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *th*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 6, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29, December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15
Topcliffe, July 17, 18
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11, 12, *th f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 11, Thursday bef Nov 22
Whitby, October 5, November 25
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Mon, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal markets, every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *tu s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 10, Oct 5, Nov 22
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 29, horses, sheep, pigs, *&c.*
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, May 11, Oct 31, cattle, *s*
Bolsover, June 24
Buxton, February 6, April 1, May 8, 2nd Mon in September, Oct 28, cattle, ironstone, china
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, *&c.*
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 19, 20, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, September 25, November 2, *s*
Critch, April 6, October 11
Derby, Jan 25, Friday in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, Sept 27, 28, 29, cheese
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 3, cattle, *&c*, 2nd Tuesday in September
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 5, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, *&c.*
Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 19, cattle, sheep
Wirksworth, Shrove Tu, East Tu, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tu in Nov, for cattle and pedlery



MORTON'S

SIXPENNY

ALMANACK AND DIARY

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1869,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER LEAP YEAR.



BOSTON:
JOHN MORTON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, STAMP-OFFICE,
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co.,
And all Booksellers.

JANUARY, 1869.



"Stern Winter's icy breath, intensely keen,
Now chills the blood, and withers every green."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	*Circumcision*	8 8	4 0
2	S	Mr. W. Graves, of Chapel, near Alford, frozen to death, 1867.	8 8	4 1
3	S	**Second Sunday after Christmas**	8 8	4 2
4	M	Rev. J. Allan Smith, lecturer, Boston, 1867	8 8	4 3
5	Tu	**Moon's Last Qr.** 6h. 22m. morn.	8 8	4 4
6	W	*Epiphany*	8 7	4 6
7	Th	Lincoln Cake Ball, 1867	8 7	4 7
8	F	Bazaar in aid of the Chimes fund, at Boston, 1868	8 6	4 8
9	S	Marquis of Exeter beheaded, 1539	8 6	4 10
10	S	**First Sunday after Epiphany**	8 5	4 11
11	M	**Plough Monday**	8 5	4 12
12	Tu	**New Moon,** 6h. 53m. afternoon	8 4	4 14
13	W	*St. Hilary*	8 3	4 15
14	Th	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 2	4 17
15	F	Nottingham fair.	8 2	4 18
16	S	Died at Burghley House, 1867, Marquis of Exeter, aged 71	8 1	4 20
17	S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany**	8 0	4 22
18	M	Old Twelfth Day	7 59	4 23
19	Tu	Joseph Guy, author, died, 1867, aged 83	7 58	4 25
20	W	First English Parliament met, 1265	7 57	4 27
21	Th	**Moon's First Qr.** 0h. 26m. morn.	7 56	4 28
22	F	Charles John Kean died, 1868, aged 57	7 54	4 30
23	S	William Pitt died, 1806	7 53	4 32
24	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**	7 52	4 33
25	M	*Conversion of St. Paul*	7 51	4 35
26	Tu	Jane Hutton frozen to death at Haugham, near Louth, 1867	7 49	4 37
27	W	Eclipse of the Moon, midnight	7 48	4 39
28	Th	**Full Moon,** 1h. 30m. morning	7 47	4 40
29	F	King George III. died, 1820	7 45	4 42
30	S	Life Boat first used, 1790	7 44	4 44
31	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**	7 42	4 46

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1 F	
2 S	
3 S	
4 M	
5 T	
6 W	
7 T	
8 F	
9 S	
10 S	
11 M	
12 T	
13 W	
14 T	
15 F	
16 S	
17 S	
18 M	
19 T	
20 W	
21 T	
22 F	
23 S	
24 S	
25 M	
26 T	
27 W	
28 T	
29 F	
30 S	
31 S	

FEBRUARY, 1869.



"As far as the sun shines in on Candlemas Day,
So far will the snow blow in afore old May."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Bee, Bishop of Lincoln, died, 1346	7 41	4 48
2	Tu	*Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary* } **Candlemas Day**	7 39	4 49
3	W	**Moon's last Qr.** 4h. 55m. after.	7 38	4 51
4	Th	Great Reform Meeting at Peterboro', 1867	7 36	4 53
5	F	Died, at Willoughby, 1867, Rev. Archdeacon Giles	7 34	4 55
6	S	Charles II. died, 1685	7 33	4 57
7	S	**Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.**	7 31	4 59
8	M	Half-quarter day	7 29	5 0
9	Tu	**Shrove Tuesday.** Stamford fair	7 27	5 2
10	W	**Ash Wednesday**	7 26	5 4
11	Th	**New Moon,** 1h. 54m. afternoon	7 24	5 6
12	F	Custom House burnt, 1814	7 22	5 8
13	S	Fire at Mr. Mitchell's Farm, Butterwick, 1867	7 20	5 10
14	S	**Quadragesima--1st Sun. in Lent**	7 18	5 11
15	M	(14) **St. Valentine's Day**	7 16	5 13
16	Tu	Melanchthon born, 1497	7 14	5 15
17	W	Martin Luther died, 1546	7 12	5 17
18	Th	Died at Boston, 1867, Mr. Fred. Cooke, aged 69.....	7 10	5 19
19	F	**Moon's first Qr.** 5h. 6m. after....	7 8	5 21
20	S	*Uncle Tom's Cabin* published, 1852	7 6	5 22
21	S	**Second Sunday in Lent**	7 4	5 24
22	M	Died at Mentone, France, 1867, Earl Brownlow, aged 24	7 2	5 26
23	Tu	Source of the Nile discovered, 1863	7 0	5 28
24	W	*St. Matthias*	6 58	5 30
25	Th	Lord Wensleydale died, 1868, aged 86 ...	6 56	5 31
26	F	**Full Moon,** 0h. 4m. noon.....	6 54	5 33
27	S	Died, at Barnby, near Newark, Mr. Wilkinson, aged 100	6 52	5 35
28	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**.....	6 50	5 37

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	

MARCH, 1869.



Proverb.

"March, search; April, try;
"May will prove if you live or die.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	*St. David*	6 47	5 38
2	Tu	Todmorden tragedy, 1868	6 45	5 40
3	W	John Wesley died, 1791	6 43	5 42
4	Th	Mr. Kean performed at Boston theatre, 1824	6 41	5 44
5	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 5h. 43m. morn.	6 39	5 46
6	S	"Artemus Ward" died, 1867, aged 33	6 37	5 47
7	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**	6 34	5 49
8	M	Violent Earthquake in London, 1750	6 32	5 51
9	Tu	*Ocean Monarch* sunk, 1862	6 30	5 52
10	W	Queen reviewed Baltic fleet, 1854	6 28	5 54
11	Th	Eruption of Mount Etna, 1669	6 25	5 56
12	F	Duke of Edinburgh shot, 1868	6 23	5 58
13	S	**New Moon,** 8h. 46m. morn.	6 21	5 59
14	S	**Passion Sunday-5th Sun. in Lent**	6 19	6 1
15	M	Assassination of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44	6 16	6 3
16	Tu	Mr. Parry elected M.P. for Boston, *vice* Mr. Staniland, resigned	6 14	6 4
17	W	*St. Patrick*	6 12	6 6
18	Th	Derby-Disraeli Reform Bill introduced, 1867	6 10	6 8
19	F	First Eclipse of the Moon upon record, B.C. 721	6 7	6 10
20	S	Oxford Lent Term ends	6 5	6 11
21	S	**Palm Sunday**	6 3	6 13
22	M	(21) **Moon's 1st Qr.** 5h. 53m. m.	6 0	6 15
23	Tu	Shakespeare born, 1564	5 58	6 16
24	W	Union of England and Scotland, 1603	5 56	6 18
25	Th	*Annunciation*—**Lady Day**	5 54	6 20
26	F	**Good Friday**	5 51	6 21
27	S	**Full Moon,** 9h. 32m. afternoon	5 49	6 23
28	S	**Easter Sunday**	5 47	6 25
29	M	Rev. J. Keble died, 1866	5 45	6 26
30	Tu	George I. of Greece proclaimed, 1863	5 42	6 28
31	W	Oxford Easter Term begins	5 40	6 30

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1 M	
2 T	
3 W	
4 T	
5 F	
6 S	
7 S	
8 M	
9 T	
10 W	
11 T	
12 F	
13 S	
14 S	
15 M	
16 T	
17 W	
18 T	
19 F	
20 S	
21 S	
22 M	
23 T	
24 W	
25 T	
26 F	
27 S	
28 S	
29 M	
30 T	
31 W	

APRIL, 1869.



"Now daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	All Fools' Day	5 38	6 31
2	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins	5 35	6 33
3	S	**Moon's last Qr.** 8h. 48m. after.	5 33	6 35
4	S	**Low Sunday**	5 31	6 36
5	M	British Museum instituted, 1753	5 29	6 38
6	Tu	**Old Lady day**	5 26	6 40
7	W	Fire Insurance due	5 24	6 41
8	Th	Population of Ireland, 1861, 5,764,543...	5 22	6 43
9	F	Lord Bacon died, 1626	5 20	6 45
10	S	Chartist demonstration in London, 1848	5 18	6 46
11	S	**Second Sunday after Easter**	5 15	6 48
12	M	**New Moon,** 1h. 47m. morning	5 13	6 49
13	Tu	Handel died, 1759	5 11	6 51
14	W	Cuckoo first heard	5 9	6 53
15	Th	Lincoln and Honington Railway opened for traffic, 1867	5 7	6 55
16	F	Fifty-six prisoners sentenced to death at Warwick, 1824	5 4	6 56
17	S	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790	5 2	6 58
18	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**	4 59	6 59
19	M	**Moon's first Qr.** 3h. 5m. after	4 58	7 1
20	Tu	The "Long Parliament" dissolved, 1653	4 56	7 3
21	W	Henry IV. died, 1471	4 54	7 4
22	Th	Industrial Exhibition opened at Osbournby, 1867	4 52	7 6
23	F	*St. George*	4 50	7 8
24	S	*Robinson Crusoe* published, 1719	4 48	7 9
25	S	**4th Sun. after Easter.** *St. Mark*	4 46	7 11
26	M	**Full Moon,** 6h. 21m. morning	4 44	7 13
27	Tu	Gibbon born, 1737	4 42	7 14
28	W	Garibaldi sailed from Cornwall, 1864	4 40	7 16
29	Th	Earthquake at Calabria, 1835	4 38	7 18
30	F	Heckington Church re-opened, 1867	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

MAY, 1869.



"May is come, and May is flying;
Spring is here, and spring is dying;
Shout a welcome, frank and flowing;
Say farewell! for she is going."—*Howitt.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	*St. Philip and St. James*	4 34	7 21
2	S	**Rogation Sunday**.....	4 32	7 22
3	M	**Moon's last Qr.** 1h. 40m. after.	4 30	7 24
4	Tu	Boston sheep fair	4 29	7 26
5	W	Boston cattle fair	4 27	7 27
6	Th	*Ascension Day.* **Holy Thursday**	4 25	7 29
7	F	Savings Banks instituted, 1815	4 23	7 30
8	S	Easter Law Term ends.....	4 22	7 32
9	S	**Sunday after Ascension Day**	4 20	7 34
10	M	Pestilence in Ireland, 664.....	4 18	7 35
11	Tu	**New Moon,** 4h. 7m. afternoon....	4 17	7 37
12	W	Died, at Scrivelsby Hall, 1820, Lewis Dymoke, Esq., aged 57	4 15	7 38
13	Th	.....	4 13	7 40
14	F	Vaccination first applied, 1796....	4 12	7 41
15	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.....	4 10	7 43
16	S	**Whit Sunday.** *Pentecost*	4 9	7 44
17	M	Dr. Jenner born, 1749	4 7	7 46
18	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 9h. 29m. after.	4 6	7 47
19	W	Battle of Lincoln, 1217	4 5	7 49
20	Th	....	4 3	7 50
21	F	Lafayette died, 1834.....	4 2	7 51
22	S	Henry VI. murdered, 1471	4 1	7 53
23	S	**Trinity Sunday**.....	4 0	7 54
24	M	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 58	7 55
25	Tu	**Full Moon,** 3h. 23m. afternoon	3 57	7 57
26	W	Last public execution in England, 1868...	3 56	7 58
27	Th	*Corpus Christi*.....	3 55	7 59
28	F	Wm. Pitt born, 1759	3 54	8 0
29	S	Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829	3 53	8 2
30	S	**First Sunday after Trinity**	3 52	8 3
31	M	.....	3 51	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1 S	
2 S	
3 M	
4 T	
5 W	
6 T	
7 F	
8 S	
9 S	
10 M	
11 T	
12 W	
13 T	
14 F	
15 S	
16 S	
17 M	
18 T	
19 W	
20 T	
21 F	
22 S	
23 S	
24 M	
25 T	
26 W	
27 T	
28 F	
29 S	
30 S	
31 M	

JUNE, 1869.



"If verdant elder spreads
Her silver flowers; if humble daisies yield
To yellow crowfoot and luxuriant grass,
Then shearing time approaches."—*Dyer.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	Ionian Islands ceded to Greece, 1864 ...	3 51	8 5
2	W	**Moon's last Qr.** 7h. 21m. morn.	3 50	8 6
3	Th	Earthquake at Manilla, 1863, 10,000 perished	3 49	8 7
4	F	Great sea fight between English & Dutch, 1666	3 48	8 8
5	S	Weber died, 1826	3 48	8 9
6	S	**Second Sunday after Trinity** ...	3 47	8 10
7	M	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775	3 47	8 11
8	Tu	Edward the Black Prince died, 1376.....	3 46	8 12
9	W	Siege of Jerusalem, 1099.....	3 46	8 12
10	Th	**New Moon,** 3h. 52m. morning....	3 45	8 13
11	F	*St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 14
12	S	Trinity Law Term ends	3 45	8 14
13	S	**Third Sunday after Trinity**	3 44	8 15
14	M	Battle of Naseby, 1645.....	3 44	8 16
15	Tu	Magna Charter signed, 1215	3 44	8 16
16	W	....	3 44	8 17
17	Th	**Moon's first Qr.** 2h. 15m. morn.	3 44	8 17
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	8 17
19	S	Emperor Maximilian shot, 1867	3 44	8 18
20	S	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity**	3 44	8 18
21	M	Horncastle horse fair	3 44	8 18
22	Tu	Matthew Henry died, 1714	3 45	8 18
23	W	First stone of Boston Chapel of Ease laid, 1820	3 45	8 18
24	Th	*St. John Baptist.* **Midsummer D.**	3 45	8 19
25	F	(24) **Full Moon,** 1h. 38m. morn.	3 46	8 19
26	S	....	3 46	8 19
27	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 47	8 19
28	M	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838....	3 47	8 19
29	Tu	*St. Peter*	3 48	8 18
30	W	Militia Bill passed, 1852	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

JULY, 1869.



"Deep to the root
Of vegetation parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slipp'ry lawn an arid hue disclose."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	Battle of the Boyne, 1690	3 49	8 18
2	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 0h. 46m. morn.	3 49	8 17
3	S	Spalding Church re-opened, 1867	3 50	8 17
4	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 51	8 17
5	M	Doncaster and Gainsboro' Railway opened for traffic, 1867 }	3 52	8 16
6	Tu	**Old Midsummer Day**	3 53	8 16
7	W	National Anthem first sung, 1607	3 53	8 15
8	Th	Burke died, 1797	3 54	8 14
9	F	**New Moon,** 1h. 37m. afternoon	3 55	8 14
10	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 56	8 13
11	S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity**	3 57	8 12
12	M	Erasmus died, 1536	3 58	8 11
13	Tu	Richard Cromwell died, 1712	3 59	8 10
14	W	French Revolution commenced, 1789.....	4 1	8 10
15	Th	**St. Swithin's Day**	4 2	8 9
16	F	**Moon's first Qr.** 6h. 47m. morn.	4 3	8 8
17	S	Naval review at Spithead, 1867	4 4	8 7
18	S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity**	4 5	8 5
19	M	Battle of Northampton, 1460	4 7	8 4
20	Tu	Petrarch born, 1304	4 8	8 3
21	W	Lord W. Russell beheaded, 1683	4 9	8 2
22	Th	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	4 11	8 1
23	F	**Full Moon,** 1h. 54m. afternoon	4 12	7 59
24	S	.....	4 13	7 58
25	S	**9th Sun. aft. Trinity.** *St. James.*	4 15	7 57
26	M	Henry VII. born, 1456	4 16	7 55
27	Tu	Bank Charter signed, 1694	4 18	7 54
28	W	Robespeirre and 71 others guillotined, 1794	4 19	7 52
29	Th	Wilberforce died, 1833	4 20	7 51
30	F	Spanish Armada defeated, 1558	4 22	7 49
31	S	**Moons last Qr.** 5h. 6m. after.	4 23	7 48

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1 T	
2 F	
3 S	
4 S	
5 M	
6 T	
7 W	
8 T	
9 F	
10 S	
11 S	
12 M	
13 T	
14 W	
15 T	
16 F	
17 S	
18 S	
19 M	
20 T	
21 W	
22 T	
23 F	
24 S	
25 S	
26 M	
27 T	
28 W	
29 T	
30 F	
31 S	

AUGUST, 1869.



"Be not too narrow husbandmen! but fling
From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth
The liberal handful.—*Thomson.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**10th Sun. after Trinity.** {Lammas Day.}	4 25	7 46
2	M	Battle of Blenheim, 1704	4 26	7 44
3	Tu	Columbus first sailed, 1492	4 28	7 43
4	W	Oyster season begins	4 29	7 41
5	Th	Boston fat cattle fair..... . .	4 31	7 39
6	F	Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844	4 33	7 38
7	S	**New Moon,** 10h. 8m. afternoon.	4 34	7 36
8	S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity**	4 36	7 34
9	M	Horncastle great horse fair begins	4 37	7 32
10	Tu	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675 ...	4 39	7 30
11	W	Half Quarter day	4 40	7 28
12	Th	Grouse shooting begins	4 42	7 27
13	F	....	4 43	7 25
14	S	**Moon's first Qr.** 0h. 40m. noon.	4 45	7 23
15	S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity**	4 47	7 21
16	M	Gas first used in London, 1807	4 48	7 19
17	Tu	Odd Fellows' Life Boat launched at Cleethorpes, 1868	4 50	7 17
18	W	Dr. Beattie died, 1803	4 51	7 15
19	Th	*Royal George* sunk, 1782	4 53	7 13
20	F	Black Cock shooting begins.....	4 55	7 11
21	S	(20) Awful railway accident at Abergele, 1868..	4 56	7 9
22	S	**Thirteenth Sun. after Trinity**	4 58	7 6
23	M	(22) **Full Moon,** 4h. 23m. morn.	4 59	7 4
24	Tu	*St. Bartholomew*	5 1	7 2
25	W	Professor Faraday died, 1867	5 3	7 0
26	Th	Prince Albert born, 1819	5 4	6 58
27	F	Pall Mall, London, lit with gas, 1809 ...	5 6	6 56
28	S	First submarine telegraph laid, 1850.....	5 7	6 54
29	S	**Fourteenth Sun. after Trinity**	5 9	6 51
30	M	**Moon's last Qr.** 7h. 58m. morn.	5 11	6 49
31	Tu	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	6 47

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

SEPTEMBER, 1869.



"Now, now's the time; ere hasty suns forbid
The work, disburden thou thy sapless wood,
Of its rich progeny; the turgid fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor."—*Philips.*



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Partridge shooting begins	5 14	6 45
2	Th	Spalding and March Railway opened for traffic, 1867 ...	5 15	6 43
3	F	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 17	6 40
4	S	.....	5 19	6 38
5	S	**Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity**	5 20	6 36
6	M	**New Moon,** 6h. 6m. morning	5 22	6 34
7	Tu	Queen Elizabeth born, 1533 ...	5 23	6 31
8	W	Jerusalem taken by Titus, 70	5 25	6 29
9	Th	.....	5 27	6 27
10	F	Mungo Park born, 1771	5 28	6 25
11	S	Mahommed born, 569	5 30	6 22
12	S	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity**	5 31	6 20
13	M	(12) **Moon's first Qr.** 9h. 23m. aft.	5 33	6 18
14	Tu	Wellington died, 1852, aged 83	5 35	6 15
15	W	Boston foal fair	5 36	6 13
16	Th	Capt. Speke accidentally shot, 1864	5 37	6 11
17	F	Post Office Savings Banks established, 1861 ..	5 39	6 9
18	S	New Market Hall at Louth opened, 1867	5 41	6 6
19	S	**Seventeenth Sun. after Trinity**	5 43	6 4
20	M	**Full Moon,** 8h. 41m. afternoon	5 44	6 2
21	Tu	*St. Matthew*	5 46	5 59
22	W	King John visited Lincoln, 1216	5 47	5 57
23	Th	Charles I. dethroned, 1640	5 49	5 55
24	F	.....	5 51	5 52
25	S	Ordination in Boston Church, 1859	5 52	5 50
26	S	**Eighteenth Sun. after Trinity**	5 54	5 48
27	M	Battle of Busaco, 1810	5 56	5 45
28	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.** 9h. 9m. after.....	5 57	5 43
29	W	*St. Michael.* **Michaelmas Day**	5 59	5 41
30	Th	George Whitfield died, 1770	6 0	5 39

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1 W	
2 T	
3 F	
4 S	
5 S	
6 M	
7 T	
8 W	
9 T	
10 F	
11 S	
12 S	
13 M	
14 T	
15 W	
16 T	
17 F	
18 S	
19 S	
20 M	
21 T	
22 W	
23 T	
24 F	
25 S	
26 S	
27 M	
28 T	
29 W	
30 T	

OCTOBER, 1869.



"Those virgin leaves of purest vivid green,
Which charmed ere yet they trembled on the trees,
Now cheer the sober landscape in decay."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	Pheasant Shooting begins	6 2	5 36
2	S	Richard III. born, 1452	6 4	5 34
3	S	**Nineteenth Sun. after Trinity**	6 5	5 32
4	M	.....	6 7	5 30
5	Tu	**New Moon,** 2h. 19m. afternoon	6 9	5 27
6	W	Manilla taken, 1762	6 10	5 25
7	Th	Peace of Aix-le-Chapelle, 1748....	6 12	5 23
8	F	.....	6 14	5 21
9	S	Fire Insurance due	6 15	5 18
10	S	**Twentieth Sunday after Trinity**	6 17	5 16
11	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6 19	5 14
12	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 10h. 2m. morn.	6 20	5 12
13	W	.....	6 22	5 10
14	Th	Battle of Hastings, 1066	6 24	5 7
15	F	.....	6 26	5 5
16	S	Ridley and Latimer burned, 1555	6 27	5 3
17	S	**21st Sunday after Trinity**	6 29	5 1
18	M	*St. Luke*	6 31	4 59
19	Tu	Dean Swift died, 1745	6 33	4 57
20	W	**Full Moon,** 1h. 57m. afternoon	6 34	4 55
21	Th	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805..... ..	6 36	4 53
22	F	.....	6 38	4 51
23	S	First Parliament of Great Britain met, 1707 ..	6 39	4 49
24	S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity**	6 41	4 47
25	M	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.....	6 43	4 45
26	Tu	*Royal Charter* wrecked, 1850.....	6 45	4 43
27	W	.....	6 47	4 41
28	Th	*St. Simon and St. Jude*	6 48	4 39
29	F	(28) **Moon's last Qr.** 8h. 34m. m.	6 50	4 37
30	S	Fire at Tower of London, 1841	6 52	4 35
31	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity**	6 54	4 33

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1 F	
2 S	
3 S	
4 M	
5 T	
6 W	
7 T	
8 F	
9 S	
10 S	
11 M	
12 T	
13 W	
14 T	
15 F	
16 S	
17 S	
18 M	
19 T	
20 W	
21 T	
22 F	
23 S	
24 S	
25 M	
26 T	
27 W	
28 T	
29 F	
30 S	
31 S	

NOVEMBER, 1869.



"Rain, rain, go to Spain,
Never come again.
When I brew and when I bake,
I'll make you a figgy cake."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	*All Saints' Day*	6 55	4 31
2	Tu	Michaelmas Law Term begins....	6 57	4 30
3	W	**New Moon,** 11h. 35m. afternoon	6 59	4 28
4	Th	William III. landed 1688.....	7 1	4 26
5	F	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 3	4 24
6	S	Lincoln stuff or color Ball, 1867	7 4	4 23
7	S	**24th Sunday after Trinity**	7 6	4 21
8	M	Milton died, 1674	7 8	4 19
9	Tu	Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 10	4 18
10	W	Luther born, 1483	7 11	4 16
11	Th	**Moon's first Qr.** 2h. 55m. morn.	7 13	4 15
12	F	(11) Half Quarter day	7 15	4 13
13	S	Battle of Preston Pans, 1715	7 17	4 12
14	S	**25th Sunday after Trinity**	7 18	4 10
15	M	*Assumption*	7 20	4 9
16	Tu	Jack Sheppard executed, 1724....	7 22	4 8
17	W	Disastrous floods in Yorkshire, 1866.....	7 24	4 6
18	Th	Boston horse mart	7 25	4 5
19	F	**Full Moon,** 7h. 17m. morning....	7 27	4 4
20	S	....	7 29	4 3
21	S	**26th Sunday after Trinity**	7 30	4 1
22	M	Havelock died, 1857	7 32	4 0
23	Tu	.....	7 34	3 59
24	W	John Knox died, 1572	7 35	3 58
25	Th	Michaelmas Law Term ends ...	7 37	3 57
26	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 6h. 14m. after.	7 38	3 56
27	S	The *Times* first printed by steam, 1814 ...	7 40	3 56
28	S	**First Sunday in Advent**	7 41	3 55
29	M	Sir Philip Sydney born, 1554	7 43	3 54
30	Tu	*St. Andrew*	7 44	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1 M	
2 T	
3 W	
4 T	
5 F	
6 S	
7 S	
8 M	
9 T	
10 W	
11 T	
12 F	
13 S	
14 S	
15 M	
16 T	
17 W	
18 T	
19 F	
20 S	
21 S	
22 M	
23 T	
24 W	
25 T	
26 F	
27 S	
28 S	
29 M	
30 T	

DECEMBER, 1869.



Christmas Weather Proverb.
"Light Christmas, light wheat-sheaf.
"Dark Christmas, heavy wheat-sheaf."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Bronze coinage issued, 1860	7 46	3 53
2	Th	Napoleon III. declared Emperor, 1852 ...	7 47	3 52
3	F	**New Moon,** 10h. 41m. morning	7 49	3 51
4	S	Spanish Inquisition suppressed, 1808 ...	7 50	3 51
5	S	**Second Sunday in Advent**.....	7 51	3 50
6	M	....	7 52	3 50
7	Tu	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	7 54	3 50
8	W	Chili catastrophe, 1863, 2000 persons burnt ..	7 55	3 49
9	Th	Milton born, 1608.....	7 56	3 49
10	F	**Moon's first Qr.** 11h. 11m. after.	7 57	3 49
11	S	Boston beast mart.....	7 58	3 49
12	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**	7 59	3 49
13	M	Dr. Johnson died, 1784	8 0	3 49
14	Tu	Prince Albert died, 1861	8 1	3 49
15	W	Isaac Walton died, 1683	8 2	3 49
16	Th	Cambridge Mich. Term ends	8 3	3 49
17	F	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	3 49
18	S	**Full Moon,** 11h. 50m. afternoon	8 4	3 50
19	S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent**	8 5	3 50
20	M	Ignatius martyred, 107	8 5	3 50
21	Tu	*St. Thomas.* Shortest day	8 5	3 51
22	W	.....	8 6	3 51
23	Th	Suicide of Hugh Miller, geologist, 1856	8 7	3 52
24	F	Peace with America signed, 1814	8 7	3 53
25	S	**Christmas Day**	8 8	3 53
26	S	**1st Sun. after Xmas.** *St. Stephen*	8 8	3 54
27	M	*St. John.* (26) {Moon's last Quarter, 2h. 33m. morning}	8 8	3 55
28	Tu	*Innocents' Day*	8 8	3 56
29	W	Thomas á Becket assassinated, 1170.....	8 8	3 57
30	Th	Fire at Crystal Palace, 1866	8 9	3 57
31	F	Dog Licenses expire.....	8 9	3 57

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1 W	
2 T	
3 F	
4 S	
5 S	
6 M	
7 T	
8 W	
9 T	
10 F	
11 S	
12 S	
13 M	
14 T	
15 W	
16 T	
17 F	
18 S	
19 S	
20 M	
21 T	
22 W	
23 T	
24 F	
25 S	
26 S	
27 M	
28 T	
29 W	
30 T	
31 F	

MEMORANDA FOR 1869.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principal Articles of the Calendar for the Year 1869.

Golden Number	8	Dominical Letter	C
Epact	17	Roman Indiction	12
Solar Cycle	2	Julian Period	6582

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c., &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Ascension day—Holy Thursday*	May 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 24	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	May16
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 7	*Trinity Sunday*	May 23
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 10	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 14	*Corpus Christi*	May 27
St. David	Mar. 1	Accession of Q. Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Palm Sunday	Mar. 21	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
Annunciation.Lady-day	Mar. 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	Mar. 26	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Mar. 28	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 28
Low Sunday	Apl. 4	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
St. George	Apl. 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 2		

(Christmas Day .....December 25.)

The Year 5630 of the Jewish Era commences on September 6, 1869.

Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on December 5, 1869.

The Year 1286 of the Mahommedan Era commences on April 13, 1869.

Law Terms for 1869.

2 GEO. IV. and 1 WILL. IV. cap. 70, sec. 6. (Passed July 23, 1830.)
1 WILL. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)

Hilary Term	begins	Jan. 11	ends	Feb 1.
Easter	,,	April 15	,,	May 8.
Trinity	,,	May 22	,,	June 12.
Michaelmas	,,	Nov. 2	,,	Nov. 25.

For Returns see Statute 1 William IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed December 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1869.

	OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms	begins	ends	begins	divides	ends
Lent	Jan. 14	Mar. 20	Jan.13	Feb. 14 midnt.	Mar. 19
Easter	Mar. 31	May 14	Apl. 2	May 14 noon	June 25
Trinity	Mar. 15	July 10			
Michaelmas	Oct. 11	Dec. 17	Oct. 1	Nov. 8 noon	Dec. 16
	The Act, July 6			The Commencement, June 22.	

Eclipses, &c., for 1869.

1.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, January 27, 1869, visible at Greenwich.

2.—An annular eclipse of the Sun, February 10-11, 1869, invisible at Greenwich.

3.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, July 22-23, 1869, invisible at Greenwich.

4.—A total eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 7, 1869, invisible at Greenwich.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Lgth. of Reign.
	The House of Normandy.				
William I..	Obtained the Crown by Conquest	1066	1087	60	21
William II..	Fourth son of William I	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I....	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	68	35
	The House of Blois.				
Stephen ..	3rd son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, by Adela, 4th dau. of William I.	1135	1154	49	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
Henry II..	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I...	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	41	10
John	6th and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III..	Eldest son of John.....	1216	1272	66	56
Edward I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	67	35
Edward II..	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III.	Eldest son of Edward II.....	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III.....	1377	1399	33	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
Henry IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.....	1399	1413	46	14
Henry V....	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI...	Only son of Henry V.....	1422	1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
Edward IV.	His grandfather Richard was son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother Anne was great-grand-daughter of Lionel, 3rd son of Edward III.	1461	1483	42	22
Edward V...	Eldest son of Edward IV.....	1483	1483	11	0
Richard III.	Youngest brother of Edward IV..	1483	1485	42	2
	The House of Tudor.				
Henry VII.	His father was Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V., and his mother was Marg. Beaufort, gt.gd.dau. of John of Gaunt.	1485	1509	52	24
Henry VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	55	38
Edward IV..	Son of HenryVIII.by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine, of Arragon.....	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth ..	Dau. of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	69	45
	The House of Stuart.				
James I...	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, gd.-daughter of James IV. and Margaret, eldest dau. of Henry VII.	1603	1625	58	22
Charles I. ..	Only surviving son of James I....	1625	1649	48	24
Interregnum					
Charles II..	Eldest son of Charles I.....	1660	1685	54	25
James II....	Only surviving son of Charles I..	1685	1702	67	4

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died	Age.	Lgth. of reign.
William III AND Mary	Son of William, of Nassau, by Mary, daughter of Charles I .. / Eldest daughter of James II....	1688	1702 / 1694	51 / 32	13 / 6
Anne	Daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
George I..	Eldest son of the Duke of Han. by Sophia, daughter of Fred. V, King of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I.....	1714	1727	67	13
George II...	Only son of George I.....	1727	1760	77	33
George III..	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	82	60
George IV..	Eldest son of George III	1820	1830	68	10
William IV..	Third son of George III	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria ..	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III ..	1837	Whom God preserve.		

Presidents of the United States.

The Presidents of the United States are elected for four years, but may be re-elected. We give below a list of Presidents from the commencement of the Republic :—

Term.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Held Office.
1	George Washington :	John Adams,	Apl. 30, 1789 to Mar. 4, 1793
2	George Washington :	John Adams,	Mar. 4, 1793 ,, ,, 1797
3	John Adams :	Thomas Jefferson,	,, 1797 ,, ,, 1801
4	Thomas Jefferson :	Aaron Burr,	,, 1801 ,, ,, 1805
5	Thomas Jefferson :	George Clinton	,, 1805 ,, ,, 1809
6	James Maddison :	George Clinton,	,, 1809 ,, ,, 1813
7	James Maddison :	Eldr. Gerry,	,, 1813 ,, ,, 1817
8	James Monroe :	Dan. D. Thompkins,	,, 1817 ,, ,, 1821
9	James Monroe :	Dan. D. Thompkins,	,, 1821 ,, ,, 1825
10	John Quincy Adams :	John C. Culhoun	,, 1825 ,, ,, 1829
11	Andrew Jackson :	John C. Culhoun,	,, 1829 ,, ,, 1833
12	Andrew Jackson :	Martin Van Buren,	,, 1833 ,, ,, 1837
13	Martin Van Buren :	Rd. M. Johnson,	,, 1837 ,, ,, 1841
14	Wm. H. Harrison :	John Tyler,	,, 1841 to April 4, 1841
	John Tyler :		April 4, 1841 to Mar. 4, 1845
15	James K. Polk :	George M. Dallas,	Mar. 4, 1845 ,, ,, 1849
16	Zachary Taylor :	Millard Fillmore,	,, 1849 to July 9, 1850
	Millard Fillmore :		July 9, 1850 to Mar. 4, 1853
17	Franklin Pierce :	William R. King,	Mar. 4, 1853 ,, ,, 1857
18	Jas. Buchanan :	John C. Breckinridge,	,, 1857 ,, ,, 1861
19	Abraham Lincoln :	Hannibal Hamlin,	,, 1861 ,, ,, 1865
20	Abraham Lincoln :	Andrew Johnson,	,, 1865 to Apl. 15, 1865
	Andrew Johnson :		April 15, 1865 to Mar. 4, 1869

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4 days old it sets at, and shines till, about 10 at night.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,
7 ,, ,, or near 1 in the morning.
15 ,, at full it rises about 6 in the evening.
16 ,, ,, at a-quarter after 7 ,,
17 ,, ,, at half-past 8 ,,
18 ,, ,, about 10 ,,
19 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,

Note.—This Table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

TABLE.—Shewing the number of Persons alive at the end of each Year, and the number who die in each Year, out of every 10,000 born at the same time, according to the Carlisle Table of mortality.

Age.	Numberalive at the end of each Year.	Number who die during each Year.	Age.	Numberalive at the end of each Year.	Number who die during each Year.	Age.	Numberalive at the end of each Year.	Number who die during each Year.	Age.	Numberalive at the end of each Year.	Number who die during each Year.
0	10000		27	5793	43	54	4143	68	81	837	116
1	8461	1539	28	5748	45	55	4073	70	82	725	112
2	7779	682	29	5698	50	56	4000	73	83	623	102
3	7274	505	30	5642	56	57	3924	76	84	529	94
4	6998	276	31	5585	57	58	3842	82	85	445	84
5	6797	201	32	5528	57	59	3749	93	86	367	78
6	6676	121	33	5472	56	60	3643	106	87	296	71
7	6594	82	34	5417	55	61	3521	122	88	232	64
8	6536	58	35	5362	55	62	3395	126	89	181	51
9	6493	43	36	5307	55	63	3268	127	90	142	39
10	6460	33	37	5251	56	64	3143	125	91	105	37
11	6431	29	38	5194	57	65	3018	125	92	75	30
12	6400	31	39	5136	58	66	2894	124	93	54	21
13	6368	32	40	5075	61	67	2771	123	94	40	14
14	6335	33	41	5009	66	68	2648	123	95	30	10
15	6300	35	42	4940	69	69	2525	123	96	23	7
16	6261	39	43	4869	71	70	2401	124	97	18	5
17	6219	42	44	4798	71	71	2277	124	98	14	4
18	6176	43	45	4727	71	72	2143	134	99	11	3
19	6133	43	46	4657	70	73	1997	146	100	9	2
20	6090	43	47	4588	69	74	1841	156	101	7	2
21	6047	43	48	4521	67	75	1675	166	102	5	2
22	6005	42	49	4458	63	76	1515	160	103	3	2
23	5963	42	50	4397	61	77	1359	156	104	1	2
24	5921	42	51	4338	59	78	1213	146	105		1
25	5879	42	52	4276	62	79	1081	132			
26	5836	43	53	4211	65	80	953	128			

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND THIRD QR.

Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.		Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.	
		Morning.	Evening.			Morning.	Evening.
days.	days.	h. m.	h. m.	days.	days	h. m.	h. m.
1	16	7 0	7 20	8	23	12 45	1 5
2	17	7 47	8 7	9	24	1 36	1 56
3	18	8 39	9 0	10	25	2 36	2 56
4	19	9 31	9 51	11	26	3 37	3 57
5	20	10 21	10 41	12	27	4 37	4 57
6	21	11 11	11 31	13	28	5 30	5 50
7	22	11 57	12 17	14	29	5 54	6 14
				15	30	6 40	7 0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

TIME of HIGH WATER, on the FULL and CHANGE of the MOON, at the undermentioned PORTS and PLACES.

	H.	M.
Aberdeen Bar....Scotland	1	0
Abordovey.....Wales	8	0
Aberystwith.....Wales	7	31
Achill-beg.....Ireland	5	14
Agnes (St.)....Scilly Isles	4	30
Air Point .... Isle of Man	11	7
Aldborough.....England	10	45
Alderney Pier--English Ch.	6	46
Amlwch Port....Anglesea	10	30
Antwerp .....Belgium	4	25
Arran Isle .....Scotland	11	15
Arundel Bar .... England	11	35
Ballyshannon Bar..Ireland	5	30
Balta ..... Shetland	9	45
Baltimore .....Ireland	4	23
Banff ..... Scotland	0	28
Bantry Harbour ..Ireland	3	47
Bardsey Island ....Wales	7	40
Barmouth ..... Wales	7	40
Barnstaple Bar ..England	5	30
Beachy Head ....England	11	20
Beaumaris .....Wales	10	32
Belfast .....Ireland	10	43
Berwick ..... England	2	18
Blakeney Harbour-England	6	30
Blyth ..... England	3	15
Bolt Head ..... England	5	45
Bordeaux ..... France	6	50
Boston ..... England	7	0
Boulonge ..... France	11	25
Brehat Island .... France	5	51
Brest Harbour .... France	3	47
Bridgewater Bar..England	6	50
Bridlington.....England	4	39
Bridport .....England	6	5
Brielle .....Holland	3	0
Brighton .....England	11	15
Bristol .....England	7	21
Brouwershaven .. Holland	2	15
Burntisland ....Scotland	2	24
Caermarthen Bar .. Wales	6	10
Caernarvon Bar ....Wales	9	33
Calais .....France	11	49
Caldy Island-Coast of Wales	6	0
Calf of Man--St. Geo. Chan.	11	17
Cancale Bay .....France	6	20
Cantyre (Mull) .. Scotland	10	35
Cardigan Bar .....Wales	7	1
Carlingford Bar .. Ireland	10	40
Chatham .....England	1	2

	H.	M.
Chausey Island....France	6	9
Cherbourg .....France	7	49
Chichester Harb. England	11	30
Christchurch Har.England	9	0
Clear Cape ..... Ireland	4	0
Coquet Road .... England	3	0
Cordouan ..... France	3	37
Cork Harbour .... Ireland	5	1
Cornwall Cape .. England	4	35
Cowes .....Isle of Wight	10	45
Cromarty ..... Scotland	11	56
Cuckolds Pt. River Thames	1	45
Cuxhaven ..... Germany	1	8
Dartmouth Harb.-England	6	16
Deal .....England	11	15
Dee River (Saltney)..Eng.	0	7
Devonport Dock Yd..Eng.	5	43
Dielette Harbour ..France	6	40
Dieppe .....France	11	6
Dingle Bay .....Ireland	3	51
Donaghadee Pier ..Ireland	11	13
Donegal Bar.....Ireland	5	5
Douglas Harb. Isle of Man	11	12
Dover Pier .....England	11	12
Downing Bay / Sheephaven ..Ireland	5	25
Downs (Stream)..England	2	30
Dublin Bar .....Ireland	11	12
Dunbar .....Scotland	2	8
Duncansby Head Scotland	10	14
Dundalk Bar.....Ireland	10	56
Dundee .....Scotland	2	32
Dungarvan .....Ireland	5	12
Dungeness .....England	10	45
Dunkerque .....France	0	8
Eddystone English Chan.	5	25
Exmouth Bar....England	6	21
Eyemouth .....Scotland	2	15
Falmouth .....England	4	57
Fécamp .....France	10	44
Flamboro' Head..England	4	30
Flatholm.....England	6	54
Flushing .....Holland	1	20
Fowey .....England	5	14
Galloway (Mull)..Scotland	11	15
Galway Bay .....Ireland	4	35
Glenan Islands....France	3	12
Goeree (West Gat) Holland	1	45
Granville .....France	6	13
Gravelines.....France	12	0

TIME of HIGH WATER, on the FULL and CHANGE of the MOON, at the undermentioned PORTS and PLACES.

	H.	M.
Gravesend .....England	1	10
Greenock..w.c. of Scotland	0	8
GuernseyPier-EnglishChan	6	48
Gunfleet Sand R. Thames	11	40
Hartlepool .....England	3	28
Harwich .....England	0	6
Hastings .....England	10	53
Hâvre de Grace ..France	9	51
Helgoland German Ocean	11	33
Hellevoetsluis ..Holland	2	30
Hollesley .....England	11	30
Holyhead .....Wales	10	11
Holy Island Harb England	2	30
Honfleur Harbour France	9	29
Horn Point .....Jutland	1	44
Howth Harbour ..Ireland	11	9
Hull .....England	6	29
Humber River ent. England	5	30
Ipswich .....England	0	35
Ile de Bas .....France	4	49
Jersey (St. Helier) Eng. Ch.	6	25
Kenmare River ..Ireland	3	52
King Road, Bristol Channel	6	56
Kingston Harbour Ireland	11	10
Kinsale Harbour..Ireland	4	43
Kirkcudbright ..Scotland	11	10
La Hougue Harbour France	8	42
Land's End ....England	4	30
Leith Pier .....Scotland	2	17
Lerwick Harbour Shetland	10	30
Lewis Island ....Scotland	6	0
Liverpool St. Geo. Pier. England	11	23
London Bridge R. Thames	2	7
Margate Pier ....England	11	40
Milford Haven ent. Wales	5	56
Minehead Pier ..England	6	30
Montrose .....Scotland	1	25
Morlaix....N.C. of France	4	53
Needles Point-Isle of Wight	9	45
Newcastle .....England	4	23
Newhaven .....England	11	51
Newport .....Wales	7	10
Nieuport .....Belgium	0	18
Nore Light River Thames	0	30
Orfordness .....England	11	15
Ostend.....Belgium	0	25
Pembroke Dock Yd Wales	6	12
Pentland Firth ..Scotland	11	0
Penzance .....England	4	30

	H.	M.
Peterhead .....Scotland	0	34
Portland Race(Stream)Eng.	9	15
Portland (Breakwater)Eng.	7	1
Port Patrick ....Scotland	11	10
Portsmouth DockYd. Eng.	11	41
Ramsgate Harb. England	11	44
Rathlin Island Church Bay N.C. Irel.	7	56
Rye Bay .....England	11	20
Salcombe .....England	5	50
Saltees .....Ireland	5	40
Scalloway .....Shetland	9	30
Scarborough ....England	4	11
Scilly Islands, St. Mary England	4	27
Selsea Bill .....England	11	45
Shannon Mouth ..Ireland	3	50
Sheerness Dock Yd England	0	37
Shields (North) England	3	23
Shoreham Harb. England	11	34
Skerries ..N.C. of Ireland	6	15
Sligo Bay, Mullaghmore Ireland	5	18
Southampton....England	10	30
Southwold .....England	10	20
Spithead (Stream)England	9	0
Spurn Point ....England	5	26
St. Helen's Road England	11	0
St. Ives .....England	4	44
St. Malo.....France	6	5
Stromness .....Orkneys	9	0
Sunderland ....England	3	22
Swansea Bay .....Wales	6	10
Tay Bar .....Scotland	2	6
Tees River Bar ..England	3	45
Terschelling, West Holland	8	40
Texel, Helder Rd E. Stream Holland	9	0
Torbay .....England	6	0
Tralee Bay .....Ireland	4	3
Tynemouth Bar..England	3	20
Waterford Harbour Ireland	6	6
Wexford Harbour Ireland	7	21
Weymouth .....England	7	0
Whitby .....England	3	45
Wick .....Scotland	11	22
Wicklow .....Ireland	10	29
Wisbeach .....England	7	30
Yarmouth Roads England	9	15
Youghal .....Ireland	5	14

A Table of English Measures and Quantities, relating to Building and Land.

An inch, is one-twelfth of a foot.
A palm, is 3 inches.
A hand, is 4 inches.
A span, is 9 inches, or a quarter of a yard, or half a cubit.
A foot, is 12 inches, or 3 hands.
A square foot, is 144 square inches.
A cubical foot is 1728 cubical inches.
A cubit, is 4 hands and a half, or 1 foot and a half.
A yard, is 36 inches or 2 cubits.
A square yard, is 9 square feet.
A cubical yard, is 27 cubical feet.
An ell, is one yard and a quarter, or 45 inches.
A geometrical pace is 5 feet.
A fathom is 6 feet, or 2 yards.
A square, is 100 square feet.
A statute-pole, or perch, or rod, is 16 feet and a half.
A chain is 4 statute poles, or perches, or 22 yards.
A fen, or woodland-pole, or perch, is 18 feet.
A forest-pole, or perch, is 21 feet.
A furlong, is 40 poles, or perches, or 220 yards.
A mile, is 8 furlongs, or 1760 yards
A square statute-pole, or perch, is 272¼ square feet.
A square woodland-pole, or perch is 234 square feet.
A rood, is 40 square poles, or perches.
An acre, is 4 square roods, or 160 perches.
A load of rough timber, is 40 feet.
A load of squared timber, is 50 feet.
A load of 1 inch plank, is 600 square feet.
A load of 1½ inch plank, is 400 square feet.
A load of 2 inch plank, is 300 square feet.
A load of 2½ inch plank, is 240 square feet.
A load of 3 inch plank, is 200 square feet.
A load of 3½ inch plank, is 170 square feet.
A load of 4 inch plank, is 150 square feet.
A load of statute bricks, is 500.
A load of plain tiles, is 1000.
A load of lime is 32 bushels.
A load of sand, is 36 bushels.
A hundred of lime, is 35 bushels.
A hundred of deals, is 120.
A hundred of nails, is 120.
A thousand of nails, is 1200.
A ton of iron, is 2240 pounds weight.
A fodder of lead, is 19½ hundred, or 2184 pounds.
A hundred of lead, is 112 pounds weight.
A table of glass is 5 feet, and 45 tables is a case; but of Newcastle and Normandy glass, 25 tables make a case.
A bundle of 4 feet oak-heart laths, is 120, and 37½ bundles are a load.
A bundle of 5 feet oak-heart laths, is 100, and 30 bundles are a load.

N.B.—Fir or deal laths are of divers lengths, as 3, 4, 5, and 6 feet; but all of them are *reduced* to the standard length of 5 feet; and so every run of bundles (each bundle containing 100 laths) is a load, being equal to 30 bundles of 5 feet laths.

Belton, Isle of Axholme.—*Inscription on a Bell.*

"My reoaring sounde doth warninge give,
"That men cannot heare always lyve. 1663."

TABLE.—Shewing the number of Persons alive at the end of each Year, out of every 1000 born at the same time, according to Mr. Finlaison's observations on the Mortality of the Government Annuitants.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
0	1000	1000	20	837	848	40	644	700	60	440	539	80	125	210
1	981	981	21	827	841	41	636	693	61	426	529	81	110	189
2	963	967	22	816	834	42	627	685	62	413	519	82	95	168
3	949	955	23	804	827	43	619	677	63	399	508	83	81	149
4	937	945	24	793	820	44	610	669	64	385	496	84	68	132
5	927	935	25	782	813	45	602	661	65	370	484	85	56	117
6	919	926	26	771	805	46	594	654	66	355	471	86	44	103
7	912	919	27	761	798	47	586	646	67	339	457	87	34	89
8	906	913	28	751	791	48	578	638	68	322	443	88	24	76
9	901	908	29	742	784	49	570	631	69	305	428	89	17	64
10	896	903	30	732	777	50	561	623	70	288	412	90	11	52
11	891	899	31	723	770	51	552	616	71	270	395	91	7	41
12	886	895	32	714	763	52	542	608	72	253	377	92	4	30
13	881	892	33	705	755	53	531	601	73	235	358	93	3	21
14	876	887	34	696	748	54	520	593	74	218	339	94	1	14
15	872	883	35	687	740	55	508	585	75	202	319	95		8
16	866	876	36	679	732	56	495	576	76	185	298	96		5
17	860	870	37	670	724	57	482	568	77	171	277	97		2
18	854	863	38	662	716	58	468	559	78	156	255	98		1
19	846	856	39	653	708	59	454	549	79	141	233	99		

Boston Church Library.

"The Parish Library is kept in the chamber over the great South door of the Church. For what use this room was originally designed is unknown; but for some years previous to the establishment of the Library, it was occupied as a school-room 'for the teaching of petty scholars.' In the year 1635, upon the request of the Rev. Anthony Tuckney, vicar of Boston, it was ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury, then on his Metropolitical Visitation at Boston, 'that the roome over the porch of the saide Church shall be repaired and decently fitted-up to make a Librarye, to the end that, in case any well and charitably-disposed person shall hereafter bestow any books to the use of the parish, they may be there safely preserved and kept.' This Library at present consists of several hundred volumes, amongst which are many valuable and scarce works on divinity. Amongst the principal contributors to this Institution are the following, viz.:—

Sir William Massingbird £50
Henry Heron, Esq..... 50
Richard Ellis, Esq..... 10
William Thornton, Esq. 10

Anthony Tuckney, the founder, contributed largely in books."

Alexandrian Codex.

A manuscript of the Old and New Testament, in Greek, now preserved in the British Museum. It was sent by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch, first of Alexandria, then of Constantinople, to Charles I.; was placed in the royal library in 1628, and continued there until that collection was removed to the British Museum in 1753. The history of the MS., before its transfer to Charles I., is involved in much uncertainty; and the real age and value of it have been much controverted. These points have been minutely discussed by Dr. Woide, formerly librarian of the British Museum, who published a fac-simile of the New Testament, in his preface. He is a staunch advocate of the excellence of the MS. A second edition of the preface (Notitia Codicis Alexandrini) was published by Spohn, who controverted many of Woide's opinions, shewed that the MS. was by no means free from blunders of transcription, and reduced both its age and authority to a much lower standard.

The MS. is contained in four volumes, of the shape and size of large quarto, of which the New Testament fills the last. It is written on vellum, in double columns, in uncial or capital letters, without spaces between the words, accents, or marks of aspiration. The letters are round and well formed. Some words are abbreviated, but they are not very numerous. There is a variety both in the colour of the ink and the form of the letters. The MS. is on the whole in good condition; but sometimes the ink has eaten through the parchment; the shape of the letters, however can generally be traced: sometimes the ink itself has scaled off.

The New Testament has been more fully described, and more carefully collated than the Old; from which, however, Grabe published his splendid edition of the Old Testament, Oxford, 1717—20. They are uniform in appearance and execution, but the Old Testament seems to be in rather better condition. It contains, besides all the canonical and most of the apocryphal books found in our editions, the third and fourth books of the Maccabees, the Epistle of Athanasius to Marcellinus, prefixed to the Psalms, and fourteen hymns, the eleventh in honour of the Virgin. Ecclesiasticus, the Song of the Three Children, Susannah, and Bel and the Dragon, do not appear to have formed part of the collection. The New Testament contains the genuine Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians, and part of the other which has been attributed to him. This is the only known manuscript in which the genuine Epistle exists. A fac-simile of the Old Testament has been published by the Rev. H. Baber, of the British Museum.

River Glen.—In December, 1821, the river Glen bank broke at a short distance from Guthram Gowt, and, in consequence, the fen was inundated from Tongue End (near Bourn) to Pinchbeck Six Houses (some distance east of Spalding). The turnpike-road near Spalding toll-bar was overflowed by the river Welland, a tunnel having blown up. The whole country was in great alarm, and numbers of men were employed in what is provincially called *cradging* (strengthening banks with hurdles, stakes, &c.), and endeavouring to stop the progress of the waters.

J. MORTON,
STAMP OFFICE,
BOSTON.

LEGACY &
SUCCESSION
DUTY.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Agreement for letting a house or tenement, or part thereof, for less than a year, at a rent payable weekly or monthly, and not exceeding **3s. 6d.** *per* week	0	0	1
Agreement for a lease or tack, not exceeding seven years: the same stamp as for a lease.			
Agreement in England or Ireland under hand only, or in Scotland without any clause of registration, where the matter is of the value of £5 or upwards, whether only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto	0	0	6

Adhesive 6d. *stamps are provided for these Agreements.*

Appraisement.—Upon a Valuation not exceeding £5 .. 0 0 3
" " 10 .. 0 0 6
" " 20 .. 0 1 0
" " 30 .. 0 1 6
" " 40 .. 0 2 0
" " 50 .. 0 2 6
" " 100 .. 0 5 0
" " 200 .. 0 10 0
" " 500 .. 0 15 0
" exceeding 500 .. 1 0 0

Apprentice Indentures.—Where no premium is paid 0 2 6
with premium under 30*l.* 1 0 0
" " 50*l.* 2 0 0
" " 100*l.* 3 0 0
" " 200*l.* 6 0 0
" " 300*l.* 12 0 0

	£	s.	d.
Affidavit not to be filed or read in a Court of Law or Equity, or before a Judge or Master, for every piece of paper or parchment	0	2	6

Award in England or Ireland, and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland, where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exceed £5 ..... 0 0 3
..... 10 ..... 0 0 6
..... 20 ..... 0 1 0
..... 30 ..... 0 1 6
..... 40 ..... 0 2 0
..... 50 ..... 0 2 6
.... 100 ..... 0 5 0
.... 200 ..... 0 10 0
.... 500 ..... 0 15 0
.... 750 ..... 1 0 0
....1000 ..... 1 5 0
exceeding £1,000, and in all other cases 1 15 0

Bill of Exchange, otherwise than on demand: same as Prom. Note.

Bond in England or Ireland, and personal bond in Scotland, for payment of any *definite* and *certain* sum of money,
Not exceeding £50 ..... 0 1 3
..... 100 ..... 0 2 6
..... 150 ..... 0 3 9
..... 200 ..... 0 5 0
..... 250 ..... 0 6 3
..... 300 ..... 0 7 6
and for every further £100 or fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6

Certified copy or Extract of register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, 0 0 1

Charter Party 0 0 6

Stamp Duties, continued.

Conveyance.—Where the purchase or consideration money expressed in or upon the principal or only deed, instrument, or writing of conveyance shall not exceed

	£	s.	d.
£5	0	0	6
10	0	1	0
15	0	1	6
20	0	2	0
25	0	2	6
50	0	5	0
75	0	7	6
100	0	10	0
125	0	12	6
150	0	15	0
175	0	17	6
200	1	0	0
225	1	2	6
250	1	5	0
275	1	7	6
300	1	10	0

and for every further £50, or fractional part of £50 ....0 5 0

Contract Note.....0 0 1

Draft or order, for the payment of any sum of money *to the bearer, or to order on demand* ..0 0 1

Declaration in lieu, or in the nature of an affidavit, where an affidavit would be chargeable with Duty. The same duty as an affidavit.

Debenture or certificate for drawback on goods exported:—

Where the drawback to be received shall not exceed £10 .. 0 1 0

Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £50 ..... 0 2 6

Exceeding £50 ..... 0 5 0

Delivery Order.—Any writing or document commonly called a delivery order 0 0 1

Dock Warrant.—Any writing or document commonly called a dock warrant 0 0 3

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects *at a yearly rent, without* any sum of money by way of *fine*, premium, or grassum paid for the same;

Where the yearly rent shall not exceed	£	s.	d.
£5	0	0	6
10	0	1	0
15	0	1	6
20	0	2	0
25	0	2	6
50	0	5	0
75	0	7	6
100	0	10	0

And for every further £50, or fractional part of £50 .....0 5 0

Lease of Furnished Dwelling-house for a period less than a year, where the rent for such period exceeds £25.....0 2 6

And for any duplicate or counterpart thereof.....0 2 6

Leases exceeding Thirty-five years.—Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, *for any term of years exceeding Thirty-five*, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum, paid for the same, the following duties in respect of such yearly rent:—

Where the rent shall not exceed	Term not exceeding 100 years.			Exceeding 100 years.		
£5	0	3	0	0	6	0
10	0	6	0	0	12	0
15	0	9	0	0	18	0
20	0	12	0	1	4	0
25	0	15	0	1	10	0
50	1	10	0	3	0	0
75	2	5	0	4	10	0
100	3	0	0	6	0	0

And for every further £50, or fractional part of £50 1 10 0....3 0 0

Stamp Duties, continued.

Legacy or Succession, of the value of £20 or upwards :—

To a Child, or descendant of a child, of the deceased ; or Father or Mother, or any lineal ancestor of deceased, £1 per cent.

To a Brother or Sister, or any descendant, £3 per cent.

To an Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £5 per cent.

To a Great Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £6 per cent.

To any other Relation, or to a Stranger in blood, £10 per cent.

The Duty on a Legacy by way of annuity is payable by four annual instalments in the first four years from the commencement of the annuity, and a penalty will be incurred if each of the succeeding instalments of Duty be not paid in due time.

Succession Duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession, and the seven following instalments at half-yearly intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Letter of Attorney.—For the sole purpose of nominating a Proxy to vote at one meeting of the proprietors or shareholders of a joint-stock or other company, or of the members of a society or institution, or of contributors to its funds, or of any body exercising a public trust, in the United Kingdom, or at one parish meeting of heritors in Scotland ..0 0 1

Proxy to vote at any such meeting 0 0 1

Voting Paper.—Any instrument for voting by any person entitled to vote at any such meeting in the United Kingdom 0 0 1

	£	s.	d.
Mortgage.—Not exceeding—			
£50	0	1	3
100	0	2	6
150	0	3	9
200	0	5	0
250	0	6	3
300	0	7	6
400	0	10	0
500	0	12	6
600	0	15	0
and for every further £100, or fractional part of £100	0	2	6

Mortgage.—*Transfer or Assignment.*—For every £100, or fractional part of £100, of the amount or value of the principal money or stock already secured, and thereby transferred 0 0 6

And if any further sum or stock be added, then also the same duty as on a mortgage for the amount or value of the further money or stock.

Promissory Note.—Amount not exceeding £5	0	0	1
..... 10	0	0	2
..... 25	0	0	3
..... 50	0	0	6
..... 75	0	0	9
..... 100	0	1	0
..... 200	0	2	0
..... 300	0	3	0
..... 400	0	4	0
..... 500	0	5	0
..... 750	0	7	6
..... 1000	0	10	0
..... 1500	0	15	0
..... 2000	1	0	0
..... 3000	1	10	0
..... 4000	2	0	0
and for every further £1000 or part of £1000	0	10	0

Proxy.—See Letter of Attorney, &c.

Receipt or discharge, amounting to £2 or upwards, or any writing whatever (whether signed or not) acknowledging or importing that a sum or debt of £2 or upwards

Stamp Duties, &c., continued.

£ s. d.

has been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise satisfied....0 0 1

Voting Paper.— See Letter of Attorney, &c.

Assessed Taxes.

Inhabited House Duty, charged on the annual value of £20, or upwards, for every 20s., the sum of 0 0 9

If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, such being on the ground floor; or for the sale by retail of beer, wine, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for purposes of husbandry only, for every 20s. of annual value, the sum of 0 0 6

Property and Income Tax.—

By 31 Vic., Cap. 28, the duties for the year ending 5th April, 1869.

On Incomes of £100 a year and upwards. Under Schedule—

£ s. d.

A. In respect of the property in all lands, tenements, and hereditaments 0 0 6

B. In respect of the *occupation* of all lands, tenements, &c., England 0 0 3

Do. Scotland & Ireland 0 0 2½

C. In respect of all profits arising from Interest, Annuities, Dividends, &c., in the Public Stocks or Funds.....0 0 6

D. In respect of the annual profits arising from all Professions, Trades, Employments, or Vocations, and on all other annual profits not comprised within the other Schedules 0 0 6

E. In respect of every Public Office or employment of profit, and upon every Annuity, Pension, or stipend, payable out of the Public Revenue of the United Kingdom 0 0 6

And an abatement of £60 to be made on all Incomes of £100 a-year and under £200.

DOG DUTY.

For each and every Dog kept after the 5th day of April, 1867, the duty of Five Shillings by way of License will be charged.

The License will be for the whole year's duty, and at whatever period or part of the year the License may be taken out, it will terminate on the 31st day of December following.

The penalty for keeping a dog without a License, or keeping more dogs than licensed, is £5. A person is held to be the owner of a dog if the said dog is seen or found in his custody or charge, or on his premises, unless proved to the contrary.

A License must be produced to an excise or police officer, if demanded by him; and the penalty for refusal to produce such License is Five Pounds.

Dogs under six months old are exempt, but there are no other exemptions—not even in favour of shepherd dogs or any special breed.

—o—

Licenses may be obtained of John Morton, stamp-office, Boston, and at any other Stamp-office.

Excise Licence Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Appraisers	2	0	0
Auctioneers	10	0	0
Brewers of Black or Spruce Beer for sale—			
Not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
,, 50 ,,	1	1	0
,, 100 ,,	1	11	6
,, 1000 ,,	2	2	0
,, 2000 ,,	3	3	0
,, 5000 ,,	7	17	6
,, 7500 ,,	11	16	3
,, 10000 ,,	15	15	0
,, 20000 ,,	31	10	0
,, 30000 ,,	47	5	0
,, 40000 ,,	63	0	0
Exceeding 40000 ,,	78	15	0
Beginners	0	10	6

And to pay such additional sum within 10 days after expiration of license, as with the duty of 10s. 6d. shall amount to one of the rates above mentioned, according to the quantity brewed during the existence of the licence.

Brewers of Beer (other than Black or Spruce Beer) for sale, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	12	6
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 50 barrels.....	1	7	6
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 barrels	2	0	0

Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 1,000 barrels, then for every 50 and fractional part of 50 barrels above the first 100 barrels the additional sum of 0 15 0

Exceeding 1,000 barrels and not exceeding 50,000 barrels, then in addition to the duty on 1,000 bls., for every 50 and fractional part of 50 barrels over 1000 barrels, the further sum of 0 14 0

Exceeding 50,000 barrels, then in addition to the duty on 50,000 barrels, for every 50 and fractional part of 50 barrels over 50,000 bls. the further sum of.... 0 12 6

Beginners	0	12	6

With a surcharge as above.

N.B. If more beer is brewed in the year than the licence had been taken out for, the Brewer is to be surcharged; if less, to be re-paid the difference at the expiration of the licence.

	£	s.	d.
Brewers using sugar—			
For the whole year..	1	0	0
three-qrs. ,,	0	15	0
half .. ,,	0	10	0
quarter ,,	0	5	0
Retail Brewers, or Brewers selling beer by retail, not to be consumed on the brewery premises—			
For the whole year ..	5	10	3
three-qrs. ,,	4	2	8¼
half ,, ,,	2	15	1½
quarter ,, ,,	1	7	6¾
Beer Dealers—whole yr.	3	6	1¾
three-qrs. ,,	2	9	7¼
half ,, ,,	1	13	0¾
quarter ,, ,,	0	16	6¼

Ditto, additional licence to sell beer by retail, in any quantity, *not* to be drunk on the premises

whole year.....	1	2	0½
three-qrs	0	16	0¼
half	0	11	0¼
quarter	0	5	6

Beer Retailers (Victuallers in England and Ireland); house rated under £20 per annum—

whole year	1	2	0½
three-qrs	0	16	6¼
half	0	11	0¼
quarter	0	5	6

Ditto, not taking out a spirit licence (except Canteen keepers)—

whole year.....	3	6	1¾
three-qrs.....	2	9	7¼
half	1	13	0¾
quarter	0	16	6¼

Ditto, at £20 per annum or upwards—

whole year ..	3	6	1¾
three-qrs	2	9	7¼
half	1	13	0¾
quarter.....	0	16	6¼

Ditto (Scotland), rated under £10 per annum—whole year 2 10 0

Ditto, at £10 per annum or upwards—whole year.. 4 4 0

Ditto (England only), under 4 and 5 William IV., cap. 85, &c.

Excise Licence Duties, continued.

	£	s.	d.
Beer Retailers (England only) to be drunk on the premises—			
For the whole year..	3	6	1¾
,, three-qrs. ,,	2	9	7¼
,, half ,,	1	13	0¾
,, quarter ,,	0	16	6¼
——, not to be drunk on the premises—			
For the whole year..	1	2	0½
,, three.qrs. ,,	0	16	6¼
,, half ,,	0	11	0¾
,, quarter ,,	0	5	6
Retailers (Table Beer) at a price not exceeding 1½d. per qrt., not to be drunk on the premises—			
For the whole year..	0	5	0
,, three-qrs. ,,	0	3	9
,, half ,,	0	2	6
,, quarter ,,	0	1	3
Cider Retailers (England only)—			
For the whole year	1	2	0½
,, three-qrs. ,,	0	16	6¼
,, half ,,	0	11	0¼
,, quarter ,,	0	5	6
Coffee, Tea, and Pepper Dealers—			
For the whole year	0	11	6½
,, three-qrs. ,,	0	8	7¾
,, half ,,	0	5	9¼
,, quarter ,,	0	2	10½

N.B. Tea Dealers (Great Britain) licensed at the above rates may hawk Tea or Coffee on taking out Hawker's or Pedlar's Licenses. (24 and 25 Vic. c. 21, sec. 8.)

	£	s.	d.
Ditto, in houses rated to the poor at less than £8 per annum—			
For the whole year	0	2	6
,, three-qrs. ,,	0	1	10½
,, half ,,	0	1	3
,, quarter ,,	0	0	7½
Distillers (*see* Spirits).			
Dogs, duty on each ..	0	5	0
Game Licences (Great Britain) and Game Certificates (Ireland)— If taken out after 5th April and before 1st Nov., to expire on 5th April, year following	3	0	0
Ditto, to expire on the 31st Oct. in the same year in which taken out	2	0	0
Ditto, if taken out on or after 1st November, to expire on the 5th of April following....	2	0	0
Gamekeepers' Licences— (Great Britain) to expire 5th Apl. annually	2	0	0
Ditto (Ireland), to expire 5th April (whole year)	3	0	0
Ditto, to expire 31st October in the same year in which taken out	2	0	0
Ditto, if taken out after 1st Nov., to expire on the 5th of April following	2	0	0
Game Dealers', to expire 1st July annually	2	0	0
Hackney carriage, to keep (London)	1	0	0
Hawkers' and Pedlars' on foot (Great Britain) under 27 Vic. c. 18, who sell goods at other men's houses only, and not in any house or place hired or occupied by them for selling such goods in any town to which they may travel. For any period not exceeding six months, ending 31st March or 30th Sept. in each year	1	0	0
—, Exceeding six and not exceeding twelve months, ending 31st March.....	2	0	0
Ditto, using one beast of burden only, for any period not exceeding six months, ending as above	2	0	0
—, Exceeding six and not exceeding twelve months, ending as above	4	0	0
—, For every additional beast, and for any period not exceeding six mths., ending as above	2	0	0
—, For a longer period, ending as above	4	0	0

Excise Licence Duties, continued.

	£	s.	d.
Hawkers' and Pedlars' (Ireland) on foot or otherwise	2	2	0
Ditto, for every servant and horse, or beast of burden used	2	2	0

N.B. Hawkers and Pedlars selling articles composed wholly or partly of Gold or Silver, must take out additional licences as Plate Dealers, at the same rates of duty.

House Agents letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 ..... 2 0 0

Maltsters. If the quantity of malt made within the year ending the 5th July shall not exceed—

		50 qr.	0	7	10½
Ex. 50 and not ex.		100 ,,	0	15	9
,, 100	,,	150 ,,	1	3	7½
,, 150	,,	200 ,,	1	11	6
,, 200	,,	250 ,,	1	19	4½
,, 250	,,	300 ,,	2	7	3
,, 300	,,	350 ,,	2	15	1½
,, 350	,,	400 ,,	3	3	0
,, 400	,,	450 ,,	3	10	10½
,, 450	,,	500 ,,	3	18	9
,, 500	,,	550 ,,	4	6	7½
,, 550			4	14	6

——, Beginners ..... 0 7 10½ and within ten days after the 5th July following, to pay the difference between that sum and the licence duty chargeable on them at the above rates for the quantity of malt made up to the said 5th of July.

Bye-Maltsters, not exceeding five quarters	0	2	7½
Malt Roasters—			
For the whole year..	20	0	0
,, three-qrs	15	0	0
,, half.....	10	0	0
,, quarter	5	0	0
——, Dealers in Roasted Malt—			
For the whole year..	10	0	0
,, three-qrs.	7	10	0
,, half.....	5	0	0
,, quarter	2	10	0
Occasional Licences: Publicans—			
——, For every day not exceeding six	0	2	6
——, For any additional number of days not exceeding six, 2s. 6d per day, but if for more than four such days, no greater Duty to be charged than.....	0	10	0
Occasional Licences (Wine Retailers on the premises) under 23 Vic. c. 27, &c., and Beer Retailers (1 Wm. IV.), on the premises—			
——, For every day not exceeding three days at one time	0	1	0
Ditto, Tobacco Dealers	0	0	4
Ditto, Stage Carriages—			
For one day only, for a carriage drawn by one horse..	0	3	0
Ditto, by two horses ..	0	5	0
more than two horses	0	10	0
Ditto, For each day after the first, and not exceeding six days in the whole, one-half the above rates, in addition to the rates payable for one day.			
Paper Makers.....	4	4	0
Passage Vessels, or Packet Boats	1	1	0
Patent Medicine Dealers (Great Britain)—			
London and Edinburgh	2	0	0
——, In other cities, boroughs, and towns corporate	0	10	0
——, Elsewhere.....	0	5	0
Pawnbrokers.—			
London and Westminster, within limits of 2d. Post....	15	0	0
Elsewhere in the United Kingdom	7	10	0

N.B. Pawnbrokers dealing in articles composed wholly or partly of Gold or Silver, must take out additional licences as Plate Dealers, at the higher rate of duty, viz: £5 15s.

Plate Dealers.—

To sell more than two dwts. and under two oz. Gold, or more than 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. Silver in one article	2	6	0

Excise Licence Duties, continued.

	£	s.	d.
——, To sell 2 oz. Gold, or 30 oz. Silver, and upwards..	5	15	0
Playing Cards—			
Sellers, if makers	1	0	0
Ditto, not makers	0	2	6
Pepper Dealers (*see* Coffee D.)			
Postmasters (Great Britain) keeping one Horse or one Carriage only	5	0	0
For any greater number of Horses or Carriages—			
Not ex. 3 Horses or 2 Car.	10	0	0
,, 4 ,, 3 ,,	15	0	0
,, 5 ,, 4 ,,	20	0	0
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,	25	0	0
,, 8 ,, 6 ,,	30	0	0
,, 12 ,, 9 ,,	40	0	0
,, 16 ,, 12 ,,	50	0	0
,, 20 ,, 15 ,,	60	0	0
Exceeding.....15 ,,	70	0	0
—— 20 Horses, then for every additional number of ten Horses, and for any additional number less than ten, over and above twenty, or any other multiple of ten horses, the further additional duty of	10	0	0
Refreshment Houses (England and Ireland) rated under £30 per annum	0	10	6
Ditto, at £30 per annum, or upwards	1	1	0
Soap Makers	4	4	0
Spirit Distillers or Rectifiers	10	10	0
—— Dealers, not being Retailers	10	10	0
—— Dealers retailing Foreign Liquors	2	2	0
—— Dealers (England) additional licence to retail Foreign or British Spirits in any quantity not less than a reputed quart bottle, and Foreign Liquors in the bottles in which imported, not to be drunk on the premises	3	3	0
Spirit Retailers (England and Ireland, except Spirit Grocers in Ireland) rated under £10 per annum	2	4	1
At £10 and under £20 per annum	4	8	2½
,, 20 ,, 25	6	12	3½
,, 25 ,, 30	7	14	4
,, 30 ,, 40	8	16	4½
,, 40 ,, 50	9	18	5½
,, 50 or upwards....	11	0	6
Stage Carriage (Original)	3	3	0
Ditto (Supplementary)	0	1	0
Ditto, not to carry more than eight persons (Original) ..	0	10	0
Ditto (Supplementary)	0	6	0
Tea Dealers (*see* Coffee Dealers).			
Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff	0	5	3
Vinegar Makers	5	5	0
Wine Dealers, not licensed to retail Spirits and Beer	10	10	0
—— Retailers, licensed to retail Beer and not Spirits	4	8	2½
—— Retailers, licensed to retail Beer and Spirits, and Canteen Keepers	2	4	1
Having Justices' Certificate to retail Wine, but having no retail Beer or Spirit licence	10	10	0
Having Certificate to retail Beer but not Spirits	4	8	2½
Ditto, to rtl. Spts. only	2	4	1
Ditto, to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
Wine Licences* (under 23 and 24 Vic. c. 27 and 107), including Sweets. To be drunk on the premises—			
If rated under £50 per annum	3	3	0
At £50 per annum and upwards	5	5	0
Not to be drunk on the premises—			
If rated under £50 per annum	2	2	0
At £50 per annum and upwards	3	3	0

* An abatement is to be made, at a certain rate per annum, from these licences in the case of traders who do not keep open after 10 o clock p.m.

Duties of Customs.

	£	s.	d.
Beer and Ale of every description ..... per barrel	1	0	0
Cane Juice or Melado p. ct.	0	6	7
Cards, viz.: Playing Cards per doz. packs	0	3	9
Chicory, or other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of Chicory or Coffee, viz.:			
Raw or Kiln dried per cwt.	1	6	6
Cocoa ..... per lb.	0	0	1
Husks and Shells per cwt.	0	2	0
Paste or Chocolate per lb.	0	0	2
Coffee ..... per lb.	0	0	3
Kiln dried, roasted, or ground ..... per lb.	0	0	4
Dice ..... per pair	1	1	0
Malt ..... per quarter	1	5	0
Plate, viz. :—			
Gold ..... per oz. troy	0	17	0
Silver, gilt or ungilt ,,	0	1	6
Spirits, unsweetened, viz. :—			
Brandy or Geneva, per proof gal.	0	10	5
Rum, Foreign, if from the country where produced— per proof gallon	0	10	2
If from a country not that of its production ..... per do.	0	10	5
Rum, Colonial, &c., ,,	0	10	2
Tafia, of and from any colony of France ..... ,,	0	10	2
Unenumerated	0	10	5
Spirits, Sweetened, viz. :—			
Rum, Shrub, Liqueurs, &c., per proof gallon	0	10	2
Sugar—same as Excise.			
Tea, till 1st August, 1869, per lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco, manufactured, viz. :—			
Cigars, per lb	0	5	0
Cavendish or Negro-head per lb.	0	4	6
Snuff, containing more than 13 per cent. of moisture per lb.	0	3	9
,, containing less than 13 per cent. of moisture per lb.	0	4	6
Other Manufactd. Tobacco	0	4	0
Unmanufactured, containing 10 per cent. of moisture per lb. ..... [and 5 per cent.	0	3	0
,, containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture per lb.	0	3	6
Cavendish or Negro-head, manufactured in Bond for home consumption, per lb.	0	4	0
Stalks and Flour of, and Snuff-work	Prohibited.		

Wines.

Containing less than the following Rates of Proof Spirits, verified by Sykes's Hydrometer, viz. :—	26 Degrees. £	s.	d.	42 Degrees. £	s.	d.
Red ..... the gallon	0	1	0	0	2	6
White ..... ,,	0	1	0	0	2	6
Lees of such Wine ..... ,,	0	1	0	0	2	6

And for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified, an additional duty of 3d. per gallon.

All Wine containing 45 per cent. and upwards of Proof Spirit, as verified by Syke's Hydrometer, imported into Great Britain and Ireland shall be deemed to be mixed Spirits, and charged with duty as such. And no more than 10 per cent. of such Proof Spirit shall be used in the fortifying of any Wine in Bond—nor shall any Wine be fortified in Bond to a greater degree of strength than 40 per cent. of such Proof Spirit (25 Vic. c. 22, Schedule).

Billeting Soldiers on Innkeepers.

Extract from the Act of Parliament passed on the 3rd April, 1868.

"The Innholder or other Person on whom any Soldier is billeted in *Great Britain* shall, if required by such Soldier, furnish him for every Day of the March, and for a Period not exceeding Two Days when halted at the intermediate Place upon the March, and for the Day of the Arrival at the Place of final Destination, with one Hot Meal in each Day, the Meal to consist of such Quantities of Diet and Small Beer as may be fixed by Her Majesty's Regulations, not exceeding One Pound and a Quarter of Meat, previous to being dressed, One Pound of Bread, One Pound of Potatoes or other Vegetables, and Two Pints of Small Beer, and Vinegar, Salt, and Pepper, and for such Meal the Innholder or other Person furnishing the same shall be paid the sum of Tenpence, and Twopence Halfpenny for a Bed; and all Innholders and other persons on whom Soldiers may be billeted in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, except when on the March in *Great Britain* and entitled to be furnished with a Hot Meal as aforesaid, shall furnish such Soldiers with a Bed and with Candles, Vinegar, and Salt, and shall allow them the use of Fire, and the necessary Utensils for dressing and eating their Meat, and shall be paid in consideration thereof the Sum of Fourpence *per Diem*, for each Soldier; and the Sum to be paid to the Innholder or other Person on whom any of the Horses belonging to Her Majesty's Forces shall be billeted in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* for Ten Pounds of Oats, Twelve Pounds of Hay, and Eight Pounds of Straw, shall be One Shilling and Ninepence *per Diem* for each Horse; and every Officer or Non-commissioned Officer commanding a Regiment, Detachment, or Party shall, every Four Days, or before they shall quit their Quarters if they shall not remain so long as Four Days, settle and discharge the just Demands of all Victuallers or other Persons upon whom such Officers, Soldiers, or Horses are billeted, out of the Pay and Subsistence of such Officers and Soldiers, before any Part of the said Pay or Subsistence be distributed to them respectively; and if any such Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall not pay the same as aforesaid, then, upon Complaint, and Oath made thereof by any Two Witnesses before Two Justices of the Peace for the County, Riding, Division, Liberty, City, Borough, or Place where such Quarters were situated, sitting in Quarter or Petty Sessions, the Secretary of State for the War Department is hereby required (upon Certificate of the Justices before whom such Oath was made of the Sum due upon such Accounts, and the Persons to whom the same is owing,) to give Orders to the Agent of the Regiment or Corps to pay the Sums due to such Victuallers or other Persons as aforesaid, and to charge the same against such Officers; and in case any Soldier be suddenly ordered to march, and the respective Commanding Officers or Non-commissioned Officers are not enabled to make payment of the Sums due for the Lodging or Victualling of the Men and Stabling or Forage for the Horses, every such Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall, before his Departure, make up the Account with every Person upon whom such Soldier may have been billeted, and sign a Certificate thereof; which Account and Certificate shall be transmitted by such Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer to the Agent of the Regiment or Corps, who is hereby required to make immediate Payment thereof, and to charge the same to the Account of such Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer."

Poesies on Wedding Rings.

"Thou hast my heart
Till death us part."

"Let us agree."

"I have obtained
What God ordained."

"Continue constant."

"My love is True
To none but you."

"As sure to thee
As death to me."

"Death only parts
United hearts."

"As true to thee
As thou to me."

"The gift is small
But love is all."

"In God and thee
My joy shall be."

"Let not absence banish love."

"Love in thee is my desire."

"Death neuer parts
Such loving hearts."

"Loue and respect
I doe expect."

"No gift can show
The love I ow."

"Let him never take a wife
That will not love her as his life.'

"In loving thee
I love myself."

"A heart content
Can ne'er repent."

"In God and thee
Shal my joye bee."

"Loue thy chast wife
Beyond thy life. 1681."

"Loue and pray
Night and daye."

"Great joye in thee
Continually."

"My fond delight
By day and night."

"God alone made us two one."

"Eternally
My loue shal be."

"All I refuse,
And thee I chuse."

"Worship is due
To God and you."

"God aboue
Continew our love."

"I wish to thee
All joie may bee."

"Beyond this life
Loue me, deare wife."

"Joye day and night
Bee our delight."

"Divinely knit by grace are wee;
Late two, now one; the pledg
here see. B. & A. 1657."

"Endles my loue
As this shall proue."

"Loue and liue happy. 1689."

"Avoid all strife
Twixt man and wife."

"Joyfull loue
This ring do proue."

"In thee, deare wife,
I finde new life."

A quaint Sermon on Malt.

———:o:———

"Mr. Dodd was a minister who lived, many years ago, a few miles from Cambridge; and having several times been preaching against drunkenness, some of the Cambridge Scholars (conscience, which is sharper than ten thousand witnesses being their monitor) were very much offended, and thought he made reflections on them. Some time after, Mr. Dodd was walking towards Cambridge, and met some of the gownsmen, who, as soon as they saw him at a distance, resolved to make some ridicule of him. As soon as he came up, they accosted him with 'Your servant, Sir!' He replied, 'Your servant, gentlemen!' They asked him if he had not been preaching very much against drunkenness of late. He answered in the affirmative. They then told him they had a favour to beg of him, and it was that he would preach a sermon to them *there*, from a text they should choose. He argued that it was an imposition for a man ought to have some consideration before preaching. They said they would not put up with a denial, and insisted upon his preaching immediately (in a hollow tree which stood by the road side) from the word MALT. He then began: 'Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man—come at a short notice—to preach a short sermon—from a short text—to a thin congregation—in an unworthy pulpit. Beloved, my text is *Malt*. I cannot divide it into sentences, there being none; nor into words there being but one; I must therefore, of necessity, divide it into letters, which I find in my text to be these four—M. A. L. T. M. is moral, A. is allegorical, L. is literal, T. is theological. The moral is to teach you rustics good manners; therefore, M., my masters, A., all of you, L., leave off, T., tippling. The allegorical is, when one thing is spoken of, and another meant. The thing spoken of is malt. The thing meant is the spirit of malt, which you rustics make, M,, your meat, A., your apparel, L., your liberty, and T., your trust. The literal is, according to the letters, M., much, A., Ale, L., little, T., trust. The theological is, according to the effect it works in some, M., murder; in others, A., adultery; in all, L., looseness of life; and in many, T., treachery. I shall conclude the subject, first, by way of exhortatation. M., my masters, A., all of you, L., listen, T., to my text. Second, by way of caution. M., my masters, A., all of you, L., look for, T., the truth. Third, by way of communicating the truth, which is this: a drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoil of civility; the destruction of reason; the robber's agent; the alehouse's benefactor; his wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his neighbour's scoff; a walking swill-bowl; the picture of a beast; the monster of a man!"

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS OF THE WITHAM DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS,

Between the 2nd July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1868.

River Witham Drainage.

Receipts.				£	s.	d.
1867.—July 2—Balance				3611	12	11
Taxes due Lady-day, 1867	£5758	0	0	2052	0	0
Credited in last year's Account	3706	0	0			
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1867	142	0	0	42	0	0
Credited in last year's Account	100	0	0			
Taxes due Lady-day, 1868	5758	0	0	4096	16	5
Arrears	1661	3	7			
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1868	142	0	0	84	3	10
Arrears	57	16	2			
Unclaimed Interest				9	14	4
				£9896	7	6

Disbursements.				£	s.	d.
Interest on Securities, viz.—£53,650 at 4½ per cent				2528	17	1
Income Tax				50	5	10
Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation), Annual Payment by way of Interest for the Expenses of completing the Embankment of the River Witham				2800	0	0
Clerk's Salary to 30th June, 1867 (proportion of)				20	0	0
Mr. Welsh, a year's Salary to 21st June, 1868				300	0	0
Sluice Keepers:						
James Porter, Grand Sluice	£31	4	0	71	4	0
J. Mellor, Bargate and Stamp End (1½ year)	30	0	0			
Saxby and Turner, Side Sluices	10	0	0			
Mr. Welsh, Surveyor, as under:—						
General Repairs	155	10	11	387	8	0
Roading River Witham up to Horsley Deeps Lock, and Side Drains (including part of the previous year)	129	12	10			
Tradesmen's Bills	55	3	5			
Rent of Offices (proportion of) £25 0 0						
Rates and Taxes 22 0 10	47	0	10			
Balance in Treasurer's hands				3738	12	7
				£9896	7	6

Estimated Funds for the Year 1868-69.

Balance brought down	3738	12	7
Arrears of Taxes	1661	3	7
Arrears of Rents	57	16	2
Balance	1071	3	1
	£6528	15	5

Witham Drainage Accounts, continued.

	£	s.	d.
A Year's Interest on Bonded Debt (£53,650), including Arrears	3357	11	5
Annual Payment to Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation)	2800	0	0
Current Salaries and Expenses	371	4	0
	£6528	15	5

Fourth District.

Receipts.

Balance				10732	0	1
Taxes due Lady-day, 1867	£3117	0	0	1128	0	0
Credited in last year's Account	1989	0	0			
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1867	602	2	5	252	2	5
Credited in last year's Account	350	0	0			
Additional Taxes under the Act, 1867, due Lady-day, 1867				1433	7	9
Taxes, including additional, due Lady-day, 1868	£4550	7	9	3298	11	6
Arrears	1251	16	3			
Foreland Rents due Lady-day, 1868	£602	2	5	350	0	0
Arrears	252	2	5			
James Banks Stanhope, Esq., M.P., First Instalment on Loan				10000	0	0
Interest on ditto				14	5	0
James Banks Stanhope, Esq., M.P., Second Instalment on Loan				8000	0	0
Interest allowed				128	10	10
				£35336	17	7

Disbursements.

Clerk's Salary to June 30th, 1867 (proportion of)	100	0	0
Mr. Welsh, a year's Salary to the 21st June, 1868	300	0	0
Ditto extra Expenses, Parliamentary Bill for improving the Drainage in the Fourth District	57	3	6
Mr. F. T. White, Clerk, on account of Expenses for ditto	600	0	0
Ditto, remainder of ditto, ditto	1743	18	9
John Hawkshaw, Esq., on account of Engineering Expenses, ditto	300	0	0
Ditto, further on account, ditto	700	0	0
Messrs. J. Dorington and Co., Parliamentary Agents, ditto	200	0	0
Mr. Geo. Clark, Actuary for Calculations, ditto	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, further ditto	10	10	0
Messrs. Eastons, Amos, and Anderson, contractors on account of Lade Bank Works	16150	0	0
Ditto, for Travelling Crane	120	0	0
Messrs. Aaron and John Brown for cleansing out Bellwater Drain	998	13	0
Mr. Thomas Blenkarn, for Tenant-right, Lade Bank Works	20	0	0
Messrs. Freshfield, Expenses for preparing Security, 1st Instalment of Loan	88	1	0
Mr. William Welsh, Surveyor of Highways, Leake, in respect of extra traffic occasioned during the execution of the Work at Lade Bank	10	0	0

Fourth District Drainage Accounts, continued.

				£	s.	d.
Mr. Geo. Dickinson, for Work done in cleansing out the Old Haven from Crow's bridge				10	11	9
James Banks Stanhope, Esq., M.P., 1st Instalment of Principal	53	19	5	298	15	3
Ditto, half-year's Interest	244	15	10			
Messrs. Freshfield, Expenses for preparing Security, 2nd Instalment of Loan				63	0	0
Mr. Hawkshaw, further on account, Engineering Expenses				150	0	0
Mr. David Martin, for Valuation, Land taken of Hunstone's Charity for Lade Bank Works				15	15	0
Sluice Keepers:						
John Arliss, Cowbridge and Aqueduct	40	0	0	90	0	0
Henry Hansord, Hobhole	40	0	0			
William Cussons, Steeping River	6	0	0			
Henry Baker, Frieston Doors	4	0	0			
Mr. Welsh, Surveyor, as under:						
General Repairs	547	0	3	1437	8	4
Roading Drains	379	4	8			
Tradesmen's Bills	440	1	1			
Rent of Offices (proportion of)	35	0	0	71	2	4
Steeping Mill	6	13	8			
Rates and Taxes	29	8	8			
Balance in Treasurer's hands				11852	1	0
				£35336	17	7

Witham Office, Boston, 7th July, 1868.—At the Annual Meeting of the General Commissioners, examined, approved, and allowed.

SAML. VESSEY, Chairman.

Witness, F. T. WHITE, Clerk to the General Commissioners.

Signification of Colours.

Ash colour	Repentance.	Orange colour	Spitefulnesse.
Black	Mournefull.	Purple	Nobility.
Blue	Truth.	Sky colour	Heavenly.
Carnation	Desire.	Tawney	Forsaken.
Crimson	Cruelty.	White	Innocency.
Greene	Hopeful.	Willow colour	Despaire.
Mouse colour	Fearful.	Yellow	Jealousie.
Murry*	Secret Love.		

*A dark reddish-brown, called by the heralds *Sanguine*.

BOSTON, 1748.—"Memorandum that Peace was proclaimed at the "Butter Cross in Boston, February 9th, 1748, by MR. JOHN PARRISH, "Mayor, in a loyal and grand manner. A party of Dragoons es- "corting him from his house to the place where proclaimed."—*Note from the Vestry Minute Book of Sibsey.*

Anno Tricesimo Primo and Tricesimo Secundo

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CIX.

An Act for the Abolition of compulsory Church Rates. [31*st July*, 1868.]

WHEREAS Church Rates have for some Years ceased to be made or collected in many Parishes by reason of the Opposition thereto, and in many other Parishes where Church Rates have been made the levying thereof has given rise to Litigation and Ill-feeling:

And whereas it is expedient that the Power to compel Payment of Church Rates by any legal Process should be abolished:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Compulsory Church Rates abolished.

1. From and after the passing of this Act no Suit shall be instituted or Proceeding taken in any Ecclesiastical or other Court, or before any Justice or Magistrate, to enforce or compel the Payment of any Church Rate made in any Parish or Place in *England* or *Wales*.

Saving of Rates called Church Rates, but applicable to secular Purposes.

2. Where in pursuance of any General or Local Act any Rate may be made and levied which is applicable partly to Ecclesiastical Purposes, and partly to other Purposes, such Rate shall be made, levied, and applied, for such last-mentioned Purposes only, and so far as it is applicable to such Purposes shall be deemed to be a separate Rate, and not a Church Rate, and shall not be affected by this Act.

Where in pursuance of any Act of Parliament a mixed Fund, arising partly from Rates affected by this Act, and partly from other Sources, is directed to be applied to Purposes some of which are Ecclesiastical Purposes, the Portion of such Fund which is derived from such other Sources shall be henceforth primarily applicable to such of the said Purposes as are Ecclesiastical.

Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, continued.

Provision where Money is due on Security of such Rates.

3. In any Parish where a Sum of Money is at the Time of the passing of this Act due on the Security of Church Rates, or of Rates in the Nature of Church Rates, to be made or levied in such Parish under the Provisions of any Act of Parliament, or where any Money in the Name of Church Rate is ordered to be raised under any such Provisions, such Rates may still be made and levied, and the Payment thereof enforced by Process of Law, pursuant to such Provisions, for the Purpose of paying off the Money so due, or paying the Money so ordered to be raised, and the Costs incidental thereto, but not otherwise, until the same shall have been liquidated: Provided, that the Accounts of the Churchwardens of such Parish in reference to the Receipt and Expenditure of the Monies levied under such Acts shall be audited annually by the Auditor of the Poor Law Union within whose District such Parish shall be situate, unless another Mode of Audit is provided by Act of Parliament.

Provision as to Church Rates already made.

4. Any Church Rate, or Rate in the Nature of Church Rate, made at any Time before the passing of this Act, may be collected and recovered in the same Way as if this Act had not been passed.

Not to affect Enactments in Local Acts, &c., where Rates are made for Purposes herein named.

5. This Act shall not affect any Enactment in any Private or Local Act of Parliament under the Authority of which Church Rates may be made or levied in lieu of, or in consideration of the Extinguishment or of the Appropriation to any other Purpose of, any Tithes, customary Payments, or other Property or Charge upon Property, which Tithes, Payments, Property, or Charge, previously to the passing of such Act, had been appropriated by Law to Ecclesiastical Purposes as defined by this Act, or in consideration of the Abolition of Tithes in any Place, or upon any Contract made, or for good or valuable Consideration given, and every such Enactment shall continue in force in the same Manner as if this Act had not passed.

Act not to affect Vestries, &c.

6. This Act shall not affect Vestries, or the making, assessing, receiving, or otherwise dealing with any Church Rate, save in so far as relates to the Recovery thereof; but, subject to the Provisions herein-before contained, whensoever any Ecclesiastical District having within its Limits a consecrated Church in use for the Purposes of Divine Worship shall have been legally constituted out of any Parish or Parishes, and whether such District shall or shall not be a separate and distinct Parish, the Inhabitants of such District shall not be entitled to vote for or in reference to a Church Rate or the Expenditure thereof at any Vestry Meeting of the Parish or Parishes out of which the said District is formed, nor shall they be assessed to any Rate made in relation to the Parish Church of the said Parish or Parishes, but such Inhabitants may assemble in Vestry, and, subject to the Provisions of this Act, may make and assess a Rate in relation to the Church of their own District in like Manner

The Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, continued.

as if such Church were the Church of an ancient Parish: Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall affect any Right of Burial to which the Inhabitants of the District may be entitled in the Churchyard of the Mother Church.

Trustees and others under Incapacity may subscribe to voluntary Rate.

7. It shall be lawful for all Bodies Corporate, Trustees, Guardians, and Committees, who or whose Cestuisque Trust are in the Occupation of any Lands, Houses, or Tenements, to pay, if they think fit, any Church Rate made in respect of such Property, although the Payment of the same may not be enforcable after the passing of this Act, and the same shall be allowed to them in any Accounts to be rendered by them respectively.

Regulations as to Persons refusing to pay Church Rates.

8. No Person who makes default in paying the Amount of a Church Rate for which he is rated shall be entitled to inquire into, or object to, or vote in respect of the Expenditure of the Monies arising from such Church Rate; and if the Occupier of any Premises shall make default for One Month after Demand in Payment of any Church Rate for which he is rated, the Owner shall be entitled to pay the same, and shall thereupon be entitled, until the next succeeding Church Rate is made, to stand for all Purposes relating to Church Rates (including the attending at Vestries and voting thereat) in the Place in which such Occupier would have stood.

Power to appoint Church Trustees.

9. A Body of Trustees may be appointed in any Parish for the Purpose of accepting, by Bequest, Donation, Contract, or otherwise, and of holding any Contributions which may be given to them for Ecclesiastical Purposes in the Parish.

The Trustees shall consist of the Incumbent and of Two Householders or Owners or Occupiers of Land in the Parish, to be chosen in the first instance, and also from Time to Time on any Vacancy in the Office by Death, Incapacity, or Resignation, one by the Patron, and the other by the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Parish is situate.

The Trustees shall be a Body Corporate by the Name of the Church Trustees of the Parish to which they belong, having a perpetual Succession and a Common Seal, with Power to sue and be sued in their Corporate Name.

The Trustees may from Time to Time, as Circumstances may require, pay over to the Churchwardens, to be applied by them either to the general Ecclesiastical Purposes of the Parish, or to any specific Ecclesiastical Purposes of the Parish, any Funds in their Hands, and the Funds so paid over may be applied to such Purposes, and shall not be applied to any other Purpose: Provided always, that no Power shall be thereby conferred on the Churchwardens to take order with regard to the Ecclesiastical Purposes of the Parish further or otherwise than they are now by Law entitled to do: Provided also, that due Regard shall be had to

The Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, continued.

the Directions of the Donors of Funds contributed for any special Ecclesiastical Purposes; and, subject as aforesaid.

The Trustees may invest in Government or Real Securities any Funds in their Hands, and accumulate the Income thereof, or otherwise deal with such Funds as they think expedient, subject to the Provisions of this Act.

The Incumbent shall be the Chairman of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall once at the least in every Year lay before the Vestry an Account of their Receipts and Expenditure during the preceding Year, and of the Mode in which such Receipts have been derived and Expenditure incurred, together with a Statement of the Amount, if any, of Funds remaining in their Hands at the Date of such Account.

Definition of "Ecclesiastical Purposes," "Church Rate," and "Parish."

10. In this Act "Ecclesiastical Purposes" shall mean the building, re-building, Enlargement and Repair of any Church or Chapel, and any Purpose to which by Common or Ecclesiastical Law a Church Rate is applicable, or any of such Purposes:

"Church Rate" shall mean any Rate for Ecclesiastical Purposes as herein-before defined:

"Parish" shall mean any Parish, Ecclesiastical District, Chapelry, or Place, within the Limits of which any Person has the exclusive Cure of Souls.

Short Title.

11. This Act may be cited as "The Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, 1868."

Neuralgia.

Nerve-ache; Tic Douloureux; Brow Ague.

TREATMENT.—Of the milder forms, mustard plasters, tincture of iodine, applied externally on the part affected. Internally, purgatives; narcotics, as opium; antispasmodics, as camphor, valerian, assafœtida.

In the more severe form of *tic*, a blister plaster may be applied over the part affected; or fomentations of hot water, with laudanum; tincture of aconite may be applied *externally;* at the same time opium may be given internally, according to the severity and obsitnacy, of the attack, in doses of twenty to thirty drops of laudanum; or one grain of opium repeated every two or three hours until the pain subsides. After the subsidence of the attack, tonic medicines must be given to improve the state of the general health, having in view the cause upon which it is supposed to depend.

Toothache.

Apply a few drops of laudanum, on cotton wool. One or two leeches applied to the gum will frequently prove serviceable. A dose of purgative medicine will also sometimes relieve the pain.

Longevity in Lincolnshire.

NORTH KYME, NEAR SLEAFORD.—William Thompson, Esq., died in the year 1782, at the age of 108 years. He enjoyed a good state of health, smoked two pipes, and drank some ale, on the day of his death.

BOURN.—James Quanbrough died in 1790, aged 102 years. He was upwards of forty years collector of the tolls of that place. He lived alone in the most parsimonious manner, and was found dead in bed. Upwards of three hundred pounds were discovered in holes and corners of his room, which he had not quitted for the last seven years.

WEST RASEN.—Anne Froste died in 1792, aged 111 years. She was the wife of a labourer, had been married three times, and left a daughter ninety years of age. She was married to her last husband in her ninety-third year; and for many years past she had lived on milk and tea diet.

STAMFORD.—Mrs. Clarke, of Snowden's hospital, died in the same year, aged 102 years. She left a sister aged one hundred years.

WEST KEAL, NEAR SPILSBY.—Elizabeth Shaw, of this parish, died in 1800, at the age of 117 years. She remembered the revolution in 1688, and retained her senses to the last hour of her life. Her great age was not known till about a year before her death, and an examination of the Parish Register most clearly ascertained the fact. She had been supported by her parish for many years.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Elizabeth Bullard, a widow, of this place, died in 1804, at the age of 107 years. She remembered King George the First coming to England; could read without spectacles; and died without pain; being literally exhausted and "worn out."

ABY, NEAR ALFORD.—Mary Alcock, who died in the year 1807, aged 100 years. The shirt which she made for her first child served for thirty-nine other children in their infancy.

WEST ASHBY, on the 12th November, 1867, Mary, widow of Mr. Wm. Wright, aged 92. She was mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother to 225 children.

HULL.—Alice Potts, of the workhouse, at Hull, who died in 1808, at the age of 103 years. She used to relate the story of her father being the first person buried in Sunderland church, and herself the first baptized in it, and both on the same day.

THORN, NEAR LEEDS, YORKSHIRE.—John Phillips, of this place, died in 1742, at the age of 117 years. He lived under eight crowned heads, and was able to walk till within a few days of his death. His teeth were good, and his sight and hearing tolerable. At about the age of twenty-eight, being constable of his parish, he, upon some disorders, committed two of Oliver Cromwell's soldiers in the town-stocks; who, far from resenting it, wished that every one of his men had but half his courage.

NOKES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—John King, a thresher, of this place, died in 1766, at the great age of 130 years. He was seldom ill, and was accustomed to much labour and exercise. The latter part of his life he subsisted on charity.

The Lion in his old age.



When a young lion reaches the age of two years he is able to strangle or pull down a horse or an ox; and so he continues to grow and increase in strength till he reaches his eighth year, when his talons, teeth, and mane, are perfect, and he grows no more. For twenty years after he arrives at maturity his fangs and talons shew no signs of decay; but after that he gradually becomes feeble, his teeth fail him, and he grows "cubbish." He is no longer a match for the tremendous buffalo; he is overmatched even by the peaceful ox, so he prowls around the cattle kraals and snatches a lamb or a kid, just as he did when he set out with his parents nearly thirty years before. A woman or a child at night shares the same fate. His strength and sight now decline more and more, till the mighty lion grows lean and mangy, and crawls about from place to place, eating any offal he can pick up, and despising not even so small an animal as the field-mouse; so he starves and dies, or is fallen on and slaughtered by a few cowardly hyenas, or discovered unable to move beneath a tree, and knocked on the head by some wandering hunter.—*South African Paper.*

Prairie Grass.

Best Method of Cultivation.—The Australian prairie grass *(bromus schraderi)* should be sown during August and September, in drills, say 12 to 18 inches apart, as with lucerne, the land being clean at the time of sowing. The plant is a perennial, and it is very desirable that sufficient space be left between the rows to admit of periodical and thorough cleansing from weeds.

It should be sown alone, in preference to a mixed crop; in fact, its particularly robust and quick growth would have the effect of choking a plant of weaker nature that might be sown with it.

If the crop is required for early feed it should be cut as often as possible, or kept well fed off; indeed, the great secret of its successful cultivation for this purpose consists in not allowing the crop to ripen, as by that means the plant is very much exhausted, and the active growth is for a time destroyed. Should, however, the farmer desire to grow a crop of *bromus* for hay it may be cut when full grown, and will be found a valuable addition to the ordinary dry feeding stuffs; but as we have before stated, its free habit of growth in cold weather and fine feeding qualities especially recommend it to the notice of agriculturists, as adapted to supply the almost universal want experienced in dry seasons.

Ewerby, near Sleaford.—The new clock erected in 1867 at the Parish Church was the gift of Mrs. Tindale. The dial is 5 feet in diameter, and the hours are struck on the tenor bell, which weighs about 25 cwt.

Ice.

It is now generally known that the greater portion of so-called "Wenham Lake ice" is obtained from Norway. The true Wenham Lake is in Massachusetts, in the United States, about 20 miles from Boston. This lake, which has no outlet, but is fed by springs which issue from the rocks at its bottom, is about one mile square and 200ft. deep. Of the ice exported from Boston only a small quantity is sent to England, the principal portion being shipped to India.

According to the returns of the Board of Trade, only 46,538 tons of ice were exported from the United States in 1863, of the value of £169,757. In 1864 the quantity was 47,496 tons, of the value of £278,127; and in 1865 59,927 tons were exported, of the value of £225,825, the average price being £3 15s. 4d. per ton.

The Norwegian ice appears to have almost entirely superseded the true Wenham Lake ice in the English market, and the proximity of Norway to ice-consuming countries will, no doubt, give it the monopoly of this branch of export in Europe. In 1865 several ice cargoes were shipped from Norway to Egypt, Spain, and Italy. England, however, continues to be the chief market for Norwegian ice, which, for the most part, is shipped from Dröbak, a small port in the Fjord, a few miles from Christiana. Thirty-six cargoes, together 9,000 tons, were shipped in 1864 from that place, of which London, Hull, and Grimsby, alone took 5,800 tons.

The Dröbak ice-houses store during the winter about 13,000 tons. Before cutting the ice from the lakes its surface is scraped, and the field marked off into squares by an iron plough. After the ice is cut into squares the blocks are disengaged and floated on shore to be stored. According to Mr. Crowe, Her Majesty's Consul at Christiana, only 3,323 tons of ice were exported in 1861, while in 1862 the quantity had increased to 20,402 tons. In 1863 29,110 tons were exported direct to England. In 1864 the total quantity exported from Norway was only 17,634 tons. In 1865 it had increased to 44,823 tons, of which 43,359 tons were shipped to Great Britain.

EPITAPH IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—The following epitaph of Dr. Otwell Hill, who died 19th of May, 1615, aged 56, appears in Lincoln Cathedral:—

"'Tis Otwell Hill, a holy hill,
And truly sooth to say;
Upon this Hill be praised still,
The Lord, both night and day.

Upon this Hill, this Hill did cry
Aloud the scripture letter,
And strove your wicked villains by
Good counsel to make better.

And now this Hill, though understones,
Has the Lord's Hill to lie on;
For Lincoln hill has got his bones,
His soul, the Hill of Sion."

BINBROOK.—The foundation stone of the new church was laid by the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope on the 3rd of October, 1867.

Singularities observed by various Nations in their repasts.

The Maldivian islanders eat alone. They retire into the most hidden parts of their houses; and they draw down the cloths that serve as blinds to their windows, that they may eat unobserved. This custom probably arises from the savage, in the early periods of society, concealing himself to eat: he fears that another with as sharp an appetite, but more strong than himself, should come and ravish his meal from him. The ideas of witchcraft are also widely spread among barbarians; and they are not a little fearful that some incantation may be thrown among their victuals.

In noticing the solitary meal of the Maldivian islander, another reason may be alleged for this misanthropical repast. They never will eat with any one who is inferior to them in birth, in riches, or dignity; and as it is a difficult matter to settle this equality, they are condemned to lead this unsociable life.

On the contrary, the islanders of the Philippines are remarkably sociable. Whenever one of them finds himself without a companion to partake of his meal, he runs till he meets with one; and we are assured that, however keen his appetite may be, he ventures not to satisfy it without a guest.

The tables of the rich Chinese shine with a beautiful varnish, and are covered with silk carpets very elegantly worked. They do not make use of plates, knives, and forks: every guest has two little ivory or ebony sticks, which he handles very adroitly.

The Otaheiteans, who are naturally sociable, and very gentle in their manners, feed separately from each other. At the hour of repast, the members of each family divide; two brothers, two sisters, and even husband and wife, father and mother, have each their respective basket. They place themselves at the distance of two or three yards from each other; they turn their backs, and take their meal in profound silence.

The custom of drinking at different hours from those assigned for eating, is to be met with amongst many savage nations. It was originally begun from necessity. It became a habit, which subsisted even when the fountain was near to them. A people transplanted, observes our ingenious philosopher, preserve in another climate modes of living which relate to those from whence they originally came. It is thus the Indians of Brazil scrupulously abstain from eating when they drink, and from drinking when they eat.

When neither decency nor politeness are known, the man who invites his friends to a repast is greatly embarrassed to testify his esteem for his guests, and to present them with some amusement; for the savage guest imposes on him this obligation. Amongst the greater part of the American Indians, the host is continually on the watch to solicit them to eat, but touches nothing himself. In New France he wearies himself with singing, to divert the company while they eat.

When civilization advances, men wish to shew their confidence to their friends: they treat their guests as relations; and it is said that in China the master of the house, to give a mark of his politeness,

Singularities, &c., continued.

absents himself while his guests regale themselves at his table with undisturbed revelry.

The demonstrations of friendship in a rude state have a savage and gross character, which it is not a little curious to observe. The Tartars pull a man by the ear to press him to drink, and they continue tormenting him till he opens his mouth, then they clap their hands and dance before him.

No customs seem more ridiculous than those practised by a Kamschatkan, when he wishes to make another his friend. He first invites him to eat. The host and his guest strip themselves in a cabin which is heated to an uncommon degree. While the guest devours the food with which they serve him, the other continually stirs the fire. The stranger must bear the excess of the heat as well as of the repast. He vomits ten times before he will yield; but at length, obliged to acknowledge himself overcome, he begins to compound matters. He purchases a moment's respite by a present of clothes or dogs; for his host threatens to heat the cabin, and to oblige him to eat till he dies. The stranger has the right of retaliation allowed to him: he treats in the same manner, and exacts the same presents. Should his host not accept the invitation of him whom he had so handsomely regaled, in that case the guest would take possession of his cabin till he had the presents returned to him which the other had in so singular a manner obtained.

For this extravagant custom a curious reason has been alleged. It is meant to put the person to a trial, whose friendship is sought. The Kamtschadale, who is at the expense of the fires and the repast, is desirous to know if the stranger has the strength to support pain with him, and if he is generous enough to share with him some part of his property. While the guest is employed on his meal, he continues heating the cabin to an insupportable degree; and for a last proof of the stranger's constancy and attachment he exacts more clothes and more dogs. The host passes through the same ceremonies in the cabin of the stranger; and he shews, in his turn, with what degree of fortitude he can defend his friend. The most singular customs would appear simple, if it were possible for the philosopher to understand them on the spot.

As a distinguishing mark of their esteem, the negroes of Ardra drink out of one cup at the same time. The king of Loango eats in one house and drinks in another. A Kamschatkan kneels before his guest; he cuts an enormous slice from a sea-calf; he crams it entire into the mouth of his friend, furiously crying out, "*Tana!*"—There! and cutting away what hangs about his lips, snatches and swallows it with avidity.

A barbarous magnificence attended the feasts of the ancient monarchs of France. After their coronation or consecration, when they sat at table, the nobility served them on horseback.—From *Curiosities of Literature by I. D'Israeli.*

A vine bears three grapes; the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, and the third of repentance.—*Anacharsis.*

Polling Districts, County of Lincoln.

The following Districts and Polling Places, with the several Parishes, Townships, and Places thereto assigned, have been appointed for the Parliamentary Elections under the new Reform Bill of 1868 :—

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE.

Parts of Lindsey.

Polling place, No. 1—BARTON.

Barton St. Mary, Barton St. Peter, Barrow, Bonby, South Ferriby, Goxhill, East Halton, Horkstow, North Killingholme, South Killingholme, Saxby, Thornton Curtis, Ulceby, and Wootton.

Polling place, No. 2—BRIGG.

Barnetby-le-Wold, Bigby, Broughton, Cadney-cum-Howsham, Croxton, Elsham, Glandford Brigg, Hibaldstowe, Kirmington, Melton Ross, Newstead, Scawby, Somerby, Twigmoor, Worlaby, and Wrawby.

Polling place, No. 3—CAISTOR.

Beelsby, Cabourn, Caistor, Clixby, Croxby, Cuxwold, Grasby, Habrough, Holton-le-Moor, Irby, Keelby, North Kelsey, South Kelsey, Great Limber, Little Limber and Brocklesby, Nettleton, Rothwell, Searby-cum-Owmby, Swallow, Swinhope, Thoresway, Thorganby, and Thornton-le-Moor.

Polling place, No. 4—CROWLE.

Amcotts, Althorpe, Crowle, Eastoft, Garthorpe, Keadby, and Luddington.

Polling place, No. 5—EPWORTH.

Belton, West Butterwick, Epworth, Haxey, Misson, Owston, and Wroot.

Polling place, No. 6—GAINSBOROUGH.

Blyton and Wharton, Cammeringham, Coates, Corringham, East Ferry, Fillingham, Gainsborough, Glentworth, Harpswell, Heapham, Ingham, Laughton, Lea, Morton, Pilham, Springthorpe, East Stockwith, Walkerith, and Wildsworth.

Polling place, No. 7—GREAT GRIMSBY.

Ashby-cum-Fenby, Aylesby, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Bradley, Brigsley, Clee and Weelsby, Cleethorpes, Great Cotes, Little Cotes, North Cotes, Grainsby, Great Grimsby, Hatcliffe, Hawerby-cum-Beesby, Healing, Holton-le-Clay, Humberstone, Immingham, Laceby, Riby, East Ravendale, West Ravendale, Scartho, Stallingborough, Tetney, Waltham, Waythe, and Wold Newton.

Polling place, No. 8—KIRTON IN LINDSEY.

Atterby, Blyborough, Bottesford, East Butterwick, Cleatham, Grayingham, Hemswell, Holme, Kirton, Manton, Messingham, Northorpe, Bishop Norton, Redbourne, Scotter, Scotton, Snitterby, Southorpe, Waddingham, Willoughton, and Yaddlethorpe.

Polling place, No. 9—LOUTH.

Alvingham, Authorpe, Brackenborough, Burwell, Calcethorpe, Great Carlton, Little Carlton, Castle Carlton, Little Cawthorpe, North Cockerington, South Cockerington, Covenham St. Bartholomew, Covenham

North Lincolnshire, Parts of Lindsey, continued.

Polling place, Louth, continued.

St. Mary, North Elkington, South Elkington, Farford-cum-Maidenwell, Fotherby, Fulstow, Gayton-le-Wold, Grimsby Parva, Grimoldby, Haugham, Hallington, Keddington, Kelstern, Legbourne, Louth, Louth Park, Ludborough, Manby, Muckton, North Ormsby, Raithby-cum-Maltby, North Reston, Ruckland, Stewton, Tathwell, North Thoresby, Utterby, Welton-le-Wold, Withcall, Wyham with Cadeby, Wykeham, and Yarborough.

Polling place, No. 10—MARKET RASEN.

Binbrooke, Cainby, Claxby, East Firsby, West Firsby, Glentham, Cold Hanworth, Hackthorne, Kingerby, Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, Linwood, Newton, Normanby-on-the-Wold, Normanby-by-Spittall, Orford, North Owersby, South Owersby, Owmby-by-Spittall, Market Rasen, Middle Rasen, West Rasen, Saxby, Stainton-le-Vale, Spridlington, Tealby, Toft, Usselby, Walesby, and North Willingham.

Polling place, No. 11—SALTFLEET-CUM-SKIDBROOKE.

Conisholme, Grainthorpe (including Wragholme), Marshchapel, Saltfleet-cum-Skidbrooke, Saltfleetby St. Peter, Saltfleetby All Saints, Saltfleetby St. Clement, North Somercotes, and South Somercotes.

Polling place, No. 12—WINTERTON.

Alkborough, Appleby, Ashby, Brumby, Burringham, Burton-upon-Stather, Crosby, Flixborough, Frodingham, Gunhouse, West Halton, Roxby, Scunthorpe, Whitton, Winterton, and Winteringham.

MID-LINCOLNSHIRE.

Parts of Lindsey.

Polling place, No. 1—ALFORD.

Aby with Greenfield, Alford, Anderby, Beesby, Belleau, Bilsby with Thurlby, Calceby, Claxby, Claythorpe, Cumberworth, Driby, Farlesthorpe, Gayton-le-Marsh, Hannah-cum-Hagnaby, Hogsthorpe, Huttoft, Mablethorpe, Maltby-le-Marsh, Markby, Mumby-cum-Chapel, Ormsby cum-Ketsby, South Reston, Rigsby with Ailby, Saleby with Thoresthorpe, Strubby with Woodthorpe, Sutton-le-Marsh, Swaby, South Thoresby, Theddlethorpe All Saints, Theddlethorpe St. Helen's, Tothill, Trusthorpe, Ulceby with Fordington, Walmsgate, Well with Mawthorpe, Willoughby with Sloothby, and Withern with Stain.

Polling place, No. 2—NEW BOLINGBROKE.

Ashby West Fen Allotment, Benington Fen Allotment, Bolingbroke Fen Allotment, Boston Fen Allotment, Butterwick Fen Allotment, Carrington, Coningsby, Coningsby Fen Allotment, Dalderby Fen Allotment, Wood Enderby Fen Allotment, Fishtoft Fen Allotment, Frieston Fen Allotment, Frithville, Haltham Fen Allotment, Horncastle Fen Allotment, East Kirkby, Kirkstead Fen Allotment, Langriville, Leake in the West Fen, Leverton Fen Allotment, Mareham-le-Fen, Midville, Miningsby, Moorby Fen Allotment, Revesby, Roughton Fen Allotment, Scrivelsby Fen Allotment, Sibsey, Skirbeck Fen Allotment, Stickney, Tattershall, Tattershall Thorpe, Thimbleby Fen Allotment, Thornton-le-Fen, High Toynton Fen Allotment, Low Toynton Fen Allotment, Tumby, Westville, and Wilksby Fen Allotment.

Mid-Lincolnshire, Parts of Lindsey, continued.

Polling place, No. 3—HORNCASTLE.

Asgarby, Ashby Puerorum, West Ashby (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Asterby, Baumber, Belchford, Bucknall, Cawkwell, Claxby Pluckacre, Dalderby (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Donington on Bain, Edlington, Bag Enderby, Wood Enderby (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Fulletby, Goulceby, Greetham, Hagworthingham, Haltham (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Hammeringham, Hemingby, Horncastle (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Horsington, Kirkby-super-Bain, Kirkstead (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Langton, Lusby, Martin, Mareham-on-the-Hill, Moorby (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Oxcomb, Ranby, Roughton (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Salmonby, Scamblesby, Scrafield, Scrivelsby (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Somersby, Stainton Market, Stenigot, Stixwould, Sturton, Tetford, Thimbleby (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Thornton, High Toynton (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Low Toynton (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Waddingworth, Wilksby (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Winceby, Wispington, Woodhall, and Worlaby.

Polling place, No. 4—LINCOLN.

Burton by Lincoln, South Carlton, Castle Dykings, Dunholme, Fiskerton, Grange de Linge, Greetwell, St. John, Magdalen St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Margaret, St. Michael-on-the-Mount, Monks' Liberty, Nettleham, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Peter-at-Arches, St. Peter-in-Eastgate, Reepham, Riseholme, Scotherne, Sudbrooke, St. Swithin, Welton, Willingham Cherry.

Polling place, No. 5—SAXILBY.

Aisthorpe, Brampton, Brattleby, Broxholme, Burton Gate, North Carlton, Fenton, Hardwick, Kettlethorpe, Kexby, Knaith, Marton, Newton, Saxilby with Ingilby, Scampton, Stow, Sturton and Bransby, Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, Torksey, Upton, and Willingham.

Polling place, No. 6—SPILSBY.

Ashby, Aswardby, Bolingbroke (exclusive of Fen Allotment), Brinkhill, Candlesby, Dalby with Dexthorpe, Eastville, Mavis Enderby, Gunby, Hagnaby, Halton Holegate, Hareby, Harrington, Hundleby, East Keal, West Keal, Langton juxta Partney, Leake in the East Fen, Partney, Raithby, Sausthorpe, Scremby with Grebby, Skendleby, Spilsby, Great Steeping, Little Steeping, Stickford, Sutterby, Toynton All Saints, Toynton St. Peter's, and Welton.

Polling place, No. 7—WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS.

Addlethorpe, Bratoft, Burgh, Croft, Firsby, Friskney, Ingoldmells, Irby, Northolme, Orby, Skegness, Thorpe, Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary's, and Winthorpe.

Polling place, No. 8—WRAGBY.

Apley, Bardney, Barlings, East Barkwith, West Barkwith, Benniworth, Biscathorpe, Bullington, Burgh-on-Bain-cum-Girsby, Buslingthorpe, Faldingworth, Friesthorpe, Fulnetby, Gautby, Goltho, Hainton, Hatton, Holton-cum-Beckering, Kirmond-le-Mire, Langton by Wrawby, Legsby with Bleasby, Lissington, Ludford Magna, Ludford Parva, Minting, Panton, Rand, Sixhills, Snarford, Snelland, Sotby, Stainfield, Stainton by Langworth, East Torrington, West Torrington, Tupholme, Wickenby, South Willingham, and Wragby.

Mid-Lincolnshire, continued.

Parts of Kesteven.

Polling place, No. 1—LINCOLN.

St. Benedict, Lincoln; St. Botolph, Lincoln; St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln; St. Mark, Lincoln; St. Peter-at-Gowts, Lincoln; Bracebridge, Branston, Boultham, Canwick, Heighington, and Washingborough.

Polling place, No. 2—METHERINGHAM.

Billinghay, Blankney and Linwood, Boothby and Somerton Castle, Dogdyke, Dunston, Kirkby Green, Martin, Metheringham, Mere, Navenby, Nocton, Potterhanworth, Scopwick, Thorpe Tilney, Timberland, Walcot near Billinghay, Wellingore, and Welbourn.

Polling place, No. 3—SWINDERBY HALF-WAY HOUSES.

Auborn, Bassingham, Coleby, Carlton-le-Moorland, Doddington near Lincoln, Eagle, Eagle Hall, Eagle Woodhouse, Haddington, Harmston, North Hykeham, South Hykeham, Morton, Norton Disney, North Scarle, Skellingthorpe, Stapleford and part of Flawford, Swinderby, Swinethorpe, Skinnand, Thurlby, Thorpe-on-the-Hill, Whisby, and Waddington.

SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE.

Parts of Kesteven.

Polling place, No. 1—BOURN.

Aslackby and Millthorpe, Barholm, Baston, Birthorpe, Billingborough, Bourn, Dyke, Cawthorpe, Tongue End, Braceboro' and Shillingthorpe, Castle Bytham, Little Bytham, Careby, Carlby, Counthorpe, Corby, Creeton, West Deeping, Market Deeping, St. James Deeping, Dowsby and Graby, Dunsby, Edenham, Grimsthorpe, Elsthorpe, Scottlethorpe, Gretford, Hacconby and Stainfield, Holywell and Aunby, Irnham, Bulby, and Hawthorpe, Kirkby Underwood, Laughton, Langtoft, Manthorpe, Morton and Hanthorpe, Osgodby, Pointon, Rippingale, Sempringham, Stowe, Swinstead, Swayfield, Stamford All Saints, Stamford St. George, Stamford St. Mary, Stamford St. Michael, Stamford St. John, Tallington, Toft and Lound, Thurlby and Obthorpe, Uffington and Casewick, Wilsthorpe, and Witham-on-the-Hill.

Polling place, No. 2—SPITTLEGATE, GRANTHAM.

Allington, Barrowby and Casthorpe, Barkston, Bassingthorpe and Westby, Long Bennington, Bennington Grange, Belton, Bitchfield, Boothby Pagnell, Braceby, Burton Coggles, Beckingham and Sutton, Brant Broughton, Carlton Scrope, Claypole, Colsterworth and Woolsthorpe, Denton, Doddington near Newark, Easton, Foston, Fenton, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Gunby, Harrowby, Haceby, Harlaxton, Haydor, Aisby, and Oasby, Hough-on-the-Hill, Brandon, and Gelston, Hougham, Honington, Hungerton and Wyville, Littte Humby, Ingoldsby, Keisby, Lenton and Hanby, Londonthorpe, Marston, Manthorpe and Little Gonerby, Normanton, Pickworth, Great Ponton, Little Ponton, Ropsley, Sapperton, Sedgebrooke, Somerby, Great Humby, and Cold Harbour, Spittlegate, Houghton, and Walton, Stroxton, Stubton, Skillington, Stoke Rochford, North Stoke, Stainby, Syston, Stragglethorpe, Twyford, Welby, Westborough, North Witham and Lobthorpe, South Witham, and Woolsthorpe near Belvoir.

South Lincolnshire, Parts of Kesteven, continued.

Polling place, No. 3—NEW SLEAFORD.

Ancaster, West Willoughby, and Sudbrooke, Anwick, Asgarby with Boughton, Aswarby, Aunsby, Ashby-de-la-Laund, Bloxholm, Branswell and Dunsby, Burton Pedwardine, Cranwell, Culverthorpe, Caythorpe and Frieston, Dembleby, Digby, Dorrington, Evedon, Ewerby and Ewerby Thorpe, Falkingham, Fulbeck, Great Hale, Little Hale, Haverholm Priory, Heckington and Garrick, Helpringham and Thorpe Latimer, Holdingham, Horbling and Bridge End, Howell, Kelby, Kirkby Laythorpe, North Kyme, South Kyme, Leasingham, Leadenham with Bayard's Leap and Maidenhouse, Newton, Osbournby, Quarrington, South Rauceby, North Rauceby, Roxholm, Rowston and Sheffield House, Ruskington, Scredington, Scott Willoughby, New Sleaford, Old Sleaford, Spanby, Swaton, Swarby, Temple Bruer and Temple High Grange, Threekingham and Stowe, Walcott near Falkingham, Silk Willoughby, Wilsford and Hanbeck.

Parts of Holland.

Polling place, No. 1—BOSTON.

Boston, Benington, Butterwick, Frieston, Fishtoft, Leake, Leverton, Skirbeck, Wrangle, Algarkirk, Brothertoft, Fosdyke, Frampton, Kirton, Sutterton, Skirbeck Quarter, and Wyberton.

Polling place, No. 2—DONINGTON.

Bicker, Donington, Gosberton, Harts Grounds, Quadring, Swineshead, and Wigtoft.

Polling place, No. 3—SPALDING.

Cowbit, Crowland, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Deeping St. Nicholas, Weston, Moulton, and Surfleet.

Polling place, No. 4—HOLBEACH.

Fleet, Gedney Hill, Holbeach, and Whaplode with Whaplode Drove.

Polling place, No. 5—LONG SUTTON.

Gedney, Lutton, Sutton St. Mary's, Sutton St. James', Sutton St. Edmund's, Tydd St. Mary's, and Central Wingland (Lincolnshire).

In Louth Church was buried sumptuously, Lady Bertye, 26th Nov., 1725. She died November 4th, aged 63. She was the first wife of the Hon. Charles Bertie, of East Theddlethorpe, and only daughter of Thos. Browne, late of Addlethorpe, in this county, gent, and widow and relict of Nicholas Newcomen, gent.

WAINFLEET.—Thomas Sutton (born at Knaith), founder of the Charter House, left by will to Jane Upton—(one of the daughters of Elizabeth Upton, late wife of Hamond Upton, of Wainfleet), £50. She married Henry Standish, Esq., of Billinghay.

COLSTERWORTH.—Mr. W. Walker, author of a treatise of English Particles, was rector of Colsterworth, in the county of Lincoln. He died 1684.—*Anthony A. Wood.*

The late Samuel Richard Fydell, Esq.

The mortal remains of the above much-respected gentleman, who died on the 1st February, 1868, were interred in the family vault in Boston church on the following Saturday, amidst the deepest sympathy and regret of many friends and a large number of his tenantry. Permission having been obtained from the Secretary of State for the burial in the family vault, the body was conveyed by train from Luffenham to Boston. The coffin was taken in a hearse from Morcott hall to Luffenham station, followed by the chief mourners, George Dawson Rowley, Esq., of Brighton; Mrs. Rowley; Master George Fydell Rowley (the deceased's heir); Miss Cliffe (the late Mrs. Fydell's protegée and the deceased gentleman's amanuensis); Robert Gorden, Esq.; Edward W. Conant, Esq.; and Mr. Shield, of Uppingham, in mourning coaches, and several of the tenantry. At Boston station another hearse and several mourning coaches, containing Thos. Wise, Esq.; F. T. White, Esq.; S. H. Jebb, Esq.; C. Yeatman, Esq.; were in attendance. The Morcott tenantry were there also increased to upwards of 100 by the Boston tenantry, and the funeral cortége at once proceeded to the fine old parish church; the altar, monuments of the deceased's relatives, the pulpit, reading desk, &c., of which had been draped with black cloth. At the church door the mournful procession was received by the Rev. G. B. Blenkin, vicar; the Rev. G. W. Lowe, Mayor's chaplain; the Rev. Allan Smith, lecturer; and the Rev. B. Lamb; who led the way up the nave, at the same time repeating portions of the service for the burial of the dead, the organ at the same moment pealing forth strains of solemn music. Portions of the service were read by each of the officiating clergymen, and were listened to with the deepest attention, not only by the mourners but by a large number of the spectators. At the conclusion of the service the organ again sent forth its solemn tones, and the funeral cortége left the church and proceeded to the north side of the sacred edifice, where an opening to the vault had been made, through which the coffin was lowered into the spacious vault. The deceased gentleman was an exceedingly kind and liberal landlord, and was deeply respected by all his tenants, and indeed by all who knew him. He was of retiring, unassuming habits, and cared not to live up to the style his large income would have justified, but at the same time his wealth was ever ready to aid the honest poor and needy; and he was also a large contributor to various charities—at Boston especially. The coffin was made of oak, covered with black cloth, studded with black nails, and bore on it the following inscription:—"To the memory of Samuel Richard Fydell, Esq., of Morcott hall and Boston, born 6th April, 1771; died 1st Feb., 1868." Inside the coffin was a leaden shell, and incased in that was another of oak lined with flannel and stuffed.

SILK WILLOUGHBY, NEAR SLEAFORD.—On Friday, January 17th, 1868, as a man was digging in a garden in the occupation of Mr. L. Gibson, he came upon a human skeleton, 18 inches below the surface of the soil; and from the manner in which the bones crumbled when handled, it must have lain there a number of years. It was inspected by a medical man, and information was conveyed to the coroner, but as there was no evidence to prove how it had got there, no further notice was taken of the matter.

Poetical Will.

"*The will of James Bigsby, of Manningtree.*

"As I feel very queer, my will I now make;
Write it down, Joseph Finch, and make no mistake.
I wish to leave all things fair and right, do you see?
And my relatives satisfy. Now listen to me.
The first in my will is Lydia, my wife,
Who to me proved a comfort three years of my life;
The second my poor aged mother I say,
With whom I have quarrelled on many a day,
For which I've been sorry, and also am still;
I wish to give her a place in my will.
The third that I mention is my dear little child;
When I think of her, Joseph, I feel almost wild.
Uncle Sam Bigsby, I must think of him too;
Peradventure he will say that I scarcely can do.
And poor Uncle Gregory, I must leave him a part,
If it is nothing else but the back of the cart.
And for you, my executor, I will do what I can,
For acting towards me like an honest young man.

Now, to my wife I bequeath greater part of my store;
First thing is the bedstead before the front door;
The next is the chair standing by the fire side,
The fender and irons she cleaned with much pride.
I also bequeath to Lydia, my wife,
A box in the cupboard, a sword, gun, and knife,
And the harmless old pistol without any lock,
Which no man can fire off, for 'tis minus a cock.
The cups and the saucers I leave her also,
And a book called *The History of Poor Little Mo*,
With the kettle, the boiler, and old frying-pan,
A shovel, a mud-scoop, a pail, and a pan.
And remember, I firmly declare and protest
That my poor aged mother shall have my oak chest
And the broken whip under it. Do you hear what I say?
Write all these things down without any delay.
And my dear little child, I must think of her too.
Friend Joseph, I am dying, what shall I do?
I give her my banyan, my cap, and my hose,
My big monkey jacket, my shirt, and my shoes.
And to Uncle Sam Bigsby I bequeath my high boots,
The pickaxe and mattock with which I stubbed roots.
And poor Uncle Gregory, with the whole of my heart,
I give for a bedstead the back of the cart.
And to you, my executor, last in my will,
I bequeath a few trifles to pay off your bill.
I give you my shot-belt, my dog, and my nets,
And the rest of my goods sell to pay off my debts.

"Dated February 4th, 1839." "JOSEPH FINCH, executor.

One hundred and twenty houses and many public buildings in Lincoln were destroyed by a storm in the year 701.

Titles of Public General Statutes

Passed in the 31st and 32nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, being the Third and last Session of the 19th Parliament of the United Kingdom. 1868.

CAP. XXII.

"An Act to amend the Law relating to Places for holding Petty Sessions, and to Lock-up Houses for the temporary Confinement of Persons taken into Custody, and not yet committed for Trial. [29th *May*, 1868.]

CAP. XXIV.

"An Act to provide for carrying out of Capital Punishment within Prisons. [29th *May*, 1868.]

CAP. XXVIII.

"An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Income Tax. [29th *May*, 1868.]

CAP. XXXIII.

"An Act for the Collection and Publication of Cotton Statistics. [25th *June*, 1868.]

CAP. XLV.

Fishery Act 31 *and* 32 *Vic. cap.* xlv. *Passed* 13*th July*, 1868.

"An Act to carry into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French concerning the Fisheries in the Seas adjoining the British Islands and France, and to amend the Laws relating to British Sea Fisheries.

CAP. XLVI.

"An Act to settle and describe the Limits of certain Boroughs, and the Divisions of certain Counties in *England* and *Wales*, in so far as respects the Election of Members to serve in Parliament. [13th *July*, 1868.]

CAP. XLVIII.—*Reform Bill, Scotland.*

"An Act to amend the Representation of the People in *Scotland*. [13th *July*, 1868.]

CAP. XLVII.—*Reform Bill, Ireland.*

"An Act to amend the Representation of the People in *Ireland*. [13th *July*, 1868.]

CAP. LI.

"An Act to amend the Law relating to Fairs in *England* and *Wales*. [13th *July*, 1868.]

CAP. LII.

"An Act to amend the Act for punishing idle and disorderly Persons, and Rogues and Vagabonds, so far as relates to the Use of Instruments of Gaming. [13th *July*, 1868.]

CAP. LVI.

"An Act to amend the Act Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth *Victoria*, Chapter Sixty-six, for the Safe-keeping of Petroleum. [13th *July*, 1868.]

Titles of Public General Statutes, continued.

CAP. LVIII.

'An Act to amend the Law of Registration, so far as relates to the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and for other Purposes relating thereto. [16th *July*, 1868.]

CAP. LXXI.

'An Act for conferring Admiralty Jurisdiction on the County Courts. [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. LXXII.

"An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths. [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. CIX.

"An Act for the Abolition of compulsory Church Rates.* [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. CX.

"An Act to enable Her Majesty's Postmaster General to acquire, work, and maintain, Electric Telegraphs. [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. CXV.

"An Act to amend "The Sanitary Act, 1866." [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. CXVIII.

"An Act to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of certain Public Schools in *England*. [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. CXXI.

"An Act to regulate the sale of Poisons, and alter and amend the Pharmacy Act, 1852. [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. CXXII.

"An Act to make further Amendments in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in *England* and *Wales*. [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. CXXV.

"An Act for amending the Laws relating to Election Petitions, and providing more effectually for the Prevention of corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections. [31st *July*, 1868.]

CAP. CXXX.

"An Act to provide better Dwellings for Artizans and Labourers." [31st *July*, 1868.]

* *This Act is printed in full at page* 52.

CROWLAND.—Robert Hunter, an English gent, ancestor to the late Thos. Orby Hunter, of Crowland Abbey, Esq., wrote the famous letter on Enthusiasm, which has been ascribed both to Swift and Shaftesbury. He was Governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and afterwards of Jamaica, where he died in 1734. He was a member of the Gentleman's Society, of Spalding.

HIGH TIDES.—The tides were unusually high at Boston on the 12th and 13th December, 1867. On the morning of the 13th, Church-street and the pavement by the church tower were almost impassable for some time. The same inconvenience was experienced between the end of Lincoln-lane and Irby-place; the pavement being covered with water several inches deep when the tide was at its height.

Died, at Gainsborough, on the 31st December, 1867, aged 85, Mr. Adam Stark, formerly a bookseller and postmaster of that town. He had been a contributor of valuable local literature, having been the author of a "History of Gainsborough," "A Topographical and Descriptive account of Stow," "History of the Bishopric of Lincoln," "Observations on Stonehenge," &c.

MONSTER PIG.—A fine specimen of the porcine breed was slaughtered at Mablethorpe in December, 1867. It was 15 months old, and weighed 48 stone 10 lbs. (14 lbs. to the stone.) It was bred by Mr. Stubbs, of Trusthorpe, and fed by Mr. W. Hunter, blacksmith, Mablethorpe.

Justices of the Peace in 18th Century:—County of Lincoln.

FOR LINDSEY DIVISION.

1724 Rd. Pilkington, W. Marshall.
1727 *Jas. Bateman, +George Short.
1761 Charles Wood, of Thoresby.
1769 George Wright, Spilsby.
1774 ‡B. Bennett, §Wm. Allenby.

KESTEVEN.

1724 Edward Payne, N. Yorke.
1762 E. J. Peckard, R. Burne.

HOLLAND.

1742 Thos. Shaw, Cowper Long (Fishtoft).
1761 Saml. Preston.
1762 Rd. Falkner (Leverton), J. Shaw.

* Jas. Bateman, of Well. + Geo. Short, of East Keal. ‡ Bentley Bennett, of Louth. § Wm. Allenby, was of North Thoresby.

BRANSTON, NEAR LINCOLN.—The Rev. ATWILL CURTOIS, Rector of this place, died on Sunday, the 16th of August, 1868, at his residence, the Longhills, Branston, aged sixty-eight years. He succeeded his father, the late Rev. Peregrine Curtois, as Rector, in 1847. The family of CURTOIS have enjoyed the living of Branston for nearly 200 years, the Rev. John Curtois having been instituted in 1681.

PRESENTATION OF ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT LINCOLN TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The additions to the collections of British Antiquities made during the year 1847 included a rather extensive and valuable series from Lincoln. Among them are six Roman inscriptions; and the Museum possessed previously two from the same place. They are chiefly sepuchral stones to soldiers of the second, sixth, and fifteenth legions. They had been collected by Arthur Trollope, Esq., who, failing to induce the Corporation of Lincoln to establish a permanent local museum, ceded them with a large collection of minor antiquities to the British Museum.

Lincolnshire Bibliography.

A Voice from the Church, being an enquiry into the defects of our Episcopal, Cathedral, Parochial, and University systems; and the amount and misappropriation of the revenues, with the necessary remedies: by the Rev. John Wray, Vicar of Bardney, near Lincoln. London: Simpkin and Marshall, Paternoster Row; Noble, Hull; Noble, Boston; and Drury, Lincoln. (No date.) 8vo. pp. 215.

Natale Solum and other poetical pieces, by Joseph Brackenbury, of Benet College, Cambridge. London: printed by A. J. Valpy, Took's Court, Chancery-lane: sold by Cadell and Davies, Strand; and Deighton, Cambridge. 1810, 8vo. pp. 159. (Dated from Halton, Jan. 20th, 1810.)

A Treatise of English Particles, shewing much of the variety of their significations and uses in English, and how to render them into Latine, according to the propriety and elegancy of that language; with a praxis upon the same, by William Walker, B.D., formerly master of Louth school and of the Free school in Grantham. The Eighth Edition. London: printed by T. N. for Robert Pawlet, at the Bible, in Chancery-lane, near Fleet-street, 1683.

———, The Twelfth Edition. London: printed by J. R. for E. Pawlett, at the Bible, in Chancery-lane, near Fleet-street, 1703. Both contain dedications to Dr. Busby and John Clarke.

1805. Minutes on Agriculture and Planting, &c. London: 4to, by William Amos, farmer at Brothertoft, in Lincolnshire.

An historical account of Lincoln and the Cathedral. Small 8vo. 64 pages. Lincoln: printed and sold by John Drury, adjoining the bank, 1802.

A copy of the charter of the city of Lincoln, granted by King Charles the First, in the year of our Lord 1628. Lincoln: printed and sold by John Drury, opposite the bank, 1793. Small 8vo, 41 pages. Also a supplement, containing a list of Mayors, Bailiffs, and Chamberlains, from their first appointments to the year 1795, comprised in 44 pages.

Poems on various occasions, by William Thimbleby, late of Gedney, Lincolnshire, with memoirs of the life of the author, by H. Clay. Holbeach: printed and published at the Scientific Receptacle office, by C. F. Pitman, 1824. Size, 18mo.

A Trip to Sea, from 1810 to 1815, by George Miller, of Boston, Lincolnshire. 12mo. 92 pages. Long Sutton: printed and published by John Swain, 1854.

Nineveh, the Birth of Burns, with two essays and other poems and sonnets, by Edward George Kent. Foolscap 8vo, 112 pps. Boston: John Morton, printer, &c., 1859.

Self-Education, and the motives for it: a lecture, delivered in the theatre, Boston, on Friday, November 7th, 1834, by J. Yeats. 8vo. 72 pps. Boston: printed and sold by J. Clarke, in the Market-place, 1835.

ANDERBY.—The Rev. John Rowning, M.A., author of a complete system of Natural Philosophy—7th edition was published in 1772, by Rivington's, with additions—was rector of Anderby, in this county. On a slab in the chancel of Heckington church is an inscription:—"To Frances Brown, wife of Thos. Brown, Esq., of Horbling, and daughter of the Rev. John Rowning, late of Spalding in this county, this good woman died 1774, aged 37 years."

Boston District.—Election of Coroner.

List of Parishes the Freeholders of which are entitled to vote in the Election of Coroner.

Hundred of Gartree.

Dalderby
Kirkby-upon-Bane
Kirkstead
Scrivelsby
Tattershall
Tattershall Thorpe
Tumby

Soke of Horncastle.

Coningsby, with Haven Bank and Langrick Ferry
Haltham
Langrickville with Copping Syke and Silt Pits
Mareham-le-Fen
Moorby
Roughton
Thornton-le-Fen
Wilksby
Wood Enderby

Hundred of Hill.

Claxby Pluckacre
Hammeringham

Soke of Bolingbroke.

Asgarby
Benington Fen Allotment
Butterwick Fen Allotment
Bolingbroke
Carrington
East Ville
Mavis Enderby
Frithville
Frieston Fen Allotment
Fishtoft Fen Allotment
Halton Holegate
Hundleby
Hagnaby
Hareby
East Keal
West Keal
East Kirkby
Lusby
Leverton Fen Allotment
Leake Fen Allotment
Midville
Miningsby
Raithby
Revesby with Tumby
Spilsby with Eresby
Little Steeping
Sibsey with Rowland's marsh
Skirbeck Fen Allotment
Stickford
Stickney
Thorpe
Toynton All Saints
Toynton St. Peter
West Ville

Hundred of Candleshoe.

Ashby
Addlethorpe
Bratoft
Burgh
Candlesby
Croft
Firsby
Friskney
Gunby
Irby
Ingoldmells
Northolme
Orby
Scremby with Grebby
Skendleby
Great Steeping with Monksthorpe
Skegness
Welton
Wainfleet All Saints
Wainfleet St. Mary
Winthorpe

Hundred of Flaxwell.

Anwick
Evedon
North Kyme
South Kyme

Hundred of Aswardhurn.

Asgarby-with-Boughton
Burton Pedwardine
Great Hale
Little Hale
Heckington with Garrick
Howell
Kirkby Laythorpe
Swaton

Election of Coroner, continued.

Hundred of Kirton.

Algarkirk
Brothertoft
Bicker, with Copping Syke and Ferry Corner
Donington with Northorpe
Fosdyke
Frampton
Kirton
Skirbeck Quarter
Sutterton
Swineshead, with Chapel Hill, Drainage Marsh, Forty-foot Bridge, Gibbet Hills, Rakes Farm, Royalty and Hart's Grounds
Wyberton
Wigtoft
North Forty-foot Bank
Pelham's Lands

Hundred of Skirbeck.

Benington
Butterwick
Fishtoft
Frieston
Leake
Leverton
Skirbeck
Wrangle

Hundred of Kirton and Skirbeck.

Boston

Hundred of Langoe.

Billinghay
Dogdyke

JOHN WATSON was inducted to the Rectory of Miningsby August 17th, 1766; he resigned it in 1769, on being promoted to the Rectory of Stockport, Cheshire, worth about £1,500 a-year. He was the author of "The History of Halifax," 1775. He died, 1783, at Raithby, near Spilsby.

In St. Mary's Church, Lincoln, is the following inscription :—

Mr. Richard Harris as I remember
Died the 30th day of November
He was the 2nd son of Anthony Harris
Born at Bridstock and died in this parish.
Anno Dom. 1653.

At Louth, in July and August, 1631, nearly 500 were fatally struck with the plague, and the total diminution of the inhabitants in that year was 747. The population did not much exceed 1,000 that year.

SIR JOHN FINETT, author of "Observations touching the reception and precedence, the treatment and audience, and the punctilioes and contests, of foreign ambassadors in England," 8vo., 1656, resided at West Keal, in this county. Sir John Finett was master of the ceremonies to James I. and Charles I.

DONINGTON.—Robert Randolph was a good poet, and brother to Thomas Randolph, the poet, being Vicar of Donington, in this county, and died 1671, aged about 60 years.

WADDINGWORTH.—Giles Fleming, rector of Waddingworth, published "The Royal Progeny delineated, with some notes explained, shewing his sacred Majesty's royal and lawful descent to his crown"—12mo., 1660. It is dedicated to Lord Viscount Castleton.

Society of Antiquaries.

In 1572, a few eminent scholars, under the auspices of Archbishop Parker and Sir Robert Cotton, united their efforts for the preservation of the ancient monuments of their country. This society admitted members till 1604; about which time King James I. thought fit to dissolve it. In 1707, a number of gentlemen, attached in a similar manner to the study of our national antiquities, agreed to meet weekly for the same purposes as the former society.

In 1717, the members re-founded, or rather re-constituted, their society, and made their first election of officers. The minutes of the society begin January 1, 1718; whence it appears that every member, or whoever was admitted to be present, brought from time to time whatever they had of their own, or their friends', that was curious or uncommon: as coins, medals, seals, intaglios, cameos, manuscripts, records, rolls, genealogies, pictures, drawings, printed books, extracts, or even memoranda; a few produced dissertations. In 1750, it was unanimously resolved to petition the king for a charter of incorporation on the plan formed in 1717, with improvements.

This was obtained in the following year, when his majesty having declared himself 'Founder and Patron,' the society became incorporated by the name of 'President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London.' In 1781, the society removed to Somerset Place, where King George III. had granted them appropriate apartments. The election of members is by ballot. Every member pays an admission fee of eight guineas, and four guineas a-year; or an additional sum of forty guineas to the admission fee, to be constituted a member for life. The society's meetings are held on Thursdays, from seven o'clock in the evening till nine, in apartments adjoining to those of the Royal Society, in the front building of Somerset Place. The society has published several valuable works, in addition to the large collection of its transactions known as the 'Archæologia.'

BOSTON.—WEST STREET BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual distribution of christmas cheer by the committee of this invaluable society took place on Monday, December 23, 1867, in a booth erected for the occasion in West-street. 670 persons received each ¼lb. tea, 1lb. sugar, and a cake weighing 2¼lb. 70 others received each a cake only. There were 200 recipients between 60 and 70 years of age, 201 between 70 and 80, and 12 between 90 and 100. Between 30 and 40 were blind or crippled, and the entire number were needy and deserving. The growing appreciation in which this society is held by the public is strikingly manifest in the following figures, which represent the income of the several years it has been in existence:—1860, 8s.; 1861, £8; 1862, £23 9s. 3d.; 1863, £31 19s. 8d.; 1864, £46 14s. 8d.; 1865, £58 4s. 7d.; 1866, £59 16s. 11d.; 1867, £76. Much praise and encouragement is due to the committee, consisting entirely of working men, for the admirable way in which the affairs of the Society are carried out. The treasurer is Mr. G. W. Gale, West-street; and the secretary, Mr. J. W. Pollard, Skirbeck.

SALTFLEETBY ST. CLEMENT'S.—The Rev. John Watson, who held the rectory 74 years, died here in 1693.

The Greatest Droughts in the present Century.

The longest periods of absence of rain in this climate have occurred generally in the spring and summer, occasionally in the autumn, but seldom in the winter.

The following particulars of the greatest droughts, from observations taken in this locality, may be read with some interest at the present time :—

The drought in 1817 commenced August 31, and lasted till November 2, being 63 days. In that time the fall of rain was :—

September	0·33 in.	on 4	days.
October	0·42 ,,	8	,,
	0·75 ,,	12	,,

Mean temperature : September, 56 deg. ; October, 44·4 deg.

The drought in 1818 commenced May 17, and lasted till September 1, being 108 days. In that time the fall of rain was :—

May and June	0·87 in.	on 7	days.
July	0·78 ,,	4	,,
August	0·30 ,,	4	,,
	1·95 ,,	15	,,

Mean temperature : May, 50·5 deg. ; June, 59·4 deg. ; July, 63·2 deg. ; August, 57·8 deg.

The drought in 1826 commenced February 28, and lasted till July 1, being 124 days. In that time the fall of rain was :—

March	0·46 in.	on 5	days.
April	0·55 ,,	10	,,
May	1·04 ,,	5	,,
June	*nil*		
	2·05 ,,	20	,,

Mean temperature : March, 42·9 deg. ; April, 46·5 deg. ; May, 53·1 deg. ; June, 64·2 deg. The latter month was intensely hot, especially the last week. The bulk of the corn harvest was over by the third week in July.

The drought in 1840 commenced February 25, and lasted till May 4, being 73 days. In that time the fall of rain was :—

March	0·14 in.	on 4	days.
April	0·48 ,,	7	,,
	0·62 ,,	11	,,

Mean temperature : March, 40·5 ; April, 51·5.

The drought in 1844 commenced March 26, and lasted till July 1, being 97 days. In that time the fall of rain was :—

April	0·37 in.	on 5	days.
May	0·25 ,,	6	,,
June	0·54 ,,	10	,,
	1·16 ,,	21	,,

Mean temperature : April, 52·9 ; May, 53 deg. ; June, 59·9 deg.

The Greatest Droughts in the present Century, continued.

The drought in 1852 commenced February 15, and lasted till May 6, being 80 days. In that time the fall of rain was :—

February and March	0·28 in.	on 7	days.
April	0·44 „	5	„
	0·72 „	12	„

Mean temperature : February, 37 deg. ; March, 41·5 deg. ; April 45·7 deg.

The drought in 1864 commenced June 24, and lasted till August 28, being 66 days. In that time the fall of rain was :—

June and July	0·82 in.	on 13	days.
August	0·21 „	5	„
	1·03 „	18	

Mean temperature : June, 58 deg. ; July, 61·5 deg. ; August, 59 deg.

The drought in 1868 commenced May 30, and still continues. Since the 29th of May only 2-5ths of an inch of rain has fallen in Birmingham, and on three days only. The mean temperature of June was 61·5 deg., or 2.5 deg above the average. It was the hottest June *since* 1858, and the driest since 1826. The mean temperature of each of the eight dry seasons in the present century is given because it bears much on this subject, inasmuch as when a long series of dry *weather* is associated with high temperature, as in 1826, 1844, and the present drought, both circumstances combined have produced more disastrous consequences than any other known meteorological vicissitude in this climate. Many other but less important droughts have occurred in the long range of time we have taken. For example, in 1854 the fall of rain in Birmingham during March and April was only 0·94 inch, and in 1863 the depth for four months (February, March, April, and May) was only three inches. But the spring of 1852 exceeded them both in dryness. From February 15th to May 6th, 1852, the depositions of rain did not reach three-quarters of an inch, and rain fell on 12 days only out of the 80. Part of the autumn of 1865 was very dry. From August 30th to October 7th the depth of rain was only 0·20 inch, but the drought ended on the fortieth day ; whereas in 1817 the dry weather began August 31st, and continued till November 2nd. The depth of rain fell on 12 days only.

Fifteen or twenty years are not a sufficient range of time to form conclusions either as regards averages or comparisons of great meteorological events. The springs of 1854 and 1863 were dry, that of 1852 was drier, but all fall into insignificance when compared with the dry springs of 1826 and 1844. The summer of 1864 was remarkably dry, but the summer of 1818 was the driest in the present century. Nothing less than a range of 50 years should be received as a standard of meteorological comparison.—*Birmingham Gazette, July* 14, 1868.

BOSTON.—General Sir John Francis Cradock, born 1762, only son of his Grace John Archbishop of Dublin, who died 1788, by Mary, relict of Richard St. George, of Kilkenny, and daughter of Richard Blaydwin, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, Esq., was created Baron Howden, 1819, of Ireland, and England 1831.

The New County Courts Act, 1868.

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st of January, is of such general importance, and is calculated to effect so many beneficial changes, that we think it advisable to explain its principal provisions. That the necessity of its enactment may be understood, we may state that hitherto great abuses have arisen from the fact that cases which should be tried in County Courts—which, all things considered, are expeditious tribunals—were, for obvious reasons, removed by solicitors to the superior courts. It appears on the most reliable authority, that the writs for actions for amounts under £20 in the superior courts are little, if anything, under half the total number issued. It has been also shewn that in the 872,437 plaints of the year 1866 in the County Courts, the total amount sought to be recovered averaged only 50s. per plaint: half of them were for less than 20s.; a quarter under 40s.; a quarter between 40s. and £20; with an insignificant remainder of some 8,000 plaints for £20. The number of debts over £10 sued for in the County Courts is very inconsiderable, while the Court fees are scandalously large in proportion to the amount sought to be recovered. As much as £4 has been paid in fees in order to recover £15, and these fees are payable in advance.

The new Act contains thirty-six clauses, and provides that if in any action commenced after the passing of the Act, in any of the superior courts, the plaintiff shall recover a sum not exceeding £20, where the action is founded on contract, or £10 where it is founded on tort: he shall not be entitled to any costs of suit, unless the Judge certify on the record that there was sufficient reason for bringing such action in the superior court, or unless the Court or a Judge at chambers shall by rule or order allow such cost.

That where in any action of contract commenced in any of the superior courts of common law the claim does not exceed £50, or where the claim should be reduced by part payment or set-off to £50, it shall be lawful for the defendant to apply to a Judge at chambers for a summons to the plaintiff, to shew cause why such action should not be tried in the County Court, and the Judge shall, unless there be good cause shewn to the contrary, order such action to be tried accordingly.

That where any suit in equity shall be pending which might have been commenced in a County Court, any of the parties may apply to the Judge at chambers to have the suit transferred to the County Court, and the Judge shall have power, either with or without such application, to order such transfer.

That the equity jurisdiction now given to County Courts in all suits for specific performance, or for the delivering up or cancelling any agreement for the sale or purchase of property, where the purchase money shall not exceed £500, shall be extended to all suits for specific performance of or for the reforming, delivering up, or cancelling, of any agreement for the sale, purchase, or lease, of any property where, in the case of a sale or purchase, the purchase money, or, in the case of a lease, the value of the property, shall not exceed £500.

That any person against whom an action for malicious prosecution, illegal arrest, illegal distress, assault, false imprisonment, libel, slander, seduction, or other action of tort that may be brought in a superior court, may make an affidavit that the plaintiff has no visible means of paying the costs of the defendant should the verdict be not

found for the plaintiff, and thereupon the Judge may make an order that unless the plaintiff shall give full security for costs, or satisfy the Judge that he has a cause of action fit to be tried in a superior court, all proceedings in the action shall be stayed, or that the cause be remitted for trial to the County Court.

That all actions of ejectment where neither the value of the lands nor the rent payable in respect thereof shall exceed £20, may be brought in the County Court.

That County Courts shall have jurisdiction to try any action in which the title to any corporeal or incorporeal hereditaments shall come in question, where neither the value of the hereditaments in dispute nor the rent shall exceed £20 a-year.

Rules and orders for regulating the practice of the County Courts, and the scale of costs to be paid to the counsel and attorneys with respect to all proceedings, are to be framed by the County Court Judges, to be appointed for that purpose by the Lord Chancellor. These are the principal provisions of the Act, which gives every facility for the recovery of small debts in County Courts without making use of the cumbrous machinery which has made the higher tribunals so formidable, and without incurring the oppressive expense which has been allowed so long to exist as a tax on justice.—*Times*.

Inscription on a tomb-stone in Fishtoft Church-yard:—

Interred here Lyes Annt he wife
of Bryon Johnson durieng Life
The 25th day of November
In '68 Hee lost this member.
Now Bryon is layd downe by Ann
'Till God doth raise them both againe.

In 1680, a Mr. Bryan Johnson was a great chief constable of the Wapentake of Skirbeck.

Salmonby and Tedford.—Orator Henley was born at Melton Mowbray 1692, where his father was vicar. His grandfather, John Henley, M.A., was rector of Salmonby and Tedford, in Lincolnshire.

Stamford.—Thomas Emlyn, divine, born at Stamford, county of Lincoln. His parents were frequenters of the church, and particularly acquainted with Cumberland, then a minister of Stamford, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough. He was much persecuted for his writings in defence of Arianism.

Agnes, sister of John Dryden, the poet, married Silvester Emelyn, Esq., of Stamford.

The above Mr. Emlyn was a dissenting minister in Dublin, and *there* persecuted on account of his religious sentiments. He rejected the common notion of the Trinity, but firmly maintained the pre-existence of Christ. He died in London 1741, and his works were published by his son, an eminent councellor, in 3 vols., to which are prefixed memoirs of the author.

Ingoldsby.—Dr. John Worthington was buried at Hackney 30th of November, 1671. Dr. Tillotson preached his funeral sermon. He enjoyed many livings—Ingoldsby, &c., and was a Prebendary of Lincoln.

Obituary of aged People in Lincolnshire.

At Spalding, on the 6th October, 1867, Mr. James Glenn, formerly a farmer, aged 92.
At Easton, on the 26th October, 1867, Mrs. Cuming, aged 93.
At Pinchbeck, on the 13th October, 1867, Mr. William Kimberley, aged 95.
At Osbournby, on the 10th October, 1867, Elizabeth York, aged 90.
At Boston, on the 19th October, 1867, Mr. George Britton Lyne, aged 90. [aged 90.
At West Ferry, on the 12th October, 1867, Mr. William Holmes,
At Honington, on the 24th October, 1867, the Rev. Thomas Henry Coles, D.D., aged 86: for 63 years vicar of that parish.
At Welbourn, on the 22nd October, 1867, Mr. Joseph Booth, in his 91st year.
At Boston, on the 7th November, 1867, Mrs. Porter, relict of Mr. John Porter, aged 88.
At Orby, on the 30th November, 1867, Ann, relict of Mr. James Spikin, aged 94 years.
At Louth, on the 26th November, 1867, Hetty, widow of Mr. John Ward, aged 92.
At Louth, on the 27th November, 1867, Eliz. Scott, widow, aged 94.
At Market Rasen, on the 1st December, 1867, Mr. Thomas York, carpenter, aged 92.
At Coningsby, on the 11th December, 1867, Mrs. Elizabeth Wingate, aged 93. [aged 96.
At Owersby, on the 10th December, 1867, Jane, widow of Mr. Brewer,
At Barton-on-Humber, on the 14th December, 1867, William Ashton, Esq., in his 92nd year.
At Claypole, on the 9th December, 1867, Mr. Wm. Beedham, aged 93.
At Thorney Fen, on the 10th December, 1867, Elizabeth, relict of W. D. Bullock, Esq., aged 91.
At Wrawby, near Brigg, on the 29th December, 1867, Mr. John Lovitt, in his 90th year.
At Lincoln, on the 21st December, 1867, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, widow, aged 90.
At Skirbeck, on the 28th December, 1867, Lucy Ann, wife of Mr. John Wilson, farmer, and sister to Thomas Wright, Esq., merchant, Boston, aged 67.
At Boston, on the 31st December, 1867 (after a lingering and painful illness), William Pepper Bowles, Esq., solicitor, aged 64.
At North Collingham, on the 30th December, 1867, Mr. Richard Hallam West, gardener, aged 93.
At Stamford, in Truesdale's hospital, on the 5th January, 1868, Thos. Blades, formerly Curator at the institution, aged 83.
At Gosberton Clough, Mr. John Dale, cottager, in his 80th year. He was born on the ground where he died.
At Atherston Place, Lincoln, on the 10th January, 1868, Elizabeth, wife of James Snow, surgeon, aged 88.
At High-street, St. Mark's, Lincoln, on the 13th January, 1868, Mary, wife of Richard Sutton Harvey, surgeon, aged 80.
At her residence, at Bolingbroke, on the 10th January, 1868, Alice, widow of the late Richard Brackenbury, Esq., of Aswardby, aged 77.
At Somerby, on the 1st January, 1868, Joseph Charles, aged 90.

At St. Martin's, Lincoln, on the 16th January, 1868, Thomas Cook, aged 98.
At Morton, on the 19th January, 1868, Mr. Charles Otter, aged 90.
At Old Sleaford, on the 23rd January, 1868, Mr. William Cooper, in his 91st year. He had been a faithful servant in the employ of Mr. Williams, ironmonger, for upwards of 50 years.
At Baston, on the 13th January, 1868, Ruth, wife of Mr. John Lenton, aged 93; also, on the 31st, Mr. Lenton, aged 91.
At Hallington, near Louth, on the 11th February, 1868, Mrs. Chatterton, aged 97. [aged 90.
At Brackenborough, on the 16th February, 1868, Mr. James Milson,
At Surfleet, on the 26th February, 1868, Mr. John Bilsby, farmer, late of Bicker, in his 86th year.
At Alford, on the 4th March, 1868, Mr. Richard Cammack, surgeon, formerly of Benington, aged 82.
At South Kelsey Hall, on the 4th March, 1868, William Skipworth, Esq., aged 79.
At Goxhill, on the 12th March, 1868, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jane Mason, who, for more than 60 years, and up to within one day of her death, taught school in the same village.
At Stamford, on the 16th March, 1868, Mr. Francis Wright, in his 97th year.
Whilst out hunting, on the 12th March, 1868, General Mildmay Fane, of Fulbeck, near Grantham, aged 73.
At Harmston, on the 13th March, 1868, Joseph Clay, gent, aged 82.
At Tealby, on the 9th March, 1868, Ann, widow of Mr. Linderson, aged 98.
At Tealby, on the 15th March, 1868, Ann, widow of Mr. Staves, aged 93.
At Swineshead, on the 19th June, 1868, Mary Sly, relict of Mr. Abraham Baley, in her 87th year.
At Burgh, on the 12th June, 1868, Thomas Andrew, aged 98.
At Long Sutton, on the 30th June, 1868, Mary Ann Jarvis, aged 95.
At Messingham, Kirton-in-Lindsey, on the 9th July, 1868, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Richard Kirkland, in her 82nd year.
At Scotter, on the 9th July, 1868, Jane Shotting, widow, aged 94.
At Thurnscoe, near Clee, on the 5th July, 1868, the Rev. Thomas Wood Simpson, M.A., for 55 years rector of that parish, aged 84.
At Swineshead, on the 26th June, 1868, Mr. William Woods, aged 81.
At Elsham Hall, near Brigg, on the 25th July, 1868, Thos. Geo. Corbett, Esq., formerly M.P. for North Lincolnshire, aged 72.
At Heckington, on the 9th August, 1868, Elizabeth, widow of the late R. Godson, Esq., aged 81.
At her residence, Saxon-street, Lincoln, on the 9th August, 1868, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Hewson, surgeon, in her 78th year.
At Grimoldby, on the 4th August, 1868, Mary Mellows, aged 95.
At Kirmington, on the 24th May, 1868, William Bonner Hopkins, Esq., formerly of Great Limber, in his 77th year.
At Cumberworth, on the 25th May, 1868, Lois Willows, aged 90.
At Colsterworth, on the 15th August, 1868, Mr. Thomas Pickering, aged 92.
At Horncastle, in the Wong, on the 17th August, 1868, Eleanor, relict of John Elsey, gent, of Bucknall, aged 84.
At Middle Rasen, on the 19th August, 1868, Mr. Samuel Mitchell, aged 80.

Railway Goods and Parcels.

The *Receiving Houses* in London of the Great Northern Railway Company for Goods and Parcels are—King's Cross Station; Bull and Mouth, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-grand, E.C.; 43 and 44, Crutched Friars, E.C.; 16, Fish-street-hill, E.C.; Bee Hive, White Cross-street, E.C.; 264, Holborn, W.C.; 32, Regent Circus, W.; 315, Oxford-street, W.; 180, Westminster Bridge-road, S.; George Inn, Borough, S.; Blackfriars (L. C. & D.) Goods Station; Royal Mint-street Station, Minories; East India Docks Station, Poplar; West India Docks Station, Poplar.

Parcels for Passenger Trains must be delivered at the respective stations ten minutes before the departure of the trains by which it is intended they should be forwarded; but at King's Cross an earlier delivery is necessary.

The *Rates* for the carriage of through parcels, with certain special exceptions, by passenger trains, on the Great Northern Railway, are:—

Distance Miles	Miles	Not exceeding 1lb	2lb	3lb	3lb to 7lb	lbs			per lb.
1 to	30....0	6....0	6....0	6....0	6 above 7 and up to 24,	s. 0	d. 6	above	d. 0¼
31 to	50....0	6....0	6....0	6....0	8 ,, 16,	0	8	,,	0½
51 to	100....0	6....0	6....0	8....0	10 ,, 16,	1	0	,,	0¾
101 to	150....0	6....0	9....1	0....1	3 ,, 15,	1	3	,,	1
151 to	200....0	8....1	0....1	3....1	6 ,, 14,	1	6	,,	1¼
201 to	250....0	9....1	0....1	6....1	9 ,, 16,	2	0	,,	1½
251 to	300....0	9....1	0....1	6....1	9 ,, 16,	2	4	,,	1¾
301 to	400....0	9....1	0....1	6....2	0 ,, 15,	2	6	,,	2
401 to	550....1	0....1	3....1	9....2	6 ,, 18,	3	0	,,	2
551 & upwards		1	0....1	3....1	9....2	6 ,, 16,	3	0	,,	2¼

These Rates apply to Game and all other Parcels.

The Company are not responsible for parcels not delivered direct to their authorised agents at their stations or receiving offices.

Returned empty packages will not be conveyed free, but a low rate of charge, according to distance, will be made.

Market Tickets for the Double Journey, at two single third class fares, available by Parliamentary and Market Trains only are issued to—

SLEAFORD, on Mondays, from stations between Grantham and Boston.

SPALDING, on Tuesdays, from stations between Peakirk and Boston.

BOSTON, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from stations between Spalding and Kirton inclusive; between Langrick and Lincoln inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; from Swineshead, Heckington, and Sleaford; and from stations from Sibsey to Alford, and from Hull.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from stations between Boston and Gainsboro' inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; and from stations between Sibsey and Louth inclusive.

POST-OFFICE, BOSTON.

Arrival and Despatch of Mails, and Delivery of Letters.

	Latest time for posting at the Chief Office in the Mkt-place.		Commencement of delivery by Letter carriers.	
	No Fee.	1d. Fee.	Morn.	After.
London, for delivery the same evening	12 0	12 10	7 0	1 0
Ireland, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, Kent, and all parts of the South of England, for delivery next morning.....	12 0	12 10	7 0	1 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 p.m.	9 20		
Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire and the North, the Midland Counties, West and South-west of England, for delivery next morn.	12 0 & 5 30	12 10 & 5 35	10 0	1 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20		
Lincoln, Grantham, Sleaford, Market Rasen, for delivery same day	8 a.m.	a.m. 8 5	7 0	a.m. 10 0
Brigg, Caistor, Gainsboro', Grantham, Kirton Lindsey, Lincoln, Rasen, Ulceby, Wragby, for delivery next morning	p.m. 5 30	p.m. 5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon (except Lincoln)	9 0	9 20		
London, Spalding, Sleaford, Peterborough, Stamford, Wisbeach, Lynn, Yarmouth, Norwich, Lowestoft, Cambridge, Newmarket Ely, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, for delivery next morning.....	9 0	9 20	7 0	p.m. 1 0
Spilsby, Alford, Louth, Grimsby, Barton-on-Humber, Hull (2nd delivery from Hull 10 a.m.), and Burgh-le-marsh	11 0		7 0	
Mail Carts.				
To Horncastle at 4.30 a.m. returns 8.45 p.m. Sibsey, Stickney, New Bolingbroke, Mareham-le-fen, Revesby, Coningsby	a.m. 4 15		7 0	
To Wainfleet at 5 a.m. returns 8.30 p.m., Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, Wrangle, Friskney, Croft.	4 15		7 0	
Walking Posts.				
West Skirbeck, Wyberton, Frampton, Kirton, Sandholme, &c., 6.30 a.m., rets. 5.20 p.m.	6 15		7 0	
Cowbridge, Frith Bank, Thornton-le-fen, Sandy Bank, New York, Langrick, Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, and Sleaford Road to Boston, at 6.30 a.m., returns 2 p.m. ..	6 15		7 0	
Hawthorn Tree, Kyme Tower, Wainfleet Road, Boston East, Hildyke Bar, Kelsey's Bridge, at 9 a.m., returns 1 p.m.	9 0			1 0

The Office is open from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m., and during the winter months from 7.30 a.m. On Sunday the office is closed at 10 a.m.

There are *three deliveries* in Boston daily, viz. :—7 a.m., 10 a.m., and 1 p.m. The letter-box is cleared for the town deliveries at 10 a.m. and 12 noon. On Sundays there is only one delivery,—at 7 a.m. —but the letter-box remains open as on other days.

Post Office Information, continued.

Pillar Letter Boxes.

The Pillar and Wall Boxes are cleared once only daily, as follows :—

Bargate Bridge.....	8.20 p.m.	South End	8.30 p.m.
High-street	8.20 p.m.	Witham Place.....	8.35 p.m.

Receiving House, 20, Strait Bargate, ... 8.50 p.m.
Railway Station, ... 12.15 and 8.30 p.m.

Rates of Postage.—On Inland Letters the postage is 1d. for every ½ oz. or fraction of ½ oz. If unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, letters are charged double the prepaid rate. On Book Packets and Newspapers bearing postage stamps 1d. for every 4 ozs. Samples and Patterns, 2d. for every 4 ozs. If unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, they are taxed in the deficiency, together with an additional rate.

Book packets must be open at the ends, and contain *no* enclosure in writing of the nature of a letter. The name of the sender, however, is allowed. Samples and patterns are sent in the same manner as book packets; and when sent in bags or boxes, unless transparent, must be made up so as to be easy of examination.

Newspapers having the *impressed stamp* may be sent through the post for 15 days from the date of publication. They must be folded in such a manner that the whole stamp is visible, and contain no enclosure or writing other than the address. When re-addressed, the first address must be cut out or erased, otherwise it will be charged as an unpaid letter. The impressed stamp counts for nothing when newspapers are sent abroad.

Registered Letters.—Letters, book packets, patterns, &c., can be registered by the prepayment of a fee of 4d. in stamps. They must be presented *over the counter* not later than half-an-hour before the box closes for that mail; and with an additional fee till the closing of the box. Letters for registration, if posted in the letter-box, are taxed 8d. Letters containing coin cannot be sent through the post without being registered. The registration fee on letters for abroad is the same as Inland.

The Office is open for *Money Orders* and *Savings Bank* business from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m. The charge for a money order is 3d. up to £2, 6d. up to £5, 9d. up to £7, and 1s. up to £10. The initials only of the christian names need be given.

In sending small amounts, it is cheaper to enclose postage stamps, as they can be cashed at all post offices at a discount of 6d. in the pound.

Postage Stamps.—The following are the postage stamps in circulation, viz. :—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Stamped envelopes are sold at 2s. 3d. the packet of 24. By using stamped envelopes, all danger of the stamp coming off is avoided. The best way to affix stamps is to wet the corner of the letter, place on the stamp dry, then draw the tongue gently across its surface.

Letters addressed "till called for" are kept at the Office a month before they are sent to the returned letter branch. Addressed in the town, and cannot be delivered, are sent up after three days.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POSTAGE.	Mails, when made up in London.	LETTERS. Under qr. oz.		Under hf. oz.		Reg. Newspapers
		s.	d.	s.	d.	4oz.
Alexandria, *via Marseilles* ..	E, every Friday	0	6	1	0	2d.
,, *via Southampton*	M, every Saturday ..	....		0	6	1
Australia, S. *ditto* c	M, every 4th Saturday	....		0	6	1
,, *via Marseilles* c	E, every 4th Friday..	....		0	10	3
Austria, *via Belgium*	M. E.daily, Sun.exept.	....		0	6	2
Belgium, *(direct mail)*	M. E.daily, Sun.exept.	....		0	3	1
Brazil, *via Southampton c a*	M, 9th each month ..	....		1	0	1
Brunswick, *via Belgium*....	M. E.daily, Sun.exept.	....		0	6	2
Buenos Ayres.....*c a*	M, 9th each month ..	....		1	0	*a*1
California	*See United States*....	....		....		....
Canada, *via United States*	M. every Tuesday, and E. every Wed. & Sat.	..		0	7	*a*1
[*By Canadian Packet*	E, every Thursday ..	....		0	6	1
Cape of Good Hope.....	E, 9th & 24th ea. mo.	....		1	0	1
Ceylon, *via Marseilles*.....	E, every alt. Friday..	....		1	1	3
,, *via Southampton*	M, every alt. Saturday	....		0	9	2
China, (exc. Hong Kong and Shanghai) *via Marseilles*	E, every alt. Friday..	....		1	4	3
via Southampton	M, every alt. Saturday	....		1	0	2
Constantinople, *via Marslls.*	E, every Thursday ..	0	6	1	0	2
via France & Trieste	E. every Monday ..	0	8	1	2	3
Denmark, *via Belgium*	M. E.daily, Sun.excpt.	....		0	4	3
,, *via France*	M. E.daily, Sun. excpt.	0	9	1	6	*a*1
Egypt, *via Marseilles* c a	E, every Friday	0	6	1	0	*a*2
,, *via Southampton c a*	M, every Saturday ..	....		0	6	*a*1
France and Algeria.....	M. and E, Sun. excpt.	0	4	0	8	1
Gibraltar, *via Sovthampton*	M, every Saturday ..	....		0	6	1
Hamburgh, *via Belgium*....	M. E.daily, Sun.excpt.	....		0	6	2
Holland, *ditto*.....	M. E.daily, Sun.excpt.	....		0	3	*a*1
Hong Kong, *via Marseilles*..	E, every alt. Friday..	....		1	4	3
,, *via Southampton*	M, every alt. Saturday	....		1	0	2
India, *via Marseilles*	E, every Friday	....		1	1	3
,, *via Southampton*..	M, every Saturday ..	....		0	9	2
Italy (exc. Papal States)....	M. E.daily, Sun.excpt.	0	6	1	0	2
Jamaica	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	....		1	0	1
Malta, *via France*	E, once & twice daily	0	6	1	0	3
,, *via Southampton*....	M, every Saturday ..	....		0	6	1
New Zealand, *ditto* c	M, every 4th Saturday	....		0	6	1
,, *via Marseilles* c	E. every 4th Friday ..	....		0	10	3
,, *via Panama* ..c	M, 2nd each month.	....		0	6	2
Prussia, *via Belgium*	M. E.daily, Sun.excpt.	....		0	6	2
Russia, *ditto*	M. E.daily, Sun.excpt.	....		0	9	4
Spain, *via France*	M. & E, Sun. except	0	6	1	0	2
Sweden, *via Denmark*.....	M. E.daily, Sun.excpt.	....		0	6	4
Switzerland, *via France*....	M. E.daily, Sun.excpt.	0	5	0	10	2
Shanghai, *via Marseilles* ..	E, every alt. Friday..	....		1	4	3
,, *via Southampton* ..	M. every alt. Saturday	....		1	0	2
United States	E, every Wed. & Sat.	..		0	6	2
	M. every Tuesday....	..				
West Indies, (*British*)	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	....		1	0	1

Explanation.—**c**, prepayment compulsory. ***a***, additional charge on delivery. In all other cases voluntary.

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"To be good is to be happy."

"By doing good we receive good."

"No man can be truly happy here, who has not a well-grounded hope of being happy hereafter."

"We were sent into this world, not so much to enjoy happiness, as to prepare for it."

"If we cannot bring our condition to our mind, we must bring our mind to our condition."

"If you would live contented, remember, that in this life you will never be free from annoyances: if you would live discontented, set your mind on having everything your own way."

"Those who indulge in sinful habits, bind themselves in chains which will not easily be broken."

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MORTON'S

ALMANACK COMPENDIUM,

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Poets, Philosophers, and Artists made by accident.

Accident has frequently occasioned the most eminent geniuses to display their powers. It was at Rome, says Gibbon, on the 15th of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the bare-footed friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the City first started to my mind.

Father Malebranche having completed his studies in philosophy and theology, without any other intention than devoting himself to some religious order, little expected the celebrity his works acquired for him. Loitering in an idle hour in the shop of a bookseller, and turning over a parcel of books, *L'Homme de Descartes* fell into his hands. Having dipt into some parts, he read with such delight, that the palpitations of his heart compelled him to lay the volume down. It was this circumstance that produced those profound contemplations which made him the Plato of his age.

Cowley became a poet by accident. In his mother's apartment he found, when very young, Spenser's Fairy Queen; and, by a continual study of poetry, he became so enchanted of the Muse, that he grew irrecoverably a poet.

Dr. Johnson informs us that Sir Joshua Reynolds had the first fondness for his art excited by the perusal of Richardson's Treatise.

Vaucanson displayed an uncommon genius for mechanics. His taste was first determined by an accident; when young, he frequently attended his mother to the residence of her confessor; and while she wept with repentance, he wept with weariness! In this state of disagreeable vacation, says Helvetius, he was struck with the uniform motion of the pendulum of the clock in the hall. His curiosity was roused; he approached the clock case, and studied its mechanism; what he could not discover, he guessed at.

He then projected a similar machine; and gradually his genius produced a clock. Encouraged by this first success, he proceeded in his various attempts; and the genius which thus could form a clock, in time formed a fluting automaton.

"If Shakspeare's imprudence had not obliged him to quit his wool trade and his town; if he had not engaged with a company of actors, and at length, disgusted with being an indifferent performer, he had not turned author; the prudent woolseller had never been the celebrated poet."

"Accident determined the taste of Moliere for the stage. His grandfather loved the theatre, and frequently carried him there. The young man lived in dissipation: the father observing it, asked in anger, if his son was to be made an actor. 'Would to God,' replied the grandfather, 'he was as good an actor as Montrose.' The words struck young Moliere; he took a disgust to his tapestry trade; and it is to this circumstance France owes her greatest comic writer."

"Corneille loved; he made verses for his mistress, became a poet, composed Melite, and afterwards his other celebrated works. The discreet Corneille had remained a lawyer."

"Thus it is, that the devotion of a mother, the death of Cromwell, deer-stealing, the exclamation of an old man, and the beauty of a woman, have given five illustrious characters to Europe."

We owe the great discovery of Newton to a very trivial accident. When a student at Cambridge, he had retired during the time of the plague into the country. As he was reading under an apple-tree, one of the fruit fell and struck him a smart blow on the head. When he observed the smallness of the apple, he was surprised at the force of the stroke. This led him to consider the accelerating motion of falling bodies; from whence he deduced the principle of gravity, and laid the foundation of his philosophy.

Ignatius Loyola was a Spanish gentleman, who was dangerously wounded at the siege of Pampaluna. Having heated his imagination by reading the lives of the Saints, which were brought to him in his illness, instead of a romance, he conceived a strong ambition to be the founder of a religious order: whence originated the celebrated society of the Jesuits.

Rousseau found his eccentric powers first awakened by the advertisement of the singular annual subject which the academy of Dijon proposed for that year, in which he wrote his celebrated Declamation against the arts and sciences. A circumstance which determined his future literary efforts.

La Fontaine, at the age of twenty-two, had not taken any profession, or devoted himself to any pursuit. Having accidentally heard some verses of Malherbe, he felt a sudden impulse, which directed his future life. He immediately bought a Malherbe, and was so exquisitely delighted with this poet, that after passing the nights in treasuring his verses in his memory, he would run in the day-time to the woods, where, concealing himself, he would recite his verses to the surrounding dryads.

Flamsteed was an astronomer by accident. He was taken from school on account of his illness, when Sacrobosco's book de Sphæra having been lent to him, he was so pleased with it, that he immediately began a course of astronomic studies. Pennant's first propensity to natural history was the pleasure he received from an accidental perusal of Willoughby's work on birds: the same accident, of finding on the table of his professor, Reaumur's History of Insects, of which he read more than he attended to the lecture, and having been refused the loan, gave such an instant turn to the mind of Bonnet, that he hastened to obtain a copy, but found many difficulties in procuring this costly work; its possession gave an unalterable direction to his future life; this naturalist indeed lost the use of his sight by his devotion to the microscope.

Dr Franklin attributes the cast of his genius to a similar accident. "I found a work of De Foe's, entitled an 'Essay on Projects,' from which perhaps I derived impressions that have since influenced some of the principal events of my life."

"I shall add the incident which occasioned Roger Ascham to write his *Schoolmaster*, one of the most curious and useful treatises among our elder writers.

At a dinner given by Sir William Cecil, during the plague in 1563, at his apartments at Windsor, where the queen had taken refuge, a number of ingenious men were invited Secretary Cecil communicated the news of the morning, that several scholars at Eton had run away on account of

their master's severity, which he condemned as a great error in the education of youth. Sir William Petre maintained the contrary; severe in his own temper, he pleaded warmly in defence of hard flogging. Dr. Wootton, in softer tones, sided with the Secretary. Sir John Mason, adopting no side, bantered both. Mr. Haddon seconded the hard-hearted Sir William Petre, and adduced, as an evidence, that the best schoolmaster then in England was the hardest flogger. Then was it that Roger Ascham indignantly exclaimed, that if such a master had an able scholar it was owing to the boy's genius, and not the preceptor's rod. Secretary Cecil and others were pleased with Ascham's notions. Sir Richard Sackville was silent, but when Ascham after dinner went to the queen to read one of the orations of Demosthenes, he took him aside, and frankly told him that though he had taken no part in the debate, he would not have been absent from that conversation for a great deal; that he knew to his cost the truth Ascham had supported; for it was the perpetual flogging of such a schoolmaster that had given him an unconquerable aversion to study. And as he wished to remedy this defect in his own children, he earnestly exhorted Ascham to write his observations on so interesting a topic. Such was the circumstance which produced the admirable treatise of Roger Ascham.—From *Curiosities of Literature, by I. D'Israeli.*

RHYMES ON PLACES.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

"Armston on the hill,
Polebrook in the hole,
Ashton turns the mill,
Oundle burns the coal."

Longevity of the Stag.

The belief in the longevity of the stag prevails in most countries. The following formula of the length of life of animals and trees is current in Scotland.

"Three old dogs make one old horse; three old horses make one old man; three old men, one old red deer; three old red deer, one old oak; three old oaks, one brent-fir (fir or pine dug out of bogs). If a dog be supposed to be old at eight years, this will give: horse, 24; man, 72; deer, 216; oak, 648; bog fir, or brent fir, 1944 years."

Alphabet of Proverbs.

After a storm comes a calm.
All truth must not be told at all times.
Begin nothing, of which you have not well considered the end.
Consider well of a business, and dispatch it quickly.
Civil offices for all men, and good offices for our friends.
Delay is odious, but it makes things more sure.
Delays are dangerous.
Experience without learning does more good than learning without experience.
Fair words and foul deeds deceive wise men as well as fools.
Fools and wilful men make the lawyers great.
God doth us more and more good every hour of our lives.
Giving to the poor lessens no man's store.
He who buys by the penny, keeps his own house and other men's too.
If you would have your business well done do it yourself.
Italy to be born in, France to live in, and Spain to die in.
Keep money when you are young, that you may have it when you are old
Learning procures respect to good fortune, and helps the bad.
Make a bridge of silver for a flying enemy.
May I have a dispute with a wise man, if any.
No price is great enough for good counsel.
No companion like money.
One ounce of mirth is worth more than ten thousand weight of melancholy.
Prosperity is the thing in the world we ought to trust the least.
Quick believers need broad shoulders.
Quick at meat, quick at work.
Riches and virtue do not often keep each other company.
Ruling one's anger well is not so good as preventing it.
Saying and doing are two different things.
Setting down in writing is a lasting memory.
That only is true honour, which he gives who deserves it himself.
Use the means, and God will give the blessing.
Use makes perfectness.
Vain-glory is a flower that never comes to fruit.
Virtue is the best patrimony for children to inherit.
When a man comes into trouble, money is usually one of his best friends.
Your looking glass will tell you what none of your friends will.

List of Flowers and Trees having many interesting associations.

Beans, used by the ancients in voting.

Oak, from the escape of King Charles II.

Vervain, with which heralds crowned their heads when declaring war.

Guernsey lily, which sprang from bulbs thrown upon the strand, on the wreck of a merchant vessel homeward bound from Japan.

Tobacco, which provoked a royal "counterblast."

Geranium: the turks say the metamorphosis of the mallow by the touch of Mahomet's garment.

Sycamore, first introduced by a slip brought from France by Mary Queen of Scots.

Vine. At the foot of the first vine planted by Adam, the fiend, according to the rabbins, buried a lion, a lamb, and a hog; and as wine is used, men inherit the qualities of those animals, mildness, ferocity, or wallowing.

Witch-elm, for discovering water.

Juniper, from the poems of Ariosto and Tasso.

Laurel, from the praises of the Petrarch.

Apple, the fall of one leading Newton to a great discovery.

Myrtle, from the poem on the sword of Armodius and Aristogeiton.

Orange flower, worn by brides.

Rosemary and ***rue***, scattered on graves.

Willow, the emblem of mourning; used in the Midland Counties, however, in the place of the palm on the Sunday in Holy Week.

Gilly-flower, in the East, the symbol of desertion.

Privet and ***Violet***, Mahomet's favourite flowers.

Banana and ***pomegranate***, said by him to have sprung from seeds of Paradise.

Date, "the Moslem's paternal aunt," according to the same authority; and the ***melon***, the eating of which purchases a thousand good works.

Nilica, believed by the Hindoo to be the nesting-place of bees asleep.

Peepul, haunted by the spirits of the departed.

Palm, growing the quicker for being weighed down, the symbol of resolution overcoming calamity; said by the Orientals to have sprung from the residue of the clay of which Adam was formed.

Forget-me-not, the "Virgiss mich nicht," words uttered by the lover sinking in the Danube, as he cast the wished-for flower at his mistress's feet: the "Souveigne-vous de moy" of Harry of Lancaster in his exile.

Hawthorn, the device of Henry VII., because Richard III's crown was found in a hawthorn bush at Bosworth.

Furze, at the sight of which in bloom Linnæus fell down on his knees and thanked God for its beauty.

Nettle, the seeds of which, Camden says, the Romans brought with them to chafe their limbs in apprehension of the cold of Britain.

List of Flowers, Trees, &c., continued.

Sycamore of Zacchæus, and the *fig-tree* of Nathaniel, and the *palm* of Deborah, and the *bush* in Horeb.

Elder, in respect to its medicinal virtues, Boërhave, on passing it, bared his head.

Yew, planted in every churchyard to furnish the English archer.

Tulip, the origin of the most disasterous speculations Holland ever knew.

Night-smelling jasmine, over which, at Pisa, the governor set an armed sentinel.

Ranunculus, with which Mustapha diverted the mind of Mahomet IV. from the chace.

Thorn of Glastonbury, said to blossom only on Christmas Eve.

Walnut-tree, the bursting into leaf on St Barnabas' Eve, used to be sold in cuttings at fabulous prices to James I.'s nobility.

Narcissus, called by Galen the food of the soul.

Mistletoe, which Druids said was the home of fairies in the leafless winter-time.

Shamrock, connected with St. Patrick's mystical teaching.

Leek, of King Arthur and David Gam at Agincourt.

Thistle, of Achaicus; on which the Dane trod, and with his cry of pain awoke the Scots almost surprised.

Rose, for which, as ornaments of her supper-table, in one night Cleopatra spent 200*l.*; Verres borne through Sicily on a litter of roses; a golden rose sent by the Pope to favoured princes; the emblem of silence; Sir John Mandeville says, red roses sprung from the extinguished brands, and white roses from the unkindled faggots, heaped round a virgin martyr at Bethlehem; cast by the Roman on the tomb, as were

Amaranth, ***myrtle***, and ***asphodel***, by the Greek.

Sir John Mandeville tells us of ***apples*** of Pyban, that fed the pigmies with their smell; of ***manna*** produced by dew; of ***balsam*** of Cairo that must be tilled by Christian hands; of ***olive*** and ***bay*** carried by ravens to St. Catharine's tomb; of ***apples*** of Paradise, that had a bite on one side; of the ***dirpe*** of Mamre that died at the Crucifixion; of the ***seeds*** placed by Seth under the tongue of dying Adam, from which sprung the trees of which the Cross was made; the piece athawt of victorious ***palm***; the stock of immortal ***cedar***; the table of peaceful ***olive***; the trunk of the ***tree*** of which Adam eat.

Arbor Judæ, the tree of the traitor's suicide.

Aspen, said to shudder since its wood formed the accursed tree.

Arum, its petals stained when it grew on Calvary.

Apples of Sodom.

Fern, the seed said to render him who carried it invisible.

Fleur-de-lys, used by Flavio Giovia in 1302, in compliment to the King of Naples and his French descent, to mark the northern point of the compass.

Nursery Hymn.

"Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Look upon a little child,
Pity my simplicity,
And suffer me to come to thee.

"Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
Bless the bed that I lie on.
Four corners to my bed,
Six angels lying spread.

"Two at head, and two at feet,
And two to guard me while I sleep.
If any danger come to me,
Sweet Jesus Christ deliver me.

"Before I lay me down to sleep,
I give my soul to Christ to keep.
And if I die before I wake,
I hope that Christ my soul may take."

LINCOLNSHIRE PROVERB.—"It is height that makes *Grantham* Steeple stand awry."

LOCAL RHYMES, NORFOLK.—

"Halvergate hares, Reedham rats,
Southwood swine, and Cantley cats;
Acle asses, Moulton mules,
Beighton bears, and Freethorpe fools."

IN THE REIGN of KING HENRY VIII.

"Turkeys, carps, hops, pikarel, and beer,
Came into England all in a year."

Extracts from the "Lincoln Date Book" for the years 1810 and 1811.

1810.

The Judge's Lodgings erected at Lincoln.

A mail coach arrives in Lincoln every afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. A waggon, for the conveyance of goods, sets off from Mr. Leason's every Monday and Friday, and arrives in London in four days, a distance of 134 miles, and returns in the course of a few days.

Jan. 11—The Rev. George Gordon, Dean of Exeter, appointed to the deanery of Lincoln.

Jan. 13—Lord Monson's stud of 35 horses, sold at Burton, near Lincoln, realised £3,821 6s.

Jan. 19—The thermometer at Gainsborough at 17 degrees below freezing point.

Jan. 23—The Earl of Lindsey took his seat in the House of Lords, having succeeded to the title of his ancestor Robert, the first Earl, who eminently distinguished himself at the battle of Edge Hill, in 1642, where he was mortally wounded.

Feb. 16—Emily, daughter of George Elwes, Esq., eloped with Thos. Duffield, Esq, (afterwards of Mareham Park, Berks, and father of C. P. Duffield, Esq.) Mr. Elwes was said to be the richest commoner in England, being worth nearly a million of floating disposable cash, and she was his only child.

Feb. 26—A masked ball and supper at Irnham Hall, the seat of Lord Arundel, at which a large number of the neighbouring gentry appeared in costumes suitable to the characters assumed.

Feb. 28—A general fast for the success of our arms.

March 12, 13, 14—Lincoln assizes. Sir Robert Heron foreman of the Grand Jury.

March 15—John Fardell, Esq., appointed chapter clerk by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

April 12—A grand masquerade at Willingham Hall, near Market Rasen, the seat of Ayscough Boucherett, Esq.

April 27—A History of Lincoln published: price 8s. 6d. It was written and printed by Adam Stark, of Gainsboro'.

May 31—At a common council it was resolved by 22 against 14 to take down the Stonebow at Lincoln.

June 15—The Royal South Lincoln militia, who for the last five years have been making a military canal in Kent, are quartered at Chelmsford barracks.

June 30—Sir Gilbert and Lady Heathcote gave a grand dinner at their house in London to the Prince of Wales and many of the nobility.

July—A time of great depression. Many failures took place.

Oct. 17—Lady Anderson patroness of the Stuff Ball, and Sir J. Trollope and Mr. C. Mundy stewards.

Nov. 1—The Rev. J. Pretyman presented to the mastership of Spittal Hospital, vacant by the resignation of his father.

Nov 9—A subscription of £12.000 obtained for the erection of a bridge over Fosdyke Wash.

Nov. 10—Dreadful storm in the county of Lincoln, "the seat and centre of distress being Boston and its vicinity." Sea banks were broken or swept away, whereby the surrounding country was deluged by the sea, the flood sweeping cattle and everything before it in its progress to find a level. Many persons lost their lives. The number of sheep drowned was enormous; many beasts and horses were also lost. 20,000 acres of land were under water. A great number of vessels were cast ashore between Boston Deeps and the Humber.*

George Steel, Mayor. Henry Swan and John Straw, Sheriffs.

Aug 17—Charles Wakelin, Henry Sawyer, and William Marshall, executed for burglary. John Wilson, *alias* Thos. Culey, *alias* John Atkinson for forgery. They were placed in a cart in the Castle-yard at eleven o'clock, and taken to the place of execution, an immense concourse of people following the vehicle. After ascending the scaffold, they each addressed the spectators for a few moments, and then the scaffold fell, when, to the horror of the crowd, one of them (Atkinson) exclaimed, "Oh God! oh God! I can't die: lift me up" A person instantly went to him, and hav-

* A full account of this lamentable accident is given in a former number of Morton's Almanack (a few copies of which may yet be had).

ing lifted him a little, hung at the body until the poor fellow was out of his misery. This melancholy occurrence arose from Atkinson turning to shake hands with a person just as the scaffold was dropping, causing the knot of the rope to slip under his chin. On the morning of the execution, Atkinson handed to the governor of the castle bank notes to the amount of £35, to be restored to Messrs. Gee and Clark, bankers, Boston, whose property he declared them to be. His corpse was delivered to his friends the same afternoon for interment, near Wisbeach. The remains of the other three were interred in the castle-yard the following morning.

Wheat 103s. 3d. per quarter.

April 11—Married, at Aswarby, Herman Gerard Hilbers, Esq., of London, to Diana, eldest daughter of Sir Thos Whichcote, 5th Bart.

May 8—At Boston, Chas. Keightley Tunnard, Esq., of Frampton House, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of B. Claypon, Esq., banker, of Boston. (The family of Tunnard is recorded in the first year of the parish registers, 1558, and probably came from Normandy; and also appears, together with other old families, in the Royal Roll of Ordnances respecting swans on the river Witham, temp. Henry VIII.)

Dec 13—John Nelthorpe, Esq., of Ferriby, to Mary Ann, third daughter of John Brooke, Esq.

Obituary.—Feb. 28. Died, at Spilsby, Thomas Ayscough, aged 86. He was a soldier 68 years, and is supposed to have enlisted for the army upwards of 800 men.

March 20. At King's Cliffe, of a paralytic stroke, in his 64th year, the Rev. Henry Bonney, rector of Cliffe, rector of Gretford, vicar of Nassington, prebendary of Carlton cum Thurlby in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

March. At Gautby, Robert Vyner, Esq., aged 48. In 1786 he married Theodosia, daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, by whom he left nine children. In 1804 he served the office of sheriff of the county, and was twice chosen to represent it in Parliament, retiring from the duties on account of declining health.

April 7. At Boston, Mr. Thomas Cheyney, an alderman of that Corporation.

April 21. At Lincoln Palace, aged 83, the relict of the Rev. Dr. Buckworth, of Washingborough, and daughter of the late Vincent Amcotts, Esq., of Harrington Hall, near Spilsby. Her remains were interred at Surfleet.

April 24 At the Retreat, Bag Enderby, near Horncastle, Wm. Elmhirst, Esq, at an advanced age. The Elmhirsts rank amongst the more early of the Yorkshire families, deducing their descent from, and still bearing the Knightly owners of the land in the 13th century, whose descendants have successively performed the feudal services due from lands they then held.

May 10. At Louth, Mr. George Maddison, in his 100th year.

May 11. Thos. Preston, Esq., an alderman of Lincoln. For a long time he was the principal auctioneer in the neighbourhood. Some years ago he proposed and established the fat stock market, now held every other week, and allowed to be one of the first markets out of London.

May 21. In London, aged 74, Sir Wm. More, formerly of Stamford. With this, the 5th Baronet, the title became extinct; he left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married in 1795 to Charles Browning, Esq., of Horton Lodge, Surrey. Amongst the members of this family was Sir William de la More, who was made a Knight banneret by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers. He was a considerable man in that time, and wrote the life and death of Edward II. and Edward III., which was used by Barnes and other historians. Edward More, Esq., of More Hall, was created a Baronet in 1675.

June 15. At Heckington, Mr. Nicholas Wilson, aged 85. His remains were interred against those of *seven* wives whom he had buried at South Kyme.

June 30. At Great Grimsby, Mr. John Campbell, aged 103. He had been gardener in the family of George Tennyson, Esq., nearly 80 years.

June 30. At Lincoln, aged 82, a very eccentric character known by the name of Dr. T. Taylor.

Oct. 12. Roger Pocklington, Esq., formerly a banker at Newark. His remains were interred in the family vault at Winthorpe. "For the present generation his grave will need no monument, and for those to come it will be difficult to make good men, and impossible to make bad ones, comprehend his merits. By misplaced confidence he found himself, in his 76th year, hurled from affluence into necessitous obscurity, his elegant residence, and the luxuries, which from habit had become necessaries, parted amongst a multitude, and himself a bankrupt in means and hopes! In his carriage to the world, however, he bore this amazing change like a confident and good man. But the cankerworm of affliction had its seat in the heart, and he died a martyr to his ingenuous unsuspecting disposition, which had deluded him with the belief that all men were as honest as himself."

Oct. 19. Jonas Dryander, Esq., librarian to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. (of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire), and to the Royal Society. He had long been in the first rank amongst the naturalists of Europe, and his catalogue of the Banksian Library will be a lasting monument of his erudition, perseverance, and sound judgment.

Nov. 21. Mr. J. Wharton, of Appleby Carr-side, Lincolnshire, aged 34. When only 18 years of age he weighed 18 stone, and continued to increase in weight a stone each year till he was 30 years old. His coffin was six feet broad at the shoulders.

Dec. 1. At Revesby, near Horncastle, Mr. Briscoe, aged 73. He sailed round the world with Sir Joseph Banks.

Dec. 1. At Market Deeping, aged 66, Thomas Walter, Esq. He was formerly much resorted to as possessing great knowledge in botany, and for a number of years was unrivalled in the excellence of his hothouse, pineries, &c.; and retired from an extensive business at Peterborough about three years before his death.

Dec. 3. At Langton Hall, near Spilsby, aged 11 years, Maria, third daughter of George Langton, Esq., being the sixth child out of 13 he has lost in the course of the year.

Dec. 7. At Bury St. Edmunds, George Pretyman, Esq., father of the Bishop of Lincoln. He served the office of chief magistrate of that borough in 1773 and 1788.

1811.

Population of Lincoln, 8,589.

Jan. 7—Lincoln Cake Ball. Nearly all the citizens and gentry of the neighbourhood spent a pleasant evening.

Feb. 5—Judgment passed on Mr. Finnerty for a libel, charging Lord Castlereagh with cruelty in Ireland, by which he was condemned to an imprisonment of eighteen months in Lincoln castle.

Feb. 7—Mr. Fydell, the old and respected representative for the borough of Boston, declared his intention, on account of his advanced years and infirm health, to decline the honour of representing his native place beyond the term of the present Parliament.

Feb. 7—Kettlethorpe Park and mansion, lately the residence of Sir Wharton Amcotts, was to let.

Feb. 14—"The inhabitants of Grimsby having for some time had in contemplation to present a bill to Parliament for building a new pier, a meeting was held at Grimsby, when General Loft, M.P., attended with a bill and a model of the pier, &c., the estimate of which was £35,000."

March 11—Lincoln Assizes. Sir John Trollope, Bart., Sheriff. Rd. Lovely, of Corby, for sheep stealing, Robert Milner, of Sibsey, for horse stealing, John Skelton, of South Kyme, for horse stealing, sentenced to death. The King *v.* Drakard, printer of the *Stamford News*, was an action for libel, embodied in some observations headed "One thousand lashes," "tending to create disaffection among the soldiers," and contrasting the military system of England with that of Buonaparte. Verdict, guilty, judgment to be delivered in the Court of Queen's Bench next term.

March 28—Chas. Burrell Massingberd, Esq., appointed Deputy Vice Admiral of the county of Lincoln.

April 16—Revival of Burton Hunt races, on Lincoln course, by Mr. Osbaldeston, the master of the hunt, who gives a gold cup.

May 25—John Drakard, proprietor of the *Stamford News*, was called up to receive the judgment of the court, for a libel, inserted in the *Stamford News*, on the subject of military flogging. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and be imprisoned in Lincoln castle for eighteen calendar months, afterwards to give security for future good behaviour.

July 29—The resolution for taking down the Lincoln Guildhall and Stonebow rescinded.

July 22—Lincoln Assizes. Sir Jenison W. Gordon, Bart., foreman of the Grand Jury.

Sept. 1—A comet of great brilliancy began to be visible in England, and continued till the end of autumn.

Oct. 30—Lincolnshire Stuff Ball. Patroness, Lady Brownlow. Stewards, Charles Chaplin, jun., Esq., *M.P.*, and John Reeve, Esq.

Nov. 27—A ball at the Below-hill Assembly-rooms, Lincoln, in aid of a fund for the relief of British prisoners in France, realised upwards of £90.

Nov. 29—The sum of £90,900 subscribed for improving the drainage of the Witham between Lincoln and Boston.

William Featherby, Mayor. William Stavely and T. Preston, Sheriffs.

Wheat, 92s. 5d. per quarter.

June 22—Married, in Scotland, and Nov. 9, in England, Viscount Deerhurst (8th Earl of Coventry), to Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of Aubrey, 5th Duke of St. Albans, "with a fortune of £100,000."

July 25—At Ketton, Rutland, Lieutenant Charles Grantham, R.N. (son of T. B. Grantham, Esq., of Stamford), to Emily Fortescue, youngest daughter of the late Hon. James Fortescue, and sister to Viscount Clermont.

Aug. 14—J. Bateman Dashwood, Esq., of Well Vale, Alford, to the Hon. Georgina Pelham, youngest daughter of Lord Yarborough.

Oct. 1—John Hayford Thorold, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Thorold, Bart., of Syston Park, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Kent, Bart., of Grantham House.

Oct. 10—John Fytche, Esq., of Louth, to Ann, second daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Lincoln.

Obituary.—Died, aged 20, in consequence of a wound he received in an engagement with a French privateer, Lieut. Robt. Tryon, R.N.

Aug. 26—At Grantham, John Manners, Esq., brother of Sir *Wm.* Manners, Bart.

Nov. 29—In London, Reuben Terrywest, Esq., town clerk of Lincoln, aged 40.

A Cornish Folk-song.

Now, of all the birds that keep the tree,
Which is the wittiest fowl?
O! the cuckoo! the cuckoo's the one, for he
Is wiser than the owl!

He dresses his wife in her Sunday's best,
And they never have rent to pay;
For she folds her feathers in a neighbour's nest,
And thither she goes to lay!

He wink'd with his eye, and he buttoned his purse,
When the breeding time began:
For he'd put his children out to nurse
In the house of another man!

Then his child, though born in a stranger's bed,
Is his own true father's son:
For he gobbles the lawful children's bread,
And he starves them, one by one!

So, of all the birds that keep the tree,
This is the wittiest fowl!
O! the cuckoo! the cuckoo's the one, for he
Is wiser than the owl!

R. S. Hawker.

NEW POOR LAW ACT.—The following provision on the neglect of children appears in the New Poor Law Act just issued:—"When any parent shall wilfully neglect to provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid, or lodging for his child, being in his custody, under the age of 14, whereby the health of such child shall have been or shall be likely to be seriously injured, he shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction, and being convicted thereof before any two justices, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, as such justices shall decide, provided that such justices may suspend the sentence until further notice, if the offender enter into his own recognizances with or without one or more sureties, as the justices may think fit, to come up for judgment when called upon; and the guardians of the union or parish in which such child may be living shall institute the prosecution, and pay the costs thereof out of their funds."



Wisbeach Bells.

In the parish church of Wisbeach St. Peter, Cambridgeshire, there is a peal of ten bells, the castings were opened on December 19, 1823. The peal weighs 5 tons 2qrs. 5lbs.

1st and 2nd. "Wm. Dobson, Downham, Norfolk. Fecit 1823."

3rd. "Fear God and honour the king."

4th "Long live King George the Fourth."

5th. } "Abrahamus Jobson, S. T. P. Vicarius, me dono detit, A.D.
6th. } 1823."

7th. "Prosperity to the town of Wisbeach St. Peter. 1823."

8th. "Laudo Deum Verum; Plebem Voco; Congrego Clerum; Defunctos Ploro; Pestem Fugo; Festa Decoro. 1823."

9th. "In wedlock's bands all ye who join,
With hands your hearts unite;
So shall our tuneful tongues combine
To laud the nuptual rite."

10th. "Abraham Jobson, Vicar; Wm. Swansborough, and T. Moore, Churchwardens; Wm. Dobson, Founder, 1823.

I to the church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all."

P.S.—The oldest of the former peal was dated 1566.

RETURNED POST-OFFICE LETTERS.—A total of 3,618,888 returned letters were received at the General Post-office during the past year. Of this number, 2,943,119 were returned to the writers, 138,759 were re-issued to correct addresses, 140,784 were returned unopened to foreign countries, 396,226 were destroyed or are in hand. The increase in the number of returned letters is chiefly attributable to the incorrect manner in which circulars are addressed, for it is the practice of those who issue them in large numbers to copy addresses from directories, and as many changes of abode occur in the course of the year, such addresses are by no means reliable.

A total of 58,538 property letters and packages were received in the returned letter branch during the year, 52,281 of which were returned to the writers. A total of 9,169 letters were posted in England and Wales without any address, 236 of which contained cash, notes, bills, &c., to the amount of £2,140.

Witchcraft at Friskney, in 1650.

Amongst the many persecutions of unfortunate persons who were said—or, at any rate, who were believed—to be witches in the days of the Stuart dynasty in England, the County of Lincoln was by no means exempt from such treatment. For instance, during the Protectorate, an unfortunate woman named Johan Clarke, of Friskney, near Boston, was committed to gaol on the charge of being a person of this character. The curious history of this affair does not state what actually became of the so-called culprit —*i.e.*, whether she was acquitted or condemned, or, indeed, what became of her; but the following extract from the parish accounts of "Richard Foxet, constable of Friskney, in 1650," will nevertheless be read with interest in these later times:—

	£	s.	d.
June 19.—Expended at Christopher Ward's, when Johan Clarke was taken by warrant, and carried before Justices..	0	4	0
August 2.—Given to Thomas Robson and George Higgins, for watching Clarke when she was taken for a witch.....	0	1	2
August 4.—Given to two souldiers, for watching Clarke at John Thorpe's	0	4	0
August 5.—Paid to the said two souldiers, for watching Clarke at Boston	0	6	0
Item.—Paid to Widdow Clayton at the same time, for their charges and souldiers spent	0	16	0
Item.—To Mr. Missenden's clerk, for making her *mittimus*..	0	1	0
Item.—To the Porter of the Jayle	0	0	4
Item.—For my own charges, and two men and three horses two days and three nights	1	1	0
Item.—Allowed to Will Mell expended about Clarke	0	5	2
Total	2	18	8

RIPPINGALE.—In July, 1815, died at Rippingale, in the county of Lincoln, ANN HARDY, aged sixteen years. She was of extraordinary stature, and her height was seven feet two inches Her coffin measured seven feet and a half in length, and two feet seven inches across the shoulders. She was exhibited at fairs, where she attracted much attention.

The Summer of 1818.

A WORKING MAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE HOT AND DRY SUMMER OF 1818.—"On the 7th and 8th of May, 1818, there was a perfect deluge of rain, which lasted without stopping for 36 hours. I was then living in Hendon parish, and some houses in the neighbourhood lying low were flooded, and the inhabitants got out of the upper story in boats. From the 8th of May till the 6th of August we had neither a drop of rain nor dew. All through May we had bright suns and frosty mornings; and June and July were burning hot. The cracks in the ground were so deep and wide that it was almost dangerous to walk about. Everything was burnt up, sheep and all kinds of cattle were starving, and we used to drive them four or five miles to drink. The wheat harvest was magnificent, and it was all in in July. On the 6th of August we had a slight shower, and a few more during the same month. On the 4th of September it set in wet. The following winter was very mild. We had neither ice *nor* snow the whole winter through. The winds were very similar to what we have had this year, mostly from the east, and at times chopping all round the compass in one day. My thermometer never rose higher than 87 deg. in the shade in 1818, but this year it has been twice 91 deg. in the shade."

BUONAPARTE'S THREATENED INVASION IN 1803.—It appears from an address published in Boston at this date that some of "those whose lot it is to gain their daily subsistence by the sweat of their brows, such as manufacturers, mechanics, and labourers," held an opinion (for which they were reproved) that men of their description "would be in no worse situation if the conquest of this country should take place, than they are at present." The address concludes as follows:—"He is unworthy of the name of Englishman; he is unworthy of the name of a man; he is unworthy of the name of a father, of an husband, of a brother, who does not, at this important moment, step forward to save his wife, his daughters, his sisters, his country, and his king."

The dog wags his tail, not for thee, but for the bread.

Robinson Crusoe.

Robinson Crusoe, the favourite of the learned and the unlearned, of the youth and the adult; the book that was to constitute the library of Rousseau's Emilius, owes its secret charm to its being a new representation of human nature, yet drawn from an existing state; this picture of self-education, self-inquiry, self-happiness, is scarcely a fiction, although it includes all the magic of romance; and is not a mere narrative of truth, since it displays all the forcible genius of one of the most original minds our literature can boast. The history of the work is therefore interesting. It was treated in the author's time as a mere idle romance, for the philosophy was not discovered in the story; after his death it was considered to have been pillaged from the papers of Alexander Selkirk, confided to the author, and the honour, as well as the genius, of De Foe were alike questioned.

The entire history of this work of genius may now be traced, from the first hints to the mature state, to which only the genius of De Foe could have wrought it.

The adventures of Selkirk are well known: he was found on the desert island of Juan Fernandez, where he had formerly been left, by Woodes Rogers and Edward Cooke, who, in 1712, published their voyages, and told the extraordinary history of Crusoe's prototype, with all those curious and minute particulars which Selkirk had freely communicated to them. This narrative of itself is extremely interesting; and has been given entire by Captain Burney; it may also be found in the Biographia Britannia.

In this artless narrative we may discover more than the embryo of Robinson Crusoe.—The first appearance of Selkirk, "a man clothed in goats' skins, who looked more wild than the first owners of them." The two huts he had built, the one to dress his victuals, the other to sleep in; his contrivance to get fire, by rubbing two pieces of pimento wood together; his distress for the want of bread and salt, till he came to relish his meat without either; his wearing out his shoes, till he grew so accustomed to be without them, that he could not for a long time afterwards, on his return home, use them without inconvenience; his bedstead of his own contriving, and his bed of goat-skins; when his gunpowder failed, his teaching himself by continual exercise to run as swiftly as the goats; his falling

from a precipice in catching hold of a goat, stunned and bruised, till coming to his senses he found the goat dead under him; his taming kids to divert himself by dancing with them and his cats; his converting a nail into a needle; his sewing his goat-skins with little thongs of the same; and when his knife was worn to the back, contriving to make blades out of some iron hoops. His solacing himself in this solitude by singing psalms, and preserving a social feeling in his fervent prayers. And the habitation which Selkirk had raised, to reach which they followed him "with difficulty, climbing up and creeping down many rocks, till they came at last to a pleasant spot of ground full of grass and of trees, where stood his two huts, and his numerous tame goats shewed his solitary retreat;" and, finally, his indifference to return to a world, from which his feelings had been so perfectly weaned.—Such were the first rude materials of a new situation in human nature: an European in a primeval state, with the habits or mind of a savage.

The year after this account was published, Selkirk and his adventures attracted the notice of Steele; who was not likely to pass unobserved a man and a story so strange and so new. In his paper of "The Englishman," December, 1713, he communicates further particulars of Selkirk. Steele became acquainted with him; he says, that "he could discern that he had been much separated from company from his aspect and gesture. There was a strong, but cheerful, seriousness in his looks, and a certain disregard to the ordinary things about him, as if he had been sunk in thought. The man frequently bewailed his return to the world, which could not, he said, with all its enjoyments, restore him to the tranquility of his solitude." Steele adds another very curious change in this wild man, which occurred some time after he had seen him. "Though I had frequently conversed with him, after a few months' absence, he met me in the street, and though he spoke to me, I could not recollect that I had seen him. Familiar converse in this town had taken off the loneliness of his aspect, and quite altered the air of his face." De Foe could not fail of being struck by these interesting particulars of the character of Selkirk; but probably it was another observation of Steele which threw the germ of Robinson Crusoe into the mind of De Foe. "It was matter of great curiosity to hear him, as he was a man of sense, give an account of the *different revolutions in his own mind in that long solitude.*"

The work of De Foe, however, was no sudden ebullition; long engaged in political warfare, condemned to suffer imprisonment, and at length struck by a fit of apoplexy, this unhappy and unprosperous man of genius on his recovery was reduced to a comparative state of solitude. To his injured feelings and lonely contemplations, Selkirk in his Desert Isle, and Steele's vivifying hint, often occurred; and to all these we perhaps owe the instructive and delightful tale, which shews man what he can do for himself, and what the fortitude of piety does for man. Even the personage of Friday is not a mere coinage of his brain: a Mosquito-Indian, described by Dampier, was the prototype. Robinson Crusoe was not given to the world till 1719; seven years after the publication of Selkirk's adventures. Selkirk could have no claims on De Foe; for he had only supplied the man of genius with that which lies open to all; and which no one had, or perhaps could have converted into the wonderful story we possess but De Foe himself. Had De Foe not written Robinson Crusoe, the name and story of Selkirk had been passed over like others of the same sort; yet Selkirk has the merit of having detailed his own history, in a manner so interesting as to have attracted the notice of Steele, and to have inspired the genius of De Foe.

After this, the originality of Robinson Crusoe will no longer be suspected; and the idle tale which Dr. Beattie has repeated of Selkirk having supplied the materials of his story to De Foe, from which our author borrowed his work, and published for his own profit, will be finally put to rest. This is due to the injured honour and the genius of De Foe.—From *Curiosities of Literature, by I. D'Israeli.*

Epitaph.

Tim Bobbin's Grave.—It is not generally known that the following is inscribed on the stone covering Tim Bobbin's grave in the parish church-yard at Rochdale, Lancashire:—

"Here lies John, and with him Mary,
Cheek by jowl and never vary;
No wonder they so well agree,
Tim wants no punch, and Moll no tea."

Old Song:--Agincourt.

This battle was fought October 25, 1415.

Our king went forth to Normandy,
With grace and might of chivalry:
The God for him wrought marvellously,
Wherefore England may call and cry
Deo gratias.

He set a siege, the sooth for to say,
To Harfleur town with royal array;
That town he won, and made afray,
That France shall rue till dooms day.
Deo gratias.

Then went our king with all his hoste,
Through France for all the French boast,
He spared for dread of least nor most
Till he came to Agincourt coast.
Deo gratias.

Then for sooth that knight comely
In Agincourt field he fought manly,
Through grace of God most mighty
He had both the field and the victory.
Deo gratias.

Their dukes and earls, lord and baron,
Were ta'en and slain and that well soon,
And some were led in to London
With joy and mirth and great renown.
Deo gratias.

Now gracious God, he save our king,
His people and all his well willing;
Give him good life and good ending,
That he with mirth may savely sing
Deo gratias.

Robert Lord Willoughby distinguished himself in this great battle.

Do not some juries give their verdict,
As if they felt the cause, not heard it.

And witnesses, like watches, go
Just as they're set, too fast or slow.

My first and last Bite from a Snake.

(An Original Tale from the Banks of the Murray.)

It was a hot, dusty day, and lie how I would, or do what I would, I was in a state of the greatest discomfort.

I was just as hot behind a tree as out in the sun, and at last, driven to desperation, I stripped, and plunged into the river. The water was cold as ice, and scarcely had it closed over my shoulders 'ere I was out on the bank again, but that sudden chill had made a new man of me; all my languor and laziness were gone, and I let my shirt fall over my shoulders with a feeling of the greatest satisfaction as I sat down on the rest of my garments behind and in the shadow of the barrel of a huge gum tree. And here I may state that, though I had been taught differently in my boyhood, I never yet experienced hurtful consequences from a plunge in the coldest water, even on the hottest of days, provided that I did not remain in an instant longer than was necessary to wet my skin, and provided, also, that I did not wet my head.

I had sat but a few minutes enjoying myself when I noticed a few of my sheep—for if I must own to it, I was at the time I write of a shepherd—moving off in single file along the cliffs, with their heads down, and sniffing the flies from their nostrils, in a direction I did not want them to go, as it would take them off their own run. I whistled, but they took no notice; so, leaving my dog at the hut, he being afflicted with sore feet, there was nothing for it but to go after them myself and head them back. I did not wait to put on trousers or boots, for I was a hardy young savage, and the soles of my feet cared little for twigs or pebbles, they having been well seasoned "before the diggings," when few bush children belonging to poor parents could sport much sole leather.

I started off, bare-footed and bare-legged, at a run, and a queer looking figure I must have looked had there been any one to see me. Just before I overtook my ramblers, I had to pass through some boulders of yellow sandstone by a sheep path—though not the one the runaways had used—and in turning sharp round a corner I placed my naked foot on the neck of an enormous snake, just at the moment my eye fell on it, and in an instant the loathsome reptile had his body coiled round my leg! At that fearful moment my presence of mind did not desert me. I saw that my foot held his head firmly to the ground (I could feel him making desperate efforts to free it),

and I took in at a glance the fact that as long as my weight remained on his neck he could make no use of his fangs. And there I was—and what could I do? If I raised my foot but an instant, he would, as quick as lightning, insert the life-destroying venom in my leg, and I could not remain all day standing in one position.

My hair stood on end with fright and horror, and I felt an almost irresistible impulse to scream for help, although I well knew there was no living human being, black or white, on that side of the river, within 15 miles. If I had had only my knife I could have cut off his head with ease, and stopped his powers of destruction for ever; but my knife was at the time in my trousers pocket, where I had left them? Or if I could have possessed myself of a stone I could have crushed the reptile into a pulp, eyes, jaws, and fangs altogether; but the only suitable stone I could see was just beyond my reach. I could have certainly taken the snake's body in my hands, could have uncoiled it off my leg, and have torn it in two; but I dreaded that in doing so my foot would not have retained its hold of his head, and he might by some means, while my muscles were in motion, be enabled to withdraw it, and then, if free for an instant only, I well knew how fatal would be the result.

While a few such thoughts as the foregoing were rushing through my mind, the serpent was not by any means idle; I could feel by the every now and then grip of his body on my leg, and by the working and twisting under my foot, that he was laboring for his release. Suddenly, and by a great effort, he wriggled his head almost clear, and scarcely knowing what I did, I reached down and grasped him, as I thought, behind the head. With my left hand I tore him from my leg, and, lifting my foot, I flung him from me, but not before he had driven his fangs into the back part of the palm of my hand; for instead of having him by the neck close behind the head, more than six inches were free.

I felt the sharp burn of the poison as it mingled with my blood, but if I had had but one moment to live I could not have foregone the thrilling sweets of revenge—the blood thickened and curdled about and behind my ears, and picking up a stone, I dashed it on the reptile (as he twisted and wriggled across a sunken boulder) with all the force I was capable of, and cut him clean in two.

Now then; quick, quick! The blood below the wrist must not be allowed to circulate. Quick, quick! and cut out the

bitten piece. Life is sweet, and it is hard to die at seventeen, in the very bloom of life's spring-time. It is hard to die away from friends and kindred, and leave one's body to rot in the sun, and become the food of vultures and crows. Quick then! or the poison will pass from the arm to the trunk, and cutting and bleeding will come too late.

I ran to where I had left my clothes, and bound my belt round my wrist, but almost immediately I felt the poison creeping along my arm, above the strap, and I unfastened it and tied it further up. This held it; and I opened my clasp-knife, but through whittling sticks and cutting tobacco, it was too blunt to enter my soft, juicy muscle.

What could I do now? What could I sharpen it with? Not on the yellow sand-stone boulders at the foot of the cliffs, for the stone was too soft. How then? Aha! now I remember; there's a petrified water-trough somewhere among the boulders, that possesses a sharp, tearing grit. I've sharpened my knife on it before!

I ran to where it lay, and, raising it to a convenient angle, I rasped the little blade backwards and forwards, and soon a coarse wire edge was raised. I applied it to the bitten part, and, though it dragged harshly through the flesh, it cut pretty cleanly, and the blood gushed out. I have seen people who would turn sick and faint at the sight of blood flowing, especially if their own, but it had no such effect on me, and I felt a good deal of satisfaction at the thought of getting rid of the dreaded poison. After bleeding freely for some time, the burning ceased; and, in fact, all feeling below the belt ceased, and I breathed more freely. But danger was not passed; I could not keep the strap on my arm for ever, and there might yet remain plenty of the poison in it to corrupt all the blood in my body. I could not suck the wound, for I had sore lips; what then could I do more?

I remembered having read somewhere that the nervous system becomes prostrated after snake bites, and strong stimulants are necessary. Luckily I had a bottle of brandy at the hut, which a drunken bushman whom I had entertained for a night had insisted on leaving me, and as I did not care for it, it lay buried in the sand under my bunk, neglected.

I ran back to the tree, slipped on my trousers and boots, and, leaving the sheep to take care of themselves, I went "home." I dug up the bottle of brandy, and, knocking the head off, tossed off half-a-panican at a draught. In a short time objects around me became indistinct, but I took another

half-panican. I now observed that there were eight legs to my little table (two boards, two foot six by nine inches each, nailed down on stakes driven into the sand) instead of four, as formerly, also that there were two camp-ovens, two quart pots, two harness-casks, and two buckets, in my little hut, when I could remember never having been possessed of more than one of each. Then by and bye it struck me that I was one of the cleverest men going, that I was very good-looking too, and was, moreover, an expert and dangerous pugilist; and if there had been any one to listen to me, I should have been for talking loudly of my exploits, but as it was, I gabbled away to myself, and afterwards took to singing comic songs, with every now and then a swig at the bottle.

Later in the day, when the sun went down, I have a dim remembrance of going among the tall gums, with a tin dish in my hands, serenading the cockatoos, and playing an accompaniment on the bottom of the dish, but I'm uncertain whether or not it was a dream. When I awoke to full consciousness, I was laying behind a lignum bush, and the sun had risen. I felt strangely ill, and my head ached. The wound on my *hand* was well bound up, and the strap gone, though I found it at the hut when I got there. A strong quart of tea, with some damper and mutton, which I forced myself to eat, soon set me all right, and on going outside with the intention of starting in search of my sheep I was delighted to espy them rolling down the cliffs out of the brown mallee in a body. They had been enjoying their night's liberty to their hearts' content, but thirst had compelled them to come home. I walked through them, and there did not appear to be any missing. The two bells were there, the five spotted sheep, the three black ones, a woolly one which had escaped the shears, and two crawlers that always brought up the rear. None of the marked sheep were missing. Heartily glad that they had escaped the wild dogs, of whom there were but few, thanks to my phial of strychnine, I retraced my steps to the hut. DAYTEE.

BONIFACE'S WIT.—At a public-house in Sussex, the sign of which is the White Horse, there is painted under the figure of the animal the following:—

"To the roadsters who enter, a welcome he snorts,
While they fill up his quarters, and empty his quarts."

At a public-house in Devonshire the landlord has it painted up outside his door:—"Good beer sold here, but don't take my word for it."

Grass for Horses.

Many persons think that horses that are kept in the stable all summer should not be allowed to eat grass. They think it will make the horse soft, wishy-washy, and that it will throw him out of condition for hard work. This is particularly the case with some of the trainers of trotting and running horses. And horses that are kept up for farm and other work are refused grass because their drivers think they will not eat hay so well. This was formerly the case more than it is now. But these are all erroneous opinions and practices, and are giving way gradually to a more reasonable and natural system of feeding. Grass is the natural food of the horse. It is cooling and healthful food. It keeps the bowels open, and sharpens the appetite. It promotes digestion, and removes fever from the system. Therefore, by all means, let the horse nip grass 15 or 20 minutes daily. Whether training for trotting or running it will be attended with the highest benefit. The horse will lose none of his speed by such a course of treatment. Horses that are kept up the year round for farm work should certainly be allowed a nice nibble at grass every day. They work hard, and all they get for it is something to eat. Let them have, then, what they all like so well.—*Rural World.*

Preservation of Eggs.

No egg has ever been preserved over a month that will not shake, except it be airproofed, which is a term not generally understood, and is a new process. If put in solution—no matter what it is, the egg will absorb it; if put in dry measures, the albumen will escape by transpiration through the shell. The egg has been coated with every conceivable composition, even in solid stone, and galvanized, yet the watery material escapes. The philosophy of this is that there is air in the egg before it is treated, and this, uniting its oxygen and carbon, produces decomposition by carbonic acid gas, the yellow of the egg first breaking, then follows the destruction. Eggs are naturally designed to last as long as the hen requires to get her brood, and the life germ can be preserved a few weeks—seven or eight—but no longer. The egg itself may be kept in a preserved state for two years by greasing with butter, oil, or lard, but from the time it is thus put up to the end of two years it will daily lose its albumen, and will shake.

Eccentric Biography.

LYNN.—In December, 1812, the death of a most singular and eccentric character, of the name of ROBERT PURSGLOVE, took place. He was descended from very worthy and reputable parents, who belonged to the respectable society of Friends or Quakers. With that society he himself was also generally classed, although for many years past almost every shade of resemblance between his character and theirs had disappeared. His parents left him in possession of good property, which he managed most strangely, and in a manner peculiar to himself. He had a *ship*, which he might have sold for a good sum of money; but he had it laid up, till it rotted all to pieces. A number of *hay stacks* he also had, which he might have sold and turned to good account, but he would hear nothing of that, and they were left, year after year, till they were quite spoilt and good for nothing. He had *kine* and other cattle, which were of course neglected and mismanaged. He lived in a large house, which he had purchased, where formerly had resided one of our first families; but he suffered everything there to go to decay and utter ruin, till doors, windows, floors, staircases, roofs, and everything, became perfect pictures of desolation: his dogs, and even his swine and kine, occupied some of its best apartments, all ill-fed and half-starved. In this dreary mansion of desolation he was himself at last found, in the agonies of death, resulting from an apoplectic attack, and beyond the possibility of deriving any relief from medical skill. He is said to have often wanted food, though he left behind him property to the amount, as it is reported, of near, if not quite, £10,000.

A Snuff-lover's Will.

Dame Margaret Thompson's last will and testament was something unique. It set forth that, as it was usual to put flowers into the coffins of departed friends, and she had never found any flowers so fragrant and refreshing as the precious powder, her trusty servant Sarah was to take care her body was covered with the best Scotch snuff. Six men, the greatest snuff-takers in the parish, were to carry her to the grave; and the half-dozen old maids, selected to act as pall-bearers, were to be supplied with boxes of snuff, wherewith to refresh themselves on the road. The officiating clergyman was to be paid four guineas upon condition that he walked in the procession, and "took a certain quantity, not exceeding a pound," of the same. Sarah's legacy depended upon her carrying out the wishes of the testatrix

—strewing the threshold of the house in Boyle-street with two bushels of snuff, and walking before the corpse for the purpose of distributing "every twenty yards a large handful of Scotch snuff to the ground and upon the ground." Lastly, to every legacy bequeathed by Dame Thompson was attached a gift of one pound of "the grand cordial of nature." The sex "added a foil to every obvious grace" down to the days of the regency; Queen Charlotte herself was a dear lover of a pinch, and kept her box well filled with best Spanish or violet Strasburg mixed with green tea; and, of course, as long as the first lady in the land set such an example, fashion saw nothing unladylike in feminine snuffing.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Wainfleet.

A FEW ANCIENT PARTICULARS OF THE OLD ROMAN CITY OF WAINFLEET.—The celebrated Stukeley, in his famous *Itinirarium Curiosum,* thus writes of *Wainfleet*:—"The sea has added much ground to this place since the Roman times, and then their city stood higher up by the churches, a mile off the present town. The Haven was near St. Thomas's church, now (1724) called *Northolme.* It is still very deep thereabouts, and appears to have been broad, being a pretty good river; whilst the waters of the East Fen ran through it and kept it open, it was 30 feet wide, a mile above the churches, as appears by the old cloughs there; for they had wisely contrived by that means to keep out the salt water and heighten the fresh, which, no doubt, would have preserved the Haven to this day, if they had not foolishly suffered the East Fen water to be carried off to *Boston.* It is apparent the natural course of water here (as we have before observed of other parts of the level) is Eastward; the East Fen is lower than the West Fen. The inhabitants have a tradition that this was a great town; but when the Haven was filled up, Boston became the sea-port; likewise they say there is a road across the East Fen, called *Saltor's-road,* which probably was the Roman-road. Doubtless *Wainfleet* was a place where the Romans made their salt of the sea water, to supply all the province; and it is not improbable that this road led to *Bauovallum, Lindum, &c.* Many salt mills are visible from *Wainfleet* to *Friskney.* The King is still Lord of the soil of this old Roman City." [Wainfleet sent a member to the ancient Parliaments of England.]

Domestic Receipts.

Eel Soup.—Take any number of pounds of eels, according to the quantity required, add two-thirds water. If about three or four lbs. of eels, add one onion, a small quantity of mace, a little pepper whole, sweet herbs, a crust of the top side of bread, cover down close, and stew till the fish separates, then strain. Toast slices of bread deep brown, but not to burn, and cut into triangular pieces or squares a piece of carrot, two inches long, cut into four slices lengthways, put into a tureen with the toast, and pour the soup on; boiling cream may be added, thickened with a little flour, but it should be rich enough without.

Onion Soup.—In two quarts of weak mutton broth slice two turnips and as many carrots; then strain it. Fry six onions cut in slices, when nicely browned add them to the broth; simmer three hours; skim, and serve.

Beef Sausages.—To three lbs. of beef, very lean, put one pound and a half of suet, and chop very finely; season with sage in powder, allspice, pepper, and salt; have skins thoroughly cleaned, and force the meat into them.

Family Cake.—To six ounces of rice, and the same quantity of wheat flour, add half-a-pound of lump sugar pounded and sifted. nine eggs, and half-an-ounce of caraway seeds; beat this up for an hour, and bake it for the same time in a quick oven. This cake is very suitable for young people and weak stomachs.

Beef Steak Pie.—Take some good steaks, beat them with a rolling pin, season them with pepper and salt; fill a dish with them, adding as much water as will half fill it, then cover it with a good crust, and bake it well.

Shrimp Sauce.—Put half a pint of picked shrimps into a stewpan with some butter sauce and a very little essence of anchovy, make it very hot, add a little lemon juice, and serve it to table.

Hare Soup.—An old hare is fitted only for soup or jugging. To render it into soup let it be cleaned, cut into pieces, and add a pound and a-half or two pounds of beef, to which there is little or no fat; place it at the bottom of the pan, then add two or three slices of ham or bacon, or a little of both, a couple of onions, and some sweet herbs; add four quarts of boiling water, let it stew to shreds, strain off the soup, and take away the fat; re-boil it, add a spoonful of soy or Harvey's sauce, and send to table with a few force-meat balls.

Custard Pudding.—Take a pint of cream, six eggs well beaten, two spoonfuls of flour, half a nutmeg grated, and salt and sugar to taste; mix them together, butter a cloth and pour in the batter, tie it up, put it into a saucepan of boiling water, and boil it an hour and a-half. Serve with melted butter.

Squab Pie.—Cut apples as for other pies, and lay them in rows with mutton chops. Shred onions and sprinkle it among them, and also some sugar.

How to Choose Mutton.—The best is of a fine grain, a bright colour, the fat firm and white. It is better for being full grown. The meat of the ewe is not so bright, while the grain is closer. The ram mutton may be known by the redness of the flesh, and the sponginess of the fat.

(From "Every Day Cookery," price 1s., to be had at J. Morton's, Stamp-office, Boston.)

Obituary of aged people in Lincolnshire.

September, 1867.

At Ingham, on the 20th, Ann May, aged 77.
At Scotter, on the 22nd, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Thos. Barker, butcher, aged 76.
At Spridlington, on the 23rd, Thomas Andrew, aged 77.
At Louth, on the 24th, Mr. William Cunningham, aged 87.
At Barrowby, on the 25th, Eliz., relict of Mr. Francis Bullock, aged 88.
At Barton, on the 25th, Mr. Robert Sergeant, aged 74.
At Boston, on the 25th, Mrs. Eliz. Clayton, widow, aged 77.
At Gainsboro', on the 25th, Mr. John Harpham, late of Upton, aged 71.
At Boston, on the 26th, Isabella Fox, widow, aged 87.
At Helpringham, on the 26th, John Foster, in his 78th year.
At Lincoln, on the 27th, John Straw, gent, aged 77.
At Easton, on the 28th, Sarah, wife of John Patrick, aged 75.
At Horncastle, on the 28th, John Nugent, aged 84.
At Skirbeck, on the 29th, Mr. Thomas Barrett, millwright, aged 82.
At Spalding, on the 29th, Edward Cambridge, aged 75.

October, 1867.

At Gosberton, on the 3rd, Mr. Robert Woodhead, aged 88.
At Claypole, on the 4th, William Horspool, boatman, aged 87.
At Faldingworth, on the 4th, Mr. Matthew Osborne, farmer, aged 78.
At Spalding, on the 4th, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilley, in her 79th year.
At Spalding, on the 4th, Mr. Robert Waltham, farmer, aged 75.
At Boston, on the 5th, Hannah Moore, widow, aged 80.
At Great Grimsby, on the 5th, Mrs. Sarah Dawson, aged 71.
At Tealby, on the 6th, Elizabeth Neave, aged 80.
At Peterboro', on the 8th, Frances, relict of Joseph Beakley, Esq., in her 78th year.
At Harlaxton, on the 9th, Mary, relict of Mr. Richard Palethorpe, in her 79th year.
At Spilsby, on the 9th, Mary, widow of Mr. Philip Thompson, aged 88.
At Peterboro', on the 10th, Mrs. Colls, widow, aged 80.
At Pinchbeck, on the 10th, Mr. William Tubb, builder, aged 75.
At Little Gonerby, on the 11th, Mr. Thomas Dixon, aged 73.
At Peterboro', on the 11th, Michael Frisby, carpenter, aged 72.
At Grantham, on the 12th, Jane, relict of Mr. Wm. Hubbard, carrier, aged 85.
At Spalding, on the 12th, Ann, widow of John Strickland, gardener, aged 71.
At Boston, on the 13th, Mr. Henry Smith, aged 70.
At Crowle, on the 13th, Mr. Robert Staniforth, sen., pork butcher, aged 84.
At Lincoln, on the 14th, Lucy, wife of Wm. Curtis, gent, aged 74.
At Wainfleet, on the 14th, Jane, widow of Mr. Francis Eley, aged 76.
At Bourn, on the 15th, Mr. Henry Parker, tailor and town crier, aged 84.
At Claypole, on the 15th, Mr. William Walker, aged 78.
At Horncastle, on the 15th, Mr. W. Hotchin, cordwainer, aged 82.
At Wrawby, on the 15th, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Barkworth, aged 80.
At Thorpe, on the 16th, Mr. Thomas Briggs, aged 71.

October, 1867, *continued.*

At Alford, on the 17th, Ann Johnson, aged 81.
At Pinchbeck, on the 17th, Ann Grain, widow, aged 81.
At Sutton, on the 17th, Jane, widow of John Rawlings, aged 81.
At Hainton, on the 18th, Mr. E. Richardson, aged 79.
At Louth Park, on the 18th, Mr. William Fytche, aged 78.
At Wrawby, on the 18th, Ann, wife of Robert Wilson, aged 73.
At Willoughby, on the 19th, Mary, wife of Thomas Eyre, aged 80.
At Habrough, on the 20th, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Willows, in her 72nd year.
At Peterboro', on the 20th, Catherine, wife of John Haycock, aged 77.
At Skillington, on the 20th, Mr. Warrener Hawley, farmer, in his 80th year.
At Freiston, on the 21st, Miss Mary Oldham, aged 74.
At Louth, on the 21st, Ann Perkins, aged 78.
At Brigg, on the 22nd, Stephen Burton, stonemason, aged 72.
At Halton, on the 22nd, Ruth, widow of John Woodwards, pensioner, aged 73.
At West Butterwick, on the 22nd, Mr. Thomas Turdale, aged 84.
At Gedney, on the 23rd, Robert Dowse, aged 81.
At Gosberton, on the 23rd, Ann, widow of Mr. John Andrew, aged 71.
At Stamford, on the 24th, Mrs. Jane North, aged 79.
At Middle Rasen, on the 29th, Mary, widow of T. Tacey, aged 88.
At Boston, on the 30th, Ann Heslam, aged 75.
At Lincoln, on the 30th, John Tooley, aged 77.
At Louth, on the 31st, Mr. Edward Simms, aged 75.

November, 1867.

At North Kelsey, on the 2nd, John Welton, aged 82.
At Benniworth, on the 3rd, Miss Sarah Bett, aged 80.
At Bourn, on the 3rd, Susannah, widow of Joseph Heffield, aged 78.
At Boston, on the 4th, Elizabeth Guy, aged 84.
At Spalding, on the 4th, Ann, widow of Mr. Benjamin Walker, cattle dealer, aged 71.
At Marston, on the 5th, Mary, relict of George Hardy, aged 77.
At Horncastle, on the 6th, Samuel Lawson, aged 83.
At Hundleby, on the 6th, Mr. Thomas Jones, aged 72.
At Stainby, on the 7th, Mr. John Spriggs, farmer, in his 82nd year.
At Bourn, on the 10th, Elizabeth, widow of James Pridmore, aged 81.
At Horncastle, on the 10th, Mrs. Ann Bancroft, aged 87.
At Market Rasen, on the 11th, Mrs. Elizabeth Fotherby, widow, aged 81.
At Croxton Kerrial, on the 12th, Mrs. Goodacre, in her 82nd year.
At Brigg, on the 13th, William Scarborough, aged 83.
At Reepham, on the 13th, Mr. Samuel Woolfitt, aged 73.
At Markby, on the 15th, Mr. Charles Holmes, farmer, aged 80.
At Great Carlton, on the 16th, Mr. John North, farmer, aged 76.
At Horbling, on the 16th, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Thomas Cole, farmer, aged 75.
At Spalding, on the 16th, William Goodwin, rat-catcher, aged 76.
At Tattershall, on the 16th, Mr. John Patchett, aged 75.
At Boston, on the 18th, Ann Flatters, widow, aged 80,
At Barrowby, on the 19th, Mary, relict of Mr. Joseph Huckerby, aged 76.
At Boston, on the 19th, Mrs. Rolfe, aged 84.
At Bourn, on the 19th, Ralph Dale, aged 84.

November, 1867, *continued.*

At Grantham, on the 19th, Mr. J. Hewerdine, aged 76.
At Lincoln, on the 19th, Mrs. Rebecca Allis, widow, aged 82.
At Brigg, on the 20th, Mrs. Hewson, relict of Mr. John Hewson, aged 77.
At Ingoldsby, on the 20th, Mr. Richard Francis, aged 84.
At Lincoln, on the 20th, Mr. John Raven, aged 78.
At North Somercotes, on the 20th, Mr. Robert Limon, aged 79.
At Market Rasen, on the 22nd, Martha, wife of Mr. John Northing, farmer, aged 77.
At Carrington, on the 23rd, Ann, relict of J. G. Truswell, in her 83rd year.
At Great Grimsby, on the 23rd, Mrs. Hannah Gooseman, aged 75.
At Swinderby, on the 24th, Mr. Richard Talbot, aged 84.
At Boston, on the 26th, Mrs. Leng, widow of John Leng, joiner, aged 84.
At Lincoln, on the 27th, Mr. William Taylor, aged 81.
At Boston, on the 28th, Mr. George Sewel Baker, tailor, aged 74.
At Boston, on the 28th, Henry Favell, baker, aged 74.
At Horncastle, on the 28th, Mary, relict of Mr. William Chapman, roper, aged 86.
At Broughton, on the 29th, Hannah, wife of Mr. John Chafer, aged 75.
At Coningsby, on the 29th, George Bell, aged 81.
At Hagg, on the 30th, Miram, widow of Mr. John Howsam, aged 82.
At Osgodby, on the 30th, Wm. Fatchett, aged 84.
At Beesby, near Alford, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Robt. Wakefield, aged 76.

December, 1867.

At Epworth, on the 1st, Mr. Robert Crane, aged 75.
At Little Gonerby, on the 1st, Thomas Cooper, gent, aged 85.
At Aylesby, on the 2nd, Ann Cortis, aged 77.
At Caistor, on the 2nd, Sarah, widow of Charles Sharpe, butcher, aged 85.
At Horncastle, on the 2nd, Sabina, relict of Mr. Brown, hosier, aged 79.
At Hundleby, on the 2nd, Robert Jackson, aged 84.
At Crowland, on the 3rd, Mr. James Sharpe, farmer, in his 81st year.
At Boston, on the 4th, Mr. Jos. Haddon, formerly a pilot, aged 81.
At Hundleby, on the 4th, Mrs. Eliz. Gunson, aged 82.
At Boston, on the 5th, Mary Fairbourn, widow, aged 73.
At Brinkhill, on the 5th, Hannah, widow of Mr. William Grant, in her 82nd year.
At Gainsboro', on the 5th, Mr. W. Ellerby, aged 85.
At Friesthorpe, on the 6th, Mr. Page, aged 87.
At Spalding, on the 6th, Sarah, widow of William Platten, aged 86.
At Toynton St. Peter's, on the 6th, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Samuel Forman, aged 77.
At Lincoln, on the 7th, Mary Western, widow, aged 78.
At Market Deeping, on the 7th, Mary Wright, widow of Mr. James Nill, butcher, aged 82.
At Skendleby, on the 7th, Lucy, wife of Mr. Robt. Smalley, innkeeper, aged 72.
At Horncastle, on the 8th, Mr. Wm. Topliss, aged 80.
At Peterboro', on the 8th, Ruth, wife of Jas. Reedshaw, butcher, aged 82.
At Waltham, on the 8th, Mr. Wm. Marshall, aged 81.
At Caistor, on the 9th, Mary, wife of Joseph Balderson, aged 79.
At Fulstow, on the 9th, Mr. Wm. Moody, aged 87.
At Boston, on the 10th, Dorothy, wife of William Warrener, aged 73.
At Horncastle, on the 10th, Mr. Chas. Tuxford, aged 79.

December, 1867, *continued.*

At Tattershall, on the 10th, Mrs. Elizabeth Brookes, aged 82.
At Boston, on the 11th, Jekyll Wilson, aged 74.
At Freiston, on the 11th, Ann, relict of Mr. Francis Tompkin, late of Egmanton, and sister to Mr. T. Oldham, in her 79th year.
At Stickney, on the 11th, Mary, widow of John Coulson, of Carrington, aged 74.
At Boston, on the 12th, Mr. Thomas Smith, formerly stonemason and builder, aged 79.
At Alford, on the 13th, John Waller, aged 76.
At Coningsby, on the 13th, Mr. John Lansdall, aged 78.
At Lincoln, on the 13th, Mrs. E. Macdonald, widow, aged 86.
At Boston, on the 16th, Ann, widow of Mr. John Rock, in her 82nd year.
At Lincoln, on the 16th, Elizabeth Burley, widow, aged 80.
At Louth, on the 16th, Stephen Archer, aged 79.
At Binbrooke, on the 17th, Charlotte Markham, aged 83.
At Long Sutton, on the 17th, Susannah, relict of the Rev. John Cooper, and formerly widow of John Shearcroft, gent, in her 83rd year.
At Caistor, on the 18th, Mrs. Kirkby, relict of Mr. William Kirkby, saddler, aged 77.
At Little Grimsby, on the 18th, Rebecca Clark, aged 77.
At Lutton, on the 18th, Jane, widow of Mr. Harvey Burgess, farmer, aged 83.
At Canada, near Caistor, on the 19th, Mary Marshall, aged 88.
At Crowle, on the 19th, Mr. Peter Cranidge, aged 74.
At Ferriby, on the 21st, Mr. Robert Walker, aged 74.
At Spalding, on the 21st, George Dawkins, aged 78.
At Weston, on the 22nd, Mary Ann Tyler, aged 74.
At Huttoft, on the 23rd, Mary Stephenson, aged 75.
At Market Rasen, on the 23rd, Ann, widow of Mr. John Morley, aged 86.
At Gainsboro', on the 27th, Mr. J. Whiley, aged 75.
At Legbourne Manor House, Louth, on the 29th, Mr. John Plumtree, farmer, aged 70.
At Wrawby, on the 29th, John Lovitt, blacksmith, aged 89.
At Boston, on the 30th, Susan, wife of Thomas Warner, aged 80.
At Brigg, on the 30th, Christopher Oates, sailmaker, aged 75.
At Kirton-in-Lindsey, on the 30th, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Howlett, solicitor, aged 79.
At Boston, on the 31st, Mary, relict of Mr. W. Bartol, aged 88.
At Gainsboro', on the 31st, Mr. Adam Stark, aged 85.

January, 1868.

At Gosberton, on the 5th, Mrs. Green, widow of Mr. David Green, constable, aged 87.
At Horncastle, on the 7th, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Charles Pacy, in her 77th year.
At Spalding, on the 8th, Mr. William Charity, aged 73.
At Spalding, on the 9th, Mary Handley, aged 88.
At Crowle, on the 13th, Mr. Wade Bothamley, formerly of Boston, aged 75.
At Tattershall, on the 13th, Mrs. Mary Newton, aged 82.
At Brigg, on the 14th, Robert Taylor, cooper, aged 79.
At Spalding, on the 14th, Sarah, relict of Mr. Mark Vickers, carpenter, in her 88th year.

January, 1868, *continued.*

At Spalding, on the 14th, Eleanor Grooby, aged 74.
At Trusthorpe, near Alford, on the 14th, Mr. Cook, aged 84.
At Brigg, on the 15th, Ann Robinson, widow, aged 76.
At Boston, on the 16th, Jane, wife of John Coy, millwright, aged 76.
At Nettleham, on the 16th, Mr. W. Clayworth, aged 80.
At Baston, on the 17th, Ann, widow of Mr. James Beeson, schoolmaster, aged 89.
At Boston, on the 18th, Mary, wife of William Slight, aged 75.
At Branston, on the 18th, James Harrison, aged 82.
At Barnetby, on the 20th, Mr. Thomas Havercroft, aged 72.
At Spalding, on the 21st, Mr. Charles Dolby, aged 74.
At Gosberton, on the 23rd, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Alcock, farmer, aged 74.
At Horncastle, on the 25th, Mrs. Rebecca Kime, aged 85.
At High Toynton, on the 28th, Wm. Moody, aged 84.
At Louth, on the 28th, Wm. Plumtree, aged 78.
At Market Rasen, on the 30th, Jane, widow of Mr. R. Lyon, of Linwood, aged 84.
At Saltfleet, on the 30th, Mary, wife of Mr. William Jacklin, coal merchant, aged 76.

February, 1868.

At South Ormsby, on the 2nd, Thomas Lingard, aged 82.
At Sibsey, on the 6th, Frances Robinson, aged 88.
At Market Rasen, on the 7th, Mr. Joseph Hall, sawyer, aged 85.
At Saleby, near Alford, on the 7th, Elizabeth Finch, in her 87th year.
At Louth, on the 11th, Richard Bassett, aged 78.
At Snitterby, on the 15th, Amy, widow of Wm. Cawkwell, aged 78.
At Gainsborough, on the 17th, Mr. Wm. Oglesby, aged 79.
At Bardney, on the 20th, Diana, relict of the Rev. Edward Sunderland, aged 76.
At Crowland, on the 22nd, Mr. William Rodgers, aged 86.
At Little Cawthorpe, on the 22nd, Mr. Malachi Humberston, aged 77.
At Branston, on the 23rd, John Yarnell, aged 79.
At Gainsboro', on the 23rd, Mr. John Herratt, late innkeeper, aged 80.
At Kirton, on the 23rd, Mrs. Wileman, in her 80th year.
At Beltoft, near Belton, on the 24th, Mr. James Watson, farmer, aged 81.
At Friskney, on the 24th, Mr. Matthew Burchnall, farmer, aged 84.
At Little Steeping, on the 24th, Frances, widow of Wm. Penson, aged 78.
At Long Sutton, on the 27th, Mary, relict of Mr. Benjamin Ewen, late of Tydd St. Giles, aged 83.
At Lutton, on the 27th, Samuel Selby, aged 86.
At Wytham-on-the-Hill, on the 28th, Sarah, widow of Mr. Charles Stiles, aged 73.
At Alford, on the 29th, Sarah Adlard, aged 82.
At Boston, on the 29th, Mr. Richard Huggins, painter, of James-street, aged 73.

March, 1868.

At Louth, on the 1st, Elizabeth, relict of F. Lucas, Esq., aged 77.
At Billingboro', on the 3rd, Mrs. Mary Grummitt, aged 88.
At Billingboro', on the 3rd, Mrs. Mary Craven, aged 83.
At New Sleaford, on the 3rd, Mr. James Blaze, whitesmith, aged 70.
At Manton, on the 4th, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Dickins, aged 75.

March, 1868, *continued.*

At Wellingore, on the 4th, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Martin Tuxford, farmer and cattle dealer, aged 79.
At Louth, on the 5th, Mildred Ann Atkinson, widow, aged 80.
At Langham, on the 6th, Christopher Sewell, aged 83.
At Lincoln, on the 8th, Sarah Holmes, widow, aged 86.
At Bassingham, on the 11th, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. John Cottingham, farmer, in her 79th year. [aged 76.
At Swineshead, on the 11th, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, late schoolmistress,
At West Keal, on the 11th, Mr. Robert Hastings, aged 80.
At Horncastle, on the 12th, Mr. John Hunter, aged 74; for upwards of 40 years in the employ of the late Mr. Armstrong, merchant.
At Potterhanworth, on the 12th, Joseph Mayfield, aged 77.
At Little Steeping, on the 13th, Mr. Abraham Dodds, gardener, aged 75.
At Skirbeck, on the 14th, Mrs. Robinson, widow, aged 73.
At Bardney, on the 16th, Ann Sandy, widow, aged 88.
At Boston, on the 19th, Sarah, wife of John Sawyer, tailor, aged 73.
At Frampton, on the 20th, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Francis Robinson, aged 80.
At Sotby, near Horncastle, on the 21st, Mr. M. Hildred, aged 76.

April, 1868.

At Bottesford, on the 18th, Samuel Machin, aged 81.
At Harlaxton, on the 21st, Ann Kennewell, aged 85.
At Pinchbeck, on the 28th, Timothy Smith, aged 84.
At Gedney, on the 30th, William Bailey, coal agent, aged 75.

May, 1868.

At Grantham, on the 2nd, Eliz., relict of Mr. John Lee, maltster, aged 82.
At Boston, on the 3rd, Mary, wife of William Naylor, gardener, aged 82.
At Skendleby, on the 21st, Mr. Robert Smalley, innkeeper, aged 77.
At Brigg, on the 24th, William Everatt Hobson, Esq., late of Kettleby Thorpe, aged 70.

June, 1868.

At East Ville, on the 5th, Mary, widow of William Maidens, aged 73.
At Helpringham, on the 8th, Mr. Knight, farmer, aged 73.
At Spalding, on the 16th, John Green, aged 76.
At Little Gonerby, on the 18th, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. B. Welborn, whitesmith, aged 77.
At Brigg, on the 19th, Thomas Markham, shoemaker, aged 78.
At Calceby, on the 20th, James Welsh Drewry, aged 67. He had been 47 years a labourer upon one farm.
At Benington, on the 21st June, Mr. John Adlard, farmer and grazier, in his 80th year.
At South Cockerington, on the 24th, John Wright, for many years parish clerk, aged 75.
At Boston, on the 30th, Lewis Brown, aged 84.
At Louth, on the 30th, Mr. Luke Rainey, aged 84.

July, 1868.

At Boston, on the 1st, John Carter, aged 78.
At North Kyme, on the 2nd, Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, aged 79.
At Ewerby, on the 3rd, Mary Brookes, widow, aged 86.
At Billinghay, on the 5th, Mr. Thomas Skinner, aged 74.
At Saxilby, on the 6th, Mrs. Monks, aged 79.

July, 1868, *continued.*

At Dunholme, on the 10th, John Creasey, aged 78.
At Gainsboro', on the 12th, Mrs. Rebecca Needham, aged 77.
At Boston, on the 15th, John Tonge, brazier, for many years inspector of weights and measures, aged 69.
At Spalding, on the 17th, Ann, widow of Mr. Thomas Draper, ship-owner, in her 79th year.
At Deeping St. James, on the 19th, Mr. Jonathan Lake, aged 71.
At Gainsboro', on the 25th, Mr. Thomas Garland, aged 82.
At Gosberton, on the 27th, Mr. Thomas Green. aged 87. He was father of the sick club, having been a member from the commencement, in 1818.
At Monk's House, Spalding, on the 28th, Mr. Ben. Neal, farmer, aged 80.
At Rowston, on the 28th, Thos. Cavill, for 46 years parish clerk, aged 73.
At Horncastle, on the 29th, aged 84, Lucy, relict of Mr. Wm. Dodd.

August, 1868.

At North Thoresby, on the 1st, Mr. Anthony Hewson, sen., aged 76.
At Brandon, Hough, on the 3rd, Mary, widow of Mr. J. Footit, aged 86.
At Grantham, on the 3rd, Mr. Richard Falkner, gardener, aged 76: for 54 years a member of the ringing society.
At Ulceby, on the 3rd, Mr. Mark Cooper, butcher, aged 79.
At Haven Bank, on the 4th, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Black, aged 78.
At St. Katherine's, East Ville, on the 4th, Mr. Tusting Cocking, aged 71.
At Grantham, on the 8th, Mr. Thomas Marshall, rope-maker, aged 80.
At Louth, on the 8th, Mrs. Elizabeth Colbridge, aged 85.
At Boston, on the 10th, Ann Kirman, widow, aged 80.
At Bardney, on the 11th, William Stephen Pollexfen Brown, aged 76.
At Rippingale, on the 12th, Mr. Wm. Atkinson, farmer, aged 71.
At Skirbeck, on the 12th, Samuel Milner, aged 77.
At Lincoln, on the 15th, Mrs. E. Merryweather, aged 83.
At Boston, on the 18th, Elizabeth Marshall, spinster, aged 78.
At Boston, on the 20th, Benjamin Richardson, blacksmith, aged 79.
At Sotby, on the 24th, Hannah, relict of the late Mr. John Bradley, aged 73.

A Few Educational Definitions.

Mental Arithmetic—Abstraction.
Book-keeping—Not returning volumes lent.
Land-surveying—From the top of Mont Blanc.
Elementary Drawing—Of babies in perambulators.
Free-hand Drawing—Thief abstracting a purse from your [pocket.
Short Hand—Giving two fingers to shake.
Use of the Globes—To cover the gas burners.
Composition—Half-a-crown in the pound.
Dictation—Richard you *must* take me to the Opera to-night.
The Art of Illuminating—Rougeing dexterously.
Political Economy—M.P. in cheap lodgings.
Fencing—Answering questions in Parliament.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight & 2 in the morning.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers ..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable.....	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery.....	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy.....	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable.....	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W....	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W...	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Interest Table of £100,

For all the several days in the first column, at the rates of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. in the other five columns.

Days.	3 per Cent.		3½ per Cent.		4 per Cent		4½ per Cent.		5 per Cent.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	1¾	0	2¼	0	2½	0	3	0	3¼
2	0	3¾	0	4½	0	5½	0	6	0	6½
3	0	5¾	0	6¾	0	7¾	0	8¾	0	9¾
4	0	7¾	0	9	0	10½	0	11¾	1	1
5	0	9¾	0	11½	1	1	1	2¾	1	4¼
6	0	11¾	1	1¾	1	3¾	1	5¾	1	7½
7	1	1¾	1	4	1	6¼	1	8¾	1	11
8	1	3¾	1	6¼	1	9	1	11¾	2	2¼
9	1	5¾	1	8½	1	11½	2	2½	2	5½
10	1	7½	1	11	2	2¼	2	5½	2	8¾
20	3	3¼	3	10	4	4½	4	11	5	5¼
30	4	11	5	9	6	6¾	7	4¾	8	2½
40	6	6¾	7	8	8	9	9	10¼	10	11½
50	8	2½	9	7	10	11½	12	3¾	13	8¼
60	9	10¼	11	6	14	1¾	14	9½	16	5¼
70	11	6	13	5	15	4	17	3	19	2
80	13	1¾	15	4	17	6¼	19	8½	21	11
90	14	9½	17	3	19	8½	22	2¼	24	7¾
100	16	5¼	19	2	21	11	24	8	27	4¾
200	32	10½	38	4½	43	10	49	3¾	54	9½
300	49	3¾	57	6¼	65	9	73	11¼	82	2¼

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier. .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Bicker	Pitts	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough .	Read	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice*
Ditto	Rice.....	ditto..	w	10	2	Golden Lion
Bolingbroke New	Wate	Carrier. .	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Overton ..	Packet..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily			Peacock
Ditto	Wood	Carrier .	w	10	3	Wagon & Horses
Bolingbroke Old.	Dawson ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Ram
Bunker's Hill ..	Miller	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
			daily	p.m.	a.m.	
Burgh	Hayes	Mail Cart	excp Sun.	8 30	5	New Inn, Pen-st
				a.m.	p.m.	
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice+
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Carter	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Gilthorpe	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Barnsdale	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Ditto	Sutherill	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Richman..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
DoningtonBridge	Rice.....	Packet..	w	10	2	ditto
East Fen	Knott	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
East Kirkby....	Bew	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Ram
Fosdyke	Elsom	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Jeffery....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Watts	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Hall.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Freiston	Craven ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Leachman.	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Leachman.	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Mitre
Gosberton	Rudkin ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Leverton..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto Risegate.	Fox	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Hagnaby Lock..	Parrinder..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Taylor	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Stamper ..	Packet..	w&s	10	4	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Triminham	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	TU	12	White Hart
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Jackson ..	Mail Cart	daily	8 45	4 30	Peacock
				a.m.	p.m.	
Horncastle Fen	Hasnap ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Holbeach	Black	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Mitre

* Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "Golden Lion Inn," Boston.
\+ Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

Places.	Name.	Descrip. tion.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Kirton	Temple ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Strapps ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Kirton End	Cartwright.	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South....	Hall.....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Swallow ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Thorpe ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Parker....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Leverton	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Overton ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2½	Red Lion
Lynn	Black	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Mitre
Mareham-le-fen .	Codd	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Moor Houses ..	Jenkinson .	ditto..	w	10	3	King's Arms
New Leake	Knott	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York	Gilthorpe .	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Pelham's Land..	Southwell .	ditto..	w	10	2	White Hart
Revesby Bridge .	Overton ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sibsey	Simpson ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Richardson	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto Northlands	Maddison .	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford	Taylor....	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Stickford	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Stickney	Stuart	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Greathead.	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Sutterton	Strapps ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Sutterton Fen ..	Gadd	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Walton ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Swineshead	Pitts	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Cooke ...	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Fowler....	ditto..	w	10	3	Shakespere
Wainfleet and Friskney	Atkin	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Corn Exchange
Wainfleet	Harness ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Peacock
Ditto	Reding ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2	Axe & Cleaver
Wigtoft	Sickley ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Ditto	Healey ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wrangle	Wright ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Plant	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Leachman.	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Mitre
Ditto	Crawford..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys

Boston Harbour Steamer.



The Steamer "Cumbrian" makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

TO HULL.—The Screw Steamer "Cuirassier" is despatched regularly with Goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin generally once a week. Apply to Rawson and Robinson, Bishop Lane, Hull; and J. E. Ridlington, Boston.

NEWCASTLE Trading Vessels sail occasionally between Boston and Newcastle. Freights very low. Full information may be obtained of Mr. James E. Ridlington, Quay Side, Boston.

List of Fairs.

The Market Days are thus distinguished :—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Lincolnshire.

Alford, Whit Tuesday, July 31st, Aug. 24, Sept. 17, Nov 8, *t*
Barton, Trinity Thursday, *m*
Boston, May 4, sheep; May 5, beast; Aug 5, fat cattle; Sept 15, foals, cattle and sheep; Nov 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mt, *w s*
Bourn, March 7, May 6, Sept 30, October 29, *th*
Bramwell, May 14, Oct 10
Brigg, August 5, *th*
Burgh, 2nd Thur in May, Sept 25, *th*
Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day
Caistor, Saturd bef Palm Sunday, and Whit Sunday, Sept 16, Friday and Sat after Oct 11, *s*
Caythorpe, 2nd Fri aft Good Friday
Corby, Th before Easter, Aug 26, Mon before Oct 11, *w*
Crowland, Sept 5, *th*
Crowle, last Mon May, Nov 23 *m*
Donington, May 26, Aug 17, October 17, *s*
Epworth, 1st Thur aft May 1, Thursday after Sept 29, *th*
Falkingham, Ash Wednes, Palm Monday, May 12, Thursday aft Old Michaelmas Day, Nov 22, *f*
Gainsborough, mart Easter Mon fair the day after, Tuesday after October 20, *t*
Grantham, 5th Mon in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thur, July 10, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*
Heckington, Wed before Lincoln April fair, October 10, *t*
Holbeach, May 17, September 17, October 11, *th*
Horncastle, cattle mart, 5th Thur in Lent, June 21, for horses, 22 for beasts, Aug 8, Oct 28, 29, *s*
Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec 11, *s*
Lincoln, April fair, 2nd Tuesday after 13th, four days, 1st and 2nd days, horses; 3rd day, sheep; 4th for cattle; Wed aft Sept 12 for cattle, horses, sheep; October 27, horses, *f*
Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday after September 25, *f*
Louth, April 29, cattle and general fair; April 30, sheep and ditto; Friday before Sept 18; Friday before Oct 29; Nov 23, sheep, cattle, horses, and gen. fair, *w s*
Ludford, August 2, November 30
Market Deeping, 2nd Wed in Old May, Old Lammas fair last Wed in July, Old Michaelmas fair Oct 10, the two feasts or statutes in May and November *w*
Market Rasen, September 25, *t*
Messingham, Trinity Monday, *th*
Navenby, October 17
New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*
Partney, Aug 1, 25; Sept 18, 19; and October 18, 19.
Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*
Sleaford, Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 12, Oct 20, *m*
Spalding, the first Tu aft Lincoln fair (April), June 29, Aug 28, Sept 25, Dec 6, *t*
Spilsby, Monday bef Whit Mon, and Monday aft if in May; 1st Monday after July 12, *m*
Spittal, November 25
Stamford, Jan 3, February 10, 11, March 16, 23, April 14, May 11, June 15, August 3, Sept 4, October 2, Nov 9, 10, Dec 4, *f*
Stockwith, September 4
Stow Green, July 3, 4
Stow, October 10
Swaton, October 11
Swineshead, 2nd Thurs in June, October 2, cheese fair,
Swinstead, Monday after Oct 11
Tattershall, May 15, Sept 25
Tedford, Monday aft Easter Mon, December 6
Tetney, 1st Monday aft July 13
Wainfleet, 3rd Sat in May, July 5, August 24, October 24, *s*
Welton-by-Spilsby, Old Lady-day
Winterton, Tuesday before Palm Sunday, September 23, *w*
Wragby, May 1, Sept 28, 29, *th*

List of Fairs, continued.

Nottinghamshire.

Bingham, Feb 9 to 12, 1st Thurs in May, Whit-Thurs, May 31, November 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 9, *w*
Dunholme, August 1
Edwinstone, October 29
Gringley, December 13
Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 1st Thurs in Oct, *t*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Fri in Mid-lent, May 14, Whit Tues, Aug 2, large cheese market, Wed bef Oct 2, Nov 1, Monday before Dec 11, *w*
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, October 2, 3, 4, *w, f, s*
Ollerton, May 1, September 27
Redford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday
Tuxford, May 12, Sept 25, 28, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31, Oct 14, *w*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle, *th*

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, Sept 14, Nov 8, *s*
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar 17, Sep 29
Hollaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs. three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 3rd Mon after Epiphany, Easter Mon, Mon before Whit Mon, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, October 29, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, July 5, Oct 10, Dec 8; new fairs Jan 4, June 1, Aug, 1 Sept 13, Nov 2, *w s*
Loughborough, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, November, 13
Lutterworth, Feb 16, April 2, Holy Thursday, September 16th, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, last nine days, new fairs, Tues after May 2, Tues after Mid-lent, Tuesday before Nov 22, Dec 8, *t*
Melton Mowbray, 1st Tues after Jan 17, Mar 13, May 31, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7,
Mountsorrell July 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Sep 1, *th*

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, June 24, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 29, *th*
City of Ely, Holy Thur, Oct 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 25
Linton, Holy Thurs, Sept 30, *th*
March, Monday before Whit Sun, 3rd Tuesday in October, *f*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Soham, April 26
Stirbitch, Sep 22, lasts a fortnight
Thorney, July 1, September 21
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Rutland.

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 9, Sat in Whitsun week, Saturday after Oct 19, Nov 10, Dec 15, Sept 8, 9, *s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Uppingham, March 7, July 7, horses, cattle, coarse linen, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Broughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, April 19, Wednesday aft June 22, Wednesday aft October 11, December 11
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st Monday in Jan, last Monday in Feb, Easter Tues, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July, August 3, 1st Monday in Sept, Oct 23, 27, 1st Monday in Dec
Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 12, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6
Kettering, Thursday bef Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *s*
King's Cliffe, October 29
Northampton, Feb 20, April 6, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19, *s*
Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*
Peterborough, July 10, Oct 2, *s*
Rockingham, September 25
Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)
Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Aug 5
Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, October 29
Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November
Wellingboro', Easter Wednesday, Whit Wednesday, October 29
West Haddon, May 2
Yardley, Whit Tuesday

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 1, *w*
Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas
Aldborough, September 4, *w*
Appletreewick, October 26 and 27
Askrig, May 10 and 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct 28 and 29, *th*
Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun
Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*
Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov 22 *s*
Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*
Beatham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week
Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*
Bigley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*
Black Burton, Whit Monday
Bolton, June 28
Bradfield, June 17, Dec 9, *th*
Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)
Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 12, *m*
Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*
Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*
Brampton, Nov 12
Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*
Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle)
Cawood, May 13, September 23
Clapham, September 21
Coxwold, August 25
Dewsbury, Wednesday bef May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11
Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 3 November 16, *s*
Easingwold, July 5, Sept 25, *f*
Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 11, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday bef Nov 22nd
Fodingham, July 10, October 2
Gargrave, Dec 11, 29
Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26

List of Fairs, continued.

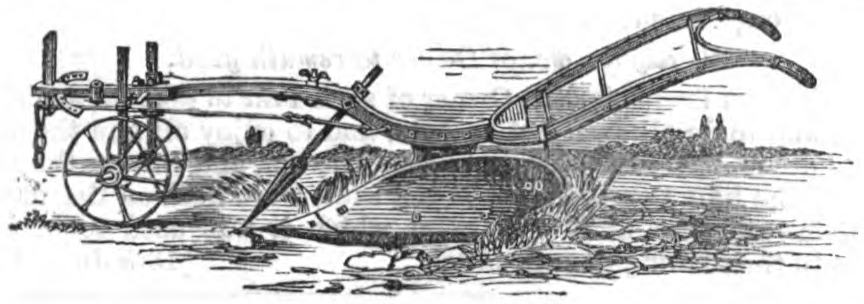
Grinton, Good Friday, Dec 11
Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug, & Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov
Halifax, June 24, *s*
Harwood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October
Hawes, Whit Monday, Sept 28
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Heedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m*
Hemslay, May 19, July16, Oct 2, November 6, *s*
Holmfirth, October 30
Hornsey, August 13, Dec 16
Huddersfield, Mar 11, May 14, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c), October 11, *t f*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettlewell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Mooreside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13, Wed bef Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 14, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March, 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon before Palm Sun, Whitsun Eve, Oct 11, 12, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
North Duffield, May 4
North Ellerton, Feb 14, May 5, Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Aug 1, November 15, *tu*
Pattington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Pennistone, Mar 28, July 18, last Thurs in March, Thurs before May 12, Thursday aft Oct 11, *m*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before July 6, Sept 25, Monday before Oct 11, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 4 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday bef Palm Sunday, 2nd Friday bef May 13, Fri bef Aug 24, 2nd Friday bef Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27, *f*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 12, 13, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15
Scarborough, Holy Thur, Nov 22
Sedburgh, March 10, October 29
Selby, Easter Tuesday, June 29 October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th bef Good Friday, and every Fri till Whit Sun, April 26, Aug 18 to 21, Tues aft Oct 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Trinity Tues, Nov 28 *tu*
Sherbourn, October 6, *s*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 5, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1, October 20

List of Fairs, continued.

Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in September, *f*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat bef Trinity Sun, *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *th*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 6, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29, December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15
Topcliffe, July 17, 18
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11, 12, *th f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 11, Thursday bef Nov 22
Whitby, October 5, November 25
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Mon, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal markets, every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *tu s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 30, Oct 8, Nov 22
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 29, horses, sheep, pigs, &c.
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, May 11, Oct 31, cattle, *s*
Bolsover, June 24
Buxton, February 6, April 1, May 8, 2nd Mon in September, Oct 28, cattle, ironstone, china
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 19, 20, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, September 25, November 2, *s*
Critch, April 6, October 11
Derby, Jan 25, Friday in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, Sept 27, 28, 29, cheese
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 3, cattle, &c, 2nd Tuesday in September
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, &c.
Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 19, cattle, sheep
Wirksworth, Shrove Tu, East Tu, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tu in Nov, for cattle and pedlery



An Act to amend the Law relating to Fairs in England and Wales.

'WHEREAS it is expedient to make Provision to facilitate the 'alteration of the days upon which Fairs are now held in *England* and *Wales*:' Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Fairs Act, 1868."

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the Term "Owner" means any Person or Persons, or Body of Commissioners or Body Corporate, entitled to hold any Fair, whether in respect of the Ownership of any Lands or Tenements, or under any Charter, Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever.

Secretary of State to have power to alter Days for holding Fairs.

3. In case it shall appear to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, upon Representation duly made to him by the Magistrates of any Petty Sessional District within which any Fair is held, or by the Owner of any Fair in *England* or *Wales*, that it would be for the convenience and advantage of the Public that any such Fair shall be held in each year on some day or days other than that or those on which such Fair is used to be held, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State for the Home Department to order that such Fair shall be held on such other day or days as he shall think fit:

Notice of Representation to be published in certain Newspapers.

Provided always, that Notice of such Representation, and of the time when it shall please the Secretary of State for the Home Department to take the same into consideration, shall be published once in the *London Gazette* and in Three successive Weeks in some one and the same Newspaper published in the County, City, or Borough in which such Fair is held, or if there be no Newspaper published therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining or near thereto, *before* such Representation is so considered.

Order of Secretary of State to be published in certain Newspapers.

4. When and so soon as any such order as aforesaid shall have been made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, notice of the making of the same shall be published in the *London Gazette* and in some One Newspaper of the County, City, or Borough in which such Fair is usually held, or if there be no Newspaper published therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining or near thereto; and thereupon such Fair shall only be held on the day or days or at the Place mentioned in such order;

All Rights, &c. of Owner to remain good.

And it shall be lawful for the Owner of such Fair to take all such Toll or Tolls, and to do all such Act or Acts, and to enjoy all and the same Rights, Powers, and Privileges in respect thereof, and enforce the same by all and the like Remedies, as if the same were held on the day or days upon which or at the Place at which it was used to be held previous to the making of such order. [13*th July*, 1868.

