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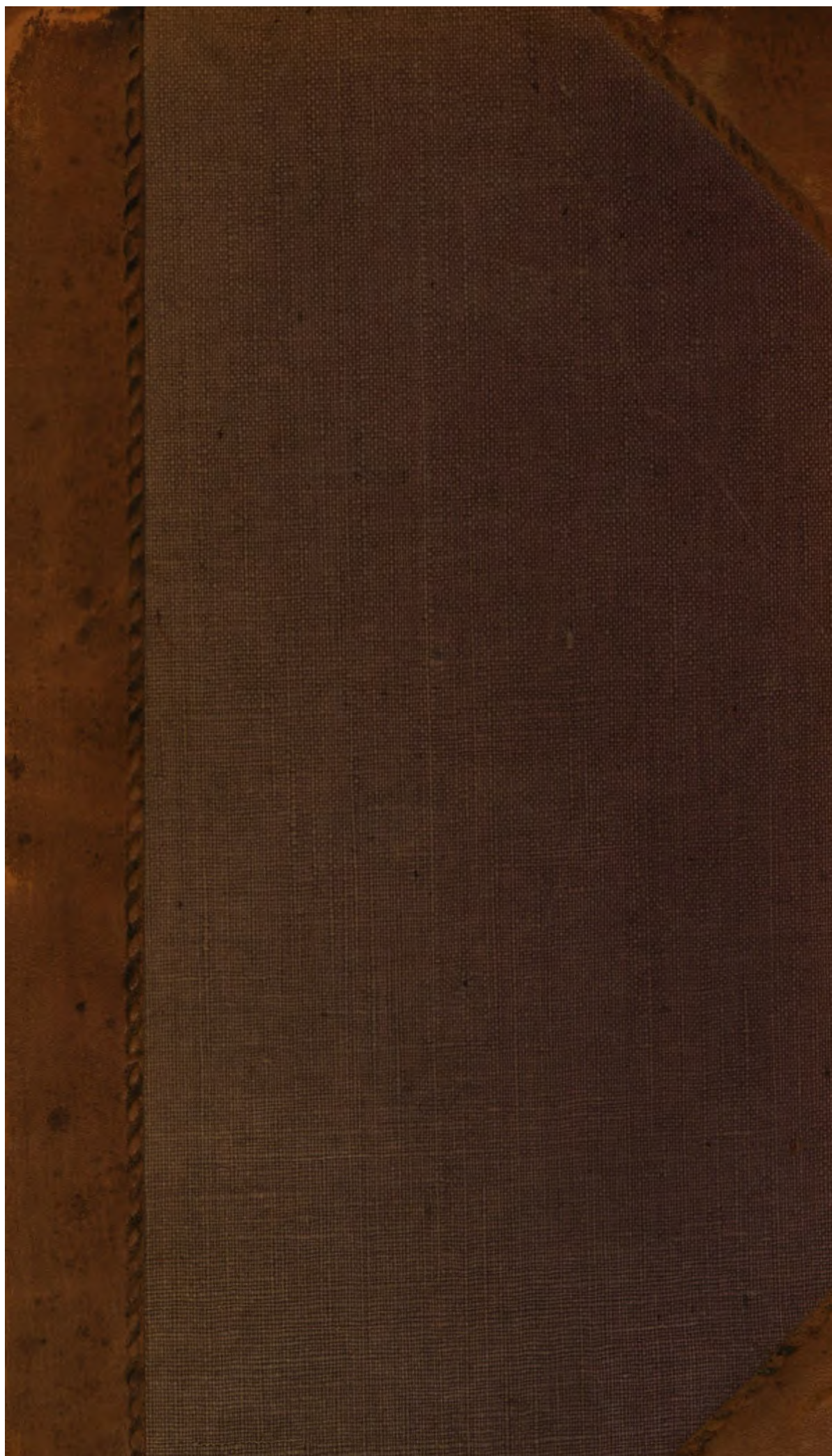
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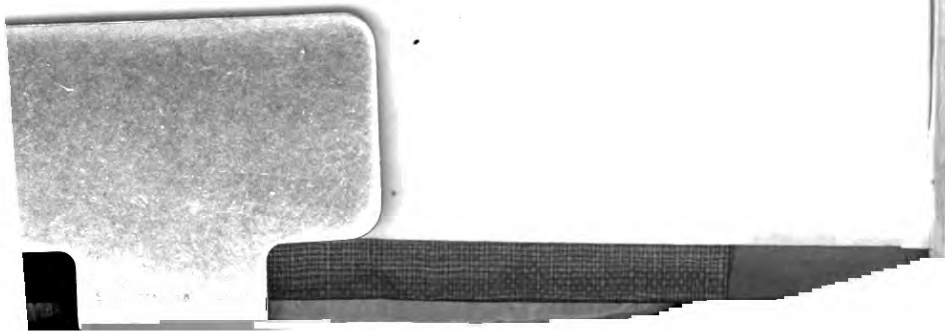


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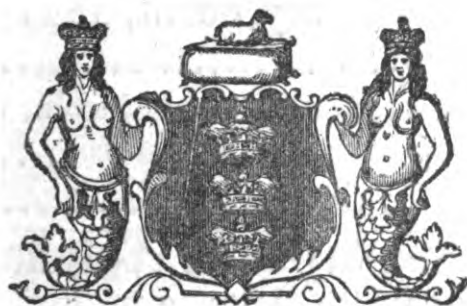






**MORTON'S**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK**  
**AND DIARY,**  
WITH A  
**DIRECTORY OF BOSTON,**  
FOR  
**1860,**  
BEING LEAP YEAR.

~~~~~  
"Years following years steal something every day,  
At last they steal us from ourselves away."—*Pope.*  
~~~~~



*Boston Borough Arms.*

6

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



JANUARY, 1860.



“There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.”



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	<b>S</b> <b>1st Sunday aft. Chris.</b> Circumcision. Moon's 1st qr. 10h. 48m. a.m.	8	8 4
2	<b>M</b> (1st) Corporation of Boston (U.S.) sent present of Books to Corporation of Boston Lincolnshire.	8	8 4
3	<b>T</b> Penny Concert given in Boston Corn Exchange, 1859.	8	8 4
4	<b>W</b> Cold with high wind .....	8	8 4
5	<b>Th</b> Frost .....	8	8 4
6	<b>F</b> <b>Epiphany.</b> Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.	8	7 4
7	<b>S</b> Fire Insurances must be paid to-day	8	7 4
8	<b>S</b> <b>1st Sunday aft. Epiphany.</b> FULL MOON 3h. 22m. p.m.	8	6 4 8
9	<b>M</b> <b>Plough Monday</b> .....	8	6 4 9
10	<b>T</b> (11th) Robbery of Mr. Southwell's shop, Boston, 1859.	8	5 4 11
11	<b>W</b> Hilary Term begins .....	8	5 4 12
12	<b>Th</b> Fair and mild.....	8	4 4 14
13	<b>F</b> Cambridge Lent Term begins ....	8	3 4 15
14	<b>S</b> Oxford Lent Term begins .....	8	3 4 17
15	<b>S</b> <b>2nd Sunday aft. Epiphany.</b> Moon's last qr. 6 57. a.m.	8	2 4 18
16	<b>M</b> (15th) H. Ingram, Esq., M.P., delivered a Lecture in Boston, 1858.	8	1 4 20
17	<b>T</b> Skirbeck Rectory burnt, 1847 ....	8	0 4 21
18	<b>W</b> Stormy.....	7	5 9 4 23
19	<b>Th</b> A Sheep roasted on the ice at Lincoln, 1739	7	5 8 4 24
20	<b>F</b> Death of the Duke of Rutland, 1857, aged 79. ....	7	5 7 4 26
21	<b>S</b> Wind and rain. ....	7	5 6 4 28
22	<b>S</b> <b>Third Sunday after Epiphany.</b>	7	5 5 4 30
23	<b>M</b> <b>New Moon,</b> Oh. 16m. a.m. ....	7	5 4 4 31
24	<b>T</b> Frosty. ....	7	5 3 4 33
25	<b>W</b> <b>Conversion of St. Paul.</b> Princess Royal married, 1858.	7	5 2 4 35
26	<b>Th</b> Continued frost. ....	7	5 1 4 36
27	<b>F</b> Mr. Richard Bowles, of Heckington Fen, fell from his cart and died shortly after, 1858.	7	5 0 4 38
28	<b>S</b> Oratorio at Boston, 1858.....	7	4 9 4 40
29	<b>S</b> <b>Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.</b>	7	4 7 4 42
30	<b>M</b> Mart. of King Charles 1st. 1649...	7	4 6 4 44
31	<b>T</b> <b>Moon's 1st Qr.</b> 5 10 a.m. Hilary Term ends.	7	4 3 4 45

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, 1860.

“ Brevity is the soul of wit.”



“ There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough hew them how we will.”



REMARKABLE, DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W Snow may be expected .....	7 41	4 4
2	Th <b>Candlemas Day.</b> { <i>Purification of the</i> <i>Virgin Mary.</i> } ....	7 40	4 4
3	F Frost and snow. ....	7 48	4 5
4	S Ditto .....	7 37	4 5
5	<b>S Septuagesima Sunday</b> .....	7 30	4 5
6	M Frosty. Partial Eclipse of the Moon	7 35	4 5
7	T <b>Full Moon,</b> 2h. 34m. a.m.....	7 33	4 5
8	W Mr. G. Wiles, of Horbling, elected Clerk of Black Sluice Drainage Trust, 1858.	7 32	5 0
9	Th Snow and stormy .....	7 30	5 2
10	F Queen Victoria married, 1840 ....	7 28	5 4
11	S Mr. J. Kirkby, of Croft Marsh, killed, 1858	7 26	5 5
12	<b>S Sexagesima Sunday</b> .....	7 25	5 7
13	M <b>Moon's last Qr.,</b> 6h. 50m. p.m....	7 23	5 9
14	T <b>Valentine's Day</b> .....	7 21	5 11
15	W Snow may be expected if wind S. or S.W.	7 19	5 12
16	Th Dr. Mead, introducer of Inoculation died at Bristol, 1754, aged 80.	7 17	5 12
17	F Snow .....	7 15	5 13
18	S Martin Luther died, 1546, aged 63	7 13	5 13
19	<b>S Quinquagesima</b> <sup>or</sup> <b>Sunday</b> .... Shrove	7 11	5 14
20	M Cambridge Term divides, noon ....	7 9	5 15
21	T <b>Shrove Tuesday.</b> { <i>NEW MOON,</i> <i>7h. 39m. p.m.</i> } .....	7 7	5 16
22	W <b>Ash Wednesday.</b> Falkingham fr.	7 5	5 17
23	Th Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792 ...	7 3	5 18
24	F .....	6 58	5 19
25	S { <i>New Temperance Hall at</i> } { <i>Heckington opened, 1858.</i> } ... <i>St. Matthias.</i>	6 53	5 20
26	<b>S First Sunday in Lent</b> .....	6 49	5 21
27	M Snow .....	6 45	5 22
28	T J. Strong, the blind Mechanic of Carlisle, died 1798.	6 41	5 23
29	W <b>Moon's First Qr.,</b> 7h. 54m. p.m.	6 37	5 25

The Moon partially Eclipsed on the 6th of February.

Spring Quarter commences March 20th, at 9h. 5m. in the morning.

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	
29 W	

## MARCH, 1860.



“How sharper than a serpent’s tooth it is  
To have a thankless child.”



“Striving to do better, oft we mar what’s well.”

REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.			Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	<i>St. David.</i> Assessors and Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.	6 35	5 24
2	F	Snow and Frost. Isaac Plumb died at Outwell, 1857, aged 101.	6 33	5 27
3	S	Ditto. The site decided upon for the Sleaford Corn Exchange, 1857.	6 31	5 29
4	<b>S</b>	<b>Second Sunday in Lent</b> .....	6 29	5 31
5	M	Snow and Frost. Skating Match on Cowbit Wash, 1857.	6 27	5 33
6	T	Ditto .....	6 25	5 35
7	W	<b>Full Moon</b> , 0h. 43m. p.m.....	6 23	5 27
8	Th	Lincoln Assizes, 1858; the calendar contained the names of 49 prisoners, the cause list 14 entries.	6 21	5 39
9	F	Snow or Rain .....	6 19	5 41
10	S	Ditto. ....	6 17	5 43
11	<b>S</b>	<b>Third Sunday in Lent</b> .....	6 15	5 45
12	M	Aubrey de Vere, last Earl of Oxford, died, 1703 .....	6 13	5 47
13	T	.....	6 11	5 49
14	W	<b>Moon’s last Quarter</b> , 9h. 8m. a.m.	6 9	5 51
15	Th	Great Eclipse of the Sun, 1858....	6 7	5 53
16	F	Rain if Wind west. ....	6 5	5 55
17	S	<i>St. Patrick.</i> Wm. Stevenson, of Sibsey Northlands, murdered, 1859.	6 3	5 57
18	<b>S</b>	<b>4th Sunday in Lent.</b> { Princess Louisa } born, 1848. }	6 2	5 58
19	M	Rain. ....	6 0	6 0
20	T	Spring Quarter commences, 9h. 5m. a.m.	5 58	6 2
21	W	{ Riot at Boston on the occasion of conviction of } Smugglers, 1859. }	5 56	6 4
22	Th	<b>New Moon</b> , 1h. 56m. p.m.....	5 54	6 6
23	F	Rain.....	5 52	6 8
24	S	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603 .....	6 50	6 10
25	<b>S</b>	<b>5th Sunday in Lent.</b> { Annunciation } Lady Day. }	5 48	6 12
26	M	Grantham fair. { Duke of Cambridge } born, 1819. }....	5 46	6 14
27	T	James 1st died, 1625 .....	5 44	6 16
28	W	Rain. War against Russia declared, 1854.....	5 42	6 18
29	Th	Ditto .....	5 40	6 20
30	F	<b>Moon’s 1st Qr.</b> , 6 25 a.m. { Cam. Lent } Term ends. }	5 38	6 22
31	S	Caistor fair. { Oxford Lent } Term ends. } .....	5 36	6 24

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, 1860.



“Through tattered clothes small vices do appear,  
Robes and furred gowns hide all, plate sin with gold  
And the strong arm of justice hurtless breaks ;  
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.”



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	<b>S Palm Sunday</b> .....	5 34	6 2
2	<b>M Falkingham fair.</b> { Spilsby Calvinist Chapel } opened, 1812. }	5 32	6 2
3	<b>T Wind and rain.</b> ....	5 30	6 3
4	<b>W Rain</b> .....	5 28	6 3
5	<b>Th Full Moon, 9h. 59m. p.m.</b> .....	5 26	6 3
6	<b>F Good Friday.</b> Sibsey workhouse broke up, 1738.	5 24	6 3
7	<b>S Fire Insurances must be paid. Grantham great market.</b>	5 22	6 3
8	<b>S Easter Sunday.</b> ....	5 20	6 4
9	<b>M Easter Monday.</b> Sleaford fair. ....	5 18	6 4
10	<b>T Easter Tuesday</b> .....	5 16	6 4
11	<b>W Died at Skirbeck, Mrs. Wilson, aged 81.</b>	5 14	6 4
12	<b>Th</b> { Boston and Sleaford } Railway opened, 1859. }	5 12	6 4
13	<b>F Moon's last Qr., 1h. 34m. a.m.</b>	5 11	6 4
14	<b>S Fair.</b> Princess Beatrice born, 1857. ....	5 9	6 5
15	<b>S Low Sunday.</b> { First Sunday after Easter. } Easter Law Term begins. }	5 7	6 5
16	<b>M Fair weather.</b> .....	5 5	6 5
17	<b>T Ditto</b> .....	5 3	6 5
18	<b>W Oxford &amp; Cambridge Easter Terms begin.</b>	5 1	6 5
19	<b>Th Alphege</b> .....	4 59	7 1
20	<b>F Showers.</b> .....	4 57	7 1
21	<b>S New Moon, 5h. 45m. a.m.</b> .....	4 56	7 1
22	<b>S 2nd Sunday aft. Easter</b> .....	4 54	7 1
23	<b>M St. George.</b> { (22) W. H. Adams, Esq., appointed } Attorney General of Hong Kong. }	4 52	7 1
24	<b>T Lincoln Horse fair, four days.</b> ....	4 50	7 1
25	<b>W St. Mark.</b> .....	4 48	7 1
26	<b>Th Weather variable</b> .....	4 46	7 1
27	<b>F Spalding fair.</b> .....	4 44	7 1
28	<b>S Moon's first Qr., 2h. 35m. p.m.</b> .....	4 43	7 1
29	<b>S Third Sunday after Easter</b> .....	4 41	7 1
30	<b>M Louth fair, for Cattle.</b> { Boston Elec- } tion, 1859. }	4 39	7 2

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, 1860.



“Be thou chaste as ice, as pure as snow,  
Thou shalt, not escape calumny.”



“The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.”

REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets
1	T	Louth fair (for sheep).....	4 37 7 2
2	W	{ Col. Cawthorne, M.P. for the City of Lincoln, } { expelled the House of Commons, 1796. }	4 36 7 2
3	Th	<i>Invention of the Cross.</i> .....	4 34 7 2
4	F	Boston sheep fair. <small>Helpringham Church struck by lightning, 1855.</small>	4 32 7 2
5	S	<b>Full Moon, 7h. 1m. a.m.</b> { Boston } { cattle fair. }	4 31 7 2
6	S	<b>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</b> ...	4 29 7 3
7	M	(6) Mr. Ald. Cheyney, sworn in Mayor of Boston, 1791.	4 27 7 3
8	T	Easter Law Term ends. ....	4 26 7 3
9	W	Harlaxton feast discontinued, 1796.	4 22 7 3
10	Th	Burgh fair. ....	4 21 7 3
11	F	Thos. Slight killed in Mr. Spurr's cake mill, Boston, 1858.	4 19 7 4
12	S	<b>Moon's last Quarter, 7h. 16m. p.m.</b>	4 17 7 4
13	S	<b>Rogation Sun. 5th Sun. aft. Easter</b>	4 16 7 4
14	M	Spilsby fair. ....	4 14 7 4
15	T	W. H. Woodhouse. Esq. of Irnham Hall, died, 1859, aged 35.	4 13 7 4
16	W	{ Catherine Gee, servant to Mr. Roberts, bookseller, } { Boston, burnt to death, 1858. }	4 11 7 4
17	Th	<b>Ascension. Holy Thursday.</b> <small>Grantham fair.</small>	4 10 7 5
18	F	(17th) No coasting vessels in Boston Haven, 1859.....	4 9 7 5
19	S	Wainfleet fair. ....	4 7 7 5
20	S	<b>Sun. after Ascension.</b> { NEW MOON, } { 6h. 46m. p.m. }	4 6 7 5
21	M	Mary Batty, aged 70, and John her son, aged 40, poisoned at Falkingham, 1792.	4 5 7 5
22	T	Trinity Term begins. ....	4 4 7 5
23	W	.....	4 3 7 5
24	Th	Queen Victoria born 1819. ....	4 2 7 5
25	F	Mary Ann Upson, housekeeper to Mr. Chas. Job, of Skirbeck, committed suicide, 1859.	4 1 7 5
26	S	Oxford Easter Term ends. <small>Donington fair.</small>	4 0 8 0
27	S	<b>Whit Sunday. Moon's 1st Qr.</b> <small>8h. 4m. p.m.</small>	3 59 8 1
28	M	Sleaford fair. ....	3 57 8 3
29	T	Restoration of King Chas. II. Alford fair.	3 56 8 4
30	W	Oxford Trinity Term begins.....	3 55 8 5
31	Th	.....	3 54 8 6

# 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, 1860.



“ 'Tis an old tale and often told.”

“ The world knows nothing of its greatest men.”

“ A thing of beauty, is a joy for ever.”



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	Lord Howe defeated the French fleet, 1794	3 53 8 7
2	S	T. Pett, the Warwickshire miser, died 1803	3 52 8 8
3	<b>S</b>	<b>Trinity Sunday. Full Moon,</b> <sup>4h. 45m.</sup> <sub>p.m.</sub>	3 51 8 9
4	M	Spilsby fair.....	3 50 8 10
5	T	Rev. Dr. Sacheverell, died 1724 ...	3 49 8 11
6	W	{ Paving and Lighting Act for Lincoln received } { the Royal assent 1791. } ....	3 48 8 11
7	Th	<i>Corpus Christi.</i> Barton fair.....	3 48 8 12
8	F	(7th) Mrs. Middlebrook, of Donington, died, aged 91, 1859	3 47 8 13
9	S	Mr. Stimson, of Navenby, shot, near Hull, 1785.	3 47 8 13
10	<b>S</b>	<b>First Sunday after Trinity.</b> .....	3 46 8 13
11	M	<b>Moon's last Quarter,</b> 1h. 4m. p.m.	3 46 8 14
12	T	Trinity Term ends.....	3 45 8 15
13	W	{ (12th) Batch of new Magistrates appointed for } { Boston, 1858. } .....	3 45 8 15
14	Th	(15) Frost in Kent & Surrey, 1791.	3 44 8 16
15	F	Edwd. Morris, Esq. of Falkingham, aged 88, died 1859.	3 44 8 16
16	S	{ Fire on the premises of Mr. Horry, wheelwright, } { of Leake, 1859. } .....	3 44 8 16
17	<b>S</b>	<b>Second Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	3 44 8 16
18	M	{ (17th) A peal of new bells opened at Swineshead, } { by the Norwich ringers, 1794. } ....	3 43 8 17
19	T	<b>New Moon,</b> 5h. 23m. a.m. ....	3 43 8 17
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 43 8 17
21	Th	{ Rev. Hugh Stowell, preached on behalf of the } { Church Missionary Society, in Boston, 1859 } .....	3 43 8 17
22	F	{ Ald. Thos. Fricker, Editor of the Lincolnshire } { Herald, died 1858, aged 46. } .....	3 43 8 17
23	S	{ Married, in 1785, Thos. Whichcote, Esq., to } { Miss Diana Turnor. } .....	3 43 8 17
24	<b>S</b>	<b>3rd Sun. aft. Trin.</b> <i>St. John, Baptist.</i> Midsummer Day.	3 43 8 17
25	M	A grand dinner to J. H. Palmer, Esq., at Lincoln, 1857.	3 43 8 17
26	T	<b>Moon's First Qr.</b> 0h. 35m. a.m. ....	3 44 8 16
27	W	Twenty-two of the Sleaford Cricket players won a game with the Eleven of All England, 1857.	3 44 8 16
28	Th	First balloon ascent from Ranelagh Gardens, Chelsea, 1802	3 44 8 16
29	F	Spalding fair.....	3 44 8 16
30	S	Died, at Little Steeping, in 1859, Mr. Bartholomew Simpson, farmer, aged 89.	3 45 8 15

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, 1860.



“I am nothing if not critical.”



“Such it hath been—shall be—beneath the sun,  
The many still must labour for the one.”

REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	<b>S</b> <b>Fourth Sunday after Trinity. ....</b>	3 45	8 15
2	<b>M</b> <b>Marquis of Exeter born, 1795. ....</b>	3 46	8 14
3	<b>T</b> <b>Full Moon, 4h. 6m. a.m. ....</b>	3 47	8 13
4	<b>W</b> (13th) Wykham, near Louth, sold to John Pownal, Esq. 1789.	3 47	8 13
5	<b>Th</b> { Rev. Mr. Mawby, of Spanby, killed by a } { fall from his horse, 1786. } .....	3 48	8 12
6	<b>F</b> { Cambridge Term ends. Mr. Wheeler appointed } { Surveyor to Local Board, Boston, 1859. } .....	3 48	8 12
7	<b>S</b> <b>Oxford Trinity Term ends.....</b>	3 49	8 11
8	<b>S</b> <b>Fifth Sunday after Trinity. ....</b>	3 50	8 10
9	<b>M</b> { Mr. T. Sharpley elected Coroner for Louth; he } { obtained 1062 votes, and Mr. W. T. Kime 960, 1858. } .....	3 51	8 9
10	<b>T</b> <b>Bolingbroke fair. Grantham fair.</b>	3 52	8 8
11	<b>W</b> <b>Moon's last Qr. 5h. 57m. a.m. ....</b>	3 52	8 8
12	<b>Th</b> { Henry Love convicted of the murder of Mr. Shelston, } { of Eye, near Peterborough, 1786. } .....	3 53	8 7
13	<b>F</b> <b>Died at Stamford, aged 86, Eliza Wingfield, 1794. ....</b>	3 54	8 6
14	<b>S</b> { Died at Grimsby, aged 73, Christopher Clayton, } { Esq., High Steward, &c., 1794. } .....	3 55	8 5
15	<b>S</b> <b>Sixth Sunday after Trinity. ....</b>	3 56	8 4
16	<b>M</b> <b>Spilsby fair. Died, near Wragby, aged</b> <b>101, John Sutton, 1792. ....</b>	3 57	8 3
17	<b>T</b> <b>Joseph Brackenbury, Esq., of Spilsby, appointed receiver</b> <b>for the Duchy of Lancaster, 1795.</b>	3 58	8 2
18	<b>W</b> <b>NewMoon, 2 19a.m. Total Eclipse of the Sun</b> <b>visible at Greenwich.</b>	4 0	8 0
19	<b>Th</b> <b>Brass band contest at Boston, 1859</b>	4 17	59
20	<b>F</b> <b>Margaret V. and M. ....</b>	4 27	58
21	<b>S</b> <b>Cotton Chapel, Boston, re-opened 1857.</b>	4 37	57
22	<b>S</b> <b>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.....</b>	4 57	55
23	<b>M</b> <b>Died in 1859, at Boston, near the Hawthorn Tree, Mrs. E.</b> <b>Clark, aged 80.</b>	4 67	54
24	<b>T</b> <b>J. Drury committed suicide in the Boston Lock-up, 1859.</b>	4 77	53
25	<b>W</b> <b>Moon's 1st Quarter, 5h. 39m. a.m.</b>	4 87	52
26	<b>Th</b> <b>Mr. J. C. Little elected Coroner for Boston district, 1858.</b>	4 107	50
27	<b>F</b> <b>Trial of Henry Carey and William Picket for the murder</b> <b>of William Stevenson, of Sibsey. 1859. The trial com-</b> <b>enced at noon on the 27th, and was finished at noon</b> <b>on the following day.</b>	4 117	49
28	<b>S</b>	4 137	47
29	<b>S</b> <b>Eighth Sunday after Trinity. ....</b>	4 147	46
30	<b>M</b> (29th) <b>Died in London, John Heathcote, Esq., M.P. for</b> <b>Rutland, 1795.</b>	4 167	44
31	<b>T</b> (30th) <b>S. Barnard, Esq., banker, Boston, died 1810, aged 58.</b>	4 177	43

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, 1860.



“Othello’s occupation’s gone !



“Oh thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—Devil!”

REMARKABLE, DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	<b>Full Moon, 5h. 33m. p.m.</b> {Lammas day Partney fair.	4 18 7 4
2	Th	(1st) Partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Greenwich.	4 20 7 4
3	F	(4th) Tremendous tempest passed over this county, 1795.	4 22 7 3
4	S	Fete in Scrivelsby Park, 1859. ....	4 24 7 3
5	S	<b>9th Sun. aft. Trin.</b> Picket & Carey executed at Lincoln, 1859	4 25 7 3
6	M	Boston fat cattle f. (5) Died, the Rev. Wharton Partridge, of Boston, 1794.	4 37 7 3
7	T	Miss Dyer, of Boston, accidentally burnt to death, 1858.	4 29 7 3
8	W	.....	4 30 7 3
9	Th	<b>Moon’s Last Qr. 9h. 23m. p.m.</b> Burgh fair.	4 32 7 2
10	F	(11th) Geo Roberts, a notorious sheep stealer, hung at Lincoln, 1796.	4 34 7 2
11	S	Corporation of Louth non-suited in an action for tolls, 1786	4 35 7 2
12	S	<b>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.....</b>	4 37 7 2
13	M	Charles Anderson Pelham, M.P., created Baron Yarbo- rough, 1794.	4 39 7 2
14	T	(13) Severe storm in Lincolnshire, 1857.	4 41 7 1
15	W	(16) Temperance Gala at Boston, 1859.	4 42 7 1
16	Th	<b>New Moon, 10h. 19m. p.m.....</b>	4 44 7 1
17	F	Donington fair.....	4 46 7 1
18	S	Married at Louth, the Rev. Marmaduke Alington, to Miss Emeris, 1794.	4 48 7 1
19	S	<b>11th Sunday after Trinity... ..</b>	4 50 7 1
20	M	(19th) Died, Mr. Caleb Preston, of Boston, printer, 1795.	4 51 7 9
21	T	Horncastle horse fair.....	4 53 7 7
22	W	W. Lewin, C. E., elected Surveyor to the Boston Harbour Trust, 1859.	4 55 7 5
23	Th	<b>Moon’s First Qr. 0h. 49m. p.m....</b>	4 57 7 3
24	F	Wainfleet fair,.....	4 59 7 1
25	S	Partney fair.....	5 0 7 0
26	S	<b>12th Sunday after Trinity. ....</b>	5 2 6 5
27	M	Mr. John Drury, elected Coroner for the City of Lincoln, in the room of Mr. Butter Hunnings, 1795.	5 4 6 5
28	T	Spalding fair Rev. G. B. Blenkin, of Boston, in- stalled a Prebend of Lincoln, 1858.	5 6 6 5
29	W	Died, at Horncastle, 1794, John Thorold, M.D., aged 90.	5 8 6 5
30	Th	(31) The Mayor of Boston laid the first stone of the new pavement, 1792.	5 10 6 5
31	F	<b>Full Moon, 8h. 57m. a.m. ....</b>	5 12 6 4

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, 1860.



“Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate,  
Nor set down ought in malice.”



“The earth hath bubbles, as the water has,  
And these are of them.”

REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	<i>Giles, Abbot</i> .....	5 14 6 4
2	S	<b>13th Sunday after Trinity.</b> .....	5 16 6 4
3	M	Calendar altered by omitting 11 days, 1751	5 17 6 4
4	T	Donington cattle fair... ..	5 19 6 4
5	W	(4) Died, at Langford House, the wife of Fras. Chaplin, Esq., 1795.	5 21 6 3
6	Th	The Axle of the Boston Coach broke about 30 miles from London, and one lady killed, 1785.	5 23 6 3
7	F	Meeting of the Architectural Society at Stamford, 1859.	5 25 6 3
8	S	<b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 11h. 6m. a.m. ...	5 27 6 3
9	S	<b>14th Sunday after Trinity.</b> .....	5 29 6 3
10	M	Corporation of Lynn paid 200 guineas to Sir J. Reynolds to paint the portrait of the Mayor of that place, 1792.	5 31 6 2
11	T	.....	5 33 6 2
12	W	13) Duke of Ancaster sworn Recorder of Boston, 1792.	5 35 6 2
13	Th	Capt. Vancouver returned from the voyage for discover- ing the North-west passage, 1795.	5 37 6 2
14	F	Louth fair. ....	5 39 6 2
15	S	<b>New Moon,</b> 6.8 a.m. { Boston foal fair. } { Caistor sheep fair. }	5 41 6 1
16	S	<b>15th Sunday after Trinity.</b> .....	5 43 6 1
17	M	At the ram sale of Chas. Chaplin, Esq., of Tathwell, 1795, one was sold to Mr. Walesby for £174.	5 45 6 1
18	T	Robert Vyner, Esq., elected M.P. for Lincolnshire, 1794.	5 46 6 1
19	W	(18) Thos. Measures, of Pinchbeck, hung himself, 1787.	5 48 6 1
20	Th	Died, at Derby, aged 92, William Hutton, Esq., F.S.A., historian, 1815.	5 50 6 1
21	F	<b>Moon's first Qr.,</b> 11h. 24m. p.m.	5 52 6 8
22	S	King John visited Lincoln, 1216.	5 54 6 6
23	S	<b>16th Sunday after Trinity.</b> .....	5 56 6 4
24	M	(25) Ordination in Boston Church, 1859.	5 58 6 2
25	T	Belton fair. ....	6 0 6 0
26	W	Died, at Gosberton, aged 84, E. Handley, widow, 1788.	6 2 5 58
27	Th	Kelham Hall destroyed by fire, 1857. ...	6 4 5 56
28	F	(29) Butter Hunnings, Esq., sworn in Mayor of Lincoln, 1795.	6 6 5 54
29	S	Michaelmas-day. <i>St. Michael.</i> ...	6 8 5 52
30	S	<b>17th Sun. aft. Trinity.</b> { FULL MOON. } { 1h. 39m. a.m. }	6 10 5 50

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, 1860.



“ Where is the man who hath the power and skill,  
To stem the torrent of a woman's will ;  
For if she will, she will, you may depend on't,  
And if she wont, she wont, so there's an end on't.”



REMARKABLE, DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Died, at Dishley, Leicestershire, Mr. Robt. Bakewell, the most celebrated experimental farmer, 1795.	
2	T	Port of Boston raised its quota of 60 seamen for the navy, 1785.	
3	W	(2) Died at Boston, aged 66, R. Barlow, Esq., 1792. The Holland Fen was chiefly drained by him.	
4	Th	Goxhill Church re-opened, 1857.	
5	F	Died in 1769, H. Winter, of Black Hadley Port. She had been tapped 79 times, & 355 galls. of water taken from her.	
6	S	<i>Faith V &amp; M</i> .....	
7	S	<b>18th Sun. aft. Trin.</b> MOON'S LAST QR., 11h. 4m. p.m.	
8	M	Died, at Westminster, aged 72, the Rev. Andrew Kippis, D.D., 1795.	
9	T	.....	
10	W	Oxford and Cambridge Michaelmas Terms begin.	
11	Th	Old Michaelmas Day.....	
12	F	Caistor fair.. ..	
13	S	(12) Died, at Stourbridge, 1777, Fras. Wilks, aged 109.	
14	S	<b>19th Sunday aft. Trin.</b> NEW MOON, 2h. 36m. p.m.	
15	M	Boston Athenæum Soiree, 1858.	
16	T	Grand Musical Festival at Gainsbro', 1793	
17	W	Donington fair.....	
18	Th	(17) Died, at Derby, aged 84, John Berridge, Esq. 1788.	
19	F	Jas. Whiting Yorke, Esq., married to Sarah, only daughter of Abraham Sheath, Esq., of Boston, 1795.	
20	S	Sleaford fair.....	
21	S	<b>20th Sun. aft. Trin.</b> MOON'S FIRST QR 2h. 10m. p.m.	
22	M	Married, at Boston, Thos. Tunnard, Esq., of Frampton, to Miss Waite, 1793.	
23	T	A peal of new bells opened at Timberland, 1789.	
24	W	Wainfleet fair.....	
25	Th	(24) Jas. Calley, Mich. Quin, Thos. Quin, Thos. Markin, hanged at Wisbeach for the murder of W. Marriott, 1795	
26	F	Grantham fair.....	
27	S	Lincoln fair.....	
28	S	<b>21st Sunday after Trinity.</b>	
29	M	<b>Full Moon, 6.49 p.m.</b> Horncastle fair, two days. Louth fair.	
30	T	Lord Willoughby, of Parham, a branch of the D'Eresby's, died 1779, when the title became extinct.	
31	W	Married, Mr. Phillip Bullen, brewer, of Lincoln, to Miss Denis, of Langrick, 1793.	

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, 1860.



“ And lovlier things have mercy shown,  
To every failing but their own,  
And every woe a tear can claim,  
Except an erring sister's shame.”



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets
1	Th <i>All Saints.</i> Municipal Elections.	7 11	4 4
2	F Michaelmas Term begins. ....	7 13	4 4
3	S New Church at Hildyke Bar opened, 1857.	7 15	4 4
4	<b>S 22nd Sunday after Trinity.</b> ....	7 17	4 4
5	M Gunpowder plot. ....	7 18	4 4
6	T <b>Moon's last Qr.,</b> 9h. 16m. a.m....	7 20	4 4
7	W “The memory of man does not recollect so violent a hurricane as that seen to-day,” 1795.	7 22	4 3
8	Th Alford fair. ....	7 24	4 3
9	F Prince of Wales born 1841. Election of Mayors.	7 25	4 3
10	S High tide, 1810; (for particulars see page 61.)	7 27	4 3
11	<b>S 23rd Sunday after Trinity.</b> ....	7 29	4 3
12	M .....	7 30	4 3
13	T <b>New Moon,</b> 0h. 35m. a.m. ....	7 32	4 2
14	W William Welby, Esq., of Denton, attained his 21st year, 1789.	7 33	4 2
15	Th <i>Machutus, Bp.</i> ....	7 35	4 2
16	F Augustus Stafford, Esq., M.P., died at Dublin, 1857, aged 47.	7 37	4 2
17	S At a ball at Alford, in 1785, upwards of 300 attended attired in garments manufactured in the County.	7 38	4 2
18	<b>S 24th Sunday after Trinity.</b> ...	7 40	4 2
19	M Boston horse mart, (two days.) ...	7 41	4 1
20	T <b>Moon's first Qr.,</b> 8h. 52m. a.m....	7 42	4 1
21	W (22) Dreadful storm of wind, 1824	7 44	4 1
22	Th <i>Cecilia. V &amp; M.</i> ....	7 45	4 1
23	F Louth fair. ...	7 47	4 1
24	S Married in London, the Rev. Mr. Digby, Rector of Tinnwell, to Miss Moore, of Sleaford, 1768.	7 48	4 1
25	<b>S 25th Sunday after Trinity.</b> ....	7 49	4 1
26	M Michaelmas Term ends. Spittal fair. ...	7 50	4 1
27	T Died at Scrooby, aged 101, Thomas Loveday, 1789.	7 52	4 8
28	W <b>Full Moon,</b> 11h. 37m. a.m. ....	7 53	4 7
29	Th (30) Literary Institute opened at Long Sutton, 1857.	7 54	4 6
30	F <i>St. Andrew.</i> ....	7 55	4 5

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, 1860.



“ One impulse from a vernal wood,  
 May teach you more of man,  
 Of moral evil, and of good,  
 Than all the sages can.”



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	John Waite, Esq., elected clerk of Sewers for the Division of Holland, 1791.	7 56 4 4
2	S	<b>First Sunday in Advent.</b> .....	7 57 4 3
3	M	Lecture at the Boston Athenæum, by W. H. Adams, Esq. M.P., 1858.	7 58 4 2
4	T	Died, at Spalding, Col. Maurice Johnson, aged 80, 1793.	7 59 4 1
5	W	<b>Moon's last Quarter, 5.59 p.m.</b>	8 0 4 0
6	Th	Spalding fair. ....	8 1 3 59
7	F	(6) A Welsh main of 16 cocks fought at Heckington, 1791.	8 2 3 58
8	S	Effigy of Thomas Paine, drawn from Lincoln Castle to the gallows, and then hanged, 1792.	8 2 3 58
9	S	<b>Second Sunday in Advent.</b> .....	8 3 3 57
10	M	A large Eagle shot at Gunby, in 1794, by a gamekeeper of Sir Peter Burrell.	8 4 3 56
11	T	Boston beast mart. ....	8 4 3 56
12	W	<b>New Moon, 0h. 47m. p.m.</b> .....	8 5 3 55
13	Th	<i>Lucy, Virgin and Martyr</i> ....	8 5 3 55
14	F	(13) Dr. Johnson died 1784, aged 76. ...	8 6 3 54
15	S	H. B. Pacey, Esq., died in a fit of apoplexy in the street at Boston, 1795.	8 6 3 54
16	S	<b>Third Sun. in Advent.</b> Cambridge Term ends.	8 7 3 53
17	M	Oxford Term ends. Grantham fair	8 7 3 53
18	T	Died, at Blatherwycke, Northamptonshire, 1777, Donatus O'Brien, Esq.	8 7 3 53
19	W	Boston coach blown over near Peterboro', 1786.	8 7 3 53
20	Th	<b>Moon's 1st Quarter, 6h. 9m. a.m.</b>	8 7 3 53
21	F	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Shortest Day.....	8 7 3 53
22	S	(20) Died, at Heckington, Mr. T. Creasey, an eminent farmer & maltster, (supposed to have been worth £60,000	8 8 3 52
23	S	<b>Fourth Sunday in Advent.</b> .....	8 7 3 53
24	M	(22) T. Fydell, Esq., appointed receiver general of Land Tax for the parts of Kesteven and Holland, 1785.	8 7 3 53
25	T	<b>Christmas Day.</b> .....	8 7 3 53
26	W	<i>St. Stephen.</i> .....	8 7 3 53
27	Th	Boston Town Council adopted the Local Government Act, 1858.	8 7 3 53
28	F	<b>Full Moon, 3h. 17m. a.m.</b> .....	8 6 3 54
29	S	Stainfield Hall burnt, 1855. ....	8 6 3 54
30	S	<b>First Sunday after Christmas.</b> ....	8 6 3 54
31	M	(30) About 200 bankers caused a serious riot at Grantham, 1793.	8 5 3 55

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 1860.

**Festivals, Anniversaries, &c., in 1860.**

Golden Number .....	18	Good Friday .....	April 6
Epact .....	VII	Easter Sunday .....	April 8
Solar Cycle .....	21	Low Sunday .....	April 15
Dominical Letter .....	A.G.	Rogation Sunday .....	May 13
Roman Indiction .....	3	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th. ..	May 17
Julian Period .....	6573	Pentecost, or Whit Sunday	May 27
Epiphany .....	Jan. 6	Trinity Sunday .....	June 3
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 5	Corpus Christi .....	June 7
Shrove Tuesday.....	Feb. 21	Midsummer .....	June 24
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 22	Michaelmas Day .....	Sept. 29
First Sunday in Lent ....	Feb. 26	First Sunday in Advent ....	Dec. 2
St. Patrick .....	March 17	St. Thomas.....	Dec. 21
Palm Sunday .....	April 1	Christmas Day .....	Dec. 25

**Law Terms, 1860.**

Hilary Term.....	begins Jan. 11	.....ends	Jan. 31
Easter .....	„ April 15	..... „	May 8
Trinity .....	„ May 22	..... „	June 12
Michaelmas .....	„ Nov. 2	..... „	Nov. 26

Settled by statute 1 William IV. c. 70, s. 6, and c. 3, s. 2. For Returns, see statute 1 William IV. c. 3, s. 2.

**University Terms, 1860.**

	OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
Terms.	begins.	ends.	begins.	ends.
Lent .....	Jan. 14..	March 31	Jan. 13..	February 20, noon..
Easter .....	April 18....	May 26	April 18..	May 27, midnight....
Trinity .....	May 30.....	July 7	.....	.....
Michaelmas ..	Oct. 10....	Dec. 17	Oct. 10..	Nov. 12, midnight..
	The Act, July 3.		The Commencement, July 3.	

SPRING QUARTER	begins	March 21st....	3h. 20m. morn
SUMMER	„	June 21st....	11h. 58m. aft.
AUTUMN	„	Sept. 23rd....	2h. 10m. aft.
WINTER	„	Dec. 22nd....	8h. 3m. morn.

**Birth-Days of the Royal Family.**

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819.

PRINCE ALBERT, born August 26, 1819.

Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841	Prince Leopold George Albert, born April 7, 1853
Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840	Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 20, 1857
Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843	King of Hanover.... May 27, 1819
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844	Duke of Cambridge.. Mar. 26, 1819
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria born May 25, 1846	Duchess of Kent.... Aug. 17, 1786
Princess Lousia Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848	Duchess of Cambridge July 25, 1797
Prince Arthur Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850	Augusta Caroline, Duchess of Mecklenburgh, July 19, 1822
	Princess Mary of Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1833

**Stamp Duties.**

AGREEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Of the value of £20 and upwards .....	0	2	6
Under hand and seal....	1	15	0
Progressive .....	0	10	0
Can be stamped for 2s. 6d. within 14 days after signature, and after that period for £10.			

APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION.	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £50 .....	0	2	6
"    100 .....	0	5	0
"    200 .....	0	10	0
"    500 .....	0	15	0
Exceeding .... 500 .....	1	0	0

Appraisements made to ascertain the Legacy Duty require no stamp ; but if made for the return or increase of the Probate duty, then they must be stamped.

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.	£	s.	d.
Where no money is given	0	2	6
Under £30.....	1	0	0
"    50.....	2	0	0
"    100.....	3	0	0
"    200.....	6	0	0
"    300.....	12	0	0
"    400.....	20	0	0
"    500.....	25	0	0
"    600.....	30	0	0
"    800.....	40	0	0
"    1000.....	50	0	0
Upwards of £1000.....	60	0	0

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.	£	s.	d.
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
"    700 .....	0	17	6
"    800 .....	1	0	0
"    900 .....	1	2	6
"    1000 .....	1	5	0
"    1100 .....	1	7	6
"    1200 .....	1	10	0
"    1300 .....	1	12	6
"    1400 .....	1	15	0
"    1500 .....	1	17	6

And where the same shall exceed £1500 then for every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100, add 2s. 6d.

CONVEYANCE.	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £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
"    350 .....	1	15	0
"    400 .....	2	0	0
"    450 .....	2	5	0
"    500 .....	2	10	0
"    550 .....	2	15	0
"    600 .....	3	0	0

And where the purchase and consideration money shall exceed £600 then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, add 10s.

**DRAFT OR ORDER.**

For the payment of any sum of money to the bearer or to order, on demand..1d.

**LEASE.**

At a yearly rent, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium or grassum paid for the same.

Ann. rent not exceeding	Not exceeding 35 years.			Exceeding 35 years and not exceeding 100 years.			Exceeding 100 years.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
10	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
15	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
150	0	15	0	4	10	0	9	0	0
200	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
250	1	5	0	7	10	0	15	0	0
300	1	10	0	9	0	0	18	0	0
350	1	15	0	10	10	0	21	0	0
400	2	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0
450	2	5	0	13	10	0	27	0	0
500	2	10	0	15	0	0	30	0	0
550	2	15	0	16	10	0	33	0	0
600	3	0	0	18	0	0	36	0	0

And where the same shall exceed £600, then for every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50, add 5s. to 2nd col., £1 10s. to 3rd col., and £3 to 4th col.

LICENSES.			£	s.	d.
Appraiser .....	2	0	0		
Hawker .....	4	0	0		
"    with 1 horse	8	0	0		
"    with 2 ditto	12	0	0		

To vend Patent Medicines.

In Towns .....	0	10	0
Ditto in Villages ..	0	5	0
Pawnbroker .....	7	10	0
To deal in Plate ..	2	6	0
Ditto .....	5	15	0

MORTGAGE—see Bonds & Mortgages

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
"    10 .....	0	0	2
"    25 .....	0	0	3
"    50 .....	0	0	6
"    75 .....	0	0	9
"    100 .....	0	1	0

For the payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any sum of money.

Not exceeding £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 and upwards .....	2	5	0

Promissory Notes for £100 or upwards are not to be drawn payable to bearer on demand, except bankers' re-issuable notes, which require a different stamp.

RECEIPTS for £2 and upwards 1d.

Two descriptions of stamps are issued; the one impressed upon paper, the other adhesive. Where the last is used the name or initials of the receiver must be written across the stamp when the receipt is given.

SUCCESSION DUTY—TO REAL ESTATE

Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £1 per cent. upon such value.

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 per cent. upon such value.

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 per cent. upon such value.

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 per cent. upon such value.

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 per cent. upon such value.

LEGACY 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 ..	1	per cent.
Brother or Sister or their descendants .....	3	"
Uncle or Aunt .....	5	"
Great Uncle or Aunt ..	6	"
To any other relation or stranger in blood .....	10	"

N.B.—Any person taking a Legacy who shall marry a person nearer in blood to the Testator than the person taking, shall pay only such duty as such nearer relation would be entitled to pay.

\*\* Legacy and Succession Duties, and Residuary Accounts filled up; Agreements, Indentures, and other documents prepared at a moderate charge, for particulars apply to John Morton, Printer, Bookseller, &c., Stamp Office, Boston.

**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.
<i>days</i>   <i>days</i> 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 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	"	"	" about 11 "
6	"	"	" about 12 "
7	"	"	at or near 1 in the morning
15	"	at full it rises	about 6 in the evening
16	"	at a quarter after	7 " "
17	"	half-past	8 " "
18	"	about	10 " "
19	"	about	11 " "
20	"	about	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 and 2 in the morning . . . . .	Fair . . . . .	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
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.

**Quarter Sessions, &c.**

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, according to the Act 1st. William IV. c. 70, are appointed to be held in the first week after the 11th day of October; in the 1st week after the 28th day of December; in the first week after the 31st day of March; and in the first week after the 24th day of June.

*Note.*—The Magistrates determine the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence; as Bedford, Wednesday; Berks, Tuesday; Bucks, Tuesday; Cambridge, Friday; Cheshire, Monday, &c.

The Quarter Sessions through North and South Wales are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the Magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence.

By Act of 4 and 5 William IV. c. 17, for preventing the interference of the Spring Assizes with the April Quarter Sessions, justices are empowered, at Epiphany Sessions, to name two of their own body to fix any day for holding the next General Quarter Sessions, between March 7th and April 22. And all business relating to the assessment and application of county rates to be transacted in open court, and public notice of Quarter Sessions to be given in two county newspapers published or circulated in the county. 4 and 5 William IV. c. 48.

**Table to Calculate Wages.**

Yr.	Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	0	1	8	0	0	4½	0	0	0¾
2	0	3	4	0	0	9¼	0	0	1¼
3	0	5	0	0	1	1¾	0	0	2
4	0	6	8	0	1	6½	0	0	2¾
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	0	3¼
6	0	10	0	0	2	3½	0	0	4
7	0	11	8	0	2	8¼	0	0	4½
8	0	13	4	0	3	0¾	0	0	5½
9	0	15	0	0	3	5½	0	0	6
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	0	6½
11	0	18	4	0	4	2¾	0	0	7¼
12	1	0	0	0	4	7¼	0	0	8
13	1	1	8	0	4	11¾	0	0	8½
14	1	3	4	0	5	4¼	0	0	9¼
15	1	5	0	6	5	9	0	0	9¾
16	1	6	8	0	6	1½	0	0	10½
17	1	8	4	0	6	6¼	0	0	11¼
18	1	10	0	0	6	10¾	0	0	11¾
19	1	11	8	0	7	3½	0	1	0½
20	1	13	4	0	7	8	0	1	1¼
30	2	10	0	0	11	6	0	1	7¾
40	3	6	8	0	15	4	0	2	3¼
50	4	3	4	0	19	2	0	2	9
60	5	0	0	1	3	0¼	0	3	3½
70	5	16	8	1	6	10½	0	3	10
80	6	13	4	1	10	8¼	0	4	4¾
90	7	10	0	1	14	6¼	0	4	11¼
100	8	6	8	1	18	4½	0	5	5¾

The Months in the subjoined Table are calculated at only Twelve Months to the Year. If the Yearly Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week. Thus, Six Pounds per year are Ten Shillings per Month; but if the Wages be Six Guineas, add one Penny for each Guinea, that is, Sixpence, and it will then be Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Month. In like manner, by adding Six Farthings to each Week, the Wages will be Two Shillings and Fivepence per Week.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

	TITLE.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
William I. ..	Obtained the Crown by Conquest ..	1066	1087	60	21
William II...	4th son of William I. ....	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I.....	Youngest son of William I.....	1100	1135	68	35
<i>The House of Blois,</i>					
Stephen..	{ 3d son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, by } Adela, 4th daughter of Will. I. .. }	1135	1154	49	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
Henry II.	{ Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by } Matilda, only daughter of Hen. I. }	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I. ..	Eldest surviving son of Hen. II.....	1189	1199	41	10
John .....	6th and youngest son of Hen. 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	1400	33	23
<i>The House of Lancaster,</i>					
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	1471	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
Edward IV. }	{ His grandfather, Richard, was son } of Edmund, 5th son of Ed. III.; and his grandmother, Anne was great grand-daughter of Lionel, 3d son of Edward III. .... }	1461	1483	42	22
Edward V. ..	Eldest son of Edward IV. ....	1483	1483	11	0
Richard III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.....	1483	1485	42	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
Henry VII. }	{ His father was Edmund, eldest son } of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V.; and his mother was Margaret 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 Hen.VIII, by Jane Seymour.	1547	1553	16	6
Mary .... }	{ Daught. of Hen.VIII. by Catherine } of Arragon .....	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth ..	Daught. of Hen.VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	69	45
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
James I. .. }	{ Son of Mary Queen of Scots, grand- } daughter of James IV. and Mar- garet eldest daught. of Hen.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	3
William III }	{ Son of Will of Nassau, by Mary, } daughter of Charles I. .... }	1688	1702	51	13
Mary .....	Eldest daughter of James II.....—	1688	1694	32	6

## A Table of the Kings and Queens of England—continued.

	TITLE.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
Anne .....	Daughter of James II..... <i>The House of Hanover.</i>	1702	1714	49	12
George I..	{ Eldest son of the Duke of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Fred. V., king of Bohemia, and Elizabeth, daughter of James I..... }	1714	1727	67	13
George II..		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..	3rd son of George III.....	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria ..	{ Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III. .... }	1837	Whom God preserve.		

### Post Office, Boston.

The Letter Box closes for London, Spalding, Peterboro', Cambridge, Stamford, Wisbeach, March, Ely, Thetford, Brandon, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Downham, Huntingdon, the South and East of England, and all parts abroad, at 9 P.M.: one stamp extra till 9 15 P.M., and until the Bags are actually closed, for a late fee of 6d., *which must be prepaid in Postage Stamps.* Letters for America, Scotland, Ireland, the North, West, and South-west of England, also the Midland Counties, Lincoln, and North Lincolnshire, are despatched at 5 50 P.M., and 9 30 P.M. Letter Box closes at 5 40, and 9 P.M. Letters received at 8 10 A.M., and 12 40 P.M. A second Town delivery if posted by 12 A.M.

	Received. P.M.	Despatched. A.M.	Box closes. P.M.
Hull, Barton, Ulceby, Grimsby, Louth, Alford, Spilsby .....	10 0	2 30	11 0
Horncastle Mail Cart.....	8 45	4 30	4 15 A.M.
Burgh Mail Cart.....	8 30	5 0	4 45 ,,

The delivery of Letters in Boston commences every morning at 7 A.M., and in the afternoon at 1 25 P.M. from March to October, and during the remaining months the morning delivery commences at 7 30 A.M.

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

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

The Kirton Messenger passes through Wyberton and Frampton. He is despatched at 6 30 A.M., and returns to the Post Office, Boston, at 7 P.M.

Hubbert's Bridge Messenger despatched at 6 30 A.M.: route—Cow Bridge, Frith Bank, St. Anthony's Gowt, Langrick Ferry, Brothertoft, and Hubbert's Bridge.

The Burgh Mail Cart is not despatched on Sundays.

The Office is open on Sunday from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 9 to 10 P.M.

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



*Post Office information continued.*

*Inland Book Post.*—Rates of postage charged on book packets sent to any place within the United Kingdom, weighing not more than 4 oz., 1d; not more than 8 oz. 2d;—not more than 16 oz. 4d;—not more than 1½ lb. 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 prepayment of a fee of 6d. 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 Book Post.*—The regulations of the Colonial Book Post are similar to the foregoing, and are published in the "British Postal Guide," price 1s., to be had of J. Morton, Stamp Office, Boston.

*Colonial and Foreign Postages;* being the rates of postage chargeable in the United Kingdom upon letters, newspapers, &c., addressed to British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

*Sunday.*—During the time the office is open on Sunday, the public can prepay foreign and colonial letters, purchase postage stamps, and have letters registered. All other duties are performed as usual, except the issue and payment of Money Orders, which, on that day, are wholly suspended.

*Letters cannot be returned to writers.*—Postmasters are not authorized to return any letter, &c., to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination, according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon; as every letter must be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, and to him alone.

*Newspapers sent abroad* are liable to the same regulations as newspapers passing (under the newspaper privilege) between different parts of the United Kingdom, except that, before going abroad, the name of the newspaper must have been registered at the General Post Office; and that instead of requiring to have an impressed stamp, each newspaper, if sent to a British Colony, is liable to a postage of 1d. (which must be prepaid by a postage stamp), together with an additional postage (as shown in the table of Colonial and Foreign Postage) when the newspaper has to pass through a foreign country. In the same table will be found the postage of newspapers sent to foreign countries. In all cases of newspapers going abroad, the impressed stamp stands for nothing.

Money orders are granted from 9 A.M. until 6 P.M.; and on Saturdays until 8 o'clock P.M.

*Money Orders.*—The stringent regulation requiring in every instance the FULL CHRISTIAN names being given whenever business connected with this branch has been done, is ABOLISHED; and the use of the INITIALS, instead thereof, is now permitted.

A variety of other directions are given in the "British Postal Guide," which may be had of J. Morton, Stamp Office, Boston, price 1s.

## Colonial and Foreign Postage.

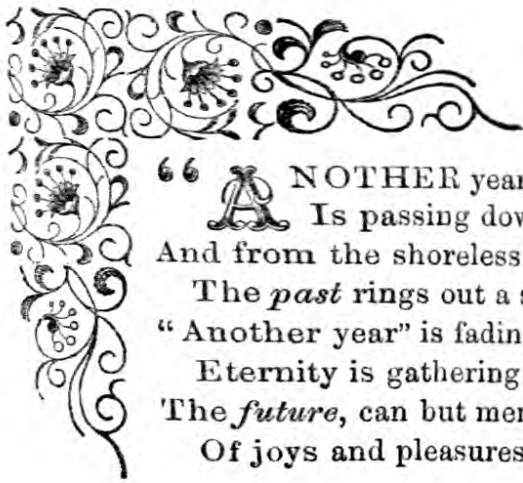
COUNTRIES.	MAILS, when made up in London.	Letters		News- papers, &c.
		Under qr. oz.	Under half oz.	
		s. d.	s. d.	
ALEXANDRIA, via Marseilles <i>v d</i>	E, 2, 9, 16, 17, & 25th	0 9	1 0	3
„ via Southampton <i>v d</i>	M, 4th, 12th, & 20th..	0 6	0 6	1
AUSTRALIA, S., ditto .....	M, 12th each month..	0 6	0 6	1
„ via Marseilles.... <i>d</i>	E, 16th each month..	0 9	1 0	3
AUSTRIA, via Belgium..... <i>v d</i>	E, daily, Sun. excepted	0 8	0 8	1
BELGIUM, (if prepaid) .... <i>v d</i>	E, daily, Sun. excepted	0 4	0 4	4oz. 1d.
BERMUDA .....	E, every alt. Friday..	0 6	0 6	1
BRAZIL .....	M, 9th each month..	1 0	1 0	1
BRUNSWICK, via Belgium .. <i>v d</i>	E, daily, Sun. excepted	0 8	0 8	1
BUENOS AYRES .....	M, 9th each month ..	1 0	1 0	1
CADIZ, via Southampton.....	M, 7, 17, 27 each month	2 2	2 2	1
CALIFORNIA & OREGON, via U.S	E, every Friday.....	1 2½	1 2½	2
CANADA, closed mail via U.S <i>v d</i>	E, every Friday.....	0 8	0 8	1
„ via Halifax ..... <i>v d</i>	E, every alt. Friday..	0 6	0 6	1
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ..... <i>v d</i>	E, 5th each month..	0 6	0 6	1
CEYLON, via Marseilles .... <i>v d</i>	E, 9th 16th and 25th..	0 9	1 0	3
„ via Southampton.. <i>v d</i>	M, 4th 12th and 20th	0 6	0 6	1
CONSTANTINOPLE, via Marseilles	E, of every Thursday			.
by French packet..... <i>v d</i>	E, every alt. Friday..	0 6	1 0	4oz. 1d.
Do., via France..... <i>v d</i>	M. & E. Sun. excepted	1 2	2 4	4oz. 1d.
DENMARK, via Belgium .... <i>v d</i>	E. daily Sun. excepted	0 10½	0 10½	1
EGYPT, via Marseilles.....	E, 2, 9, 16, 17, & 25th.	0 9	1 0	3
„ via Southampton.....	M, 4th, 12th, and 20th.	0 6	0 6	1
FRANCE (if prepaid) ..... <i>v d</i>	M. & E, Sun. excepted	0 4	0 8	4oz. 1d.
GIBRALTAR .....	M, 4th, 7th, 17th, 20th, and 27th ea. month.	0 6	0 6	1
HAMBURG, via Belgium .... <i>v d</i>	E, daily Sun. excepted	0 8	0 8	1
HOLLAND, via Belgium .... <i>v d</i>	E, daily Sun. excepted	0 8	0 8	1
HONG KONG, via Marseilles..	E, 9th 25th ea. month	0 9	1 0	3
„ via Southampton..	M, 4th 20th ea. month	0 6	0 6	1
INDIA, via Marseilles..... <i>v d</i>	E, 2, 9, 17, and 25th..	0 9	1 0	4oz. 3d.
„ via Southampton .... <i>v d</i>	M, 4, 12, and 20th....	0 6	0 6	4oz. 1d.
IONIAN ISLANDS, via Belgium	E, daily Sun. excepted	1 0	1 0	
JAMAICA.....	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	1
MALTA, via Marseilles..... <i>d</i>	E, 2, 9, 16, 17, & 25th.	0 9	1 0	3
„ via Southampton.... <i>d</i>	M, 4th, 12th, and 20th.	0 6	0 6	1
NEW ZEALAND, via Southam. <i>d</i>	M, 12th each month ..	0 6	0 6	1
„ via Marseilles.. <i>d</i>	E, 16th each month .	0 9	1 0	3
PRUSSIA, via Belgium (G. U) <i>v d</i>	E, daily Sun. excepted	0 8	0 8	1
RUSSIA, via Belgium ..... <i>v d</i>	E, daily Sun. excepted	0 11½	0 11½	1
SARDINIA, via France..... <i>v d</i>	M. & E, Sun. excepted	0 6	1 0	4oz. 2d.
SPAIN, (Cadiz & Vigo excepted	M. & E, Sun. excepted	0 8	0 11	4oz. 1d.
SWEDEN, via Belgium .... <i>v d</i>	E, daily Sun. excepted	1 2	1 2	1
SWITZERLAND, via France.. <i>v d</i>	M. & E, Sun excepted	0 6	1 0	4oz. 1d.
TURKEY, via Belgium.....	E, daily Sun. excepted	0 8	0 8	2
UNITED STATES, by Brit. pkt. <i>v d</i>	E, of every Friday....	1 0	1 0	1
WEST INDIES (British).... <i>d</i>	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	1
W. AUSTRALIA, via Southam. <i>d</i>	M, 12th each month ..	0 6	0 6	1

*Explanation.*—“*v*” Prepayment voluntary. “*d*” Postage to destination.

## A Table

Shewing the Changes of the Moon by Astronomical and Civil Time, for the year 1860.

Astronomical Time.						Civil Time.			
Month.	Phase of Moon.	Day.	H M	Add 12 hrs. for Civil.	Result.	Day.	H M	A. M or P. M	
1860.						1860			
January ..	Full Moon ..	8	3 22	12	15 22	Jan. 8	3 22	p.m.	
..	Last Quarter	14	18 57	..	30 57	15	6 57	a.m.	
..	New Moon ..	22	12 16	..	24 16	23	0 16	a.m.	
..	First Quarter	30	17 10	..	29 10	31	5 10	a.m.	
February ..	Full Moon ..	6	14 34	..	26 34	Feb. 7	2 34	a.m.	
..	Last Quarter	13	6 50	..	18 50	13	6 50	p.m.	
..	New Moon ..	21	7 39	..	19 39	21	7 39	p.m.	
..	First Quarter	29	7 54	..	19 54	29	7 54	p.m.	
March ..	Full Moon ..	7	0 43	..	12 43	Mar. 7	0 43	p.m.	
..	Last Quarter	13	21 8	..	33 8	14	9 8	a.m.	
..	New Moon ..	22	1 56	..	13 56	22	1 56	p.m.	
..	First Quarter	29	18 52	..	30 52	30	6 52	a.m.	
April ....	Full Moon ..	5	9 59	..	21 59	April 5	9 59	p.m.	
..	Last Quarter	12	13 34	..	25 34	13	1 34	a.m.	
..	New Moon ..	20	17 45	..	29 45	21	5 45	a.m.	
..	First Quarter	28	2 35	..	14 35	28	2 35	p.m.	
May ....	Full Moon ..	4	19 1	..	31 1	May 5	7 1	a.m.	
..	Last Quarter	12	7 16	..	19 16	12	7 16	p.m.	
..	New Moon ..	20	6 46	..	18 46	20	6 46	p.m.	
..	First Quarter	27	8 4	..	20 4	27	8 4	p.m.	
June ....	Full Moon ..	3	4 45	..	16 45	June 3	4 45	p.m.	
..	Last Quarter	11	1 4	..	13 4	11	1 4	p.m.	
..	New Moon ..	18	17 23	..	29 23	19	5 23	a.m.	
..	First Quarter	25	12 35	..	24 35	26	0 35	a.m.	
July ....	Full Moon ..	2	16 6	..	28 6	July 3	4 6	a.m.	
..	Last Quarter	10	17 57	..	29 57	11	5 57	a.m.	
..	New Moon ..	18	2 19	..	14 19	18	2 19	p.m.	
..	First Quarter	24	17 39	..	29 39	25	5 39	a.m.	
August ..	Full Moon ..	1	5 33	..	17 33	Aug. 1	5 33	p.m.	
..	Last Quarter	9	9 23	..	21 23	9	9 23	p.m.	
..	New Moon ..	16	10 19	..	22 19	16	10 19	p.m.	
..	First Quarter	23	0 49	..	12 49	23	0 49	p.m.	
..	Full Moon ..	30	20 57	..	32 57	31	8 57	a.m.	
September	Last Quarter	7	23 6	..	35 6	Sept. 8	11 6	a.m.	
..	New Moon ..	14	18 8	..	30 8	15	6 8	a.m.	
..	First Quarter	21	11 24	..	23 24	21	11 24	p.m.	
..	Full Moon ..	29	13 39	..	25 39	30	1 39	a.m.	
October ..	Last Quarter	7	11 4	..	23 4	Oct. 7	11 4	p.m.	
..	New Moon ..	14	2 36	..	14 36	14	2 36	p.m.	
..	First Quarter	21	2 10	..	14 10	21	2 10	p.m.	
..	Full Moon ..	29	6 49	..	18 49	29	6 49	p.m.	
November.	Last Quarter	5	21 16	..	33 16	Nov. 6	9 16	a.m.	
..	New Moon ..	12	12 35	..	24 35	13	0 35	a.m.	
..	First Quarter	19	20 52	..	32 52	20	8 52	a.m.	
..	Full Moon ..	27	23 37	..	35 37	8	11 37	a.m.	
December.	Last Quarter	5	5 59	..	17 59	Dec. 25	5 59	p.m.	
..	New Moon ..	12	0 47	..	12 47	12	0 47	p.m.	
..	First Quarter	19	18 9	..	30 9	20	6 9	a.m.	
..	Full Moon ..	27	15 17	..	27 17	28	3 17	a.m.	



## To our Readers.

“ANOTHER year,” our Almanack reminds us,  
 Is passing down the dark abyss of time,  
 And from the shoreless sea that lies behind us,  
 The *past* rings out a solemn mournful chime.  
 “Another year” is fading from before us,  
 Eternity is gathering one year more,  
 The *future*, can but memory restore us  
 Of joys and pleasures that have gone before.

“Another year” and from each moss-clad steeple  
 The bells are pealing forth their joyous strain,  
 Proclaiming to earth's multitude of people,  
 “Glory to God, peace upon earth” again.  
 And hearts beat high, while eyes with pleasure brighten,  
 As parted friends once more in gladness meet,  
 While brows long gloom-robed, at love's advent lighten,  
 And once again, lips smile a welcome sweet.

“Another year” hath in its advent brought us,  
 To many a sad fire-side a vacant chair,  
 And in our loss, the lesson stern has taught us,  
 That death relentless, will no mortal spare.  
 And while around the hearth sweet music ringing,  
 Doth call up memories of past hopes and fears,  
 Sad thoughts of loved ones from the past, 'tis bringing,  
 While sorrow's fountain overflows in tears.

“Another year” a welcome we are giving  
 To the glad dawning of a new year's day,  
 A day which specially reminds the living,  
 Of that great penalty we all must pay.  
 Yet on that day, afar off we see gleaming,  
 Hope's light with beam that ever shineth clear,  
 Across life's stormy ocean still 'tis gleaming—  
 And nerves us for the strife “Another Year.”

W.



### Drainage of the Fens—Part 4.

#### SCHEME OF SIR ANTHONY THOMAS.

The first general scheme for draining the East, West, and Wildmore Fens was planned and executed in the troubled reign of King Charles I, and in a very peculiar manner. The "Undertakers," as they styled themselves, were four; (1) Sir Anthony Thomas (afterwards said to have been at this very time a prisoner in the Fleet for debt); (2) John Warsop, Esq.; (3) Henry Briggs, M.A.; and (4) Hildebrand Pruson. The authority under which they acted was that of the Commissioners of Sewers, under the presidency of the Earl of Lindsey, a celebrated royalist commander, killed at the battle of Edge-hill. The mode of procedure was singularly curious; the fens having been viewed by the before-named Commissioners and declared to be "overflown with fresh waters," they imposed a kind of sham tax of ten shillings an acre upon it—equal to a full year's rent—not expecting or apparently wishing it to be paid. In default, six of the said Commissioners (three of whom to be of the quorum) assumed to themselves the power of decreeing to the Undertakers any proportion of the whole fens they might think proper, for the prospective draining.

Meanwhile the inhabitants seem to have looked on with apparent indifference, perhaps overawed by the countenance given to these proceedings by the king and court, and the Undertakers commenced their work—draining 42,000 out of 45,000 acres, so as to leave only 3000 drowned—for the no small consideration of *one-half* of the East Fen, and one fourth of the West;—we find nothing here said of the Wildmore Fen, probably because the Earl of Stamford claimed its lordship.

In two years (1632-1634) the Undertakers completed their work, which cost £30,000 at least, to the satisfaction of Thomas Haughton, Esq., mayor of Boston, and seven other Commissioners, and were put in possession of their excellent share of the recovered soil, upon which they also spent £20,000 in stocking, building, and cultivating. For seven years the Undertakers seem to have kept possession of their portion, until—about two years before the battle of Winceby Field—the patience of the commoners was exhausted, and they not only appealed to parliament and the common law, but some of them also took part of the law in their own hands, and "fell upon the said adventurers, laid waste their lands, threw in their fences, spoiled their corn, and demolished their houses." The adventurers were ultimately beaten both in law and in fact, and thus ended their golden dreams, but the

*Drainage of the Fens, part 4—continued.*

drains, bridges, sluices, &c., remained, although probably in a bad condition.

These drains were,—for the WEST FEN, (1) a forked drain falling into the Witham at Antony Gowt. One of the forked branches commenced at Tumbly corner, the other at Mareham gate, and they joined near Moorhouse. This work seems to have mainly followed the more ancient Wray dyke. Then (2) a drain from Hagnaby corner, through Gowt Sike west of Stickney and Sibsey to Cowbridge, and out at Maud Foster's Gowt. This also was little more than a re-cutting of more ancient drains.

For the EAST FEN little appears to have been done. The old Sibsey cut was expected to send some water through Northdike Bridge into the West Fen drain by Cherry corner; some might also pass from Benington Bridge *via* Hillydyke into the same drain, and pass out at Maud Foster's Sluice. Lade-bank drain was evidently appropriated, scoured out, and carried on to the sea at Black Gowt in Friskney; and two other small drains were all that were deemed worth cutting for the relief of that 3000 acres of "pits, holes, deeps, and hollow places," which were permitted to be left covered with water—and which are now traversed by a railway on excellent foundation.

The faults of this scheme are manifest, and proceeded chiefly from the insincerity of its immediate promoters, who were more intent upon enriching themselves than benefiting the commoners. By bringing the West and Wildmore Fen waters into the Witham *below* the town it injured Boston, although it took from the Hammond Beck the first turn into the Haven, and by temporizing in the East Fen, it damaged Wainfleet. One good large drain from the East Fen through Wainfleet to Gibraltar point would have drained these lands two centuries earlier, and at a small expense.

In our next we hope to give a sketch of Sir John Rennie's more successful scheme.

*Longevity.*—On Sunday, 8th Sep., 1811, four men met at Hillydyke Toll Bar, to smoke a pipe together, whose united ages amounted to 291 years.

*Lincoln Election, January 13th, 1808.*—Contested election for the City of Lincoln, the candidates were the *Earl of Mexborough*, who polled 639 votes, and *Col. Harcourt*, 348 votes.—The expenses of this election were calculated by those who had the means of being tolerably accurate, at not less than from £25,000 to £30,000.

*An Address* from the ladies of Boston, was presented to the Princess of Wales, in June, 1813, by Messrs. Maddocks and Burrell, the Members for the Borough.

*Heckington.*—On Thursday, February 11th, 1813, one of the paupers belonging to the poor-house at Heckington, having obtained a candle, contrary to rule, inadvertently set fire to the building. The alarm was soon given, and the inmates escaped, but in a state of nudity. The premises, which were thatched, were entirely consumed.

*Died on Sunday,* April 4th, 1813, at Strugg's Hill, near Kirton, Mr. Caborn, in the 60th year of his age. He was well known as an excellent hanger of church bells and was generally respected.

1813.—Died on Sunday, April 21st, at Bath, Mr. John Pinkerton, of Tottenham, Middlesex, well-known and esteemed as principal contractor in the great works of drainage executed in the neighbourhood of Boston. To him the race of "navvies" owe their introduction into this part of the country. Previously to the year 1806, the whole of the drainage works were executed by the "Bankers" as they were called, who were generally large powerful men, and who invariably wore a red garter tied round the knee, which was considered a badge of their avocation. In that year, these men, in cutting the Hob-Hole Drain near Fishtoft Church came upon a bed of gravelly clay, with which they were unable to cope, not being accustomed to use "the pick." Under these circumstances they refused to work, and Mr. Pinkerton went to the Commissioners and tendered his forfeiture for which he was liable for non-completion of his contract. They however, refused the offer, and after some deliberation agreed to give him a large sum of money to re-pay him for the extra expenditure he would incur. He thereupon started into Warwickshire and engaged the services of upwards of fifty men who were accustomed to the kind of work, and loading the coaches with them he brought them to Boston. This circumstance enabled him to clear a very large amount of money, as he was enabled to resist the extortionate demands of the "bankers." Only one of these forerunners of the "navvy" tribe now exists, who has until very lately resided in the vicinity of Boston.

*Boston Amazons.*—At the Sessions held at Boston in January, 1813, nine out of twelve persons bound to appear and answer to charges of assault, riot and misdemeanour, were maids, wives, and widows, who since the decay of Chivalry among the sterner sex, had deemed it necessary to maintain their own privileges.

### Puzzle.

Higgledy, piggedy, here I lie,  
 Picked and pulled and put in a pie,  
 Divide it in two and you'll very much wonder  
 What different beings we are when asunder.  
 My *first* is waspish, and snarlish, and growling,  
 My *second* is active, and busy, and prowling,  
 Yet higgledy, piggedy, here we lie  
 Picked, and pulled, and put in a pie.—*Answer, Curr-ant.*

*Late Harvest.*—At Christmas, 1813, a field of several acres, a short distance on the Spalding side of Littleworth Toll bar, presented the singular appearance of wheat piled together in stouks, subject to all the vicissitudes of the season. The loss to the owner was estimated to be upwards of £1500.

*April,* 1812.—At the Sessions held at Boston, Mr. Benjamin Bowling, Kelsey, resigned the office of Chief Constable, and Mr. Joseph Cook Arnall took the oaths on his election thereto.

### Lincolnshire Obituary.

CHAS. CHAPLIN, Esq., of Blankney and Tathwell, departed this life on Tuesday, May 24th, 1859, at his residence 13, Montague Square, London, at the age of 74 years.

He was born on the 21st of April, 1786, and married on the 17th of September, 1812, Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Henry Fane, of Fulbeck, by whom he had no issue. The successor to the estate is the elder son of the deceased's next brother, the late Rev. H. Chaplin, of Ryhall, near Stamford.

The family of Chaplin, long of high consideration in Lincolnshire, derives from Sir Francis Chaplin, Knight, Alderman of London, in the reign of Charles 2nd, one of whose descendants Sir Robt. Chaplin, M.P., for Great Grimsby, was created a Baronet in 1715.

The great grandfather of the deceased, T. Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, married Diana, sister of Thos. Archer, Esq., M.P., for Warwickshire, who was created in 1747, Baron Archer, of Umberlade. By this lady he was father of a daughter. Diana married in 1749 to Lord George Sutton, third son of John, Duke of Rutland, and of a son and successor John Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, who married on the 24th Nov. 1757 Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of Brownlow, eighth Earl of Exeter, and left with three daughters, an only surviving son, Charles Chaplin, Esq., M.P. for Lincolnshire, who married in 1781, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Robert Taylor, Esq., M.D., and had issue Charles, the present deceased, Henry Thomas, (formerly M.P. for Stamford), and six daughters. The political influence of the family has been great in Lincolnshire, owing to their vast possession, but on no occasion has it been exercised in a tyrannous or unbecoming manner.

The deceased gentleman represented the whole of Lincolnshire from a very early age, and continued to do so until 1831, when by the Reform Act the County was divided; since then, however, so highly was his opinion esteemed, and so great was his influence, that no election has taken place for the County without his being consulted.

In politics he was a Conservative, but on every occasion was known to extend the most liberal courtesy to gentlemen of different opinions.

To all whom business required to approach him, he was courteous and affable.

He was an ardent lover of the chase, and until within the last few years of his life, kept up an extensive stud.

Agricultural pursuits obtained great attention from him, and he took a lively interest in the cultivation of his estates. He also devoted much of his time to railway matters, and was at the time of his death an active Director of the Great Northern line. As a magistrate he was exact and punctual in attendance; and as Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions he was valued and esteemed by his brother magistrates; he was, taking all things into consideration, a fine specimen of "the real old English gentleman," and in him the tenants of his estates have lost a good landlord, the poor of his neighbourhood a kind friend, the County at large a man who

"Take him for all in all,"  
"We shall not look upon his like again."

While we write this, a subscription, which has been handsomely responded to throughout the County, is in progress to place in the Grand Jury Room, at Lincoln, in which he, by his presence, has so often ably assisted in the administration of justice, some memorial of the deceased gentleman.



## Lincolnshire Charities,

*From the Commissioner's Report, dated June 30th, 1837.*

## PARISH OF HELPRINGHAM.

*Unknown Donor.*—The Returns of 1786 state that land had been then left to the poor, consisting of nearly an acre, at Sutterton, donor unknown.

This land contains 1 rood, and is let at £2 per annum, to Mr. John Metcalf, who has lately built on it a cottage. The rent is regularly paid by him to the parish officers, who distribute it in small sums of money to nearly 60 people of the parish.

*Poor's Land.*—By the inclosure award, dated 2d August, 1774, 20 acres of land, then lying in the common, were allotted to the minister and churchwardens for the time being, in trust, for the poor. It is marked in the map 131, and bounded east by lands allotted to John Manners, Esq., west by allotments to Boaz Bagster, numbered 127 and 130, north by the engine-drain, and south by the south fen road. The award directs the land to be let annually, on the first Tuesday after Candlemas, to the best bidder, and the rents laid out in coals or other fuel, to be distributed among the poor families of the parish not receiving parish relief, and also recommends the land not to be ploughed, or the crops sold therefrom.

It is now let in small allotments to the poor, the churchwardens being answerable to the charity for £40 per annum as rent. This is expended by the minister and churchwardens in coals, and distributed among the whole of the families in the parish not receiving relief (about 40), in quantities of from 12 bushels to a chaldron each.

No accounts have been kept, but the churchwarden undertakes that a book shall be immediately provided, and an annual account of this and the other charity land entered therein.

*Poor's Money.*—An old parish book, commencing at the year 1605, has, under date 1696, the following account of charities, then belonging to the poor of Helpringham:—

Robert Kirk, 10 strikes of barley yearly.	£	s.	d.
James Hoult, to be added to the town stock, and the use to the poor on St. Thomas'-day .....	0	10	0
Benjamin Deakon, vicar of the parish .....	1	0	0
Richard Barker .....	3	0	0
Town Stock .....	8	10	0
Anthony Booth .....	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£14	0	0

These sums are mentioned in the Returns of 1786, and said to produce about £1 per annum, and since the death of the original trustees to have remained in the hands of the churchwardens.

*Lincolnshire Charities—continued.*

The same book has another memorandum, dated 23th March, 1716, of the receipt by the churchwardens of a legacy of £2 to the poor, left by the Rev. ——— Vecon, the then late vicar.

No further notice is taken of any of these charities. The present churchwarden has lived in the parish for the last 24 years, and states that no distribution has taken place during that period, nor has he ever heard of any of them.

The before-mentioned Returns of 1786 also state the parish to be in possession of £4 (donor unknown), then vested in the churchwardens.

This has never been heard of by the parish officers.

*Boston, 1805.*—The small pox having lately made its appearance in Boston with some fatality, the opulent inhabitants have opened a Subscription for the purpose of introducing the vaccine inoculation, and the vicar, the Rev. S. Partridge, has published an admonitory address to the people, exhorting them to overcome their objections to this admirable preventive.

This rule in gardening never forget,  
To sow dry, and to set wet.

*Feminine Curiosity.*—We may here mention incidentally Justice Maule's dislike at all times to clear the court of females when cases of an indelicate nature were being tried. "Women had no occasion whatever to be in court," he would say; "and if they came there he was not going to bother himself about sending them out!" Notwithstanding this seeming indifference, however, he at all times took very good care, by some direct or indirect remark, to let them know how much he disliked their attendance at a time when modesty should have led them elsewhere. "I am very sorry," we once heard him say to a young female, who hesitated much in giving some very unpleasant evidence—"I am very sorry to have to enforce such an examination as this; it must of course be painful to any decent person, but the ends of justice require it; and not only so, but all the well-dressed females you see on either side of me, have come a long way to hear that which pains you so much to utter." We need hardly say the bench was clear in a very few moments. On another occasion he said to a policeman who disliked repeating some very disgusting conversation: "Go on, go on, my good man, you need not mind *me*, and these ladies enjoy it!" On a third occasion, during the progress of a trial of a very peculiar nature, an officer, noticing several ladies in court, and being ignorant of the learned Baron's peculiarity, exclaimed: "All females must be good enough to leave the court." "All *decent* females have left long ago!" exclaimed the judge. Satire was, indeed, the distinguishing element in all the jocular remarks of Justice Maule, and the lashes from such a whip were by no means easy to bear.

*Harvest Home.*—A united harvest home took place at Bicker, Sept. 29th, 1857. The labourers and their wives attended divine service, the procession to and from church being headed by a band of music. The Vicar presided at the dinner, which was served up in a spacious barn. Cricketing and rustic games were indulged in.

*Caistor, 1803.*—A lad, who had witnessed the execution of Pidgeon, at Peterborough, was explaining to his younger brother the manner in which the culprit made his exit; and to make his representation the more striking, he fastened a rope over a beam in the barn, got a ladder, and placed a noose round his neck, when his foot slipped, and before the family could be alarmed, he was dead.

SPRING.—Showery, flowery, bowery,

SUMMER.—Hoppy, croppy, poppy,

AUTUMN.—Wheezy, freezy, freezy,

WINTER.—Slippy, drippy, nippy.

*Eaten to death.*—In 1812, a man named Thomas Page died at Osbournby, near Falkingham, under circumstances of peculiar horror. The man was an inmate of the Poor-house of Silk Willoughby, but not choosing to stay there, he was in the habit of strolling from town to town and subsisting upon the provision which he begged. It was his custom to deposit what he procured in this way (beyond his daily requirements) within his shirt, next to his body, and feeling unwell he laid himself down to sleep in a field at Scredington. The heat, from the heat of the weather (it being July), and the man's body soon became putrid, was struck by flies, and produced maggots, which not only preyed upon the putrid flesh but upon the living body. The vermin made such havoc that when found he presented a sight shocking and disgusting in the extreme; the maggots were feeding upon his very vitals. The sufferer was conveyed to Osbournby, but was beyond the aid of human skill, and death in a few hours terminated his sufferings.

*Boston Boat Race, April 18th, 1808.*—Fourteen persons (inexperienced rowers) undertook for a wager, to row a six-oared boat from Boston to Lincoln and back, a distance of 72 miles, in eighteen hours, which they performed two hours and three quarters within the given time. Much money was sported on the occasion.

*Better late than never.*—Married at Boston, Aug. 31st, 1811, John Hunt, to Ann Fisher. They had been to Boston three times before for the purpose of visiting the hymeneal alter, but had on each occasion arrived too late.

To please all, and himself too,  
Is more than any man can do.

*Earthquake in 1816.*—On Sunday, 17th March, a smart shock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt in Lincoln, at about ten minutes before one o'clock in the day. The undulation appeared to be from West to East, and lasted from a minute and a half to two minutes. The wind was at the time South-east, cold, and with every appearance of rain. Pictures and other articles hanging on the walls, were set in a swinging motion. Many persons were so affected by it as to think they were taken by a sudden illness. A person who was dressing at the Spread Eagle Inn, at the upper part of the house, was so much alarmed as to run down stairs. The shock was also felt at Newark, Gainsborough, Leicester, Loughborough, &c.

*Died at Boston, on Wednesday 16th June, 1813, Wm. Brand, Esq., F.S.A.,* collector of the customs, in the port of Boston, aged 66, universally respected by all ranks of society in that town and neighbourhood. He was distinguished as a good draughtsman, and many of his works are to be found in Howlett's Views of Lincolnshire, published in 1805.



22 Victoria, Cap. 35.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Municipal Elections.

(19th April, 1859.)

TITLE AND EXTENT OF ACT.

Act to be cited as "The Municipal Corporation Act 1859," and shall extend to every City, Borough, and Town specified in the Schedules attached to "the Municipal Corporations Act 1835," and to all Municipal Corporations since created.

Short Title.  
22 Vic. c. 35.  
Sec. 15, 16.

DIVISION OF BOROUGH INTO WARDS.

If two-thirds of Council of any Borough agree to petition her Majesty for division of Borough into Wards, her Majesty may make an order in Council dividing such Borough into Wards.

Division  
into Wards.  
22 Vic. c 35,  
Sec. 1.

Notice of such petition and of the time and place fixed for consideration thereof, shall be published in the *London Gazette* at least one month before such consideration.

Idem.

Senior, or (in his absence) the next Judge in the Commission of Assize for the summer circuit, next after any such order in Council is made, shall appoint a Barrister for determining boundaries of such Wards, and apportioning the number of Councillors of the Borough among such Wards.

Barrister  
to be  
appointed.  
Sec. 2.

Barrister to be remunerated at the rate of five guineas per day, besides travelling expenses, out of the Borough Fund.

Sec. 3.  
Remunera-  
tion of  
Barrester.

FIRST ELECTION AFTER DIVISION.

After the declaration of the 1st November Election of Councillors, all the Councillors for the Borough so divided, or for the Wards so altered, shall go out of office, but are eligible for re-election.

1st Election  
after  
Division.  
Sec. 4.

The retiring Councillors after the first year, to be the third part who polled the smaller number of votes, and for the second year, the third part who polled the next smallest number.

Idem.

Council to decide who shall go out of office in cases where there was no poll, or where the votes polled were equal.

Idem.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Town Clerk to sign and publish the following notice, or to the like effect, by causing the same to be affixed on the door of the Town-hall, and in some other conspicuous place of the Borough or Ward for which such election is to be held, at least seven days before the day fixed for such election.

Notice of  
Election.  
Sec. 5.

Borough of } to wit.

Election of Councillors for the [Ward of in the]  
Borough of in the County of

Form  
of  
Notice.

Take notice.

1. That an Election of [Three] Councillors will be held for the said Ward [or Borough] on the day of A.D. in the said Ward [or Borough.]

22 *Victoria*, *Cap. 35*—continued.

2. That any Person entitled to vote may nominate for the said Office himself (if duly qualified), or any other Person or Persons so qualified, not exceeding [*Three*] in Number.

3. That every such Nomination must be in writing, and must state the Christian Names and Surnames of the persons nominated, with their respective places of abode and descriptions.

4. That any Nomination Paper must be signed by the party nominating, and may be in the following Form, or to the like effect [*set out Form as given in Schedule.*]

5. That all Nomination Papers must be delivered to the Town Clerk on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next.  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D.

(Signed) *A.B.*, Town Clerk.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Nomination Papers. Sec. 6. Any person qualified to vote, may nominate himself or any other persons so qualified, (not exceeding the number to be elected), and every such nomination shall be in writing in the following form, and signed by the party and sent to the Town Clerk at least two whole days (Sunday excluded) before the day of election.

Election of Councillors for the [Ward of \_\_\_\_\_ in the] Borough of \_\_\_\_\_ to be held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.

*Nomination Paper.*

Christian Name & Surname of Persons nominated.	Place of Abode of Person nominated.	Description of Person nominated.	Christian Name & Surname of Nominator.	Address of Nominator.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.

(Signed)

Town Clerk to publish Nomination Sec. 6. Town Clerk to cause the names of the persons so nominated with a statement of their respective places of abode, and the names of the parties nominating them, to be printed and placed on the door of the Town-hall, and in some other conspicuous place in the Borough, at least one whole day (Sunday excluded) before such day of election.

Nomination Papers to be provided. Sec. 7. Town Clerk to provide Nomination Papers, and at the request of any person entitled to nominate, shall fill up a Nomination Paper in due form.

Idem. Party nominating, in all cases to sign the Nomination Paper.

22 *Victoria, Cap. 35.--continued.*

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

When the number of persons nominated shall exceed the number of persons to be elected, the Councillors shall be elected from the persons so nominated, and from them only. As to Elections. Sec. 8.

When the number nominated is the same as for election, then such persons shall be deemed duly elected. When the number nominated is less than is to be elected, the retiring Councillors who were highest on the poll at their election, or if the poll were equal, or in case of no poll, then Councillors nominated by the Mayor, shall be deemed elected. If no person be nominated, then the retiring Councillors shall be deemed to be re-elected. Idem.

In all cases where no poll takes place, the Mayor, Aldermen, and two Assessors, as the case may be, shall publish a list of the names of the persons elected, not later than eleven o'clock of the forenoon of the day of election. Idem.

PENALTIES.

For personation of voters, or falsely assuming to act on behalf of a person entitled to vote on conviction before two Justices in petty sessions, to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months with hard labour. Personation of Voters. Sec. 9.

The same punishment is awarded on conviction in like manner of any person who shall fabricate, alter, deface, destroy, abstract, or purloin any Nomination or Voting Paper, after it has been duly filled up. Fabrication of Voting Papers. Sec. 10.

Any person guilty of bribery to forfeit the sum of forty shillings, to any person who shall sue for the same in the County Court, together with full costs of suit. Bribery.

Any person offending in cases where by the laws relating to the elections of Members of Parliament in England and Wales, the name of the offender may be expunged from the list of voters, shall (being lawfully convicted thereof) for the term of six years be disabled from voting in any Parliamentary or Municipal Election, whatever or wherever, and shall for the same term be disabled from holding or enjoying any office or franchise to which he may be entitled as a Burgess of such Borough, as if such person were naturally dead. Sec. 11.

Bribery to include everything comprised under that head in the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act. Definition of Bribery. Sec. 12.

APPEAL.

Any person aggrieved by any conviction under this Act, may appeal to the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County in which the Borough wherein the conviction took place is situated. As to Appeals. Sec. 13.

Notice to be given to the Mayor and Justices of intention to appeal, and appellant to enter into recognizances to pay costs. Notice to be given.

All proceedings under this Act to be commenced within six calendar months from the time when the matter of such proceedings arose. Time for proceedings Limited. Sec. 14.

*Feminine Delicacy.*—A female in the service of Mr. John King, farmer, at Friskney, last week, for a trifling wager, eat the whole of a roasted goose weighing five pounds, with a proportionate quantity of potatoes, in less than three-quarters of an hour, drinking the gravy (nearly a pint), to boot. She afterwards went about her daily work, and took tea in the evening as usual.

*Boston, 1811.*—The rite of circumcision performed at the Synagogue, in West-street, Boston, on a child of Mr. Lyon, of Bargate. The priest and surgeon who officiated on the occasion, were brought from Hull, at an expense of nearly £20.

*Medical Testimony.*—The judge we are speaking of, had, in general, a very profound dislike to scientific witnesses, especially of the medical profession, called upon to give an opinion upon the evidence they had heard in court; and he rarely failed in proposing some curious question to them, which eventually proved a flooper. At one time he took up the assertion of an eminent medical practitioner, that "in *all* cases of death by violent means, a post-mortem examination would throw light upon the actual cause of the disease." "And pray sir," asked the judge, "if I were discovered lying on the highway with my head severed from my body, what particular light would a post-mortem examination throw upon the cause of my death?" At the end of a very long examination of another medical man, who had been called upon to establish the incompetency of a deceased testator to make a will, the witness unfortunately said that he believed "*all* persons were subject to temporary fits of insanity." "And when they are in them," asked the judge, "are they aware of their state?" "Certainly not, my lord," was the reply; "they believe all they do and say, even if nonsensical, to be perfectly right and proper." "Good Lord!" exclaimed Alderson, "then here have I taken no less than thirteen pages of notes of your evidence, and after all, *you* may be in a fit of temporary insanity, talking nonsense, and believing it to be true!"

*Billingham.*—On Monday, Feb. 22nd, 1813, the lady of the Rev. T. Latham, Vicar of Billingham, of twins, making an addition to their family of three fine boys in the space of eleven months. It is a remarkable fact that in Billingham, within three months, three cases of twins occurred.

*Going! Going!! Gone!!!*—In March, 1812, as Mr. Tinkler, of Spalding, was selling a table at Mr. Bartol's hotel, the Bull public-house, in Cowbit bank, and in the act of crying "Going! going!!" the floor of the room gave way, and the company, in number nearly 100 persons, were precipitated into a cellar below. Fortunately no person was seriously hurt.

*Boston, 1812.*—Mr. William Howden, of Boston, was awarded a prize of ten guineas by the committee of the Boston Agricultural Society, for a machine which completely thrashed the produce of an acre of cole in 40 minutes, on a farm of Mr. Holland's, near Medlam, in the West Fen.

*Earthquake.*—About a quarter-past three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 24th Sept., 1813, an earthquake was felt in the neighbourhood of Stamford. The noise, to those who were within doors at the time, resembled the falling of furniture in the upper rooms, and some were sensible of motion from the agitation of the earth. At Ketton, it excited considerable alarm, and we are told that it was felt at Uppingham, Oakham, Peterborough, Deeping, and most of the intermediate places. The duration of the shock was about two seconds, and the noise accompanying it very loud.

### Woodhall.

WHAT WE SAW, AND WHAT WE DID THERE.

It was hot, decidedly hot in the good old town of Boston on the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord 1859. It was hot in the streets, it was hot in the houses, the pavement was hot, the walls were hot, the breeze was hot, the very water was hot, and the fish leaped out of it as if hoping to find a cooler element. In the pastry cook's windows the buns were stale, the jellies flabby, the ices watery; in the butcher's shops the meat seemed broiling; in the German pork shops the sausages and other *etceteras* of pig's offals, appeared in a melting mood. In the streets might be seen the sober steady-going tradesman for this occasion only regardless of appearances, divesting himself of waistcoat, tie, and the other unnecessary paraphernalia of civilized life, and replacing the usual covering for the head with a wide brimmed straw *chapeau*. Nursemaids pushed perambulators about, and tiny children (their faces scorching in the sun) hung their tongues out in vain seeking for moisture; tired and thirsty-looking dogs slunk along the street looking for a stray pail wherein they might quench their thirst; fast young men "did" bitter beer, insensible to the attractions of the few young ladies who ventured out. It was too hot to work, it was too hot to play, it was too hot to sleep, too hot to sing, to dance, or do anything, was that hot eleventh day of July, in the good old town of Boston.

We were languidly reclining on our Editorial sofa in a state of *deshabillé*, at once *neglige* and comfortable, wondering whether a cool place could be found in this sublunary world, and half meditating a reckless descent into the depths of some well; when by a current of thought, a process of ratiocination, simple in the extreme, the transition from well to *spring*, spring to Iodine spring—Iodine spring to Woodhall seemed easy.

WOODHALL!—The idea was enough, in fancy we revelled in the cool green shades of the tangled woods; we roamed through the furze with its "golden lanterns," and imagined we breathe the woodbine scented air as it comes from the distant hills, and we are inclined to parodize a well-known song, and say,

"That if a cool place doth exist in the world,  
The poor soul that's melting may hope for it there."

Twelve o'clock found us at the Railway Station, resolved to make "a day of it," and for the small charge of two and tenpence, we received the mysterious-looking ticket which railway companies invariably issue. This franks us to Woodhall Station, and is also available for return if we procure the necessary authenticity. A short run of less than three-quarters of an hour brought us to Woodhall, and truly its green woods did look cool and refreshing. Presenting our ticket to



*Woodhall--continued.*

the station keeper, (who by the bye seems to be *multa in uno*, being station keeper, porter, ticket collector, and every other official), we accompanied him to the little station, and had it immediately returned to us, duly stamped "Available to return July 11th, 1859." Thus armed we recked little of being too late. And now through the sandy lane with the branching trees overhead, shutting out the sun's rays, winding round the outskirts of the estate, we proceed for a few hundred yards, and passing the outer gate we are within the grounds. Before us stands the Hotel, and as creature comforts must first be sought for, we enter, and finding a snug little bar, that "sanctum sanctorum," the "holy of holies" of every well regulated hotel, we seat ourselves. The bitter beer we order is brought us, cold as ice, and it is not until the supply is finished that we allow the glass and our lips to part company. We ask the landlady if there are many guests staying there, we receive a reply in the negative, but are told that a large excursion party from Boston have arrived, so we at once proceed in search of them.

Passing through a cool and shady avenue, we find ourselves on the large lawn in front of the Baths, "the Archery Ground," and over this space 150 excursionists are spread. Cricket, rural sports, and games engross the attention of the juveniles while the gay notes of a quadrille band among the trees tells that some votaries of "Terpsichore" are indulging in "the mazy dance;" pursuing our way in the direction from which the sound proceeds, we find beneath the shadow of the overhanging branches, as comfortable looking a party as can well be imagined. True it is that the dancers look warm, but they are the only individuals who are so tormented, setting them aside *coolness* seems to be the order of the day. In a circle around the dancers, ladies with a superabundance of crinoline, and a lively disregard of the display of legs and ankles, are scattered about on the ground, while husbands, brothers, and lovers, strive to make their positions as easy as possible. Suddenly the music ceases, flute becoming dry, violin and violoncello requiring fresh resin, which curiously enough is found in a large quart pot containing a most mysterious-looking liquid, the flavour of which at once convinces us that they are not disciples of Father Matthew. At length all these preliminaries being settled, we hear as we turn away in the direction of the Baths, the "General Jackson" polka, announcing by its lively strain that another turn at hard labour has commenced. Our object is however now to visit the Baths, and we enter the neat-looking building designated the Bath-house, and find ourselves in a commodious pump-room, across which runs a counter which with the pump apparatus upon it, reminds us of a second-rate gin palace; the presiding deity, instead of a pretty barmaid, is here a very civil bathman; whose very appearance is cool and refreshing. Bathman asks what he can do for us? We reply we should like a warm bath; bathman assures us it shall be ready in two minutes, and conducts us to a comfortable bath-room, with dressing-room attached, when we speedily divest ourselves of our outward habiliments, in the mean time the bath has filled and we step into it at the temperature of 96°. The invigorating impulse we feel cannot be described, we can only say that if our readers doubt it, let them try the effect of it themselves. Dressing and returning to the pump-room, we transfer half-a-crown, the cost of our indulgence, to the bathman, and are treated to a glass of the water; the taste is not unpleasant, and savours very much

*Woodhall.—continued.*

of a draught of deep sea water, freed from the impurities of the coast. We are anxious to obtain some more minute details respecting the Woodhall water; Bathman immediately hands us a prospectus in which we find the following description of the nature and qualities of the Mineral Water, according to Mr. West's analysis.

		<i>Grains.</i>	GASES.	<i>Inches.</i>
Chloride of Sodium	- -	1517.	Nitrogen	19.50
Chloride of Calcium	- -	26.7	Carbonic Acid	17.25
Chloride of Magnesium	- -	11.3	Carburetted Hydrogen	4.25
Bicarbonate of Soda	- -	6.	Sulphuretted Hydrogen	a slight trace.
Sulphate of Soda	- -	2.1		
Potash	- - - -	a trace		
Bromine	- - - -	8.35		
Iodine	- - - -	.55		
		<hr/>		
Grains per gallon	- -	1572.	Cubic inches	41 per gal.
		<hr/>		
			Specific gravity of the Water, 1016.	

"To those who are scientifically acquainted with the composition of Mineral Waters, the quantity of more than half a grain of *Iodine* in a gallon of the Woodhall Water, appears very remarkable. It has been admitted that no other spring or water found in England contains more than the *tenth* part of a grain of *Iodine* in a gallon. In fact, so light is the trace of it in all other British springs, that as a *medicinal* agent, it is utterly nugatory; and for all curative purposes demanding the specific properties of *Iodine*, such waters are useless. Much has been vaunted, and no doubt very justly, of the great and valuable qualities of the *Iodine Water* of *Kreuznach*, in Germany, but if *Kreuznach* deserves the eulogia that have been bestowed upon it, what shall we say of Woodhall, whose Mineral Water shows *double* the quantity of *Iodine*, and *four times* the amount of *Bromine*. This latter fact is important; for, according to the opinion of most medical men, the qualities of *Bromine* are analogous to those of *Iodine*; and although the former may be the weaker of the two, we are constrained to believe that so large a quantity as  $8\frac{1}{2}$  grains of *Bromine* in a gallon (as shown by the preceding analysis) must greatly assist the action of the *Iodine*; and, doubtlessly, their *combined* effect upon the human constitution is still further augmented by the action of the *saline* elements with which they are associated. This has been confirmed, unquestionably, by the experiments of a distinguished chemist, who, after a draught of *Iodized Mineral Water*, detected the *Iodine* in the saliva and other fluids, for the space of a week; but, after taking an artificial dose containing a much larger dose of *Iodine*, no trace of it in the body remained beyond twenty-eight hours; showing that *Iodine*, when combined with mineral salts *by the hand of nature*, will, by a quantity fifteen times *less* in proportion, produce an effect seven times *more permanent* than when compounded by art! We must, therefore, give their due importance to the several salts which are here combined with the *Iodine* element, especially the first three articles called "*Chlorides*." Of all the *saline* components of mineral springs, the *Chlorides* seem to be the best fitted by nature for absorption into the animal economy, and for promoting the passage of other substances along with themselves. In estimating, therefore, the respective value of the several elements that enter into the composition of the Woodhall Water, though we might be disposed to assign to the salts a subordinate rank in the allied armament, we are assured that Nature has invested these *saline auxiliaries* with the mysterious privilege of con-

*Woodhall--continued.*

ducting and directing the operations of the confederate forces. As drawn from the well, the temperature of the Woodhall Water is 55°, which is agreeable to most persons for drinking, but there are some individuals to whom it does not prove aperient except it be a little warmer. In such cases the best way is to add two or three table-spoonsful of plain boiling water to a tumbler of the mineral water. But if the water is drank early in the morning before breakfast, *as it always should be* (especially when the intention is to move the bowels) it rarely fails to produce a gentle aperient effect whether drank warm or cold. For the use of the Baths the water is heated to a much higher degree—from 98° to 100° is found to be the most effective point of heat. A person immersed in the water at that temperature imbibes it readily by the absorbents of the skin, and the mineral water with the various elements which it holds in solution, passes into the general circulation, and are carried to every part of the system, supplying the blood with new materials and displacing its impurities. The process of absorption is no doubt promoted by the atmospheric pressure upon the surface of the bath; and, therefore, the bather imbibes a larger quantity of the mineral water when the barometer stands high—consequently, more is absorbed during fine and dry weather, than when it is wet and cloudy. It is, unquestionably, due to this combined operation of absorption and heat, that these Baths have acquired their great reputation for curing RHEUMATISM, and its various complications, such as *Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and Tics*, and their good effects appear especially striking in some of those rheumatic local affections that have been so intractable as to resist the most careful treatment; of these cases *Enlarged Joints, Contractions, and Stiff Limbs*, are worthy of notice. The GOUTY constitution likewise receives great relief from the internal and external use of this water, especially when the disorder has occasioned deposits in the joints of the hands and feet. As might be expected, in no disease is the Iodine Water of Woodhall more appropriate than in SCROFULA! The developments of this disorder are manifested in the juvenile constitution by the *inflamed edges of the eye-lids, the chapped and thick upper lip, the tumid and expanded nostrils, the swollen glands of the neck, the enlarged abdomen, the distorted knuckles, and obstructions in the throat*—in these sad cases the anxious parent has good reason to hope and trust in the Iodine Water. Beneficial results are also experienced from the Baths in cases of PARALYSIS and SPINAL AFFECTIONS; and they are also specially indicated in the numerous lists of SKIN DISEASES. For want of space the catalogue of disorders remediable by the Woodhall Mineral Water cannot be farther extended, except briefly to give the names of GRAVEL and other affections of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER; diseases of the STOMACH and LIVER; DROPSY, HYSTERIA, and ULCEROUS habits."

As we quit the pump room, Bathman asks should we like to see the Library? We reply in the affirmative, and he conducts us upstairs.—We find a nice reading-room and the *nucleus* of a library. This, bathman tells us is a pet amusement of a young lady resident at the spa; who, finding the room without books, voluntarily undertook to cater for the entertainment of the visitors. Looking at the books, we find them such as one would wish to read at the spa, and are thankful the young lady has accomplished so much. Bathman tells us that the subscription is only sixpence per week, which however only partially defrays the current expenses.—Descending the stairs and once more mingling with

*Woodhall--continued.*

the excursionists below, we stay a short time to witness the various games, when an *internal* conviction warns us that dinner is awaiting us at the hotel, where we proceed, and find the hospitable landlady has prepared us a nice quiet repast of ham and eggs, which washed down with some icy cold bitter-beer, is a refection worthy of a prince.

Dinner over we sit at the open window until the lengthening shadows on the lawn warn us that the time for the last train "draweth nigh." A smart clean looking female waiter brings our bill, which amazes us with its moderate amount, and having discharged it, we, bidding our worthy hostess "good bye," once more set out on our return.—through the overhanging trees and down the sandy lane, no longer scorching as in the morning, proceed to the station, and in a few minutes the train is seen in the distance. It stops beside the platform, the civil station keeper opens the door, we step in, and are on our road to Boston. As we leave we hear the merry sound of laughter among the trees, and the gay notes of the band tell us that the excursionists have not yet all left. By twos and threes we pass them on the road to Kirkstead, where a slower conveyance than our own awaits them. And now, while the gaslights sparkle on the river, and the quiet stars in the heavens come out one by one above the chimney tops, while in the grey twilight the grand old tower of St. Botolph's looks grander still, while groups of people standing in the streets gaze on us as we pass, we rush into the station.—Home once more.—We have exchanged the quiet of the country for the turmoil of the town, pleased with our trip, and newly refreshed for the stern realities of life, we exclaim with the poet—

"Man must not lie on sunny leas,  
Counting the daisies on the sward,  
Duties well done must purchase ease,  
Love, labour, virtue, truth, 'tis these  
Must bring life's best reward."

And often mid the clashing of life's waves, like a refreshing dream will come the recollection of that day at WOODHALL.

Reader, if you would enjoy such a day, "Go and do likewise."

*Clayhole, Boston.*—A serious accident occurred in January, 1811, to the Jason, Capt. Massam, lying in Clayhole, through the carelessness of a boy on board, who having accidentally obtained access to the powder, amused himself by throwing small quantities on the fire. Having however scattered some on the floor, the fire communicated with the Magazine, blew out the stern of the vessel, and caused her to sink with a full cargo of oats. The boy was saved by a boat from a ship lying near. The Jason was the property of Messrs. Clarke, Yorke, Maples, massam, and Mrs. Ashton. The vessel was afterwards raised, but the cargo, of course, suffered great deterioration in value.

*Stenigot, near Louth, March 1st, 1803*—At a poughing match at Stenigot, near Louth, prizes were awarded as follows:—

- 1st, to John Fletcher, of Swinhope.
- 2nd, to — Dewhirst, Sotby.
- 3rd, to Christopher Fletcher, Donington.
- 4th, to — Kent, Benniworth.

*Boston Wesleyan Chapel, 1808.*—The Methodists' new Chapel at Boston, (now the Ministers' dwelling houses) in Red Lion-street, opened on Sunday, the 17th of April, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

*Horncastle, 1816.*—In January, the Overseers summoned Daniel Collwood, farrier, better known by the name of Doctor Candlebags, for refusing to support his wife, who had been chargeable to the parish for several years. The Doctor on being taken before the magistrates, expressed a suspicion that his wife had concealed a considerable hoard, and on Monday the 29th, he, with the constables and overseers, proceeded to search his house. On their entering, the Doctor's wife pleaded extreme poverty, and declared she had not a single halfpenny in her possession, but on a minute search of two boxes, £133 9s. in specie were found, carefully deposited in several tin boxes, wrapped up in rags and paper, and consisting of one moidore, 68 guineas, 31 half guineas, 1 Spanish dollar, 110 half crowns, 537 shillings, and 144 sixpences. From the habits and miserable appearance of this woman, it does not appear that she has ever converted any part of the wealth to her own comfort.

*Frieston Shore, June 5th, 1808.*—Drowned at Frieston Shore, while bathing, Mr. George Harwood, ironmonger, of Boston. Two gentlemen who were bathing with him narrowly escaped the same fate.

*August 26th, 1808.*—This week, agreeably to the solicitation of several respectable farmers in the fens of this County, upwards of 200 of the soldiers at Norman Cross Barracks, have been allowed to go on furlough for harvest work.

*The Hot Wednesday.*—Intense heat experienced in Lincolnshire, on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1808. At Boston the Thermometer stood at 82 degrees (Fahrenheit) in the shade. At Gainsborough, one hanging in shade with a North aspect registered 94 degrees. A large quantity of sheep died at Burgh in the Marsh, and the neighbourhood of Spilsby, in consequence of the heat. An aged man from Sibsey attempting to walk to East Keal, was overpowered on the road and died; and a man named Matthew Newball, of Boston, 72 years of age, was found dead on the highway in the parish of North Scarle. A labourer named Trafford, dropped down dead in a field at Normanby, near Caistor, and died from the excessive heat. At Corby, a man who was mowing thistles, died in the field, as did a woman at Huntingdon, while making hay close to the town.

*Great effort of Animal Strength.*—In the Wildnoor Fen, on Feb. 24th, 1809, a bay mare, the property of Mr. William Layton, of Boston, but ridden at the time by Mr. William Blackbourn, of Langrick Ferry, took a leap of eight yards and three quarters.

*Moulton, 1805.*—On the 5th of December, the choir of singers, who have been associated 55 years, attended service and sang the three first verses of the 9th psalm, and the four first and the seventh verses of the 98th, after which the Rev. William Maugham (in the 80th year of his age) preached a sermon from the first verse of the 98th psalm, and the choir sang "God save the King" in full chorus. They then departed to the Carpenter's Arms to dine and celebrate their annual feast, when the 55th rump of beef was served up on the occasion. The leader of the choir has sung 63 years in the above church and the spectators had the unusual sight of four generations enjoying the merriment of their companions. The old man led the band, his son sung the counter-tenor, his grandson bass, and four great grandsons treble.

*Boston Theatre, March 14th, 1808.*—A performance at Boston theatre for the relief of the seamen in the port of Boston, now prisoners of war in France, realized £68 19s. 6d.

*In the month of July, 1808, a handsome piece of plate, presented by the patrons of the Boston Dispensary, to the physician (Dr. Crane), and the surgeon (Mr. Gibb), of that institution, as a memorial of the disinterested attention of those gentlemen to the objects of the charity.*

### The Old Church by the River.

Down beside a rippling river,  
Which doth ever onward flow,  
Stands an old Church grey and hoary,  
Towering o'er the stream below.

Stern it frowns by years unaltered,  
Throwing into shadow deep,  
The surrounding grass-grown graveyard,  
Where the village fathers sleep.

Search it through, no gothic beauties  
Will be offered to your eyes,  
Nought is there to chain the fancy,  
Nought that antiquarians prize.

But for me a spell more potent  
Lives, for there in childish glee,  
Was I brought in wild amazement,  
Taught in prayer to bend my knee.

There it was a child they brought me,  
And in wonderment I gazed,  
At the painted group of Angels,  
O'er the chancel arch upraised.

I had had a baby sister,  
Who had sickened soon and died,  
And they laid her in the graveyard,  
By the flowing streamlet's side.

Then I looked up at the Angels,  
And in childhood's faith believed,  
Mid'st them was that baby sister,  
For whose loss my mother grieved.

Years rolled on and time deprived me,  
Of that fancy long maintained,  
Then I learned that happy spirits,  
With their God in glory reigned.

Still I sit and view the Angels,  
But I see them not as then,  
Still I hear the same glad tidings,  
Of salvation given to men.

And the old Church by the river,  
Stands as 'twas in years long flown,  
Casting shadow over graveyard,  
Grassy mound and moss grown stone.

E. WATMOUGH.

*Burgh, Jan., 1811.*—Mr. Wheldale, butcher, of Burgh, slaughtered a three-shear ewe sheep (fed on grass only) which when dressed weighed 160½ lb., the tallow 18 lb., and the skin 19 lb. The sheep was the property of Thos. Willoughby, of Orby.

### The Yankee and the Dutchman's Dog.

Abner was a quiet, peaceable sort of a Yankee, who lived on the same farm on which his fathers had lived before him, and was generally considered a pretty cute sort of a fellow—always ready with a trick, whenever it was of the least utility; yet when he did play any of his tricks, 'twas done in such an innocent manner, that his victim could do no better than take it all in good part.

Now it happened that one of Abner's neighbours sold a farm to a tolerable green specimen of a Dutchman—one of the real unintelligent, stupid sort.

Von Vlom Schlopsh had a dog, as Dutchman often have, who was less unintelligent than his master, and who had, since leaving his "faderland," become sufficiently civilised not only to appropriate the soil as common stock, but had progressed so far in the good work as to obtain his dinners from the neighbours' sheepfold on the same principle.

When Abner discovered this propensity in the canine department of the Dutchman's family, he called over to his new neighbour's to enter complaint, which mission he accomplished in the most natural method in the world.

"Well, Von, your dog Blitzen's been killing my sheep."

"Yah! dat ish bace—bad—he ish von goot tog—ya! dat ish bad!"

"Sartin, it's bad, and you'll have to stop 'im."

"Ya! dat ish allas goot—but Ich weis nicnt?"

"What's that you say? *he was niched?* Well, now look here, old feller, nickin's no use—crop 'im—cut the tail off close—chock up to his trunk—that'll cure him."

"Vat ish dat?" exclaimed the Dutchman, while a faint ray of intelligence crept over his features, "Ya, dat ish goot—dat cure von sheep steal, eh?"

"Sartain it will, he'll never touch sheep-meat again in this world," said Abner, gravely.

"Don come mit me—he von mity goot tog; all the way from Yarmany; I not take one five dollar—but come mit me and hold his tale, eh? Ich chop him off."

"Sartin," said Abner, "I'll hold his tail if you want me tew, but you must cut it up close."

"Yah! dat ish right—Ich make 'im von goot tog—there, Blitzen, Blitzen, come right here, you von sheep steal rasheull—I chop your tail in von two pieces."

The dog obeyed the summons, and the master tied his feet fore and aft, for fear of accident, and placing the tail in the Yankee's hand, requested to lay it across a large block of wood.

"Chock up," said Abner, as he drew the butt of the tail close over the log.

"Ya, dat ish right—now you von dam tief sheep, I learns you better luck," said Von Vlom Schlopsch, as he raised the axe.

It descended, and as it did so, Abner, with characteristic presence of mind, gave a sudden jerk, and brought Blitzen's neck over the log, and the head rolled over the other side.

"Well I swow!" said Abner, with apparent astonishment, as he dropped the headless trunk of the dog, "that was a *leetle* too close!"

"Mine Cot!" exclaimed the Dutchman, "*you shust cut 'im off de wrong end.*"

*Sibsey, May 4th, 1808.*—Died at Sibsey, aged 62, Mr. Pocklington, an opulent and respectable grazier of that place.

### Highway Robberies in Lincolnshire.

During the latter end of the year 1808, the public was at once excited and alarmed by the commission of several daring highway robberies in Lincolnshire, the first occurring on Saturday evening, the 15th of October, when Mr. Curtis, of Martin, who was returning from Horncastle market, and had reached about half way between those towns, was overtaken by two men on horseback, who appeared to be a gentleman and his servant. The former entered into conversation with him on the state of the weather and the ordinary topics of the day, which was however speedily terminated by the servant presenting a pistol at Mr. Curtis, and demanding his money. Mr. Curtis offered his purse containing between seven and eight guineas, and a memorandum book of no value, (reserving his pocket book which contained notes to a considerable amount), on receiving which the *two gentlemen* politely bid him good night and pursued their road to Lincoln. On the following Tuesday, two men were apprehended at Spalding on suspicion, but no evidence being found to connect them with the offence, they were discharged. On the ensuing Saturday evening, Mr. Alexander Magnus, of Frieston, near Boston, accompanied by his wife, was returning from Horncastle, and on reaching a place a little on the South side of Stickney, and near Northdike Bar, they were stopped by two horsemen, who pointed pistols and demanded his purse, which he gave them; they then asked for his pocket book, on receiving which they clapped spurs to their horses and rode off at a great rate. On Mr. Magnus reaching the Toll-bar, he overtook Mr. Fletcher, of Leake, who a few minutes before had been robbed by the same two men. On the afternoon of the day in question, two horsemen answering the description given, had been observed by the Rev. B. Goe, to pass his house at Skirbeck, (now the residence of J. Rawson, Esq.), and that gentleman suspecting their pursuits, communicated his suspicions to the keeper of the Cowbridge Bar, who also thought them to be highwaymen, as having ridden through the bar they stopped, and after some deliberation, returned, alleging that they would not cross the Fen, but go by the towns. They rode very fine high bred horses, one a bay, the other dark coloured. On the following Friday evening, the scene of their exploits was changed, for we find them at Ketton, where they robbed Mr. W. Pridmore, of that place, of about £10; in the scuffle which ensued, the pistol of one of the robbers was discharged, but happily without effect. On the same evening they made an attempt to rob Mr. Wigginton, of Manton. The next evening, Saturday the 5th November, witnessed a renewal of their attacks in Lincolnshire. Mr. James Lightfoot, of Kinton Fen, was stopped near Boston and robbed of £33 12s. and his horse. Their career was however shortly destined to end. About the 20th of Nov. they were observed at Bourn, and some suspicions being excited, they were traced to Sleaford, and from thence to Billingham. The one who had personated the gentleman, proved to be a man named Richard Butler, hitherto considered a respectable farmer; and his companion, a man named Richard Glagg, alias Glegg, alias Fighting Dick, who had a lodging in the town, but no visible means of subsistence. Upon being apprehended, the two were taken to the public-house at Billingham, whence Glagg managed to make his escape through the back door, and was never after heard of; Butler was conveyed into Rutland, and on the 23rd of November, he was committed for trial on the charge of robbing Mr. Pridmore. Fifty pounds reward was offered for the apprehension of Glagg, but without effect. At the following Assizes held at Oakham, Butler was tried on the above charge and acquitted.



*Highway Robberies in Lincolnshire—continued.*

After the apprehension of the prisoners, sufficient facts were brought to light to prove that they were morally guilty of the numerous robberies. On the day of the robbery of Mr. Magnus, they had ridden down by the Witham side, swam their horses over at Anton's Gowt, and then proceeded as detailed by the Rev. Mr. Goe. On the night of Mr. Lightfoot's robbery, the 5th of November, a party of rustics had according to custom, kindled a large bonfire on Chapel Hill bridge, near Coningsby: while engaged in their amusement, the sound of horses galloping from the direction of Boston, was heard, and with cries of "the Highwaymen," the people separated. Immediately two horsemen, dressed as described, dashed through the fire and directed their course to Billingham. So little was Butler suspected of such practices, that although then within about a mile of his own house, no one entertained the idea that he was one of these Salamandrine horsemen.

**Ben Adhem's Dream.**

Abon Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)  
 Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,  
 And saw within the moonlight of his room,  
 Making it rich, and like a lily's bloom,  
 An Angel writing in a book of gold.  
 Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,  
 And to the presence in the room he said,  
 "What writest thou?" The vision raised his head,  
 And in a voice, made all of sweet accord,  
 Answer'd "The names of those who love the Lord!"  
 "And is mine one?" Ben Adhem ask'd. "Nay, not so,"  
 Replied the Angel. Abon spoke more low,  
 But cheerful still. "I pray thee, then,  
 Write me as one who loves his fellow men."  
 The Angel wrote, and vanish'd. The next night  
 He came again, with a great wakening light,  
 And show'd the names whom love of God had blest,  
 And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

*Elkington*, 1803.—In a severe storm on the 10th of December, two men returning from Caistor were lost, and found dead next morning amongst the snow. One of them was warrener to Mr. Smyth of Elkington.

*Bishop of Lincoln*, 1343.—In this same year died Henry Burwash, bishop of Lincoln. And when he was dead he appeared unto one of his squires with a bow, arrows, and horn, in a short green coat, and said unto him, "Thou knowest well when I made this park I took many poor men's lands and closed them in. Therefore go I here and keep this park with full much pain. I pray thee go to my brethren canons of Lincoln, and pray them that they restore the poor men to their land, break down the hedges, make plain the dikes, and then shall I have rest." Then by the common assent of the chapter of Lincoln, they sent a canon named William Bachelor, and he fulfilled all this restoring.—*Capgrave*.

*Lincoln*, 1805.—On the 20th July the Cathedral was robbed of communion plate to the amount of £500.

*Surfleet*, 1805.—On the 8th of September a poor woman on turning down her bed clothes found a large snake, three feet long, which had unwittingly been her bed-mate the preceding night. The reptile was immediately secured, and Mr. James Heardson of that place possesses it.

1808, *February 11th.*—The heaviest fall of snow ever known (with the exception of that which happened in the year 1762) occurred at Stamford and district. Two persons perished from the severity of the weather, viz., a shepherd at Morton, near Bourn; and a young man at Hambleton, Rutland, named Percefer.

*The Harvest Moon.*—It is a well known fact that generally throughout the year the moon rises about 50 minutes later every night than on the previous one, with the exception of what is designated "the harvest moon," when on several successive nights this luminary rises only a few minutes later every following night. For several degrees north and south of the equator, where the seasons are almost changeless, and the weather consequently the same, moonlight is not necessary for harvest operations, and in those latitudes the moon rises every night 50 minutes later than on the previous one. At considerable distances from the equatorial parts of the globe, where both the weather and the seasons are more uncertain, the autumnal full moon rises very soon after sunset for several evenings in succession. Within the polar circles, where what may be called their summer is but of very brief duration, the autumnal full moon rises at sunset from the first to the third quarter, whilst at the poles, where the sun is for half a year absent, the winter full moon shines constantly without setting from the first to the third quarter. The phenomenon of the harvest moon, however, may be readily accounted for on mathematical and astronomical principles. As a matter of course the moon is always in the opposite part of the heavens to the sun when she is in full, and she is full in the zodiacal signs Pisces and Aries during our harvest months; those portions of the ecliptic ascend from the horizon in the northern latitudes in a smaller angle, and, of course, move through equal spaces in shorter intervals of time than at any other points. If the moon's ascending node happen to be at or near the first point of Aries, the difference of the time of the moon's rising will not be above 1h. 40m. in seven days, yet at other times it will differ full 3h. 50min. in the same space of time, according to the position of the moon's node, or where her orbit cuts the ecliptic. The revolution of the moon's nodes will cause the harvest moon to go through a whole course of the most and least beneficial states with respect to the harvest, in about nineteen years. The least beneficial harvest moons are those which fall nearest the descending node,—the greatest, those falling nearest the ascending node. The cycle of years in which the harvest moon has been and will be of the greatest use, are 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, after which the following nine years they will be of the least.

1808, *February 25th.*—Died at the Parsonage house, Algarkirk, near Boston, the Rev. Basil Bury Beridge, Rector and Patron of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke, and Prebendary of Lafford, alias Sleaford, in the church of Lincoln.

*Swineshead, 1770.*—In the month of December, a farmer, near Swineshead, having a small field of high ground which the flood did not reach but appeared as a little island in the midst of a large lake, a quantity of sheep took refuge thereon, which the farmer fearing would be starved to death, employed men with boats to fetch them away, and among them picked up above twenty brace of hares which had herded with them.

*Boston, 1768.*—Nearly 200 persons assembled with clubs and other offensive weapons and insisted that butcher's meat should be sold at three pence a-pound, which, for the sake of peace, was complied with, and they all dispersed quietly.

*Daniel Lambert.*—The well known giant died at Stamford, June 21st, 1809. He was in his 40th year, and weighed 52 stones 11lbs., (14lbs. to the stone.) His coffin was 6ft. 4in. long, 4ft. 4in. wide, and 2ft. 4in. deep, and contained 112 superficial feet of elm. He was buried in the burial ground of St. Martin's church, Stamford.

*The Marshes described in 1857.*—In the county of Lincoln is to be found a district of country known by the name of the Marsh, which is best seen in the neighbourhood of Wainfleet and Skegness, the latter a scattered village and bathing-place of some little note; or at Mablethorpe, near Alford, in the same county. In this extraordinary locality the excursionist will traverse a flat country bounded on one side by the German Ocean, and on the other by the Wold hills that rise to a considerable height, so as to form a striking feature in the landscape. In this part of the county of Lincoln the land lies as flat as a pancake, without hedges and woods; not a solitary tree, shrub, or bush anywhere to be seen, except in the immediate neighbourhood of a house or cottage, to interrupt the singularly monotonous view of its dark green, rich, grassy surface. The fields are separated by ditches of considerable depth and width. In this district will be found the richest pasturage in the world, spread out to the eye of the beholder, broad as an American lake, green as the ocean; where a white cow may be visible at a distance of several miles, or a flock of sheep, or a single one may be seen nearly at the same distance, without any greater elevation than that of the eye of the pedestrian looking out of his own head, supported upon his own shoulders, at the enormous altitude of five feet eight. On the sea coast may be observed the sand hills formed by the wind having driven the sand of the sea shore to that part, and afterwards fastened it there by the action of the roots of different kinds of grasses, and a scrub, peculiar to the place and very widely diffused, and a great variety of maritime and other plants. These sand hills in some instances rise to a height of from fifty to one hundred feet above the level of the sea. At low water the ocean recedes sufficiently far to leave a considerable surface of beautifully white flat sand of very considerable extent; in certain parts of which, quite near to the edge of the water, may be seen the remains of a submarine forest, which possibly at some anterior epoch occupied not only the sea beach, but which might have extended even into the grassy plains, where its seminal germs were first sown, matured, and afterwards annihilated by some geological catastrophe, which must have been in operation for a considerable period, and with considerable force. When the traveller stands upon one of these sand hills—which formation resembles a range of mountains on a small scale, dividing the marsh from the sea coast—he will then see the ocean, a considerable extent of sea coast composed entirely of sand, and a wide expanse of green grass; or in other words the sea, the desert, and the prairie, all in juxta position, seen from one locality in his native land, without incurring the risk, expense, and hardship of a voyage to Africa or America.—*Dr. Shaw's Recollections of Travel.*

*Lincoln Lunatic Asylum.*—During the year 1808, the sum of £6000 was raised for founding and endowing a Lunatic Asylum for the County of Lincoln.

*Spilsby, December, 1806.*—John Tasker, ostler at the George Inn, and Rebecca Smith, lately went on foot 240 miles together to Gretna Green to be married. Having made this experiment of their fitness to tug through the rugged road of life together to their mutual satisfaction, the Vulcan of the borders (the blacksmith) riveted them into one, and turning their faces homeward they retraced their steps.

### The High Tide of 1810.

'Tis fifty years ago! The fiftieth anniversary will soon arrive of one of the most terrible disasters that ever befel this part of the country. The old men and women of that day have departed from among us; the young ones have become the elders of the present, and from them as

“An old tale and often told,”

may have been heard by many, some reminiscences of that catastrophe. To the majority of our readers, the record of the High Tide of 1810, will, we doubt not, be interesting; and to lay before them as briefly as possible the details of that disaster, collated from the most authentic sources, shall be our aim. It must be premised that the continuance of a strong North-easterly or Easterly gale has a material effect in increasing the tides throughout the ports of the Wash, by accelerating the flood and preventing the ebb taking place in its natural course.

There are records existing of previous high tides, and even at a subsequent period, tides have exceeded the one we now chronicle. Fortunately however, the banks were in so good a state of preservation, that no accident occurred. The principal high tides recorded are 1st January, 1779, 30th November, 1807, and subsequently to 1810, we find 2nd March, 1820, which was much higher than 1810, and 30th Aug. 1833. These however produced no such disastrous results as the one we are about to narrate.

On Saturday, the 10th of November, 1810, a very violent storm of wind from the East raged throughout the day; and as night approached, it increased to a hurricane; the atmosphere had indeed for some days exhibited signs of electrical disturbance, for during the early part of the morning of the 9th, a great quantity of lightning was witnessed, a circumstance very unusual for the time of year. On the evening of the 10th, the flood tide was noticed to set in with greater rapidity and violence than ordinary, but no idea was formed of the disastrous consequences likely to accrue from it; indeed it was expected that the *Eagre* (the flood) would be greater than usual, but its appearance far exceeded the expectation formed of it. At half an hour before the proper time of high water, the tide had risen 4 inches higher than was ever before known. The whole of Witham place, Wormgate, and Norfolk-street, were flooded, and a mass of brickwork in the bank opposite the end of Norfolk-street, weighing upwards of two tons, was washed against the end of a house nearly a hundred yards from its original situation. The horses in Mr. Watson's stables, in Norfolk-street, on being released from their stalls, clambered to the top of a manure hill in the yard, but were so alarmed and astonished by the appearance of the water, that they returned to their standings and

*The High Tide of 1810.—continued.*

remained there more than belly-deep in water, until the tide subsided. That some idea may be formed of the body of water which rushed down the roads, we may state that in Norfolk-place, the pigs in a sty near the mill now belonging Mr. Harrad, (and fully three feet above the level of the road,) were washed out and drowned. In Boston Church, water was 2ft 8½in. deep at the steeple end, and of course necessitated the suspension of the service on the following day. When the tide had flowed for some considerable time, it was suddenly found to have ceased; this, to those who were able to account for it, was a matter of serious fear; they felt that the town was saved, but they knew that the whole country was flooded. The spray washing over the banks had weakened them on the land side, the result was, the banks gave way, and in a very short period the work of inundation was complete. The wind, however, gradually lulled, and the bright full moon came out in the sky to shine over a waste of waters and a wreck of property we may hope never to behold again. Although Boston had, comparatively speaking, scarcely suffered beyond the overflow, the inhabitants of the town were wrought up to that point of alarm which prevented them seeking rest, while during the night the most distressing accounts came in from the neighbouring villages. Eastward of the town the two drains, Hobhole and Maudfoster, had carried off a great portion of the flood, and with the exception of the parts lying nearer the sea, the parishes of Frieston, Skirbeck, and Fishtoft, to a great extent escaped. The coast-line however from Wainfleet to Spalding, a distance of upwards of thirty miles, suffered severely. The banks at Friskney and Leverton, were broken; Frieston new bank was swept away, and the old bank much damaged. Boston East, Skirbeck, Skirbeck Quarter, Wyberton, Frampton, and Fosdyke banks also suffered. The loss of live stock was immense, it being upwards of 15,000 sheep, (at Fosdyke alone, upwards of 500 were seen dead a week afterwards), beside horses and other cattle. Human life too also became a prey to the raging element, while the losses in shipping were very great. It is estimated, and we believe very much under the mark, that 20,000 acres of land were at one time under water. The fish in all the drains and ponds were destroyed, and for some time the water was useless as refreshment for cattle.

The damage done in *Skirbeck* was trifling, and beyond the breaking of the banks, there is little to record.

In *Fishtoft*, however, human life fell a sacrifice to the inundation; Mr. Smith Jessop, of that place, being drowned in an attempt to rescue his father's sheep. It appeared that the unfortunate man (who was previously a tradesman in Boston, and living in West-street, where he had failed in business), was then residing with his father. The old gentleman going outside of the door, saw the water, and in the moonlight mistaking it for snow, remarked that some sheep, which were in the field, should be taken care of; the son hastening to obey his father's injunctions, went out at once, and, deceived by the treacherous appearance of the water, walked straight into a pit and perished. Mr. Kemp, who resided at the Scalp farm, was a great loser, wool being washed out of his granary to the value of £1000; a horse from the same farm was also washed across to Wyberton, where it was, a few days afterwards, found alive.

In *Frieston* the damage extended many miles, and the loss was very great, the whole of the land lying near the shore was inundated, and many

*The High Tide of 1810—continued.*

sheep and cattle perished. A hay stack standing in a field belonging to Mr. Day, was, by the force of the water, carried four hundred yards from thence, and left standing erect and perfect. A small boat was also carried over the bank to a distance of a mile and a half. Plummer's Hotel, near the shore, suffered much; the large bow window was washed out by the force of the water and carried a distance of several fields. A rather extraordinary accident occurred two days afterwards, when the waters had sufficiently subdued to allow a fire to be made in one of the lower rooms. In the fuel brought in for that purpose, was a tin cartridge for a cannon, which had doubtless been washed ashore from some wreck, and had lodged in the coal heap; this on being placed on the fire, exploded, and did considerable injury to the house, but upon Mr. Plummer, its effects were most lamentable, for while sitting by the fire he was instantly blinded, and had his face dreadfully lacerated by the coals from the grate; however, by surgical skill, the unfortunate gentleman recovered the sight of one eye.

In *Butterwick*, *Benington*, and *Leverton*, the damage seems to have been confined to that caused by the overflow, for we find no special particulars recorded.

In *Skirbeck Quarter* there was considerable damage done to the banks, and one life indirectly lost. Mr. Henry Clarke, aged 40, a merchant residing there, while engaged during the inundation in removing some barrels, cut his finger against an iron hoop, and having neglected to treat it properly, the wound proved fatal.

*Wyberton* and *Frampton* seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate on this occasion; for many days the water continued two feet deep on the lands, the current running over the London-road in many places, being a foot deep. The houses of Messrs. Keal and Dickenson, were nearly demolished, and several small tenements, barns, and sheds, shared a common destruction.

In *Fosdyke*, however, we have to record the greatest loss. There the tide came upon the lands so suddenly, that a maid servant of Mr. Birkett's, of that place, named Tunnard, was surrounded by the sea while milking the cows in a pasture not far from the house, and was drowned before assistance could be given. In the same parish, an elderly woman named Barton, was, in the course of the night, washed out of the upper window of a cottage and drowned. Inquests were afterwards held on the bodies by Mr. W. Davis, of Boston, the Coroner for the district. Scarcely any one seems to have suffered more than the Mr. Birkett, above referred to. His house and other contiguous buildings, which had been erected almost a century upon the very summit of an inner bank, had long withstood the fury of the contending elements till the tremendous evening which spread desolation over the unfortunate parish. Alarmed by the presaging storm, Mr. Birkett attempted to save his stock in the adjacent Marsh, but all his efforts were in vain, the wind being East, brought up the tide with redoubled violence, and few minutes had elapsed before the whole of the Marsh was flooded; the bank which had for many years stood a faithful barrier, was soon overflowed, and the whole of his property, on that side of the intake swept away—hovels, sheds, out-houses, implements, all his hay, every sheaf of corn, 237 sheep, 4 fat pigs, &c., to the amount of £2000; and to add to the agonizing scene, was the loss of the servant above mentioned, who was washed

*The High Tide of 1810—continued.*

from the bank by a wave in the sight of her master and mistress, and while the former was in the very act of reaching forth his hand to save her, she sank to rise no more. These losses brought forth an instance of liberality which has been rarely excelled.

No sooner was the misfortune of Mr. Birkett made known to his landlord, Joseph Pitt, Esq., of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, than that gentleman immediately repaired to Fosdyke, a distance of 250 miles from his home, to alleviate his tenant's sufferings. On his arrival, he found Mr. Birkett had begun to repair the breaches in the banks, on which, he ordered him to proceed, assuring him that the expense incurred thereon, he would cheerfully pay; he next desired him to get the whole of the premises put into repair to his own wish as soon as convenient, and to enable him to do so, left a sum of money in his hands, with strict injunctions to draw on him for more when he required. He also with great liberality generously gave Mr. Birkett the whole amount of two years rent; and having relieved some other sufferers near the spot, ordered his tenant to put his name down for a subscription of £20 to the general relief fund.

*Surfleet.*—A small house in tenure of Mr. J. Wheat, of Gosberton, together with the barn and corn stacks, were completely swept away, and the inhabitants escaped with difficulty, almost naked, without being able to rescue any of their furniture, clothes, or linen, from the overwhelming flood. Mr. Beasley, whose farm is contiguous to the above, had 100 sheep drowned, and his whole farm completely inundated; all the wheat which had been sown was entirely destroyed. At the Reservoir, the swell of water was so great, that it ran into Mr. Thorpe's house, which was soon two feet deep in water, and was in imminent danger of being swept away; there were two large loads of coals lying near the door which were strewed about by the tide in a wonderful manner. A considerable quantity of timber was also lying near the Reservoir, which the stream took away and deposited in every direction; it was truly amazing to see trees, containing upwards of 70 feet, whirled about by the stream like mere reeds, and carried to a very considerable distance. The Vernat's Sluice was nearly demolished; the tide made a breach on the South-east side, much wider than the drain itself, through which it took some timber and placed them on the opposite side of the stream, propped and secured to the bank as if done by human aid. By the above breach, the Sluice (36 acres of land) in Major Atty's farm, was completely inundated, and all communication with the other part of the farm, entirely cut off. Two of the Marsh grounds on the said farm, containing more than 80 acres, were also overflowed. The quantity of timber deposited near the Reservoir, was the means of preserving it and the adjacent buildings, together with the Glenn Sluice, from being entirely swept away. The inhabitants who occupy lands in the Marsh, were out all night exposed to the tempestuous wind, casting off as many of their sheep as they could, and were frequently three feet deep in water. An eye witness going down on Sunday, truly says, the sight of drowned sheep, wrecks of houses, floating corn stacks, barns, furniture, boxes, &c., was distressing beyond measure, and beggars all description. At the town, a house and several trees were blown down.

*On the Coast of Lincolnshire.*—Several vessels were wrecked, among which were the Sea Venture, crew saved. The brig Hope, coal-laden, every soul perished. A Scotch schooner, three hands, all on board,

*The High Tide of 1810—continued.*

perished. The *Ambler*, Blay, drove on the Herring-sand, but afterwards righted, and proceeded part of the way up the river. *La Modeste*, a fine new American built ship, pierced for 18 guns, bilged ashore above Wainfleet, the Lieutenant who had charge of her, a Midshipman, and some others of the crew, landed on the main (near Leverton), one boat's crew came to Boston, at seven in the evening. A barge drifted over the bank near the Scalp, and was left in the midst of the pastures with the sheep grazing round her. Three vessels of burthen were driven up the Washway by the tide nearly as far as Fosdyke Inn; one, the *Ann*, Cartwright, master, was carried into the Marsh half a mile from the Fosdyke channel.

*Long Sutton.*—Near Sutton Wash, two vessels were thrown upon a very high marsh, and could not be got off but by cutting to the sea; the banks there were much damaged, but not broke through; half a mile to the North, several breaches were made so as to leave the ground under water to the depth of several feet; this appearance continued for about four miles, where large tracts of land were entirely inundated. A vessel belonging to Mr. Watson, of Boston, laden with wheat, for Mr. Wardle, of Wisbeach, was thrown through one of the apertures of the broken bank, upon the new enclosed Marsh, where the wheat and vessel were partially destroyed. A London trader was wrecked off Gedney Drove, and various pieces of the vessel came up, together with four puncheons of rum, principally for Mr. Maples, of Spalding; 50 sheep were drowned in Gedney new Marsh, belonging to Mr. Bissel, of Sutterton. The water still continued upon the lands for some time, the sown wheat being destroyed, and much injury done to the corn stacks.

It would be invidious to distinguish one person more than another, where all were alike anxious to render assistance; but the names of Mr. Hardwick and Mr. Parr, of Kirton, Mr. John Mowbray and Mr. Henry Mowbray, of Fishtoft, stands conspicuous. An universal feeling of sympathy pervaded the County, and even from remote distances, liberal subscriptions were forwarded. The Clergymen of the Church of England, as well as their dissenting brethren, seemed to vie as to who should render the most service to the subscription fund, while the manager of the Theatre most liberally offered his house and the services of his company, in aid of the same philanthropic object.

A Court of Sewers was immediately called at Boston, and continued its sittings for some time, concerting measures for the repair of the banks.

In the month of December, a meeting was held in Boston to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers, which was nobly responded to, Lord Yarborough heading the list with £200.

On the 20th January, the Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Sutterton, preached a sermon in Boston Church in aid of the fund, selecting as his text, the 5th verse of the 93rd psalm, when the sum of £21 5s. 8d. was collected.

The Rev. Samuel Partridge, Vicar of Boston, also published an account of the inundation, which realized a profit of £50 to the fund.

Sermons at the Methodist Chapel produced £6 10s., and at the General Baptist Chapel, £25 3s. 1d.

Mr. T. Robertson, manager of the Theatre, gave a performance in aid, which gave a valuable addition of £40.



*The High Tide of 1810—continued.*

At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund, it was resolved to divide the sufferers into four classes, and apportion the amount of relief—the relief actually given was as follows:—

	Number of indigent families relieved.	Amount of losses proved to have been sustained.			Amount of relief given.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Surfleet, .....	14	1075	15	0	540	14	0
Fosdyke, .....	20	2122	6	0	955	13	6
Algarkirk, .....	25	328	18	0	193	16	6
Surfleet, .....	7	104	15	0	73	0	3
Kirton, .....	6	196	15	0	119	0	0
Frampton, .....	12	351	15	0	155	11	6
Wyberton, .....	22	994	17	0	444	9	1
Skirbeck Quarter, ..	11	242	11	0	87	1	0
Boston, .....	10	110	0	0	71	5	0
Skirbeck, .....	1	16	0	0	12	0	0
Fishtoft, .....	15	859	2	0	466	0	1
Frieston, .....	24	574	13	0	300	12	8
Butterwick, .....	2	28	5	0	12	16	2
Benington, .....	3	45	10	0	25	13	9
<b>Total..</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>£7051</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>£3457</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>

Total amount of benefactions, .....	3590	17	9
Relief given to 172 families, ..	3457	13	6
Secretary's bill, .....	73	15	6
Advertisements and hand-bills, ..	46	10	1
Benefactions not remitted, ....	11	11	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3589</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

Balance,..... £ 1 7 8

	No. of Families.	Amount of Loss.	Allowance in the Pound.	Amount given.
1st Class,	92	1336 14 0	15 0	1001 13 0
2nd „	36	2617 2 0	10 6	1373 15 6
3rd „	33	1530 17 8	8 0	612 7 0
4th „	11	1566 9 0	6 0	469 18 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>£7051 2 0</b>		<b>£3457 13 6</b>

The late John Waite, Esq., was the Treasurer and Secretary to the fund, and it reflects great honour to both himself and the subscribers, that so great an amount of good was accomplished.

\* \* \* Facts and details of this terrible calamity are respectfully solicited by the Publisher.

*Boston Church.*—The South-west chapel of Boston Church, reopened after a complete restoration (the cost of which was defrayed by the inhabitants of Boston—United States—and other American citizens) on the 21st of July, 1857. Mr. Scott, of London, was the architect. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln. The Bishop of Kentucky, and the American Ambassador and lady, were amongst those present at the ceremony.

## Stanzas.

TO A LADY ON HER TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.

As one who launched upon the sea,  
Looks back with sorrow to the strand ;  
So will it be the case with thee,  
Now entering on a shadowy land.

Thy years of childhood fled by,  
Thine hours of girlhood waned apace ;  
And joys, which promised ne'er to die,  
Are withered in time's stern embrace.

We little heed the course of time,  
We deem it worthless as it flies ;  
Life passes with us, and its prime,  
Is gone ere yet we learn to prize.

For what is life? an earth-drawn cloud,  
Restored once more in summer rain ;  
Or the bright wave that melts in spray,  
But to be reproduced again.

'Tis now my task to weave a song,  
Of gladness on thy natal day ;  
A wish that joy may still prolong,  
With thee its undivided stay.

Yet on a festive day like this,  
Sad thoughts will mingle in my dream ;  
As weeping willows by their kiss,  
Disturb the mirror of the stream.

No Prophet's prescience is mine,  
To tell the future of thy years ;  
But life doth evermore combine,  
Bright smiles of joy with sorrow's tears.

And woman's mission waits thee now,  
The world calls on thee for thy share,  
In this great field of human woe,  
The duties of thy sex to bear.

As wife and mother thou must feel,  
How great the interests at stake ;  
A future generation's weal,  
Depends upon the path thou'lt take.

The summer flowers their glory spread,  
To bid thee welcome on this day ;  
But soon their brief-lived beauty's shed,  
And they must pass from sight away.

Be mine the hope that life's bright flowers,  
May gem thy path where'er thou'lt rove ;  
And soon dispelled be sorrow's showers,  
Beneath the genial warmth of love.



Anno Vicesimo & Vicesimo Primo  
**VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.**

.....  
 CAP. LIV.

An Act to make better Provision for the Punishment of Frauds committed by Trustees, Bankers, and other Persons intrusted with Property.

17th August, 1857.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to make better Provision for the Punishment of Frauds committed by Trustees, Bankers, and other Persons intrusted with Property: 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:

Trustees fraudulently disposing of Property guilty of a Misdemeanor.

I. If any Person being a Trustee of any Property for the Benefit, either wholly or partially, of some other Person, or for any public or charitable Purpose, shall, with Intent to defraud, convert or appropriate the same or any Part thereof to or for his own Use or Purposes, or shall, with Intent aforesaid, otherwise dispose of or destroy such Property or any Part thereof, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor.

Bankers, &c. fraudulently selling, &c., Property intrusted to their Care, guilty of Misdemeanor.

II. If any Person being a Banker, Merchant, Broker, Attorney, or Agent, and being intrusted for safe Custody with the Property of any other Person, shall, with Intent to defraud, sell, negotiate, transfer, pledge, or in any Manner convert or appropriate to or for his own Use such Property or any Part thereof, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor.

Persons under Powers of Attorney fraudulently selling Property guilty of Misdemeanor.

III. If any Person intrusted with any Power of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of any Property shall fraudulently sell or transfer or otherwise convert such Property or any Part thereof to his own Use or Benefit, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor.

Bailees fraudulently converting Property to their own Use guilty of Larceny.

IV. If any Person, being a Bailee of any Property, shall fraudulently take or convert the same to his own Use, or the Use of any Person other than the Owner thereof, although he shall not break Bulk or otherwise determine the Bailment, he shall be guilty of Larceny.

Directors, &c. of any Body Corporate or Public Company fraudulently appropriating Property;

V. If any Person, being a Director, Member, or Public Officer of any Body Corporate or Public Company, shall fraudulently take or apply, for his own Use, any of the Money or other Property of such Body Corporate or Public Company, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor.

20 & 21 *Victoriae, Cap. 54—Fraudulent Trustees, &c.*

VI. If any Person being a Director, Public Officer, or Manager of any Body Corporate or Public Company, shall as such receive or possess himself of any of the Money or other Property of such Body Corporate or Public Company otherwise than in payment of a just Debt or Demand, and shall, with Intent to defraud, omit to make or to cause or direct to be made a full and true Entry thereof in the Books and Accounts of such Body Corporate or Public Company, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor.

or keeping  
fraudulent  
Accounts ;

VII. If any Director, Manager, Public Officer, or Member of any Body Corporate or Public Company shall, with Intent to defraud, destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify any of the Books, Papers, Writings, or Securities belonging to the Body Corporate or Public Company of which he is a Director or Manager, Public Officer, or Member, or make or concur in the making of any false Entry, or any material Omission in any Book of Account or other Document, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor.

or wilfully  
destroying  
Books, &c. ;

VIII. If any Director, Manager, or Public Officer of any Body Corporate or Public Company shall make, circulate, or publish, or concur in making, circulating, or publishing, any written Statement or Account which he shall know to be false in any material Particular, with Intent to deceive or defraud any Member, Shareholder, or Creditor of such Body Corporate or Public Company, or with Intent to induce any Person to become a Shareholder or Partner therein, or to intrust or advance any Money or Property to such Body Corporate or Public Company, or to enter into any Security for the Benefit thereof, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor.

or publishing  
fraudulent  
Statements,  
guilty of  
Misdemeanor.

IX. If any Person shall receive any Chattel, Money, or valuable Security which shall have been so fraudulently disposed of as to render the Party disposing thereof guilty of a Misdemeanor under any of the Provisions of this Act, knowing the same to have been so fraudulently disposed of, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and may be indicted and convicted thereof, whether the Party guilty of the principal Misdemeanor shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to Justice.

Persons  
receiving  
Property  
fraudulently  
disposed of,  
knowing the  
same to have  
been so, guilty  
of Misdemeanor

X. Every Person found guilty of a Misdemeanor under this Act shall be liable, at the Discretion of the Court, to be kept in Penal Servitude for the Term of Three Years, or to suffer such other Punishment, by Imprisonment for not more than Two Years with or without Hard Labour, or by Fine, as the Court shall award.

Punishment  
for a Misde-  
meanor under  
this Act.

XI. Nothing in this Act contained shall enable or entitle any Person to refuse to make a full and complete Discovery by answer to any Bill in Equity, or to answer any Question or Interrogatory in any Civil Proceeding in any Court of Law or Equity, or in the Courts of Bankruptcy or Insolvency; but no Answer to any such Bill, Question, or Interrogatory shall be admissible in Evidence against such Person in any Proceeding under this Act.

No Person  
exempt from  
answering  
Questions in  
any Court ;  
Evidence not  
admissible in  
Prosecutions  
under this Act.

XII. Nothing in this Act contained, nor any Proceeding, No Remedy at

20 & 21 *Victoria*, Cap. 54--*Fraudulent Trustees, &c.*

Law or in  
Equity shall  
be affected.

Convictions  
shall not be  
received in  
Evidence in  
Civil Suits.

No Prosecution  
shall be  
commenced  
without the  
Sanction of  
some Judge or  
the Attorney  
General.

If Offence  
amounts to  
Larceny,  
Person not to  
be acquitted  
of a Misdemeanor.

Costs of  
Prosecutions.

Misdemeanors  
not triable at  
Sessions.

Interpretation  
of certain Terms

Act not to  
extend to  
Scotland.

Conviction, or Judgment to be had or taken thereon against any Person under this Act, shall prevent, lessen, or impeach any Remedy at Law or in equity which any Party aggrieved by any Offence against this Act might have had if this Act had not been passed; but no Conviction of any such Offender shall be received in Evidence in any Action at Law or Suit in Equity against him; and nothing in this Act contained shall affect or prejudice any Agreement entered into or Security given by any Trustee, having for its Object the Restoration or Repayment of any Trust Property misappropriated.

XIII. No Proceeding or Prosecution for any Offence included in the First Section, but not included in any other Section of this Act, shall be commenced without the Sanction of Her Majesty's Attorney General, or, in case that Office be vacant, of Her Majesty's Solicitor General: Provided that where any Civil Proceedings shall have been taken against any Person to whom the Provisions of the said First Section, but not of any other Section of this Act, may apply, no Person who shall have taken such Civil Proceeding shall commence any Prosecution under this Act without the Sanction of the Court or Judge before whom such Civil Proceeding shall have been had or shall be pending.

XIV. If upon the Trial of any Person under this Act it shall appear that the Offence proved amounts to Larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of a Misdemeanor under this Act.

XV. In every Prosecution for any Misdemeanor against this Act the Court before which any such Offence shall be prosecuted or tried may allow the Expenses of the Prosecution in all respects as in Cases of Felony.

XVI. No Misdemeanor against this Act shall be prosecuted or tried at any Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

XVII. The Word "Trustee" shall in this Act mean a Trustee on some express Trust created by some Deed, Will, or Instrument in Writing, and shall also include the Heir and Personal Representative of any such Trustee, and also all Executors and Administrators, Liquidators under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, and all Assignees in Bankruptcy and Insolvency:

The Word "Property" shall include every description of Real and Personal Property, Goods, raw or other Materials, Money, Debts, and Legacies, and all Deeds and Instruments relating to or evidencing the Title or Right to any Property, or giving a Right to recover or receive any Money or Goods; and such Word Property shall also denote and include not only such Real and Personal Property as may have been the original Subject of a Trust, but also any Real or Personal Property into which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and the Proceeds thereof respectively, and anything acquired by such Proceeds.

XVIII. This Act shall not extend to *Scotland*.

### Stickney Bar Green.

*Daring Robbery.*—A daring attempt at robbery was made on Sunday, the 13th September, 1812, on Stickney Bar Green. As Mr. Wm. Blades, miller, of Boston, was returning home on horseback from Alford, in passing through the gate at the above-mentioned place about eight o'clock, he was accosted by a man in a grey jacket, apparently in great distress, having neither shoes nor stockings, and who craved charity in the Irish accent; not liking the appearance or the manner of the man, Mr. Blades said he had no change, and rode on. His new acquaintance however was not to be disposed of so easily, for giving a signal, Mr. Blades found another man had arisen up before him, who, with a presented pistol, asked for his money in a tone which implied no refusal. Mr. Blades, fortunately however, was armed with a strong stick, and struck the fellow on the arm, causing the pistol to be discharged under the horse's belly; the horse immediately started into a gallop, when a second pistol was fired, but without effect. A whistle was then blown by the disappointed highwaymen, and was immediately answered by a third person a little farther upon the road. Mr. Blades, however, quitted the turnpike, and proceeding along Stickney Fen-side as far as Sibsey, reached his home without further molestation. Numerous robberies occurred in the same neighbourhood about this period, the perpetrators being, it was supposed, Irish labourers.

*The North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society.*—A list of the towns at which the annual shows have been held since its formation, and the names of the chairmen at the public dinners.

Brigg, .....	1837..	Lord Worsley.
Caistor, .....	1838..	Sir Robert Sheffield.
Louth .....	1839..	The Earl of Yarborough.
Horncastle .....	1840..	Ditto.
Market Rasen .....	1841..	A. Boucherett, Esq.
Spilsby .....	1842..	The Earl of Yarborough.
Caistor .....	1843..	Ditto.
Horncastle .....	1844..	A. Boucherett, Esq.
Gainsborough .....	1845..	W. Hutton, Esq.
Market Rasen.....	1846..	A. Boucherett, Esq.
Spilsby .....	1847..	The second Earl of Yarborough.
Lincoln .....	1848..	The Earl of Yarborough.
Brigg .....	1849..	T. G. Corbett, Esq.
Louth .....	1850..	The Earl of Yarborough.
Caistor .....	1851..	Ditto.
Horncastle .....	1852..	Ditto.
Gainsborough .....	1853..	Ditto.
Lincoln*.....	1854..	The Earl of Chichester.
Boston .....	1855..	Wm. Garfit, Esq.
Market Rasen.....	1856..	G. F. Heneage, Esq.
Louth .....	1857..	G. M. Alington, Esq.
Grantham .....	1858..	Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P.
Grimsby .....	1859..	Wm. Hutton, Esq.

\* In conjunction with the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

*Church Extension.*—The new Chapel at Hillydyke, midway between Boston and Sibsey, opened 3rd Nov., 1857. Sermons were preached in the morning by the Rev. H. Mackenzie, Rector of Tydd St. Marys, and in the afternoon by the Rev. G. B. Blenkin, Vicar of Boston. This church is intended to serve as a place of worship to the outlying parts of the parishes of Fishtoft, Boston, and Sibsey.

*National Provincial Bank* at Boston, was broken into by burglars, May 7th, 1857; the iron safe was not touched, the burglars being doubtless alarmed, retired with only a trifling booty.

*Daring Robbery.*—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, saddler of Boston, was garrotted and robbed of a cash-box containing between £50 and £60, on the 12th November, 1857.

*Skating, January, 4, 1821.*—At Prickwillow, near Ely, Mr. Gittam, of Nordelph, Norfolk, undertook to skate a mile on the ice in three minutes, for a wager of one hundred guineas. An amazing assemblage of persons attended to witness the undertaking, and were agreeably surprised to see it accomplished with great apparent ease in fifteen seconds less than the given time. Unfortunately, however, he lost his life that night on his way home, by coming in contact with the trunk of a willow tree, whilst skating with great velocity not far distant from his own house at Upwell, on the river Cam.

*Extraordinary Circumstance.*—On Sept. 14th, 1811, Mr. Tonge, brazier, of Boston, had an egg, of the common appearance, boiled for breakfast; on breaking the shell of which, he found that the egg was not a good one, but that the shell was partly filled with a watery liquor, and that bedded in some portion of the white of the egg, was a small snail alive. No crack nor aperture had been observed when it was put into the saucepan to boil, yet it is declared that the snail was *alive* after boiling. The insect was one of the small slug species, and put forth two horns.

*A balloon*, in which Mr. Saddler had ascended from Vauxhall, near Birmingham alighted in a field belonging Mr. Godson, of Asgarby, having accomplished the distance of 100 miles in one hour and twenty minutes.

*Hanserd Knolleys.*—About the year 1636 I was persecuted and prosecuted in the High Commission Court, by virtue of a warrant wherewith I was apprehended in Boston, and kept a prisoner in the man's house who served the warrant upon me; but God helped me to convince him, and he was so greatly terrified in his conscience that he set open his doors, and let me go away. For three or four years space I preached in three several places, at Anderby, at Fulletby on the Hill, and at Wainfleet, where I was silenced.—*Life, by Kiffin.*

*Discovery of Gold Coin.*—A gold coin of the reign of Edward III, called a "rose noble," (6s. 8d.), was found on Monday, June 25th, 1812, by Mr. Botteril, of the Dolphin, in Boston, in a garden belonging to him in Main Ridge. It was in a high state of preservation, having on one side the following inscription:—"Edward Die Gra. Rex. Angl," and on the other, "Exaltabitur in Gloria."

*Boston.*—In 1551, King Edward VI made a gift to the Marquis of Northampton (William Parre) of all the possessions and goods belonging to the late fraternities of our Lady, of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Trinity, and of St. George, within the town of Boston in Lincolnshire, with a licence to him to erect an hospital within the said town of Boston: and to give for the maintenance of the same, fifty pounds of yearly revenue for ever. Which hospital shall be called "The Hospital of the Foundation of William, Marquis of Northampton."—Dated, January 13 —*Strype.*

1811.—Hospital Bridge, over Maudfoster's drain, in Skirbeck, erected by the Butterley Iron Company; Main Ridge Bridge, and Cowbridge, were erected in the following year, 1812.

## The Sibsey Murder,

March 16th, 1859.

At the present day, when we are unprepared for the commission of deeds of violence, common to the age of our predecessors, the announcement of a brutal murder comes upon us as a startling, and fortunately rare occurrence. We are accustomed in the murders now-a-days committed, to view either the subtle poison of medicine as the agent employed, or the knife wielded in the heat of passion, to be the weapon with which the death-blow is inflicted. We are not therefore prepared by our every-day experience, to receive the accounts of such a cold-blooded murder, (committed too under circumstances which present no mitigation of the crime,) as the one we are about to narrate.

The murdered man, WILLIAM STEVENSON, the elder, had formerly been a farmer and inn-keeper, at Sibsey Northlands, but having retired from business, he resided with his son near that place. For the information of those of our readers to whom the topography of the place is unknown, it may be necessary to state that this part of the country is intersected by drains, some larger and some smaller, running in various directions. At an angle formed by the intersection of a main drain, by a road and bridge, called Cherry Corner, stands the house occupied by Joseph Coates; and closely adjoining this road, some 500 yards from the bridge that crosses this drain, stands the house in which the Stevenson's lived. On the right hand side of the road, going from Coates's to Stevenson's, runs a sewer, about eight or nine feet wide, and five feet in depth, four feet of which are water. No fence runs between the road and this sewer, but on the other side of it, a newly-plashed hedge separates it from fields in which stands Stevenson's house, and immediately beyond that point, the sewer is crossed by a little bridge, which forms the limit longitudinally of the scene of the murder. On the other side of the road, opposite Stevenson's, is the house occupied by Edward Semper. It happened on Thursday, March 17th, 1859, that Mrs. Semper, on leaving home about half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, saw what she took to be a slop, lying in the sewer by the road-side, at a point about 100 yards from Stevenson's house.

On approaching it she found that it was a human body lying in the water, upon which she returned and called her husband, who with the assistance of Joseph Coates and William Stevenson, jun., drew it out, and found it to be the corpse of Stevenson the elder, (a stout man 60 years of age,) so marked by blows, as to leave no doubt that he had died by violence.

At about 80 yards distance from the place where the body was discovered, but upon the opposite side of the road, were seen indications of a struggle; trodden grass, with blood upon it, and footmarks were observed, apparently made by some persons crossing the road, and dragging with them something heavy. In the ditch that bounded the road, were found three broken fragments of a hedge stake, marked with drops of blood, and in the low hedge that bounded the sewer, on the other side of the road, mud was noticed, which seemed to have been left there by some one getting over it. This hedge was partially broken down and wet, and in one part bloody, about a foot's breadth. In the sewer five pieces of another broken stake were seen, which when put together formed a bludgeon about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, and about the thickness of a man's wrist. Blood and hair marked the grass upon the side of the ditch.



*The Sibsey Murder--continued.*

Entering the field beyond the hedge at a part nearer the house by some 70 yards than where the hedge was broken, and at some 12 yards distance from the hedge itself, young Stevenson found a pool of blood, and from this pool indications were visible of a body having been trailed along the hedge, leaving a blood track up to the spot where the body was found, and here again, was much hair and blood. In the field two more bludgeons were found, one a thick thorn branch broken in two, the other, a rough wooden rail, and both were marked with what seemed to be blood.

Footmarks on the spot were also particularly noticed, (four being remarkably clear,) two going from the sewer across the road towards the ditch, and two going towards the sewer, the soil on which they were impressed, was of silt or light sandy nature, and quite wet at the time. Another footstep was noticed on the bank of the sewer, and these footprints were carefully preserved and ultimately removed. At the bottom of the sewer itself, the water being clear, footsteps were also noticed.

The body of the deceased, when examined, was found to be blackened, as if by blows, upon the hands, arm, and head; the nose, from which a piece of skin had been separated, was turned on one side. There were severe contusions on different parts of the head, the scalp of it being separated from the bone, and the back part of the skull being fractured, portions of the bone being driven into the brain, of which a small portion protruded.

Information was immediately given to the police; and Superintendent Strugnell, assisted by Sergeant Jones, and Constable Taylor, commenced an investigation. It seemed that on the Monday previous to the murder, the deceased borrowed from his son £2., and then said he had £1. 10s., and some silver of his own, and that he intended to pay the whole to a man named Green, for some pigs that he had bought. Green however, had been paid before that Monday, and nothing was due to him.

On the night of the 16th of March, the deceased man was drinking at the "Ship Inn," in Sibsey Northlands, kept by David Bancroft Richardson, in company with Henry Carey, William Picket, and Edward Sands, and some others, but the four named, stayed there some time after the rest of the company were gone. Old Stevenson, who was the worse for liquor, started some three minutes before Carey and Picket, who went away without Sands, Carey being in drink, and Picket sober.

Stevenson was observed to take the way to Northlands Bridge, the direct road to his house, which was about a mile distant from the "Ship Inn." Before Picket and Carey started, one of them told the landlord to put some ale into a bottle for them, as they were going to the boat, this he complied with.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 17th, George Sands, who lived near Sibsey Northlands, not half a mile from the "Ship Inn," went into a hovel of his, and there found Carey and Picket sleeping. Stumbling over the feet of one of them, he cried out, "Holloa! what are you doing there?" on which both rose and went away in the direction of Sibsey Northlands. They afterwards, about 7 o'clock, went to the "Ship" together, Picket saying to the landlord, "Good morning, I've brought your bottle back, and another I've had some time." The same morning about 8 o'clock,

*The Sibsey Murder—continued.*

Picket went by the house of Thomas Green, and said, "poor old Mr. Stevenson has gotten thrown into the dike."

At about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 10, Sergeant Jones met with Carey at the "Ship," and asked him if he saw Stevenson the previous night, he replied "I saw him in the tap-room." Jones then asked him if Stevenson had had any words with any one, he said "Sands and Stevenson were differing," and added "Sands wanted to go home with Stevenson, but Stevenson would not let him." On being asked where he passed the night, he said, "I slept on George Sands's premises with Picket." About  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 o'clock Jones apprehended Picket at the house of Thomas Cridland, wheelwright, of Sibsey, and on being charged with the murder, he said, "I'll go along with you." Jones then asked him where he slept the previous night, and he replied, "in my father's stable," and in reply as to who slept with him, he said, "Henry Carey came to me at 5 o'clock this morning." At a little after 2 o'clock, Jones apprehended Carey, who was very drunk and violent. Both prisoners were searched, and on each was found a knife, that in Carey's possession being identified as one that had belonged to the murdered man.

Blood was found upon the trousers, slop, and right boot of Picket, and also on the boot belonging to Carey. On the boots of Carey being compared with the footmarks on the road, they exactly corresponded. They were peculiarly marked, having three rows of nails round the foot, and two rows down the centre, of a different kind. No impressions corresponding with Picket's boots could be sworn to. The prisoners were then removed in custody, to the police station at Stickney, and afterwards to Spilsby gaol.

The inquest was opened at the "Ship Inn," Sibsey Northlands, on Friday, the 18th of March, before J. C. Little, Esq., of Boston, coroner for the district, and the following jury:—

Mr. John Drury, (foreman)	Mr. Thomas Herringshaw,
„ R. H. Dowse,	„ George Utterby,
„ Benjamin Musgrave,	„ J. N. Pett,
„ C. Collings,	„ James Millard,
„ William Atkinson,	„ William North,
„ William Robinson,	„ William Smith,
„ William Richardson.	„ John Leak.

The evidence of Mrs. Semper, and her husband, and the son of the deceased, was taken relative to the discovery of the body, and the medical evidence of Mr. B. A. Smith, surgeon, of Sibsey, and Mr. Moss, of Stickney, as to the cause of death. Richardson, the landlord, was also examined, but gave his evidence very reluctantly. The inquest was then adjourned until the following Monday.

In the meantime, Carey, Picket, and Edward Sands, (who was in company with them on the Wednesday evening,) were brought before the Rev. G. Coltman, and F. L. Hopkins, Esq., magistrates for the division of Lindsey, at Stickney, and after a preliminary examination, were remanded until the following Tuesday.

On Sunday, the 20th, the murdered man was buried in Sibsey churchyard, in the presence of a great multitude of people.

On the following Monday, the adjourned inquest was resumed, and Mr. F. T. White, Solicitor of Boston, attended to watch the case on behalf of Picket.

*The Sibsey Murder --continued.*

The evidence of the police officers with respect to finding blood upon the persons of the prisoners, and the knife belonging to Stevenson in Carey's pocket, having been taken, Mr. White addressed the jury, and called witnesses on behalf of Picket. The jury retired to consult, and having remained absent about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour, returned a verdict of WILFUL MURDER against Carey and Picket, but added "that there was not the slightest evidence to implicate Sands."

Next day, the prisoners were taken before the same magistrates, and the depositions having been completed, Carey and Picket were committed to Lincoln Castle to take their trial, while Sands was set at liberty.

During the examination, on the prisoners being asked each in the absence of the other, "if they had any thing to say," Picket made the following voluntary statement.

"Carey and me left the public-house on Wednesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, and went down to my father's house. I went up to my father's door, and he had gone to bed. Carey stood against father's gate when I came out again. He said to me, 'Let's go over the drain in your father's boat.' I said 'What for?' He said 'I was working for Mr. George Sands, and I killed two rabbits in the close, and if you'll go with me I will give you one.' I went with him till we came to Teesdale's house. He drew a stick out of Teesdale's fence. He said 'Very likely Mr. Drury's dog will come out; you had better have one an' all.' I said 'No, I shall go without.' Going on down the lane past Mr. Coates's house we overtook Mr. Stevenson. Carey said to me 'Let's kill the old ——, I think he's got some money.' I said 'No, don't meddle with the old man.' He said 'I will.' He hit him right on the side of the head and knocked him down, and he sat on his head after he had knocked him down, and put his hands in his pockets and said, 'Let us have the old ——'s money.' He got off him again and hit him three or four times over the head with a stick. He says to me, 'Take hold of his head.' I said 'No.' He said 'If you don't I'll serve you the same.' I took hold of his head and helped to throw him into the sewer. He then went across the road again to fetch his stick. The old man was standing up in the dyke then. He hit him two or three more times, when the old man climbed up to get over the hedge. I went on as far as Mr. Coates's yard then, and Carey went the other way. I thought I would go round and assist the old man to get home. When I got within a few yards of him I saw Carey coming up to him again with a piece of wood or stick hanging over his shoulder. When I got up to the old man he struck him on the head and knocked him down, and struck him seven or eight times more on the floor, and broke the stick all to atoms. The old man trying to get up again, he got a piece of hedge stake or thorn, and beat him while he was dead, and trailed him on to the hedge next the sewer-dike, saying to me, 'Take hold of his legs, and we'll throw him into the sewer.' I said 'What for? let him be;' and he reared him up on his head on the hedge layers, and tumbled him into the sewer. He went on to Mr. Stevenson's house and I went on to Mr. Joseph Coates's house. When I got on the bank Carey overtook me there and said, 'The old man is dead; he does not stir in the water at all.' He said 'I've got a sovereign, half-a-crown, and a shilling out of his pockets, and a handful of papers, I don't know what they are, and two bags.' Going on while we came to my father's seven-acre gate, he

*The Sibsey Murder—continued.*

said, 'I'll hide these papers here,' and hid them there, under some grass on the bank side just against the tunnel. We went on till we came to my father's little boat, and went over the river in it, and when I got over I went up to my father's house. I said 'I shall go and lay down in the stable a bit.' Carey said 'I shall go where you do.' I said I would not take him there, so we went on as far as my brother John's house, and went across the close to Mr. Sands' hovel. He said 'Very likely the policeman will see us if we go round by the road.' I went and laid down in George Sands' cut-house, and Carey laid in the beast-hovel. I waked some time in the morning, and went to him about half-past 5. Mr. Sands came into the beast-hovel, and tumbled over my foot. Carey and me then went to Richardson's; there he took out of his pocket the two bags he had taken from Stevenson, with the money, and put a stone into them, and threw them into Richardson's pit. I left him and went home."

Carey, on being asked the same question, said "I have nothing to say."

It is a curious coincidence worthy of remark, that the three prisoners who suffered capital punishment at Lincoln, previous to Picket and Carey, were, during the preliminary investigations, confined in Spilsby gaol.

The history of the prisoners is indeed a painful one, and presents a dark side to the picture of civilization and moral improvement. They had both long been under the eye of the police, on suspicion of being the perpetrators of various robberies. Carey was cast upon the world at a very early age, his father dying soon after the boy was born, and his mother very shortly marrying again. It is said that he was not more than six years of age when he was turned out to provide for himself. He consequently had not the advantages of education, except that derived from bad and pernicious sources, and thus was he early initiated into a knowledge of the vice and wickedness that prevail in the "dark places of the earth,"—brutishness, ruffianism, and criminality, "growing with his growth, and strengthening with his strength," until he stopped not short of the murder of his former benefactor and friend. Carey was brought up to farm work, but was occasionally, like Picket, employed in boating.

Picket's family is respectable, his father being a steady and industrious man—a farmer and boat proprietor. The unfortunate prisoner was his second son, and had been connected with the boating business from childhood. He had the advantage of a village school education for several years, and was also a Sunday-school scholar, which may account for his apparent familiarity with scripture phrases in his published address and letters. He was however an apt pupil in the school of vice, and he early plunged into a course of reckless dissipation, which has brought him, when scarcely arrived at manhood, to a murderer's grave.

During the long imprisonment which preceded their trial, the conduct of the prisoners was most exemplary, each seeming to feel the awful position in which he stood, and although no actual admission of their guilt was ever made, still their manner showed a resignation to meet what they believed to be their fate.

The trial of the prisoners commenced at Lincoln assizes, on Wednesday, July 27th, 1859, before MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS, and both prisoners were indicted for the wilful murder of William Stevenson, at Stickney, on the 17th of March, 1859.

*The Sibsey Murder—continued.*

They were also charged with the like offence on the coroner's inquisition. Carey on being called on to plead, said that "he was guilty of the robbery but not of the murder," to which both pleaded "not guilty."

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, and MR. HUISE were counsel for the prosecution; MR. MACAULAY, Q.C., and MR. FLOWERS, defended Picket; Carey was undefended by counsel. The following gentlemen were sworn on the jury:—

1 George Nidd,	7 Thurtell Thomas Shillito,
2 George Linnell,	8 Solomon Frisby,
3 John Thompson,	9 Isaac Pain,
4 George Trafford.	10 Frederick Rowell,
5 John Kendall,	11 John Stennett Foster,
7 Joseph Mackinder,	12 Luke Ward.

MR. F. STEPHEN, after a few introductory remarks, stated to the jury the facts by which the case on the part of the Crown would be supported, commented with great minuteness upon a statement made by the prisoner Picket when before the magistrates, which, though not evidence against Carey, tended to show that Picket himself was present on the spot when the deceased Stevenson was by some person or persons attacked and killed. He argued that the facts he should prove conclusively showed that more than one must have been engaged in the acts which resulted in the death of Stevenson, and that that other person could be none other than the prisoner Carey, who was with Picket both before and immediately after the murder, and on whom property of the murdered man was found. He called witnesses for the Crown, of whose evidence the facts we have stated is a summary.

It was further proved that search had been made in the grass near the tunnel mentioned by Picket, and a bundle of papers discovered, among which were a receipt and a notice to quit given to William Stevenson. Richardson's pit was drained, and in it was found a canvas bag containing a card, a stone, and another bag, and one of these Eleanor Linton, who lived with the Stevenson's, proved that she had shortly before made for the elder Stevenson.

At the conclusion of the case for the crown,

MR. MACAULAY addressed the jury for the prisoner Picket, stating that the anxiety he felt on behalf of his client was increased by the necessity thrown upon him of commenting on the facts proved in such a manner as might be disadvantageous to the other prisoner. He contended that Picket's statement was not only not proved to be in any particular untrue, but that it was confirmed by several of the facts proved—the finding of the bags and papers, and more particularly those relating to the footmarks, and the discovery of property of the deceased on Carey, while none was found on Picket. Picket could not be deemed more than an accessory after the fact; but his being sober, while Carey was intoxicated, rendered it highly improbable that he had been a deliberate accomplice with the other prisoner; it was not improbable that after the attack by Carey he had been induced by fear to assist, so far as it appeared by his statement he had done. None of the expressions used by him to Green or others implied any further complicity. Mr. Stephen had too eagerly and minutely criticized the particular facts proved, urging that the jury might receive as true those portions of Picket's statements that told against

*The Sibsey Murder—continued.*

him, and discard all those that were in his favour. Common justice required that if they received as true that which criminated him, they should also give credit to that which tended to limit the degree of his criminality. The case was certainly one of grave doubt as respected the charge of murder against Picket. He awaited with anxiety, but at the same time with confidence, the verdict of the jury.

At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, Carey was called on for his defence. Throughout the trial he had preserved the greatest composure, but did not ask a single question in cross-examination of the witnesses, but upon being informed by the Judge that he might say what he pleased to the jury, he made the following statement with great calmness and deliberation, never pausing, but speaking slowly and without embarrassment.

## CAREY'S DEFENCE.

"When Picket and me was at the magistrate's-room at Stickney, Picket had his hearing, and then I came in. I was told that I need not say anything unless I pleased, and that what I said would be taken down, and I said nothing. I promised Picket before I was taken that I would not confess unless I was forced to it. On the day of the murder I had been working with George Sands. After work we went to this public-house. It was market night. We kept stopping and drinking. In the latter part of the night, Edward Sands and old Mr. Stevenson began quarrelling---gainish ten o'clock. I said 'I will go home and leave your party, else I shall be locked out.' Picket said 'You'd better stop a bit longer, and go to sleep in the boat with me.' Sands and Stevenson continued quarrelling. Sands got up and attempted to strike old Stevenson. I got between them. We sat drinking till past eleven. Landlord interfered, and in a short time they gave over quarrelling, and the old man said he would pay for four gills of ale to settle all disputes. Landlord said 'Now, you lads, don't you think of getting home?' Stevenson left, Picket and me went out of the room. Picket said 'Let us go down to the boat and take some ale with us.' I told the landlord to bring us a quart of ale in a bottle. He had not a quart bottle, so he brought three pints, which he put into two bottles. I paid for it. Picket and I went out of the room. I said 'Wait till Sands comes.' Picket said 'Go on, we don't want him rowing about us.' When we got down to the river, Picket said 'Let's go round by the bridge over the drain and have his money; that's what I wanted you for.' I said 'I won't; I think he's something like you and me---not troubled with much money.' He said 'Threepence is all I've got, and I must have money somewhere.' I said 'Don't you think the old man would know you?' Picket said 'I want you to go with me; it'll be all right; we'll tie the handkerchiefs over our faces.' We went over in the little boat. When we got over the river, he pulled out two handkerchiefs---a whole one, which was blue and had holes in it, which he said he had made to see through; and he said 'Tie that over your face. I put my waistcoat on over my slop and stopped to tie my boot, and Picket said "I'll go on and get a stick or two." He went and returned with two sticks; he gave me one and kept one himself. He said 'Stevenson had got a good big walking stick, and he may be giving it us.' We went by the bank down by the lane and lay down side by side on the road, I said 'I'll have nothing to do with holding him.' He said 'I'd as soon hold him, if you'll search his pockets.' Old Stevenson came along, and he said 'Lads, what are you doing here; you'll catch cold, you'd better come into a stable and lie on some straw?' We jumped up. One laid hold of one leg and the other of the other, and threw him down. Picket held his head, and I searched his pockets, then I ran away. I turned and saw the old man struggling with Picket. I struck him over the right arm. He still kept hold of Picket. I struck

*The Sibsey Murder---continued.*

him over the head. He scuffled and tore the handkerchief from Picket's face. Picket doubled his fist and hit him over the face. Stevenson picked up his walking-stick. Picket struck it out of his hand. Stevenson stooped to pick it up and Picket hit him on the back of his head, and pointed to the sewer and said 'Let's put him in.' We carried him to the sewer. He got hold of Picket, then left hold, and started across the sewer and said, 'Oh, Picket, what are you doing?' Picket struck him on the back of the neck. I went and picked up my weapon and flung it on the other side of the road. I saw Picket running after Stevenson on the other side of the hedge. I ran down the river side and stopped while Picket came up. He caught sight of me and ran down by the other side. I ran down by the bank. He said 'When I saw you I thought it had been somebody else. I got another weapon and struck him on the top of the head and on one side, and threw them into the sewer. I don't know but I've killed him.' I said 'I hope not.' He asked me if I had the handkerchief that was torn from his face. I said 'No;' and he said 'I must go back for it; it has my old sweetheart's name upon it, and if it is found, we shall get into trouble.' He went and found it, and I gave him my handkerchief, and he tied them with a stone inside and threw them into the river. He asked what money there was. I pulled out two bags and two knives. There was a sovereign and a mess of bills. He looked at them as we went on and said 'These are all about nought;' and he hid them in the grass near one of his father's tunnels. He said 'You must let me have the sovereign, it will clear my score for the spree at Boston.' He took it and the big pocket knife. I had 3s. 6d. and the little one. He said 'I thought he'd more, or we would not have tried it yet.' I said 'I'd advise you not to be on this rack no more.' He said 'What the — is a man to do if he hasn't money, you know the old chap won't part with much.' I said 'I wish I'd had nothing to do with it.' He says 'If you'd not gone with me I should have gone by myself.' I said 'He'd have mastered you.' He said 'I should have done it a different way, I should have struck him on the head and sillied him before I got his money.' Carey then stated that they went to Sands' hovel, and on leaving it when Sands had been in, Picket said 'I wonder if I did kill the old chap. I most think I did. Say nought about it.' He then said 'Give me the little bags, and I'll sink 'em in the canal.' They then took different ways that they might not be noticed together, but met again on the highway and both went to the publichouse in which they had been the night before and had some ale, which Picket desired Carey to pay for, as he had not more than 3d. besides the sovereign, which he did not want to change there. While they were there, William Stevenson came in, and inquired of the landlord whether his father had been there on the previous night. The landlord said 'Why?' William Stevenson said 'I want to know; was he here?' and, being told that he was, said 'He lies a corpse then, murdered.' Soon after, Carey continued, Picket went out and beckoned him out and said 'You see how things stand; I told you I know'd I'd killed him; he'd found me out, and he'd have found you too. I'll go home and hide this sovereign and knife. I sunk the bags in Banks' pit; I owed Stevenson a kindness a long time; he owed me 1s. 6d. at the back end of last year. I had the handkerchief made a week next Boston market; I didn't mean to murder him, but he knew me.' Carey added that he did not think Picket did mean to murder him, adding, 'Picket got hold of my hand and cried, and begged I would not say anything to any one; that I would not let a word slip. I said I never would unless I was forced to it; and I never have till now. I'm sorry with my whole heart for what was done now. I'd no thought when I went from that house of any such thing. Nothing was said about going a rabbiting nor about going to his father's. I've prayed the Lord to have mercy on me, and I hope, my Lord, you'll be as merciful as you can.'

The statement was listened to by all in court with the most earnest

*The Sibsey Murder—continued.*

attention, the manner in which it was made, as well as its matter, stamping it with truth. Picket heard it with evident signs of uneasiness, changing his position and countenance.

Witnesses were then called who gave evidence of the previously good conduct of the prisoner Picket.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS, at their conclusion, expressed his conviction that the case could not, considering the exhausted state in which the jury must then be, after sitting so long in so stifling an atmosphere, be further proceeded with that evening, he therefore adjourned the Court until the morrow at 9. The jury had timely notice that this would probably be the case, and were conducted by a bailiff to apartments prepared for them at the White Hart Inn.

On the following morning, July 28, the learned Judge resumed his seat at 9 o'clock, and commenced summing up the evidence, going through the statements of the prisoners in detail, as well as the facts proved in evidence, many of which his Lordship said had, by these statements, become immaterial, as both prisoners now admitted their presence on the spot, and that they partook in the acts which resulted in the death of the deceased.

The jury retired at ten minutes to 11 a.m., to consider their verdict, and were shortly recalled to hear Carey interrogate the witness Coates; they again retired and after 25 minutes deliberation returned into Court and delivered a verdict of GUILTY against both prisoners.

The learned Judge then proceeded to pass upon each, in a solemn manner, the sentence of death, giving, at the same time, no hope for mercy in this world.

Friday, the 5th day of August, was the day fixed for the execution, and this fact was communicated to the convicts on the previous Sunday (July 31.) They received the intelligence with composure and apparent resignation, as if they had made up their minds to their inevitable doom, and cared not how soon the awful moment arrived. Indeed, they seemed ever since their conviction to have given their thoughts almost exclusively to the concerns of the great hereafter, frequently praying and reading the bible. By their own confession they had led a reprobate life, as they had admitted being guilty of a series of criminalities running over a considerable period. The condemned sermon, as it is called, was also preached on the Sunday by the Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Richter. On Monday, the prisoner Picket (who was only 21 years of age) dictated to Mr. Foster, the governor of the gaol, a touching address to his "young companions," which was read on Sunday, August 7th, in the Primitive Methodist chapel, Sibsey, a place of worship he had attended occasionally. He also wished that the address should be published in the newspapers.

On Tuesday, Mr. Robt. Rushton, Primitive Methodist preacher, at the chapel mentioned, had lengthy interviews with both prisoners, at their own request; when Pickett made the following minute confession of his guilt, showing that he was the actual murderer of the poor old man, and admitting that his former statement (made before the committing magistrates at Spilsby) was arranged with the view of clearing himself by throwing the blame on his fellow prisoner.

## WM. PICKET'S CONFESSION.

"Lincoln Castle, 2nd August, 1859.—On leaving the Ship Inn, at Sibsey Northlands, on the 16th day of March, the night of the murder, between ten and eleven o'clock, the first word Carey said to me after



*The Sibsey Murder—continued.*

leaving the public-house was 'We will go and rob old Stevenson.' I said to him 'He will know us.' Carey said 'No: I will stop him from that. I was before Carey. We took two sticks from Mr. Teesdale's fence: I pulled one, and the other was taken up by Carey. We went to Mr. Coates's gate and altered our dresses, went some distance, and laid down on the road side with the sticks beside us. The old man came down the road, crossed over to us, touched me over the head, and said 'What are you doing here my boys. I don't know you, who are you: David is it you? I suppose he meant his grandson. Carey got on his knees, and pulled the old man down; Stevenson struck Carey with his walking stick while falling. I held his head while Carey robbed him. I got up and struck him on the ground until my stick broke all to pieces. Carey got off when he had robbed him and beat him about the head; then carried him into the sewer. Carey went back across the road to fetch his stick, and struck the old man eight or nine times over the head until his stick broke all to pieces. Then the old man stood up in the sewer. Carey shoved at him with the broken part of his stick, trying to push him down into the water. Mr. Stevenson got from him, and walked to the other side of the sewer. Carey then threw the broken part of his stick into the sewer, and said to me, 'Go round to the other side and kill him.' I went round to Mr. Coates's yard, got a piece of a rail, and went to the old man. Mr. Stevenson had the thorn stick produced in court on his shoulder, and appeared to be going home. Carey said 'Make haste or he will get home.' I went behind him and struck him on the side of the head and knocked him down; I hit him till my stick broke all to pieces, (this was the rail or broad stick.) I then took the stick Mr. Stevenson had, and struck him about the head till he was dead. I was trying to throw him into the sewer but could not. I told Carey I could not throw him over by myself, and that he must come and help me. Carey said 'Try again; you can get him over.' I then took hold of his legs, reared him up on end, and tumbled him over into the sewer. After that we both left, one on one side of the sewer, and the other on the other. We went on till we got to my father's seven-acre gate. Carey had the papers produced in court, and threw the old man's tobacco box into the river opposite the gate. We went across the river in my father's boat, and went on till we got to my brother John's house. We were going to George Sands's hovel to sleep. Carey said 'We had better go across brother John's garden, or the police will meet us.' We slept together in Sands's hovel till morning; got up about four o'clock. Carey said 'We had better look if there be any blood on our clothes.' We could not find any, but I had some blood on my face, which Carey washed off. We laid down again till six o'clock. Mr. Sands came into the hovel to feed his beasts, he tumbled over my legs, and said 'What are you doing here?' Carey said 'We were locked out last night.' Mr. Sands asked Carey if he would sow him some onions. We got up and went to the Ship Inn; on the road Carey gave me the sovereign. Carey put a stone into the old man's bags, and threw them into Richardson's pit. We went round to Richardson's back door to see if they were up; I went home, and Carey went to his brother's. We did not think of robbing or doing anything else to Mr. Stevenson when we left the public house. My father has often told me that if I kept company with Carey I should be either transported or hung. I did not do as advised by my parents or friends. I was very much frightened the night it thundered and lightened; I thought Mr. Stevenson was coming to me in my cell. I am truly sorry for what I have done. The sentence passed upon me is a just one, and I deserve it. I feel for my parents, particularly my poor mother. I have no person to blame but myself. I felt relieved when the chaplain visited me on Thursday, after the sentence was passed; and I earnestly pray to God to forgive me for murdering the poor man. I believe I struck the blow which caused death. The reason

*The Sibsey Murder--continued.*

I made the statement at Stickney was to clear myself. If Carey had been present at the examination before the magistrates, I should not have made that statement. The judge has done justice; if there was no justice there would be no living. I have been kindly treated during my confinement; I feel resigned to my fate, and hope to have forgiveness; I am striving for it as well as I can. I hid the money (one sovereign,) which Carey gave me, in the thatch of David B. Richardson's furnace-house, about 18-inches from the end wall on the west side, between the first and second spar; and the knife that Carey had, is just outside the furnace at the corner by the chimney, which I should much like to be given to Mr. Stevenson's son. We never had any handkerchiefs, and Carey's statement about them is false. I have nothing else to state, and the above is the truth. (Signed) "WILLIAM PICKET."

The prisoner Carey also made the following confession to Mr. Rushton, describing his own share in the murder, and admitting that his account given at the trial was prompted by a spirit of retaliation, for the false coloring given by Picket.

## HENRY CAREY'S CONFESSION.

*Lincoln Castle, 2nd August, 1859.*

"Oh, dear Mr. Rushton, my position is an awful one. I hope I shall be forgiven: it is all drink. I am truly sorry I did not take your advice. Mr. Stevenson was always a friend to me. He took me in when I was turned out of my own house. I hope his friends will forgive me. I hope the old man's soul is in heaven. I feel reconciled, and the sentence passed is what I deserve. We was at Richardson's, the Ship inn; I called Wm. Picket out of doors, and asked him if he would go with me to rob Mr. Stevenson. When we left the public-house we arranged to go into the house and say to the people that we should sleep in the boat (Picket's father's boat). We stayed till between 10 and 11 o'clock; the landlord asked if we thought anything about going home, as it was bed-time. I asked him to put a quart of ale into a bottle, as we were going aboard. He put three gills into a porter bottle. We went over the river in Picket's father's boat; we went on before Stevenson, got a stick each, and laid down in the lane where Mr. Stevenson had to go to his son's. He came up and said, 'Hallo, my lads, who are you? Get up and lay in some of these yards.' I think he did not know us. We both jumped up on our knees, and threw him backwards. Picket held his head down till I got his money. I struck Mr. Stevenson, and then Picket struck him while on the floor several times. Picket took hold of his head, and I took hold of his feet, and threw him into the sewer. Mr. Stevenson got up on his feet while in the water, and we both struck him again. He turned to go across the sewer, and got out the other side. I said to Picket, 'Go round;' Picket went round, got another stick, and struck him on the side of the head, knocking him down on the floor. I told Picket to throw him into the sewer, which he did. I never went to the other side of the sewer. I know that I am the worst, and persuaded Picket into it. We slept in Sands's hovel until half-past 5 o'clock, when Sands found us. We then left there. Picket took a sovereign; I kept a knife and 3s. 6d. The two little bags were sunk in Richardson's pit; the pocket-knife I hid in the corner of Richardson's potato-house by the privy. I don't know what Picket did with his money. It is false about having any handkerchiefs. That is all I have to say, and the above is the truth.'

On the confession of Picket being read to him, he signified that it was substantially correct, and that he did not wish any alteration to be made in it. Not being able to write, the prisoner made his mark in the presence of the governor and one of the wardens of the prison. Several farewell letters were written by the prisoners to their relatives, to be delivered after their expiation. They were of the same tenor as the address, and the confessions given above. On the Wednesday previous to the execution Carey had a farewell interview with his relations, who remained with him for about three hours, and on the following day Picket also saw his relatives who were with him for a similar period, for the last time. The interviews are described as most distressing to all present. On Thursday evening the convicts were for the first time permitted to spend some little time together, that they might make their peace with each other. A mutual exchange of forgiveness took place for the harm each

*The Sibsey Murder—continued.*

had in his pretended confession attempted to do the other. They also exhorted each other to meet their just punishment with resignation and firmness. On Thursday night the prisoners slept as usual. Early on Friday morning the chaplain was with them, administering consolation and exhortation. A brief address was delivered and the sacrament administered. The prisoners made a hearty breakfast, and the rest of the time was spent in religious exercises. At half-past eleven the prison bell tolled, the mournful procession crossed the Castle yard to the north-east bastion, known as Cobb's Hall, at the summit of which the drop had been silently erected during the night. By the time the clock had finished striking the hour of noon the fatal bolt was drawn, and both soon ceased to exist.

The fall within the battlements of the bastion was considerable, so that the heads of the malefactors (now dangling to and fro in the wind, "lifeless wrecks,") alone could be seen from the outside. At one o'clock the bodies were taken down and removed, and on Saturday they were interred in the Castle keep.

Thus ignominiously perished two fine young men in the prime of life. Under more favourable circumstances both might have become useful members of society, instead of a terror to the neighbourhood in which they lived.

It is matter of much regret that education does not extend with greater rapidity in the agricultural districts, seeing that crimes similar to the Sibsey tragedy are principally committed by the ignorant and reckless. A reference to the assize calendars of past years—where distinctive initials are prefixed to the respective names—too plainly shows the extent of education which has been accorded to the prisoners. However, in few parts of England have the labouring class better opportunity of obtaining instruction than in Lincolnshire, and particularly in the district where Carey and Picket resided. The greatest attention is paid by the clergy of the Established Church, (especially the respected clergyman of Sibsey) in the religious training of the poor, which has doubtless prevented that excess of want which is very bitterly felt in many other places. In this county, which has been termed—and, as far as we are capable of forming an opinion, very properly so—the "garden of England," there has been a wish amongst all grades of the upper classes, to instil sound moral principles amongst the peasantry, which entitle them to the highest commendation.

It is now fortunately universally conceded, that as education advances, crimes of the above magnitude retreat; and although this may not be altogether the case with regard to the wretched men whose untimely end has led to these remarks, we feel persuaded that our view of the matter will be found generally correct. It is, we hold, through the philanthropic endeavours of the kind and affluent to impart knowledge, based on christian doctrines, that Lincolnshire has so long been saved from the disgrace of having a public execution.

*Sir John Franklin and the lost Arctic expedition.*—On Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1859, the screw yacht "Fox," which had been fitted out for a final search in the Arctic regions, under the command of Capt. Mc Clintock, arrived off the Isle of Wight, bringing tidings of the discovery of the relics of the lost crews of the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' and also the intelligence of the death of Sir John Franklin on the 11th June, 1849.

N.B.—It is hoped to give in next year's Almanack full details of these discoveries.

## South Lincolnshire, in August,

A RAMBLE.

All right sir? All right! Is the reply we hear one fine August day at the Boston Station.

We are seated in a second-class carriage, and have taken a ticket for the Heckington station of the Boston and Midland Counties Railway.

Immediately the shrill whistle of the guard is replied to by the scream of the engine, and we find the train emerging from the station. Rattle, rattle, we rush onwards through long lines of trucks, by the Company's Locomotive Works, past houses, (which ought rather to be called dens, so unfit are they for human habitation), and five minutes afterwards we are in the open country. Our course lies beside the Fortyfoot, a drain of great importance to this part of the county as the main artery of drainage to the vast district of the Holland Fen, as well as of the low lands of Kesteven. To our right opens a wide expanse of country, over which the golden corn—"nature's proud banner,"—waves in the sun, contrasting with the emerald hue of the pasture land with its silver spangles of daisies, while far above us, high in the heavens the lark is singing, reminding us of the poet's beautiful expression,

"Thy lay is in heaven,  
Thy love is on earth."

One mile past and the prospect on that side is closed, and we are compelled to content ourselves with the view to be obtained across the river. There, peeping from among the trees, we catch glimpses of the churches of WYBERTON, FRAMPTON, KIRTON, and in the distance the spire of SWINESHEAD

"Points with silent finger up to Heaven."

At length the odious fencing which has obstructed our view, is ended, and we again catch glimpses of the country; cottagers' wives come to their doors to see us pass, (for the railway is a novelty as yet), and little children gaze in wild amazement on the rushing train, that mighty leveller of rank, and pioneer of progress wherever it is seen.

Swineshead Station is reached, and we observe nothing extraordinary there, except—we beg pardon, we do observe a pair of bright eyes steal sundry glances from a glass door marked "private," which said eyes we suppose belong to some of the female relatives of the officials—two or three passengers get in, two or three passengers get out, the whistle is heard, and we are again "under weigh." About a mile from Swineshead we leave the *Fortyfoot*, and our course is now through rich pasture land; and in the distance we see two or three pretty houses, whose very appearances speak of persons "well to do in the world." A grinding motion and a loud hissing noise now tell us that

*A Ramble—continued.*

we are approaching Heckington Station, the end of our railway journey. Quitting the station and leaving Heckington, with its magnificent church behind us, we take the road to GREAT HALE. It is impossible not to see the revivifying influence the rail has had upon this quiet village; doubtless it will require another generation to shake off the quaint and antiquated ideas of the place, yet we may nevertheless see a beginning. Passing through the village, the first public building that strikes us is, a Charity School, truly a very ordinary-looking edifice, but nevertheless bearing evidence that the cause of education has not been neglected. It has separate entrances to the boys' and girls' schools, and bears on the front the following inscription:—

“Built by subscription on ground given by the most noble Marquis of Bristol.”

Leaving the main road, a short turn to the left brings us to the church, a building consisting of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel. The tower is Norman, and contains a fine specimen of a Norman loophole window; the exterior of the north aisle and the south porch, are examples of the architecture of the reign of Richard I. Much has been done in (what, no doubt, the Churchwardens have deemed) repairs, but their efforts have been wretchedly misdirected; still, however, it presents a clean and decent appearance. We do not enter the church, reserving that for a future visit, but we pass through the churchyard, which we regret to see in so slovenly a condition, and crossing a few fields find ourselves again on the main road.

Another mile brings us to LITTLE HALE, and here we have nothing remarkable to record. We observe in the centre of the village, a stagnant horse pond, and wonder whether “Nuisance Removal Committees” or “Local Government Acts”\* take effect here. Our friend GREEN, the thriving tradesman, opposite, upon whom we call does not, however, seem to suffer from the *miasma*, and looks anything but what would be expected of a man dwelling so near such a disease engendering swamp.

Leaving the village, we strike into the fields in the direction of Helpringham.—These fields like many other places in the county, have their legends, and the villagers rather object to passing that way after dark. Meeting a boy we ask,

“Boy! which is the field where the ghosts are seen?”

“Down there sur, in the next cloase sur” is his reply in a pure Lincolnshire dialect, and *en passant* we may remark, that nowhere shall we find it broader than here. We pass into the next close, but

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\* *Vide* the Local Government Act for Country Parishes, published by John Morton, Market-place, Boston. Price 1s.

*A Ramble—continued.*

we see nothing of the ghosts—perhaps they only appear at

“The witching hour of night.”

We are, however, great sceptics in such matters, and think that if we did invite their company at that hour, the reply would be, “that a prior engagement unfortunately prevented their accepting our polite invitation.”

Again we come upon the road, and a few yards further on we reach the narrow stream which the inhabitants call “The Beck,” but which we believe is denominated “Helpringham Eau.” The horse road runs beside the stream for two or three hundred yards, and then crosses by a substantial bridge of three arches. The footway, however, leads over a wooden bridge at the lower junction of the road, and a broad gravel path runs parallel with the highway.

Here, to us dwellers in the town, presents itself a scene of beauty. The whole banks of the stream are covered with wild flowers, conspicuous among which, are the wild forget-me-nots, (*myosotis palustris*.) This tiny gem of our native flora is one of the most beautiful of the wild plants, and we greet it with our warmest smile. To many of our readers the origin of the name “forget me-not” may be unknown, or may be associated with wild poetic fancies, we cannot therefore refrain from transcribing the opinion of an eminent writer, who accords the honour of giving the flower its name to Henry, of Lancaster, speaking of whom she remarks, “This royal adventurer, the banished and aspiring Lancaster, appears to have been the person who gave to the *myosotis* or forget-me-not, its emblematical and poetical meaning, by writing it, at the period of his exile, on his collar of S. S., with the initial letter of his watch-word, *Souveigne vous de moy*, thus rendering it the symbol of remembrance; and like the subsequent fatal roses of York, Lancaster and Stuart, the lily of Bourbon, and the violet of Napoleon, an historical flower. Few of those who at parting exchange this simple, touching appeal to memory, are aware of the fact that it was first used as such by a royal Plantagenet Prince, who was perhaps indebted to the agency of this mystic blossom for the Crown of England; it was with his hostess, at that time wife of the Duke of Bretagne, that Henry exchanged this token of goodwill and remembrance.”\*

We gather a fine bunch of the flowers, and while we gaze upon them, we recall memories of the past, when (as a boy we wandered by the same stream,) we had

“Hopes, which ought not like things of time to eloy,  
And feelings time itself should deepen, not destroy,”  
and even now,

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\* Miss Strickland's Queens of England.

*A Ramble—continued.*

“ The place becomes almost a part  
Of us, when linked unto the place,  
Is some old dear familiar face,  
Or some strong feeling of the heart.”

But while we linger, time is speeding, and we once more set out on our ramble. Half-a-mile further brings us into HELPRINGHAM. Here we find a true type of an old English village; the green with the blacksmith's shop at the corner; the old stone cross, of which now only the steps remain; the trim thatched cottages; and, rising above them, the grand old church spire; all seem as if the last fifty years had made no change in them. We naturally turn to the church as the first point of observation, and find it a beautiful building, mostly in the decorative style, resembling Heckington in some parts, consisting of a lofty tower and spire, a nave, side aisles and chancel, with a porch on the south side: the nave is separated from each aisle by four gothic arches resting on three fine clustered pillars; the font is circular; a wooden screen of gothic workmanship separates the nave and chancel. The architecture denotes the reign of Edward III. to be the date of its erection; but three plain niches or stalls in the south wall of the chancel, and a piscina under a Saxon arch with round pillars, shews that a church of an earlier date must have occupied the site of the present one. The west door is one of the finest specimens of its kind to be met with.

Leaving the church, we make our way through the village to a friend's house, where a cordial greeting awaits us; bright eyes and laughing lips give us welcome, and we almost begin to think (old bachelor though we are,) that God gave woman to man to be a blessing after all. Evening however in due time approaches, and we know ere night sets in we must be many miles away. Bidding kind adieu to our hospitable entertainers, we set out to meet the train, which we accomplish in good time; again we are seated, in a short time Boston is reached, and we alight from the train delighted and refreshed with OUR SUMMER'S RAMBLE.—w.

He that buys a house ready wrought,  
Hath many a brick and board for nought.

*Musical Wager.*—Mr. Scarborough, organist of Spalding, betted that he would strike one million notes on the piano in the space of twelve hours; the decision of the wager came off on the 4th of June, 1828. Mr. Scarborough took a compass of three octaves, ascending and descending the different scales, and in eight hours and twenty minutes struck 1,030,392 notes, which with the periods of rest amounting to three hours and twenty-five minutes, enabled him to accomplish his task with fifteen minutes to spare.

### Railway Goods and Parcels.

The receiving houses in London of the Great Northern Railway Company for goods and parcels are, the King's Cross Station; Bull and Mouth, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-grand; 43 and 44, Crutched Friars; 62 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth; 32, Regent Circus; 315, Oxford-street; 264, Holborn; 16, Fish-street Hill; George Inn, Borough; Bee Hive, White Cross street.

*Auxiliary Offices.*—27, King-street, Cheapside; 269, Strand; 351, Oxford-street; 38, Charing Cross; New Inn, Old Bailey; Four Swans, Bishopsgate; Peacock, Islington; Kingston's, 11, Southampton-street, Fitzroy square; Bull Inn, Aldgate; Slark's Office, Knightsbridge; La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill; Hatchett's White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, w; Saracen's Head, Aldgate; Old Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate; Phoenix, King William-street, City; Golden Lion, St. John's street, Smithfield; Ship, Charing Cross; Glo'ster Warehouse, Oxford-street, Moore's Old Green Man and Still, Oxford-street; Boar and Castle, Oxford-street; 11, Gracechurch-street; Clemitt's Inn, Old Bailey; Union Wharf, Cousen lane, Upper Thames-street.

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.	Not exceeding 1lb. each.	Not exceed. 3lbs. each.	Above 3 and not exceed. 14lbs. each.	Above 14 lb. for each additional lb.
Above 300 miles . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 6	0 2
251 to 300 „ . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 3	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
201 to 250 „ . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
151 to 200 „ . . . .	0 8	1 3	1 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
101 to 150 „ . . . .	0 6	1 0	1 6	0 1
51 to 100 „ . . . .	0 6	0 8	1 0	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
31 to 50 „ . . . .	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 to 30 „ . . . .	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

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.

*Market Day Tickets for the Double Journey* at Two Single Third Class Fares, available by Parliamentary and Market Trains only, are issued to

SPALDING, on Tuesdays, from stations between Peakirk and Boston inclusive.

BOSTON, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from stations between Spalding and Kirton inclusive; between Langrick and Lincoln inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; and from stations from Sibsey to Alford inclusive.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from stations between Boston and Gainsborough inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; and from stations between Sibsey and Louth inclusive.



BOSTON CONVEYANCES.

Places.	Name.	Descptn. of Convyne.	On what Days.	Hour of Arrival.	Hour of Departure	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk .....	Strapps .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
" .....	Garner .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
Bicker .....	Mablethorpe	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver.
Billingborough ..	Barrand ..	Packet ..	W	10	3	Black Sluice. *
" .....	Rice .....	Packet ..	W	10	2	" White Hart
Bolingbroke, New	Woods .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Exchange Hotel.
" .....	Waite .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Red Lion.
" .....	Baker .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Red Cow.
" .....	Leggitt .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
" .....	Jackson.....	Mail Cart	Daily			Peacock.
Bolingbroke, Old	Dawson.....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Ram.
Bunker's Hill ..	Beecham ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
" .....	Whitfield ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
Burgh.....	Hayes .....	Mail Cart	Daily	8 30	5	Ship Inn.
Claydike .....	Southwell ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	2	Black Sluice. †
Coningsby .....	Baker .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Falcon.
" .....	Jackson .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Falcon.
" .....	Clarke .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Red Lion.
" .....	Dawson.....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Grand Sluice.
Donington.....	Sewell .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver.
" .....	Barnsdale ..	Carrier ..	W & S	10	2	White Horse.
" .....	Sutherell ..	Carrier ..	W & S	10	2	White Horse.
Donington Bridge	Rice .....	Packet ..	W	10	2	Black Sluice. †
East Fen .....	Peatling ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
Fosdyke.....	Billyard ..	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Axe and Cleaver.
" .....	Elsom .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	White Hart.
" .....	Jeffrey .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
Frieston.....	Craven .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Red Cow.
" .....	Boyce .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10		Ram.
Frieston Shore ..	W. Mears..	Omnibus	Daily			Station, Wh. Horse
" .....	Fracknall ..	Omnibus	during			" Market-place.
" .....	Chambers ..	Omnibus	Season			" White Hart.
Friskney .....	Atkin .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion.
" .....	Rutter .....	Omnibus	W & S	10	3	Exchange Hotel.
Friskney Fen....	Hamerton ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
Gosberton .....	Wilson .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
" .....	Sutherell ..	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
" .....	Cotton .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
Hagnaby Lock ..	Borrell .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
Heckington .....	Taylor .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	2	White Horse.
Helpringham .....	Taft .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	White Horse.
Hobhole End....	Brewster ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
Holland Fen ....	Triningham	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver.
Horncastle .....	Jackson.....	Mail Cart	Daily	8 45	4 30	Peacock.
" .....	West.....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Ram.
Keal West.....	Bycroft .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.

*Boston Conveyances—continued.*

Places.	Name.	Descptn. of Convynee	On What Days.	Hour of Arrival.	Hours of Departure	From what place.
Kirton .....	Bontoft .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
" .....	Sowden .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
" .....	Brinkley ..	Carrier ..	W	10	3	White Hart.
Kyme, South .....	Hall .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver.
" .....	Slator .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Axe and Cleaver.
Leake .....	Thorpe .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys.
" .....	Parker .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys.
" .....	Cooke .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys.
Leverton .....	Cooke .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys.
" .....	Overton ..	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion.
Mareham-le-Fen ..	Codd .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Red Lion.
Maryland .....	Southwell ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	2	Black Sluice †
Moorhouse Bridge	Brewster ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
New Leake .....	Peatling ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
New York .....	Dawson .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Grand Sluice.
Sibsey .....	Wright .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Ram.
Sibsey Northlands	Maddison ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
Stickford .....	Woodthorpe	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion.
" .....	Bycroft .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
" .....	Stones .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
Stickney .....	Woodthorpe	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion.
" .....	Brader .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
" .....	Stones .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge.
" .....	Thornalley	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Red Cow.
Sutterton .....	Strapps .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
" .....	Garner .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
Sutterton Fen ..	Mason .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver.
Swineshead .....	Lowe .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	1	Axe and Cleaver.
" .....	Lister .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	1	White Horse.
" .....	Cooke .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	2	White Hart
Tattershall .....	Fowler .....	Carrier ..	W	10	3	Falcon.
Wainfleet .....	Harness ..	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Peacock
" .....	Andrews ..	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion.
Wigtoft .....	Blakey .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	White Hart.
" .....	Mablethorpe	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver.
" .....	Healey .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Exchange Hotel.
Wrangle .....	Wright .....	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys.
" .....	Harrison ..	Carrier ..	W & S	10	3	Ram.

\* 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.

**Newcastle Traders.**—The "Ransom," Thomas Williamson, sails once every three weeks; freights very low. Apply to Stephen Acaster, Ship Broker, Howard-street, Newcastle; of Wilkinson and Stout, Grand Sluice; or of J. E. Ridlington, Quay Side, Boston.

**Hull Traders.**—The "Ant," "Lark," and "Sarah," clear for Boston and Hull every eight days. By the Hull traders goods are forwarded to Leeds, Wakefield, Leith, and towns north of Hull. Wharfingers, Richard Smithson, 58, High-street, Hull; and 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, *tu*  
 Barton, Trinity Thursday, *m*  
 Belton, September 25  
 Boston, May 4, sheep; May 5, beast;  
 August 5, cattle; Sept. 15, Nov.  
 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec. 11,  
 beast mart, *w s*  
 Bourn, March 7, May 6, Sept. 30,  
 Oct. 29, *s*  
 Bramwell, May 14, Oct. 10  
 Brigg, August 5, *th*  
 Burgh, 2nd Thursday in May, 2nd  
 Thursday in Aug., Sept. 26, *th*  
 Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day  
 Caistor, Sat. before Palm Sunday,  
 Easter Eve, Sat. 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 Thursday aft. May 1,  
 Thursday aft. Sept. 29, *s*  
 Falkingham, Ash Wednesday, Palm  
 Monday, May 13, June 14, 15,  
 July 12, Thursday after Old Mich-  
 aelmas Day, Nov. 22, *th*  
 Fillingham, Easter Tu., Nov. 22  
 Gainsborough Mart, Tu. in Easter  
 week, Fair day after, Tuesday after  
 October 20, *t*  
 Grantham, 5th Mon. in Lent, Sat.  
 before Whit Sunday, Holy Thurs.  
 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, Sep 17, Oct 11, *th*  
 Haxey, July 6  
 Horncastle, June 21, horses; 22,  
 beasts; Aug. 21, Oct. 28, mart 29, *s*  
 Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec. 11, *s*  
 Lincoln, April fair second Tuesday  
 after 13th, four days, 1st and 2nd  
 days for horses, 3rd day for sheep,  
 4th for cattle; Wed. after Sep. 12,  
 for cattle; horses, sheep, Oct. 27,  
 horses; *f*  
 Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday  
 after Sept. 25, *f*  
 Louth, April 29, cattle and gener-  
 fair; April 30, sheep and ditto  
 Friday before Sept. 18; Frida  
 before Oct. 29; Nov. 23, shee  
 cattle, horses, and gen. fair, *w s*  
 Ludford, August 2; Nov. 30  
 Market Deeping, 2nd Wed. in O  
 May, Old Lammas, fair last Wed  
 in July, Old Michaelmas fair Oc  
 10, new fairs Tuesday before Fel  
 13, Monday before Mid-lent, Mid  
 lent Monday, Monday before Ma  
 12, June 25, Aug. 5, Nov. 8  
 9. *w*  
 Market Rasen, Sept. 25, *t*  
 Messingham, Trinity Monday, *th*  
 Navenby, Aug. 18, Oct. 17  
 New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*  
 Partney, Aug. 1, 25; Sept. 18, 19  
 1st Wed. and Thurs. after Old  
 Michaelmas Day  
 Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*  
 Scotter, July 10  
 Sleaford, Plough Mon., Easter Mon.  
 Whit Mon., Aug. 7, Oct. 20, *m*  
 Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug.  
 28, Sept. 25. Dec. 6, *tu*  
 Spilsby, Mon. before Whit Mon.,  
 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  
 Mon., Mon. bef. May 12, Mon.  
 after *Corpus Christi*, Aus. 5, Nov.  
 8, 9, *m f*  
 Stockwith, September 4  
 Stow Green, July 3, 4  
 Stow, October 10. Swaton, Oct. 11  
 Swineshead, 2nd Thursday in June,  
 October 2, (cheese fair), *th*  
 Swinstead, Monday after Oct. 11  
 Tattershall, May 15, Sept. 25  
 Tedford, Monday after Easter Mon.  
 December 6  
 Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May  
 Torksey, Whit Monday  
 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 Thurs., Sept. 29, *th*

*List of Fairs--continued.***Nottinghamshire.**

Bingham, Feb. 9 to 12, 1st Thursday in May, Whit-Thursday, May 31, November 9, *th*  
 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, *th*  
 Marnham, September 12  
 Newark, Fri. in Mid-lent, May 14, Whit Tues, Aug 2, large cheese market Wed. before Oct. 2, Nov. 1, Monday before Dec. 11, *w*  
 Nottingham, Friday after Jan. 13, March 7, 8, Th before Easter, October 2, 3, 4, *w f s*  
 Ollerton, May 1, September 27  
 Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs after June 11, last Th in July. Oct 2 for hops, &c., 2nd Thursday 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 Tuesday, *w*  
 Huntingdon, Tuesday before Easter 2nd Tuesday in May, Sat. before Mich. day, 3rd Saturday in Nov, *s*  
 Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Friday, 1st Friday after Michaelmas Day, December 11, *f*  
 Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*  
 St. Ives, Whit Monday, cattle, horses, Mich. Day, horses, cheese, *m*  
 St. Neots, Holy Thursday, one three weeks after December 17  
 Yaxley, Holy Thursday, cattle, *th*

**Leicestershire.**

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, Sept. 14, Nov. 8, *s*  
 Belton, Monday after Trinity week  
 Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*  
 Bosworth Husband, Oct. 16  
 Castle Donington, March 17, September 29

Hollaton, Holy Thursday, Thursday three weeks after  
 Hinckley, Aug. 26, 3rd Mon. after Epiphany, Easter Mon., Monday before Whit-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday after St. Simon and St. Jude, October 29, *m*  
 Kegworth, February 18, Easter Monday, April 30, October 10.  
 Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Saturday, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, July 5, October 10, December 8; new fairs Jan. 4, June 1, Aug. 1, September 13, Nov. 2, *w s*  
 Loughborough, March 24, 28; April 25, Holy Thursday, August 12, September 30, November 13.  
 Lutterworth, Feb. 16, April 2, Holy Thursday, September 16, *th*  
 Market Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*  
 Market Harborough, Jan. 6, Feb. 16, April 29, July 31, Oct. 19, (lasts 9 days), new fairs Tuesday after May 2, Tuesday after Mid-lent, Tuesday before Nov. 22, Dec. 8, *t*  
 Melton Mowbray, 1st Tues. after Jan. 17, March 13, May 31, Whit-Tu, 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 Th., October 29, *th*  
 Ickleton, July 25  
 Linton, Holy Th., September 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 Sunday, Wednesday before Whit Sunday, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

**Rutland.**

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Saturday in April, May 9, Sat. in Whitsun week, Saturday after October 19, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Sept. 8, 9, *s*  
 Uppingham, March 7, July 7 horses, cattle, coarse linen, *w*

*List of Fairs—continued.***Northamptonshire.**

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26  
 Baxby, Wednesday after Feb. 25,  
 April 19, Wednesday after June  
 22, Wednesday after October 11,  
 December 11  
 Bigstock, April 25, September 4,  
 November 22  
 Brixworth, Whit Monday  
 Fotheringay, third Monday after  
 July 6  
 Daventry, first Monday in Jan, last  
 Monday in Feb, Easter Tuesday,  
 June 6, 7, first Monday in July,  
 August 3, 1st Monday in Sept,  
 Oct. 2, 3, 27, first Mon. in Dec.  
 Higham Ferrars, Tuesday before  
 Feb. 6, March 6, Thursday before  
 May 12, June 28, Thursday before  
 August 5, October 11, December 6  
 Kettering, Thursday before Easter,  
 Friday before Whit Sunday, Thur.  
 before Oct. 11, Th. before Dec. 21 s  
 Kings Cliffe, October 29  
 Northampton, February 20, April 6,  
 May 4, June 19, August 5, 26,  
 Sept. 19, 1st Thursday in Nov,  
 [toll free] Nov. 28, December 19 s  
 Oundle, February 25, Whit Monday,  
 August 21, October 12, th  
 Peterborough, July 10, October 2 s  
 Rockingham, September 25  
 Rothwell, Trinity Monday (a week)  
 Thrapston, 1st Tu. in May, Aug. 5  
 Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May  
 12, October 29  
 Weldon, first Thursday in February,  
 May, August, November  
 Wellingborough, Easter Wednesday,  
 Whit Wednesday, October 29  
 West Haddon, May 2  
 Yardley, Whit Tuesday

**Yorkshire.**

Aberford, last Monday in April and  
 May, first Monday in October, first  
 Monday after October 18, first  
 Monday after November 2, w  
 Adwalton, February 6, March 9,  
 Easter Thursday, and every Thur.  
 fortnight after till Michaelmas  
 Aldborough, September 4, w s  
 Appletreewick, October 26 and 27  
 Askrig, May 10 and 17, first Thurs-  
 day in June, October 28, and 29, th  
 Askwick, Thursday before Whit  
 Sunday

Barnsley, Wednesday before F  
 28, May 13, October 11, w  
 Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov. 22  
 Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tu-  
 day, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Octo-  
 11, 12, December 13, th  
 Beatham, January 25, June  
 Saturday in Easter week  
 Beverley, Thursday before Feb. 5  
 Holy Thursday July 5, Novemb  
 5, principal markets for catt  
 Wednesday before April 6, We  
 before May 12, Wed. before Sep  
 14, Wed. after December 25, w  
 Bigley, Jan. 25, Aug. 25, 26, 27,  
 Black Burton, Whit Monday  
 Bolton, June 28  
 Bradfield, June 17, December 9, th  
 Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, Jun  
 22, 23, August 16, (horses an  
 cattle), 17 (sheep), October 2  
 December 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)  
 Bradford March 3, 4, June 17, 1  
 19, December 9, 10, 12, m  
 Brawby, 1st Monday after July 11,  
 Bridlington, Monday before Wh  
 Sunday, October 21, s  
 Brampton, November 12  
 Bransburton, May 14, cattle marke  
 every alternate Wednesday, com-  
 mencing with the principal stal-  
 lion show the nearest Wednesda-  
 to April 8, w  
 Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon. afte  
 Old Michaelmas-day (for cattle)  
 Cawood, May 13, September 28  
 Clapham, September 21  
 Coxwold, August 25  
 Dewsbury, Wednesday before May  
 13, Wednesday before October 11  
 Doncaster, February 2, April 5, Aug  
 3, November 16, s  
 Easingwold, July 5, September 25,  
 Egton, Tuesday before Feb. 14, May  
 13, Sept. 4, Tues. before Nov. 22  
 Fodingham, July 10, October 2  
 Gargrave, December 11, 29  
 Grassington, March 4, April 24,  
 June 29, September 26  
 Grinton, Good Friday, December 11  
 Guisborough, last Tuesday in March  
 and April, third Tuesday in May,  
 Aug. and Sept, 2nd Tues. in Nov.  
 Halifax, June 24, s  
 Harwood, last Monday in April, 2nd  
 Monday in October

*List of Fairs—continued.*

- Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sept 28  
 Haworth, July 22, October 14  
 Hedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, September 22,  
 November 17, December 6, *m*  
 Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct 2,  
 November 6, *s*  
 Holmfirth, October 30  
 Hornsey, August 13, December 16  
 Huddersfield, March 11, May 14, *tu*  
 Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April (for  
 cattle, &c.), October 11, *t f*  
 Howden, April 15, 16, 17; Septem-  
 ber 25 and six following days (the  
 great horse fair), and every alter-  
 nate 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  
 Kirkby-Moorside, Whit Wednesday,  
 September 18  
 Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April  
 and October  
 Kirkham, Trinity Monday  
 Knaresborough, Wed. after Jan 13,  
 Wed. after March 12, May 6,  
 Wed. after Aug. 12, Tuesday after  
 October 11, Wed. after Dec. 10, *w*  
 Lee, August 24, September 17  
 Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t s*  
 Leighton, June 24  
 Leyburn, 2nd, Fridays in February,  
 May, October, and December  
 Little Driffield, Easter and Whit  
 Monday, August 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, April 25, July 10, Sept 29  
 Masham, September 17, 18, *tu*  
 Middleham, Easter and Whit Mon.,  
 November 5, 6, *m*  
 Moor Kirk, June 24  
 Northallerton, February 14, May 5,  
 Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday  
 in October for cheese, *w*  
 North Duffield, May 4  
 Otley, August 1, November 15, *tu*  
 Patrington, March 28, July 18,  
 December 6, *s*  
 Pennistone, March 28, July 18, last  
 Thurs. in March, Thurs. before  
 May 12, Thurs. after October 11  
 Pickering, Monday before Feb. 14,  
 Monday before July 6, Sept. 25,  
 Monday before October 11, *m*  
 Pocklington, March 7, May 6, Aug  
 5, November 4 (show of horses),  
 February 24, December 7, 12, *s*  
 Pontefract, 1st Sat after Jan 14, Feb  
 5, 1st Saturday after February 13,  
 Sat. before Palm Sunday, Low  
 Sunday and Trinity Sunday re-  
 spectively, Saturday after Sep. 12,  
 1st Sat in Dec. The fortnight  
 fairs are held on Saturdays after  
 the York fortnight fairs, *s*  
 Reeth, Friday before Palm Sunday,  
 2nd Fri. bef. May 13, Fri before  
 Aug 24, 2nd Friday before Nov. 22  
 Richmond, Sat. after Candlesmas,  
 Saturday before Palm Sunday, 1st  
 Saturday in July, September 25  
 Ripley, Easter Monday and Tues-  
 day, August 25, 26, 27, *f*  
 Ripon, Thursday after January 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 before 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, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after  
 Easter, Whit Sunday eve, Aug. 5,  
 November 20, 22, *s*  
 Slaidbourn, 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 of December falls on a Satur-  
 day, 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*

*List of Fairs—continued.*

- Thorne, Mon, Tues, Wed, aft June 11, same days after October 11, *w*  
 Tollerton, August 15  
 Topcliffe, July 17, 18  
 Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11 12, *th f*  
 Weighton, May 14, September 25, *w*  
 Wetherby, Holy Thursday, August 5, Oct. 11, Thursday before Nov. 22  
 Whitby, October 5, November 25  
 Whitgift, July 22  
 Yarm, Thursday before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, Oct. 19, *th*  
 York, principal fairs, Whit Monday, July 10, August 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 December 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
- second Monday in September, Oct 28, cattle, ironstone, china  
 Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in Oct. cattle, horses, cheese, &c.  
 Chapel-le-Frith, Feb. 7, March 24 29, April 19, 30, May 31, July 1 August 19, Oct. 3, Nov. 9, *th*  
 Chesterfield, Jan. 27, Feb. 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4. July 4 September 25, November 2, *s*  
 Crich, 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 after New Year's day, March 1, *th*  
 Glossop, May 6, cattle  
 Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, &c. 2nd Tuesday in September  
 Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tuesday, 1st Thurs. after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*  
 Matlock, Feb. 25, April 2, May 9, October 24  
 Ripley, Wednesday in Easter week, October 23, horses, cattle, &c.  
 Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wednesday in September, Oct. 19, cattle, sheep  
 Wirksworth, Shrove Tuesday, Easter Tuesday. May 12, July 8, Sept. 8, 3rd Tues. in Nov., cattle, pedlary.

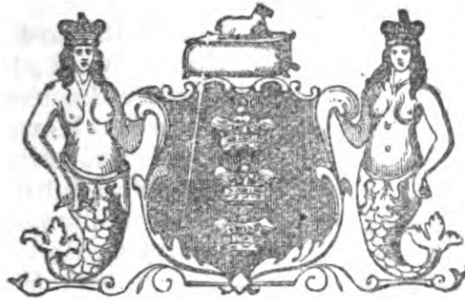
**Lincolnshire.—Members of Parliament.**

- 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., of Revesby Abbey. Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton Hall, near Grantham.
- Boston,—M. Staniland, Esq., "the Folly," Skirbeck Quarter, near Boston. Herbert Ingram, Esq., of Loudwater, near Rickmansworth, Herts.
- Grantham,—Hon. J. Tollemache. William Earle Welby, Esq., Denton Hall, Grantham.
- Great Grimsby,—Lord Worsley, of Brocklesby.
- Lincoln,—Major Sibthorp, of Canwick Hall. G. F. Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall.
- Lord Lieutenant,—Earl of Yarborough, of Brocklesby Park.
- Clerks of the Peace,—J. H. Holloway, Esq., of Spilsby, for parts of Lindsey, M. P. Moore, Esq., of Sleaford, for parts of Kesteven. J. B. Millington, Esq., of Boston, deputy for J. R. Carter, Esq., for parts of Holland.

## DIRECTORY

OF

BOSTON.



(Boston Borough Arms.)

## DIRECTORY

OF

BOSTON.

**Gentry.**

Akrill Mr. John, Spain lane  
 Andrews Misses, West street  
 Bacon Mr. Thomas, Skirbeck road  
 Baily Miss, Strait Bargate  
 Barker Mr. F., Witham marsh  
 Beverley Josh., J. P., Witham marsh  
 Blackbourn Mr. P., Skirbeck qr.  
 Black Mr. T., Liquorpond street  
 Black Edward esq., High street  
 Brown Mrs., High street  
 Butcher Lieut. J., R.N., Spilsby rd.  
 Clayton Mrs., Pen street  
 Clarke W. H., Liquorpond street  
 Collis Mrs., South square  
 Cracroft Mrs., Liquorpond street  
 Darwin Mr. John, Skirbeck  
 Davy Mrs., Spilsby road  
 Ellis Mr. Robert, Pen street  
 Evans Mrs., Spilsby road  
 Fendlow Mr. J., Liquorpond street  
 Garfit W. esq., High street  
 Garfit T. esq., High street  
 Garfit J. H. esq., Skirbeck road  
 Gee Miss, High street  
 Gee W. esq., Witham bank  
 Gilson Mr. H. R., Spilsby road  
 Groom Mr. W., Skirbeck road  
 Hallett Mrs., Witham bank  
 Hartley H. W. esq., Spilsby road  
 Holland Mr. John, Liquorpond st.  
 Hopkins F. L. esq., Wide Bargate  
 Hubbert R., J. P., Church yard  
 Jackson Mrs., Pen street  
 King Mr., Liquorpond street  
 Little J. C. esq., coroner, South end  
 Mawer Mrs., Spilsby road  
 Massingham G. P., Bargate  
 Meredith Mr. Isaac, Spilsby road  
 Munk Mr. H., Spilsby road  
 Morphew Mr. G. V., Witham marsh  
 Mountain Mr. Robert, Skirbeck rd.

Mountain Mr. Wm., Skirbeck road  
 Mountain Mrs., Skirbeck quarter  
 Mowbray Mrs. Robt., Wide Bargate  
 Noble John, J. P., Witham place  
 Overton Mrs., Liquorpond street  
 Palethorpe Mrs. John, Spilsby rd.  
 Pass Miss, Wide Bargate  
 Rawson John esq., Skirbeck  
 Roy Mrs., Skirbeck Rectory  
 Searby Mrs., Wide Bargate  
 Small Mr. J. H., West street  
 Smith Mr. Henry, Skirbeck road  
 Smith Mrs. Joseph, High street  
 Snaith Mrs. Catherine, Witham pl.  
 Stainbank Mrs., Skirbeck quarter  
 Stainton Mr. John, Wide Bargate  
 Staniland M. esq., M. P., Skirbeck qr.  
 Stevens Mr. W., Witham bank  
 Thompson Mr. E., Witham place  
 Thompson Miss, South end  
 Turner Mr. Edw., Witham bank  
 Valentine Mrs., West street  
 Wake Mrs. Elizabeth, Churchyard  
 Walker Misses, Wide Bargate  
 Wells Mrs. M., Liquorpond street  
 Wheldale, Miss, Wide Bargate  
 Wise Thomas, J. P., High street  
 Yeatman J. P. esq., South square

**Attorney's Clerks.**

Bates Mr. Henry, West street  
 Guy Mr. James, Main ridge  
 Hopewell Mr. John, Witham street  
 Johnson Mr. Christopher, Victoria  
 terrace, Skirbeck  
 Kime Mr. A., West street  
 Phillips Mr. W. G., Liquorpond st.  
 Pocklington Mr. C, Silver street  
 Ranyell Mr. Edward, Wormgate  
 Shout Mr. W. P., High street  
 Torry Mr. P., Skirbeck  
 Wighton Mr. William, Pen street



*Directory of Boston---continued.***Auctioneers.**

Ablard J., Dolphin lane  
 Daubney Enoch, West street  
 Genn E., West street  
 Keal William Dixon, Market place  
 Long H. C., High street  
 Mastin C. G., Spilsby road  
 Miller George, Church street  
 Millson Barnes, Wormgate  
 Metcalf I., Threadneedle street  
 Rawling R. C., Pen street  
 Sharman John Stuart, Wormgate  
 Tewson Edward, Wide Bargate  
 White Charles, Wide Bargate  
 Wheeler W. H. (Surveyor) Church-  
 yard

**Bankers.**

Claypon, Garfit and Co., (draw on  
 Masterman and Co., London,) High street  
 Gee & Co., (draw on Curtis, Robarts  
 & Co., London,) High street  
 National Prov. Bank of England,  
 (draw on Spooner & Co.,) Wm.  
 Nicholson manager, Market place  
 Stamford, Spalding, & Boston Joint  
 Stock Banking Co., (draw on  
 Barclay and Co., London,) Thos.  
 Barney, manager, Market place

**Banker's Clerks.**

Bontoft, Mr. James, High street  
 Bontoft, Mr. J. W., Pen street  
 Bull, Mr. William, Skirbeck qr.  
 Ingoldby, Mr. John, High street  
 Lusby, Mr. Charles, Skirbeck  
 Storr, Mr. B., Witham bank

**Basket Makers.**

Crampton William, High street  
 Jackson Alfred, West street  
 Norris Edward, West street  
 Phillips Joseph, Wormgate  
 Winter William, High street

**Beer Retailers.**

Ball Richard, York street  
 Barker James, West street  
 Beddingfield James, Skirbeck  
 Blades Samuel, Duke street  
 Brighty Joseph, Church street  
 Burt Henry, Bargate  
 Chapman Thomas, South square

Clarke Richard, West street  
 Clarke W. H., Rosegarth street  
 Curtis John, Grand Sluice  
 Dann W., Horncastle road  
 Eve John, Spilsby road  
 Fracknall John, Grand Sluice  
 Frow William, Witham street  
 Gunby C. R., Church street  
 Hall Robert, Wormgate  
 Hammond Adam, New street  
 Hotchen Robert, Emery lane  
 Jackson John, White Horse lane  
 Jessop George, Rosegarth street  
 Johnson William, Stanbow lane  
 Johnson George, Witham marsh  
 Julin Henry, Stanbow lane  
 Kirk Henry, West street  
 Morton Robert, Pen street  
 Mountain Robert, Main ridge  
 Norman Thomas, High street  
 Ostler William, Bargate end  
 Rodwell James, High street  
 Rose William, Skirbeck  
 Rowett Thomas, Greyfriars' lane  
 Ruddom G. H., South street  
 Sharpe John, Broadfield lane  
 Smith Charles, South end  
 Smith Elijah, Wormgate  
 Smith John, Liquorpond street  
 Trusswell John, Witham marsh  
 Walker John, Skirbeck  
 Ward John, West street  
 Wigglesworth Jas., Rosegarth st.  
 Wright John, Cheapside  
 Young J., Mill hill

**Boot and Shoe Makers.**

Arnall Horatio P., Spilsby road  
 Barker James, West street  
 Baxter George, Skirbeck quarter  
 Bradley William, Skirbeck quarter  
 Baxter Wm., Pen street  
 Radley William, Skirbeck road  
 Broughton William, West street  
 Cooper G. B., Strait Bargate  
 Craven John, Witham green  
 Dring John, Wormgate  
 Goodacre Thomas, Strait Bargate  
 Graves Thomas, Skirbeck  
 Hall Mrs. J., Red Lion street  
 Hall —, Wide Bargate  
 Holmes George, Wide Bargate  
 Howden Thomas, New street  
 Jee William, Skirbeck

*Directory of Boston--continued.*

King Henry, Market place  
 Letts John, Skirbeck  
 Lound B., Shodfriars lane  
 Mason Thomas, Wormgate  
 Mawer Charles, Witham street  
 Morley John, South street  
 Oldham Richard, Skirbeck quarter  
 Robson Henry, Stanbow lane  
 Shaw Joshua Anderton, High st.  
 Slack, W. H., York street  
 Smith William, Caroline street  
 Taylor T., jun., High street  
 Stevenson —, York street  
 Warwick William, Red Lion street  
 Whelbourn Frederick, Pen street  
 Whelbourn, George, West street  
 Wilshak Myers, West street  
 Wells William, Witham marsh

**Booksellers, Printers, &c.**

Barwick J., jun., West street  
 Barwick Jabez, South end  
 Beverley, T. J., Market place  
 Brown G. E., (bookbdr.) Wormgate  
 Buck James, Strait Bargate  
 Farrow H., West street  
 Morton J. . . . . Market place  
 (*Stamp Office, & News Agency.*)  
 Noble John, jun., Market place  
 Procter William, High street  
 Roberts Robert, Strait Bargate

**Braziers.**

Ealand Mrs. Lucy, Stanbow lane  
 Keightly William, Pen street  
 Muschamp William, Dolphin lane  
 Muschamp Wm., Skirbeck  
 Tonge John, Red Lion street  
 Tonge John, jun., Bargate  
 Tester John, High street  
 Tester James, Wormgate  
 Mason Mrs., West street

**Brewers. (wholesale.)**

Aitken David, High street  
 Cooke T. S., Grove street  
 Dawson Charles, Wide Bargate  
 Pearson J. & Son, South square  
 Smith James, Ward's Hotel  
 Thorpe and Grant, Wide Bargate

**Bricklayers.**

Bloom Thomas, Lawrence court  
 Clarke Joseph, Skirbeck

Handley Thomas, High street  
 Hipkin W. B., Fountain lane  
 Pinder T. and P., York street  
 Ward Harrison, Pinfold lane  
 Wells John, West street

**Brokers.**

Clarke Mrs. H., Bridge street  
 Holderness Robt., Petticoat lane  
 Keal Robert, George street  
 Keal William, West street  
 Mitchell Thos., Threadneedle st.  
 Sharman J. S., Wormgate  
 Spikins Mrs., Wormgate

**Blacksmiths.**

Clarkson Wm., Union street  
 Harrison Francis, High street  
 Hutchinson Thomas, West street  
 Lote Richard, Fountain lane  
 Mablethorpe Robert, Pen street  
 Richardson Benjamin, West street  
 Rippin, B., High street  
 Tasker John, Pulvertoft lane  
 White D., Bargate end  
 Woodthorp A., Wide Bargate

**Builders, Contractors, &c.**

Booth Benjamin, Witham place  
 Gainsborough J., West street  
 Slight G. & Henry, Wide Bargate  
 Whitworth Charles, West street

**Butchers.**

Abbott Absalom, Bargate end  
 Allen Michael, West street  
 Artindale Jas. & Son, Market place  
 Ashton William, Witham green  
 Burton John, Stanbow lane  
 Billyard William, Wormgate  
 Burman John, High street  
 Colton Mrs., Fountain lane  
 Clarke William, West street  
 Fox Thomas Phillips, jun., York st.  
 Fox John, High street  
 Franks Frederick, High street  
 Harborow Thomas, Stanbow lane  
 Horton William, Pen street  
 Massam John, Wormgate  
 Meggitt George, Liquorpond street  
 Meggitt James, Witham street  
 Miller George, Church street  
 Mills Jonathan, Cornhill lane  
 Milns John, West street

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Queenborough John, Market place  
 Reeson Jabez, Wide Bargate  
 Richardson Frederick, Wormgate  
 Rines Thomas, South end  
 Rines F., St. John's road  
 Robinson George, Wide Bargate  
 Rogers William, Market place  
 Rogers Wm., jun., High street  
 Sensicle J., Wide Bargate  
 Southwell W. A., York street  
 Swain Brothers, Spilsby road  
 Thorpe Robert, Dolphin lane  
 Vessey George, Skirbeck quarter  
 Webster Mrs., Stanbow lane  
 Wedd Absalom, Witham place  
 Wedd Peter, High st. and West st.

**Cabinet Makers.**

Allison John, Liquorpond street  
 Davis John, Pump square  
 Holderness Robert, Petticoat lane  
 Kennington Charles, Wormgate  
 Kennington, John, Wide Bargate  
 Killingworth Benj., Main ridge  
 Mason J. D., High street  
 Searle John, High street  
 Simpson Thomas, Market place  
 Tewson Edward, Bargate  
 Thompson —, Red Lion street  
 Watson John, Bridge street  
 Watson G., Bargate

**Carpenters and Joiners.**

Ablard C., Silver street  
 Atkin Samuel, Pen street  
 Brown John, Junction street  
 Broughton Owen, West street  
 Carter Benjamin, George street  
 Leak J. C., High street  
 Mann J. D., High street  
 Moore E., Skirbeck  
 Mitchell T., Threadneedle street  
 Pearson A., Cheyney street  
 Poppleton James, Josses' pasture  
 Ranyell Thomas, West street  
 Ranyell Robert, Red Lion street  
 Ranyell Robert, Wormgate  
 Searle John, High street  
 Selby John, jun., Witham street  
 Shepherd J., Liquorpond street  
 Smithee W., Red Lion street  
 Wrangle William, James street

**Carvers and Gilders.**

Sinclair George, Dolphin lane

**Chemists and Druggists.**

Allen and Co., High street  
 Bargewell M., West street  
 Haylock Robert, High street  
 Hardstaff J. H., West street  
 Ingamells Charles, Market place  
 Lamplugh William, Wide Bargate  
 Lewin Edward C., Market place  
 Lock William, Bargate end  
 Marshall Robert, Market place  
 Pearson G., High street  
 Pilley J. and S., Strait Bargate  
 Simonds W., Market place  
 Snaith Pishey, Main ridge  
 Spurr George, Market place  
 Thomas J. H., Market place

**Clergy.****ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**

Bywater Rev. J., M.A., Fountain lane  
 Blenkin Rev. G. B., M.A., Vicar of  
 St. Botolph's, Churchyard  
 Conington Rev. R., M.A., Bargate  
 Firman Rev. F., (Chaplain to the  
 Union, second master to Gram-  
 mar School,) South terrace  
 Lamb Rev. C., B.A., Witham place  
 Oldrid Rev. J. H., M.A., (Lecturer,)  
 Churchyard  
 Pattenden, Rev. G. E., M.A., (Head  
 Master of Grammar School,)  
 South end  
 Roy Rev. R. E., M.A., "The Bun-  
 galow," Skirbeck  
 Sale Rev. —, B.A., High street

**DISSENTING MINISTERS.**

Chepy the Rev. Abbe, (Roman  
 Catholic,) Horncastle road  
 Ellis Rev. Robt., (Wesleyan) Red  
 Lion street  
 Fish Rev. J., (Calvin.) Skirbeck  
 Keynes Rev. J., (Independent)  
 Skirbeck road  
 Lynn Rev. A. (Zion Chapel)  
 Lake Rev. J. (Unitarian) Witham  
 marsh  
 Mathews Rev. T. W., (General  
 Baptist,) Skirbeck quarter  
 Ruff Rev. J., (Salem Chapel)  
 Rogers Rev. W. R., (Wesleyan)  
 Red Lion street  
 Randles Rev. M., (Wesleyan) Red  
 Lion Street

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Shaw Rev. J., ( Congregational Church,) Brelsford place  
 Thomas Rev. J., ( Primitive Methodist) Innocent street

**China & Earthenware Dealers.**

Gothard Mr., Woodyard  
 Manning Mr., Bonner's lane  
 Pearson J., Dolphin lane  
 Skinner Charles, Market place  
 Wood John, Market place

**Clothiers.**

Crawford D., Market place  
 Lynagh Patrick, Wormgate  
 Munford Samuel, High street  
 Price Samuel, West street  
 Ranson J. and W., Market place  
 Smith Mrs. Jane, Strait Bargate

**Coal Merchants.**

Clarke John, Bargate end  
 Daulton Lestor, South street  
 Great Northern Co., Skirbeck qr.  
 Harris and Wedd, Market place  
 Ridlington J. E., South street  
 Stevenson and Son, High street  
 Wilkinson and Stout, Grand Sluice  
 White Charles, Skirbeck

**Coach Builders.**

Liddall and Cross, High street  
 Macrorie H., Bargate bridge  
 Munk Frederick, Bargate end  
 Skinner Joseph, Bargate end  
 Woollard Charles, Wide Bargate

**Confectioners.**

Forman Mr., Wide Bargate  
 Nelsey Mrs. Mary, High street  
 Harrison Mrs., West street  
 Lovely Mr., Dolphin lane  
 Kowskie C., Bargate  
 Read Thomas, High street  
 Turner Ed., jun., Market place

**Coopers.**

Brumby Widow, Wide Bargate  
 Gibbons Mrs. Samuel, Pen street  
 Thompson Ed., White Horse lane

**Corn Merchants, &c.**

Caister J. and Son, South street  
 Eliff John, Skirbeck

Ostler James, Skirbeck  
 Reynolds A., Market place  
 Rice Williams, Market place  
 Seeley Charles, Market place  
 Snart William, Market place  
 Taylor William, Market place  
 Thompson John, Skirbeck  
 Thurlby Robert, High street  
 Wedd and Son, South end  
 Wren and Sons, Market place  
 Wright T. and Son, Market place

**Corn Salesmen.**

Baumber Benjamin, Skirbeck  
 Harvey T. jun., High street  
 Ostler James, Skirbeck  
 Ostler Robert, Skirbeck  
 Ostler C. and John, Skirbeck  
 Stevenson and Son, High street

**Cowkeepers.**

Barton Richard, Chapel street  
 Bradley W., Trafalgar square  
 Denison F., Pen street  
 Houlden W., Lawrence lane  
 Kirton Mrs., Liquorpond street  
 Mridens John, Valentine terrace  
 Naylor W., West street  
 Pannell James, Butt lane  
 Pickett John, Union street  
 Taylor J., York street  
 Teat Thomas, Skirbeck road  
 Twells Widow, Chapel row  
 Wells William, Union court  
 Wiseman R., Skirbeck Foundry

**Curriers.**

Botterill G., Threadneedle street  
 Knowles J. M., Pen street  
 Manning Thomas, Main ridge  
 Meggitt T., Corpus Christi lane  
 Richardson Jos., Rosegarth street  
 Bird Mr., Mitre lane

**Dentists.**

Atherton W. B., High street  
 Buchanan A. D., Red Lion street  
 Sayles F. A., Market place  
 Robinson G. M., Wide Bargate

**Dining Room.**

Caborn Mrs., Dolphin lane  
 Fines John, West street  
 Massingham W., Market place

*Directory of Boston--continued.*

Trevitt C. B., Dolphin lane  
Willcocks Mrs. J., Church street

**Chimney Sweeps.**

Hull Edward, Witham street  
Willis John, Stanbow lane  
Wain James, Union street

**Drapers, Mercers, &c.**

Bailey C., Market place  
Borkwood E., Bargate  
Borland John, Witham place  
Clayton William, Market place  
Duncan James, Grove street  
Hildred E. A., Bargate  
Large Wm. Hy., Strait Bargate  
Lammie Mr., Liquorpond street  
Morton R. A., Strait Bargate  
Nichol David, High street  
Oldrid John, Strait Bargate  
Pack and Linton, Wide Bargate  
Pape John Leland, Strait Bargate  
Small Joseph H., Market place  
Smith James, Strait Bargate  
Smith Joseph, Market place  
Thorns J. & Nephew, Strait Bargate  
Ward John, High street  
West William, Market place

**Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.**

Blackburn Miss S., Wormgate  
Bourne M. J., James street  
Chantry Miss M., Red Lion street  
Collins Mrs. M. A., High street  
Ellerby Miss Harriet, High street  
Ewen Mrs. Eliz., West street  
Hammond Miss Eleanor, Pen st.  
Hill Mrs. S., Red Lion street  
Jackson Miss Martha, High street  
Kenington & Dewhirst, Bargate end  
Laney Mrs. S. E., High street  
Newton Miss Sarah, Bargate  
Parker Mrs., Strait Bargate  
Phillips Miss Mary Ann, High st.  
Pinches Miss, Botolph street  
Pikett Miss Jane, Spilsby road  
Smith Miss, Spilsby road  
Townsend Miss Alice, West street  
Wingate Miss, Chapel row

**Dyers.**

Botterill William, Grove street  
Elmore Thomas, Dolphin lane  
Fox James, Wormgate  
Gurney Thomas, York street  
Maile Solomon, Cheyney street

**Engravers.**

Asling Edward B., Horncastle road  
Barwick Jabez, South end  
Barwick Joseph, High street

**Engineers.**

Wilkinson, Wright & Co., Grand  
Sluice  
Lewin Wm. c. E., Bridge street  
Lewin W. H., South square  
Mumby Thomas, Bargate end  
Tuxford and Sons, Market place

**Farmers.**

Asling Robert B., Spilsby road  
Barker Robert, Long hedges  
Barker James, Mile house  
Bell Joseph, Boston east  
Benton John, Boston west  
Bland John, Boston east  
Bland William C., Boston west  
Bloomfield G., Boston west  
Bringeman Richard, Boston east  
Cecil Mrs. E., Long hedges  
Clark James, Boston west  
Colley George, Skirbeck  
Craven Charles, West fen  
Creasey Robert, Hob lane  
Curtis William, Boston east  
Dawney John, Broadfield lane  
Dawson Samuel, Boston west  
Botterill Mr. Skirbeck  
Donner John, Boston west  
Elkington Thomas, West street  
Farr John, Boston west  
Fleckney Joseph, West fen  
Fountain Henry, Boston west  
Gresham Mr. Wm., Witham green  
Hammond William, Boston west  
Henstock William, Boston west  
Hornbuckle Thomas, Boston east  
Howard Christopher, Wainfleet rd.  
Ingamells Charles, West fen  
Kent Henry, Long hedges  
King William, West fen  
Lenton Swift, West fen  
Mastin Charles, Boston east  
Newton Samuel, West fen  
Nicholson William, East fen  
Parkinson Joseph, Boston west  
Parkinson William, Boston west  
Paul Isaac, Boston west  
Plant Thomas, Boston east  
Read Joseph, Boston west

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Scargill William, Boston west  
 Scott William, Boston west  
 Shaw John, Boston west  
 Sparrow Thomas, Boston west  
 Temple Thomas, Boston west  
 Todd Richard, Tattershall road  
 Topley James, Boston west  
 Watnough William, Skirbeck  
 Wimpriss Robert, Long hedges  
 Winter William, Boston west

**Fishmongers.**

Allenby Joseph, Rosegarth street  
 Ely Septimus, Fish market  
 Gunby William, Fish market  
 Hayes Daniel, West street  
 Kime William, Church street  
 Locks Thomas, Fish market  
 Locks Thomas, jun., Fish market  
 Smalley William, Fish market

**Gardeners.**

Christie J., Church road, Skirbeck  
 Gosling R., Broadfield lane  
 Harrison Mrs., Green lane  
 Huggins Edward, Witham marsh  
 Johnson Mr., Spilsby road  
 Killingworth W., Vauxhall  
 Cooke John, Long hedges  
 Joyce William, South end  
 King William, Broadfield lane  
 Lawrence Richard, Skirbeck  
 Lawrence George, Skirbeck  
 Porteus James, Skirbeck  
 Smith Benjamin, Main ridge  
 Taylor T. H., Tattershall road  
 Wilkinson G., Fishtoft rd, Skirbeck  
 Winter J., West street  
 Wilson E., Skirbeck quarter

**Grocers, Tea Dealers, &c.**

Allen and Co., High street  
 Andrews —, Church street  
 Andrew W. A., High street  
 Bothamley and Son, Market place  
 Briggs and Hailstone, Market place  
 Chambers Miss S., Bridge street  
 Dean William, High street  
 Gibbs George, James street  
 Harrison Robert, Wormgate  
 Hobson John, High street  
 Kitwood Thomas, Bargate  
 Kirton H., West street  
 Nichol R., Threadneedle street

Nichol David, High street  
 Nunneley John, High street  
 Norris W., Bargate  
 Porter Benjamin, West street  
 Robinson and Smith, Bargate  
 Sergeant William, Strait Bargate  
 Small Thomas, Strait Bargate  
 Smith Albert, Bargate  
 Stower J. S., Market place  
 Swinn —, Witham place  
 Taylor, Mr., South street  
 Weightman W., West street

**Gunsmiths.**

Quincey R., West street  
 Slingsby Mr., High street  
 Towl J., Bridge street

**Hairdressers.**

Gale William, Bargate  
 Gale George, West street  
 Hewitt John, West street  
 Hildred B. A., Market place  
 Parker John B., Churchyard  
 Ratcliffe John, Bargate  
 Ratcliffe T., High street  
 Robinson G. M., Bargate  
 Routen James, Wormgate  
 Routen Henry, Main ridge  
 Smalley William, Dolphin lane  
 Southwell S., West street  
 Staniforth George, New street  
 Staniforth Thomas, Norfolk street  
 White Andrew, South street

**Hatters.**

Bailey H., & Son, Strait Bargate  
 Hobson B. H., Market-place  
 Jay William, Wormgate  
 Pooles James, High street

**Hotel and Innkeepers.**

Bogg P., *King's Head*, Emery lane  
 Bonner H., *Golden Lion*, High street  
 Caborn Mrs., *Dolphin*, Dolphin lane  
 Challans, J., *White Hart*, High st.  
 Dixon, J., *Unicorn*, Tattershall rd.  
 Gilbert Mrs. A., *King's Arms*, Horn-  
 castle road  
 Gunnis G., *Nag's Head*, Stanbow la.  
 Harrap John, *Ram*, Bargate  
 Hayes John, *Ship*, Skirbeck quarter  
 Horrey W., *Red Cow*, Wide Bargate  
 Howard, C. *Falcon*, New street

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Howard Wm., *Old White Hart*,  
Pump Square  
Hayes N., *Coach and Horses*, York  
street  
Jackson D., *Peacock*, Market place  
Keal W. D., *Angel*, Market place  
Leake J. C., *Royal Oak*, High street  
Marshall J., *Mitre*, Mitre lane  
Massingham W., Exchange Hotel,  
Market place  
Mears W., *White Horse*, West st.  
Minton T. P., *Red Lion*, Bargate  
Mountain Robert, *George & Dragon*,  
George street  
Porteus Mr., *Dog & Duck*, Wormgate  
Reynolds J., *Indian Queen*, Dolphin  
lane  
Swift Miss *Wellington*, Skirbeck  
Rilatt W., *Prince Albert*, High st.  
Smith Jas., *Ward's Hotel*, Grand  
Sluice  
Smith Samuel, *Rodney & Hood*, High  
street  
Shepherd T., *Cross Keys*, Bargate  
Swinn, J., *Robin Hood*, High street  
Stapleforth —, *Black Bull*, Skirbeck  
quarter  
Wass Josiah, *Axe & Cleaver*, West  
street  
Wedd S., *Three Loggerheads*, South  
street  
Westland R., *Rum Puncheon*, Mar-  
ket place  
Wydell —, *Little Peacock*, Wormgate  
Young G., *Lord Nelson*, High street

**Inland Revenue Department,**  
*Land and Assessed Taxes; Office*  
*Churchyard.*

Armitage Thos., Surveyor, Witham  
Bank

**Excise Department,**  
*Office, Red Lion Hotel.*

Barwise John, Supervisor, Pen st.  
McKay Alexander, Officer, George  
street  
Thornhill J. C., Officer, Victoria  
Terrace

**Ironmongers.**

Barton Wm., Bargate  
Cartwright —, High street

Fendelow John, High street  
Harrison Francis, High street  
Harwood, R. J., Strait Bargate  
Tonge John, Strait Bargate  
Wright Messrs., High street

**Machine Makers.**

Bradshaw Wm., Shodfriars lane  
Turner James, West street  
Thompson G., Spilsby road

**Marine Store Dealers.**

Keal Henry, Church street  
Keal William, West street  
Whittle —, Bargate end

**Millers and Bakers.**

Asby Thomas, Wormgate  
Atkin G. C., Bargate end  
Blades Foster, Market place  
Borne Henry C., Witham place  
Buck, Miss M. A., Strait Bargate  
Clarke William, Mill lane  
Coxell James, Duke street  
Dyer W. T., Bargate  
Fawcett Luke John, Wormgate  
Groom Farndon, Sleaford road  
Hall Thomas, Dolphin lane  
Harrad J., Tattershall road  
Harrison T. & Son, West street  
Harlow W., Skirbeck  
Hebb Daniel, Junction street  
Jackson T. and J., Skirbeck  
Knowles J., Mitre lane  
Lill Frederick, West street  
Lill John, Rosegarth street  
Peck John, Wormgate  
Pocklington H., Cheyney street  
Pocklington, Mr., Witham green  
Quincey John, Stanbow lane  
Chapman John, Spilsby road  
Rice Williams, Market-place  
Rolfe James, High street  
Shepherd Wm., St. John's road  
Spencer James, Skirbeck quarter  
Spurr George, High street  
Thompson John, Skirbeck  
Teat Reynolds, Haven bank  
Tuxford and Sons, Market place  
Wade Henry, Caroline street  
Waite G. W., York street

**Milliners.**

Widall Miss, Pump square

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Pooles Miss, Pump square  
 Hurst Mrs., (Bonnet maker), Dol-  
 phin lane  
 Perry Mrs, High street

### Newspaper Reporters and Correspondents.

Bontoft J. A., New street, *Lincoln-  
 shire Guardian*  
 Farrow H., West street, *Lincoln-  
 shire Herald*  
 Ingamells C., Market place, *The  
 Stamford Mercury*  
 Sneath J., Spilsby road, *Lincoln-  
 shire Chronicle*  
 Watmough E., Skirbeck, *Lincoln,  
 Notts. and North Midland Times*

### Painters, Plumbers, &c.

Baily Henry, Lawrence lane  
 Barrett George, West street  
 Bean Nathan, Cheapside  
 Dawson —, Bargate  
 Enderby Samuel, York street  
 Langstaff Robert, Wormgate  
 Leng John, West street  
 Pearson William, Pen street  
 Pindard James, Church street  
 Routen Charles, Fountain lane  
 Routen William, Pen street  
 Royle James, Red Lion street  
 Smith James, Wide Bargate  
 Stanwell William, High street

### Pawnbrokers.

Pearson Fred., Dolphin lane  
 Priestman, C. H., West street

### Ropemakers.

East William, Skirbeck  
 East Samuel, West street  
 Norton Joseph, Horncastle road  
 Roberts and East, West street  
 Smith James, Pen street  
 Wright Robert, Wide Bargate  
 Wright William, Josse's pasture

### Saddlers & Harness Makers.

Costall John, Market place  
 Hart Robert, Wide Bargate  
 Smith Frederick, Bridge street  
 Ward John, Bargate  
 Hall Thomas, West street

### Schools.

Bayley G. F., (gents.), Josse's  
 pasture

Featherstone Miss, (ladies), 10,  
 Witham place  
 Hedgeman Mrs M. A., (ladies)  
 Bridge street  
 Hardy T., (gents.), Skirbeck  
 Jones D, (gents.), Red Lion street  
 Philips Miss, (ladies), Pump sq.  
 Roome Mrs (ladies), Bargate  
 Staniland Miss (ladies), High st.  
 Huddleston Mr., Union place

### Shopkeepers.

Allen James, Pinfold lane  
 Astley Mary Ann, Queen street  
 Baker Mrs Mary, West street  
 Bankes Mrs Catherine, High street  
 Baumber William, Spilsby road  
 Baxter Mrs Mary, West street  
 Bennett Thomas, Bargate end  
 Boyers D., St. John's road  
 Burton Joseph, Liqueurpond street  
 Cheshire John, Witham Green  
 Clarke John, Horncastle road  
 Clarke John, Bargate end  
 Cone E., Skirbeck  
 Cousens John, Lincoln lane  
 Crapley William, Cheapside  
 Craven William, Witham marsh  
 Dawson George, Church street  
 Dunn E., Witham green  
 Edis Mrs, West street  
 Elsom John, Horncastle road  
 Evison John, Grand Sluice  
 Fixter F, Rosegarth street  
 Harrad J., Spilsby road  
 Harrison R, Wormgate  
 Hewitt J., near Gas Works  
 Hoyes John, Dolphin lane  
 Kitwood Peter, Wormgate  
 Locks T. G, York street  
 Mitchell, G. Red Lion street  
 Mower Paul, Skirbeck  
 Norfolk W, Lincoln lane  
 Oldman W, Skirbeck quarter  
 Pearson F, York street  
 Trevitt Mrs., Botolph street  
 Pinder T. C., Pen street  
 Pocklington H, Cheyney street  
 Read Joseph, Liqueurpond street  
 Reddish John, Witham marsh  
 Rickitt Sarah, Skirbeck road  
 Scotney S, North street  
 Smith C, George street  
 Smith John, York street  
 Stafford Mrs, Main Ridge



*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Strawson Widow, Bargate end  
 Turner W, Rosegarth street  
 Turtle John, Stanbow lane  
 Ward William, Skirbeck  
 Stephenson Philip, Skirbeck  
 Wells John, Wormgate  
 Wells John, York street  
 Wharf Mrs, Broadfield lane  
 Wilson Thomas, Duke street  
 Wright John, George street

**Solicitors.**

Bean C, High street  
 Bowles W. P., West street  
 Cooke Fred. esq., Wide Bargate  
 Green W. B., West street  
 Hartley J. A., Church street  
 Jebb and Son, Wide Bargate  
 Hollway & Harwood, Bridge street  
 Marshal Henry, Irby place  
 Millington & Cooke, Churchyard  
 Millington J. H., New street  
 Rice Charles, Main Ridge  
 Sills J. S., Market place  
 Staniland & Wigelsworth, High st.  
 Simpson B. S., Pump square  
 White & Calthrop, Wide Bargate  
 York George, Churchyard

**Stonemasons.**

Baker John, Wormgate  
 Berrisford T, West street  
 Hopewell Mrs, High street  
 Stainton William, Bargate  
 Smith C, Spilsby road

**Surgeons.**

Cammack Thomas, High street  
 Coupland E, Red Lion street  
 Clegg W, M.D., West street  
 Radley E, Red Lion street  
 Small Thomas, High street  
 Snaith F, Pump square  
 Tuxford J. E., High street  
 Tuxford J. E., Pump square  
 Young and Adam, Bridge street

**Tailors.**

Belton Samuel, High street  
 Carrott John, West street  
 Clark James, High street  
 Clark Nehemiah, Spilsby road  
 Collings Frederick, High street  
 Collin W. H., High street

Crawford David, Market place  
 Chambers John, Market place  
 Dexter James, Dolphin lane  
 Dowse William, West street  
 Hall John, New street  
 Hall William, Bargate  
 Holmes George, Mitre lane  
 Hutson Robert, Church street  
 Johnson Joseph, Witham marsh  
 Johnson J., Field street  
 Lucas John, Market place  
 Millson Isaac, Wormgate  
 Morton Benjamin, Spilsby road  
 Morton Robert A., Strait Bargate  
 Munford Samuel, High street  
 Munro Alexander, West street  
 Cooper M, Market place  
 Pearson George, Bargate end  
 Price Simon, West street  
 Ranson J. & W., Market place  
 Rose and Best, High street  
 Saxby William, Duke street  
 Scotrick John, Bargate  
 Sharp John & Son, Wide Bargate  
 Smith and Challans, New street  
 Smith Mrs Jane, Strait Bargate  
 Storr J, South street  
 Teesdale Eli, Bargate  
 Wilson William, Skirbeck

**Toy and General Dealers.**

Burrell William, George street  
 Cottam John, New street  
 Hall John, West street  
 Myers Lewis, Bridge foot  
 Searle John, High street  
 Southwell Henry, Dolphin lane  
 Swift, W. G., Bargate  
 Wain J., Wormgate  
 Weeks J., Bargate end  
 Weeks Joseph, Wormgate

**Veterinary Surgeons.**

Bland W. C., Red Lion street  
 Dickinson J. G. Mill hill  
 Clarke Wm., Horncastle road  
 Leach C., New street

**Watchmakers, &c.**

Bothamley, H., Market place  
 Brooks John, Dolphin lane  
 Collin W. H. High street  
 Ely Hodson, Wide Bargate  
 Leo Henry Lewis, Market place

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Massingham Wm., Market place  
 Ranyell G. J., Wormgate  
 Sharman J. S., Wormgate  
 Stanley Mr., High street  
 Tuxford T. H., Church street

**Wheelwrights.**

Monk F. L., Bargate end  
 Green G. J., West street

**Wine & Spirit Merchants.**

Dawson Mr, Bargate  
 Dyer Reuben, Bargate  
 Gask John, Market place  
 Hill George, Market place  
 Ridlington J. E., South street  
 Robinson & Smith, Strait Bargate  
 Simonds W., Market place  
 Smith James, Grand Sluice  
 Yeatman & Son, South square

**Miscellaneous.**

Anderson C, feather merchant,  
 Cockburn lane  
 Arnall J. C, chief constable, Pen st  
 Atkin W. G, relieving officer, Wide  
 Bargate  
 Barney T, manager of Stamford,  
 Spalding, and Boston Bank  
 Barton Rd, Livery stable, Chapel  
 street  
 Baumber David, higgler, High st  
 Bontoft John, collector of tolls,  
 Liquorpond street  
 Booker Sarah, whiting manufac-  
 turer, Bull and Magpie lane  
 Boston Provident Dispensary, R.  
 Burkitt, secretary  
 Borland Wm, organist, Winter's  
 terrace  
 Broderick Wm, watch and clock  
 cleaner  
 Brown E, library, Main ridge  
 Buck J. G., organist, Bargate  
 Buckley J, ship agent, High street  
 Butcher W, cutler, Church street  
 Cole Reuben, millwright, Tatter-  
 shall road  
 Crosby Samuel, land surveyor,  
 Horncastle road  
 Darwin Mr, ferry boat, South end  
 Dring J. C, ironfounder, Skirbeck  
 Fisher J. & Co, safety label works,  
 West street

Eno T, sexton, Witham marsh  
 Fothergill Mr, slater, Wormgate  
 Fox Mrs S, boarding house, Liquor-  
 pond street  
 Griffin, Music warehouse, Bargate  
 Greenwood W, master of Uuion  
 Hackford E, verger of St. Botolph's  
 Church street  
 Hackford & Co., timber merchants,  
 South square  
 Henson R, greengrocer and seeds-  
 man, High street  
 Islip T, boat builder, Field street  
 Jackson P, collector, Pump square  
 Jackson & Queenborough, tanners  
 and fellmongers, Skirbeck  
 Keightley W, ship block maker,  
 White Horse lane  
 Keller, A. L, professor of music and  
 languages, High street  
 Kent A, sculptor, Spilsby road  
 Leo H. L, tobacconist, &c., Market  
 place  
 Lewin W. H. & Stephen, timber  
 merchants, Custom house quay  
 Martin C, town crier, George st.  
 Mountain H, professor of music,  
 Skirbeck  
 Myers Lewis, general toy dealer,  
 High street  
 Newton W, mattress maker, West  
 street  
 Nicholson Wm., manager of Nat.  
 Prov. Bank of Eng., Market place  
 Oates C, cutler, High street  
 Pearson Mrs., Stay & Corset maker  
 George street  
 Pinches G, bill poster and account-  
 ant, Pen street  
 Pooles Mrs Elizabeth, straw bonnet  
 maker, Pump square  
 Porter John, clerk to the Holland  
 magistrates, Sessions House  
 Roberts Morriss, mattress maker,  
 Norfolk street  
 Richardson J, ship builder, South  
 end  
 Rodgers J, *Temperance House*, West  
 street  
 Rogers F, dealer in game, Dolphin  
 lane  
 Rylatt George, *Temperance Hotel*,  
 Market place  
 Sharpe J, col. of tolls for G. N. R.,  
 Witham bank

Directory of Boston—continued.

Slator T., ship chandler, Market place  
 Smyth J. F., tobacco manufacturer, Silver street  
 Spikins E., turner, Wormgate  
 Spikins George, turner, Tester's yard  
 Stobie George, tract-depot, West street  
 Storr T., clerk to Boston Savings' Bank, Market place  
 Summers R., stay maker, West st.  
 Tayton H. P., mariner, Liquorpond street  
 Thirtle E. M., organist, Spilsby rd.  
 Thompson W., shipwright, White Horse lane  
 Veall W., agent to Suffolk Alliance High street  
 Ward W. & J., brush manufacturer, Church street  
 Wood Mrs. A., carpet warehouse, Market place

Waghorn G., Superintendent of Police, Assembly Room

Revenue Department.

CUSTOMS.

Custom House, South End, Boston.

Gill C., Esq., Collector, Witham Bank  
 Paxton James, Esq., Comptroller, Market place  
 O'Toole Daniel, Landing Waiter., &c., Norfolk place  
 Stocks C., Locker and Weigher, Spain Lane  
 Melbourne John, Skirbeck road, Tide Waiter  
 Darwin Henry, Custom House, Tide Waiter  
 Hall Charles, Boatman  
 Fixter William, extra Tide Waiter  
 Fixter Frederick, ditto  
 Stocks James, ditto

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
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 1
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 2
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 2
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	August
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	..
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	August 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	..
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 1
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 2
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	March 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 2
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep.
March 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	..
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sep. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	..
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 1
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 2
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 2
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct.
April 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	..

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 labour, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of sound good ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

## Answers to Correspondents.

*An enquiring Student, (Donington.)*—We find from MORTON'S History of Lincolnshire Churches, that the architecture of Donington church combines some good specimens of Perpendicular and late Decorated Gothic. The details of this church being too lengthy for insertion here, please refer to the work itself, which is beautifully illustrated.

*A Rustic, (Heckington.)*—We really cannot say what is the best remedy for the bite of a dog supposed to be mad. We can however inform you that in July, 1789, nearly 100 people from Heckington came to Frieston Shore to bathe, with a view of cure for having eaten the veal of a calf which was supposed to have been bitten by a mad dog. So far did the belief extend that an old bachelor who had a pie baked in an oven where part of the veal had been cooked, accompanied the party. As the railway now affords such facilities of transit, we would beg to suggest the same remedy to yourself.

*J. L. (Quadring.)*—The vicarage of Quadring was united to that of Wigtoft in 1729. The deed of incorporation will be found in the parish registers.

*Fanny, (Alford.)*—A ball was held at the "Wind Mill Inn," Alford, October 25th, 1787, when the ladies present appeared in a gown and petticoat made of stuff grown, spun, woven, dyed, and finished in Lincolnshire.

*A native of Wrangle* is informed that a translation of the Will of T. ALENSON, founder of Wrangle Bede, is given in full in MORTON'S History of Lincolnshire Churches.

*A Spinster, (Helpringham),* need not despair, for in 1785, was married in your village Mr. T. Springthorpe, aged 17, of Thorpe Latimer, to Mrs. Morris, of Helpringham, aged 77, widow of William Morris, blacksmith. She had also been twice sold, and delivered up in a halter on the Cross-hill, within sight of your home.

*J. B., (Boston.)*—You are quite right, for at Lincoln Assizes, held July 26th, 1789, Catherine Hindley, aged 18, a fine young woman, was indicted in the name of R. Peacock, on the charge of stealing clothes. When in male attire, she had bound herself apprentice to the master of a coasting vessel at Boston, but meeting with unkind treatment on board, she left the ship, previously telling the master that she was a female. Although when tried, she had on the master's clothes, the jury acquitted her of the charge.

*A young Poet, (Boston.)*—Your verses are too long for insertion this year, moreover we would advise you to study composition a little more before you rush into print, such stanzas as,

"A little bird sat on a thorn,  
Upon a sunny day,  
Until he saw a man and gun,  
And then he flew away."

are not exactly true poetry.

*J. C. D., (Spilsby.)*—The Countess of Huntingdon was celebrated for her evangelical principles. A large portion of her fortune was applied to the support and maintenance of 64 chapels which she had established throughout Britain. She was sister of Earl Ferrers, executed at Tyburn in 1700 for the murder of his steward. In the course of her life she expended upwards of £100,000 in public and private acts of charity.

*B. D., (Lincoln.)*—Yes, the Assembly-room, above-hill, Lincoln, was broken open March 9th, 1791, and much property destroyed: a fine piece of painting recently presented by Sir Jos. Banks, was cut. And on the same night the upright posts of the gallows were sawed through, and the fatal tree was found next morning lying upon the ground. A new gallows was put together for Burder, who suffered death on Friday the 11th.

*E. R., (Frampton.)*—The first edition of Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack was published in the year 1852.

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**MORTON'S**

**LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK**

AND DIARY,

WITH A

DIRECTORY OF BOSTON,

FOR

**1861,**

BEING THE FIRST AFTER LEAP YEAR.

---

"We take no note of time  
But from its loss."—*Young.*

---



*Boston Borough Arms.*

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**BOSTON:**  
MORTON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, MARKET-PLACE,  
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.

*And all Booksellers.*

# JANUARY 1861



Children and chickens must be always picking.  
 Conscience is the chamber of justice.  
 Contentment to the mind is as light to the eye.  
 Custom is a second nature.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	Sun sets
1	T	CIRCUMCISION. Tremendous gale of wind with high tide along the Lincolnshire coast, 1779.	8 8 4 0
2	W	Snow and stormy .. .. .	8 8 4 0
3	Th	People's Concert in Boston Corn Exchange, 1859.	8 8 4 0
4	F	<b>Moon's last qr.,</b> 1h. 54m. a.m....	8 8 4 0
5	S	Hard frosts may be expected ....	8 7 4 0
6	S	<b>Epiphany.</b> Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.	8 7 4 0
7	M	Hard frost, unless wind south ....	8 7 4 0
8	T	Fire Insurance due .. . . . .	8 6 4 0
9	W	Royal Exchange burnt, 1838 ....	8 6 4 0
10	Th	Eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich	8 5 4 1
11	F	<b>New Moon,</b> 3h. 27m. a.m. <small>Hilary Term begins</small>	8 5 4 1
12	S	Snow and stormy .. . . . .	8 4 4 1
13	S	<b>1st Sun. aft. Epiphany.</b> <small>Cambridge Lent Term begins.</small>	8 3 4 1
14	M	Plough Monday. <small>Oxford Lent Term begins.</small>	8 3 4 1
15	T	Snow, and stormy weather .. . . .	8 2 4 1
16	W	Richard Needham, of Benington, died, 1830, aged 70.	8 1 4 2
17	Th	Skirbeck Rectory burnt, 1847 . . .	8 0 4 2
18	F	Peal of Grandsire triples rung, at Boston, 1816.	7 59 4 2
19	S	<b>Moon's 1st quarter,</b> 4h. 0h. a.m.	7 58 4 2
20	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Epiphany</b> ....	7 57 4 2
21	M	Snow with sharp frosts.....	7 56 4 2
22	T	Hallam the historian died, 1859, aged 82	7 55 4 3
23	W	(21) Captain Harrison, of the Great Eastern, drowned, 1860.	7 54 4 3
24	Th	Stormy, with snow ... ..	7 53 4 3
25	F	<i>Conversion of St. Paul</i> .. . . . .	7 52 4 3
26	S	<b>Full Moon,</b> 5h. 7m. p.m. <small>Very stormy, with frosts.</small>	7 51 4 3
27	S	<b>Septuagesima Sunday</b> .. . . . .	7 50 4 3
28	M	Earl of Ripon died, 1859, aged 77.....	7 49 4 4
29	T	Bigmore ran 50 miles, in Vauxhall Gardens, in Boston, in 7h. 35m., 1822.	7 47 4 4
30	W	<i>Mart. of King Charles 1st,</i> 1649.	7 46 4 4
31	Th	Hilary term ends .. . . . .	7 43 4 4

# 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 1861



Deserve success, and you shall command it.  
 Despise none, despair of none.  
 Don't run away with more than you can carry.  
 Don't value a gem by what it is set in.  
 Don't measure other people's corn by your bushel.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	Sun sets
1	F	Rain if wind W., snow if E. ... ..	7 41 4 4
2	S	<b>Moon's last qr., 9h. 59m. a.m....</b>	7 40 4 4
3	S	<b>Sexagesima Sunday</b> .....	7 38 4 5
4	M	Ten peals on six bells rung at Sibsey, in 2h. 55m., 1814.	7 37 4 5
5	T	Snow if wind S. or S.W., if N. frosty weather will continue.	7 35 4 5
6	W	Charles II. died, 1685 .....	7 33 4 5
7	Th	Snow, if wind S. or S.W.....	7 32 4 5
8	F	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587...	7 30 5 6
9	S	<b>New Moon, 8h. 5m. p.m.....</b> .....	7 28 5 7
10	S	<b>Quinquagesima or Shrove Sun.</b>	7 26 5 4
11	M	(10) Roman Remains found at Lincoln, 1859.	7 25 5 5
12	T	<b>Shrove Tuesday</b> .....	7 23 5 7
13	W	<b>Ash Wed. Falkingham Fair....</b>	7 21 5 2
14	Th	<b>Valentine's Day</b> .....	7 19 5 1
15	F	Marquis of Bristol died, 1859, aged 90	7 17 5 1
16	S	Cambridge term divides .....	7 15 5 1
17	S	<b>First Sunday in Lent</b> .....	7 13 5 1
18	M	MOON'S 1st QR. 0h. 19m., a.m. Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, died, aged 69, 1853.	7 11 5 1
19	T	(18) High Tide at Boston 1859.	7 9 5 2
20	W	(18) Riot amongst Navvies, at Friskney, 1801. Yeomanry called out to suppress it.	7 7 5 2
21	Th	Hard frost unless wind S or S.W.	7 5 5 2
22	F	.....	7 3 5 2
23	S	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.	7 1 5 2
24	S	<b>2nd Sunday in Lent</b> .....	6 59 5 2
25	M	<i>St. Matthias.</i> FULL MOON, 4h. 43m., a.m.	6 57 5 3
26	T	Rev. E. Brown, Master of Butterwick School, died 1802, aged 65.	6 55 5 3
27	W	The month goes out with very inclement weather.	6 53 5 3
28	Th	Indian Mutiny commenced, 1857 .....	6 51 5 3

The North Lincolnshire Poll Book, 1852.—A few copies of this valuable record may be had of the publisher, *J. Morton*, Printer, Boston.

# MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY

1 F

2 S

3 S

4 M

5 T

6 W

7 Th

8 F

9 S

10 S

11 M

12 T

13 W

14 Th

15 F

16 S

17 S

18 M

19 T

20 W

21 Th

22 F

23 S

24 S

25 M

26 T

27 W

28 Th

# MARCH 1861

Better go about than fall into the ditch.  
 Better known than trusted.  
 Better to be beaten than to be in bad company.  
 Bread at pleasure, drink by measure.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	Sun sets
1	F	<i>St. David.</i> ... ..	6 46 5 40
2	S	<i>St. Chad</i> .....	6 44 5 45
3	<b>S</b>	<b>3rd Sunday in Lent.</b> Moon's last quarter 7h. 16m. p.m.	6 42 5 45
4	M	Fair and frosty.....	6 40 5 45
5	T	Covent Garden Theatre burned, 1856 ...	6 37 5 45
6	W	St. Paul's Cathedral rebuilt, 1710.....	6 35 5 48
7	Th	<i>Perpetua M.</i> .....	6 33 5 40
8	F	Lord Collingwood died, 1810.....	6 31 5 52
9	S	William Sharpe, for half a century parish clerk of Freiston and Butterwick died, 1860.	6 29 5 54
10	<b>S</b>	<b>4th Sunday in Lent</b> .....	6 26 5 55
11	M	<b>New Moon</b> , 1h. 37m. p.m.....	6 24 5 57
12	T	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.	6 22 5 59
13	W	Justice Talfourd died, 1854 .....	6 20 6 0
14	Th	Frost, unless wind S. ....	6 17 6 2
15	F	Smuggled Tobacco seized at Boston, 1859	6 15 6 4
16	S	Snow or rain. William Stevenson murdered at Stickney 1859.	6 13 6 6
17	<b>S</b>	<b>5th Sunday in Lent.</b> <i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 10 6 7
18	M	<i>Edward K. and M.</i> .....	6 8 6 9
19	T	<b>Moon's 1st quarter</b> , 5h. 32m. p.m.	6 6 6 11
20	W	Spring quarter commences 2h. 48m. aft.	6 4 6 12
21	Th	Smugglers convicted, and riot in consequence, 1859.	6 1 6 14
22	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends .....	5 59 6 16
23	S	Caistor fair. Oxford Lent Term ends.	5 57 6 17
24	<b>S</b>	<b>Palm Sunday.</b> Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 55 6 19
25	M	New Lady Day. ....	5 52 6 21
26	T	<b>Full Moon</b> , 2h. 15m. p.m. Weather variable.	5 50 6 22
27	W	Rents about this time made payable in money, 1135.	5 48 6 23
28	Th	Maunday Thursday. War with Russia declared, 1854.	5 45 6 26
29	F	<b>Good Friday.</b> .....	5 43 6 27
30	S	Easter Eve. ....	5 41 6 29
31	<b>S</b>	<b>Easter Sunday.</b> .....	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 1861



All are not thieves that dogs bark at.  
 All feet tread not in one shoe.  
 All is not gain that is got into the purse.  
 All the honesty is in the parting.  
 All are not hunters that blow the horn.



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC

			Sun rises	Sun sets
1	M	<b>Easter Monday</b> .....	5 36	6 3
2	T	<b>Easter Tuesday</b> { Moon's last quarter } 6.24 a.m. ....	5 34	6 3
3	W	Bishop Heber died, 1826 .....	5 32	6 3
4	Th	Wind, with occasional showers, during this month.	5 28	6 3
5	F	Last day for giving Discharge of Tenancy. ....	5 27	6 3
6	S	Old Lady day .....	5 25	6 4
7	S	<b>Low Sunday</b> First Sunday after Easter.	5 23	6 4
8	M	Fire Insurances must be paid ....	5 21	6 4
9	T	Raffaelle, the painter, born 1483	5 18	6 4
10	W	Oxford and Cambridge Easter Term begins } NEW MOON, 6.56 a.m. ....	5 16	6 4
11	Th	5040 changes rung on Sibsey Bells in 2h. 58m., 1816.	5 14	6 4
12	F	Sleaford Railway opened, 1859 ....	5 12	6 5
13	S	Old Sessions House, Kirton, pulled down, 1778.	5 10	6 5
14	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Easter</b> ... ..	5 7	6 5
15	M	Easter Term begins .....	5 5	6 5
16	T	(17) Benjamin Franklin died, 1790	5 3	6 5
17	W	Fight for the Championship between Heenan and Sayers 1860	5 1	6 5
18	Th	<b>Moon's 1st Qr.</b> , 6h. 45m. a. m. ....	4 59	7 1
19	F	Lord Byron died, 1824 .....	4 57	7 1
20	S	Spanish Fleet destroyed, 1657 ...	4 55	7 1
21	S	<b>3rd Sunday after Easter</b> .....	4 53	7 1
22	M	.....	4 51	7 1
23	T	<i>S. George.</i> Lincoln horse fair 4 days	4 49	7 1
24	W	<b>Full Moon</b> 10h. 23m. p.m. <sup>Frosty</sup> Mornings.	4 47	7 1
25	Th	Bank of England founded, 1694	4 45	7 1
26	F	De Foe buried in Bunhill Fields, 1731...	4 43	7 1
27	S	Spalding Fair .....	4 41	7 1
28	S	<b>4th Sunday after Easter</b> .....	4 39	7 1
29	M	Louth Fair for Cattle. <sup>General Election,</sup> 1859.	4 37	7 1
30	T	Peace with Russia proclmd. 1856	4 35	7 1

# 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 1861



Fortune knocks once at least at every man's gate.  
 God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.  
 Go farther and fare worse.  
 Good counsel is above all price.



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC

			Sun rises	Sun sets
1	W	<b>Moon's last qr.,</b> 7h. 32m. p.m....	4 33	7 22
2	Th	Epworth Fair. Weather changeable.	4 31	7 23
3	F	Jamaica taken by the English, 1695 ...	4 29	7 25
4	S	Boston Sheep Fair .....	4 28	7 27
5	<b>S</b>	<b>Rogation Sunday.</b> <small>5th Sunday after Easter.</small>	4 26	7 28
6	M	Boston Beast Fair.....	4 24	7 30
7	T	Savings Banks introduced, 1815	4 22	7 31
8	W	Austrian and French War, 1859	4 21	7 33
9	Th	ASCENSION. HOLY THURSDAY. Burgh Fair. Grantham Fair. NEW MOON, 11h. 8m. p.m.	4 19	7 35
10	F	Indian Massacre, 1856. ....	4 17	7 36
11	S	Earl Chatham died, 1778.....	4 16	7 38
12	<b>S</b>	<b>Sun. aft. Ascension.</b> <small>Boston Church re- opened, 1853; the</small>	4 14	7 39
13	M	Spilsby Fair. <small>{ sum of £11,000 having been spent in repairs.</small>	4 13	7 41
14	T	Battle of "Loose Coat Field," nr. Stamford, fought 1462.	4 11	7 42
15	W	Tattershall Fair .....	4 10	7 44
16	Th	Local Government Act came into force at Boston, 1859.	4 8	7 45
17	F	<b>Moon's 1st qr.,</b> 4h. 3m. p.m. <small>Holbeach Fair.</small>	4 7	7 47
18	S	Wainfleet Fair. <small>Warmer weather may be expected.</small>	4 5	7 48
19	<b>S</b>	<b>Whit Sunday</b> .....	4 4	7 49
20	M	Sleaford Fair.....	4 3	7 51
21	T	(20) Columbus died, 1506.....	4 1	7 52
22	W	Trinity Term begins .....	4 0	7 54
23	Th	Sir John Franklin sailed, 1845....	3 59	7 55
24	F	<b>Full Moon,</b> 6h. 6m. a.m. <small>Qn. Victoria born, 1819.</small>	3 58	7 56
25	S	.....	3 57	7 57
26	<b>S</b>	<b>Trinity Sunday</b> .....	3 56	7 59
27	M	Spilsby Fair .....	3 55	8 0
28	T	Weather stormy.....	3 54	8 1
29	W	Restoration of King Charles 2nd	3 53	8 2
30	Th	<i>Corpus Christi.</i> Barton Fair. Showery.	3 52	8 3
31	F	<b>Moon's last qr.,</b> 10h. 25m. a.m.	3 51	8 5

MEMORANDA FOR MAY

W  
Th  
F  
S

S  
M  
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W  
Th  
F  
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M  
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W  
Th  
F



## JUNE 1861



Fire and water are good servants, but bad  
masters.

First deserve and then desire.

For want of company, welcome trumpery.

Good to be merry at meat.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	St se
1	S	Gold Medal presented to W. Amos, of Brothertoft, by the Board of Agriculture, 1802.	
2	<b>S</b>	3	498
<b>1st Sunday after Trinity .....</b>			
3	M	3	498
Cold, and high wind.....			
4	T	3	488
Sir David Wilkie died, 1841.....			
5	W	3	488
Massacre at Hango, 1855.....			
6	Th	3	478
Weather fair and fine .....			
7	F	3	468
Sir John Rennie born, 1761.....			
8	S	3	468
<b>New Moon, 1h. 38m. p.m. ....</b>			
9	<b>S</b>	3	458
<b>2nd Sunday after Trinity .....</b>			
10	M	3	458
Swineshead bells opened, 1794....			
11	T	3	458
Sir John Franklin died, 1847 ...			
12	W	3	448
Trinity Term ends .....			
13	Th	3	448
Variable weather .....			
14	F	3	448
Little Calthorpe Church re-opened, 1860			
15	S	3	448
<b>Moon's 1st qr., 10h. 16m. p.m....</b>			
16	<b>S</b>	3	448
<b>3rd Sunday after Trinity .....</b>			
17	M	3	448
Showery weather .....			
18	T	3	448
Battle of Waterloo, 1815 .....			
19	W	3	448
King John signed the Magna Charta, 1212			
20	Th	3	448
Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837			
21	F	3	458
Summer Quarter commences, 9h. 35m. a.m.			
22	S	3	458
<b>Full Moon, 2h. 23m. p.m. ....</b>			
23	<b>S</b>	3	468
<b>4th Sunday after Trinity .....</b>			
24	M	3	468
<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Midsummer Day.			
25	T	3	468
Cold weather, with showers .....			
26	W	3	478
George IV. died, 1830 .....			
27	Th	3	478
City of Bath destroyed by fire, 1137.			
28	F	3	478
Queen Victoria crowned, 1838....			
29	S	3	488
Weather variable .....			
30	<b>S</b>	3	488
<b>5th Sun. aft. Trin.</b> Moon's last quarter, 2h. 40m. a.m.			

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 1861



Good words cost nothing, but are worth much.  
 God send you more wit, and me more money.  
 Goods are not theirs who enjoy them.  
 Hear twice before you speak once.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	Sun sets
1	M	Storm in Deeping Fen, 1801 ....	3 49 8 1
2	T	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850 .....	3 50 8 1
3	W	Cold and showery weather .....	3 51 8 1
4	Th	Sovereigns first issued, 1817 ...	3 51 8 1
5	F	Cambridge Easter Term ends ...	3 52 8 1
6	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends .....	3 53 8 1
7	<b>S</b>	<b>Sixth Sunday after Trinity ...</b>	3 54 8 1
8	M	<b>New Moon, 2h. 12m. a.m. .. ....</b>	3 55 8 1
9	T	Mablethorpe School Bazaar, 1857	3 56 8 1
10	W	Hot weather, with thunder .....	3 57 8 1
11	Th	(10) Mr. Fydell and Mr. Madocks elected Members for Boston, 1802.	3 58 8 1
12	F	Crimea evacuated by the Allied Forces, 1856.	3 59 8 1
13	S	Rev. M. Scribo, Rector of Crowland died, 1808, aged 85.	4 0 8 10
14	<b>S</b>	<b>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</b>	4 1 8 9
15	M	Spilsby Fair. <i>St. Swithin.</i> MOON'S 1st QUARTER, 2h. 47m. a.m.	4 3 8 8
16	T	Showery weather .....	4 4 8 7
17	W	Dr. Isaac Watts born, 1674.....	4 5 8 6
18	Th	Brass Band Contest at Boston, 1859...	4 6 8 5
19	F	Capt. M. Flinders, of Donington, died, 1814, aged 40.	4 8 8 4
20	S	<i>Margaret V. and M.</i> .....	4 9 8 2
21	<b>S</b>	<b>Eighth Sunday after Trinity....</b>	4 10 8 1
22	M	FULL MOON 0h. 6m., a.m. Sultry weather, with occasional thunder storms.	4 12 8 0
23	T	First English Newspaper printed, 1558.	4 13 7 59
24	W	Weather fair, and fine .....	4 14 7 57
25	Th	Mr. Squire, merchant, of Boston, died, 1801.	4 16 7 56
26	F	Fair if wind N.W., rainy if S. or S.W....	4 17 7 54
27	S	Battle of Talavera, 1809 .....	4 18 7 53
28	<b>S</b>	<b>Ninth Sunday after Trinity ...</b>	4 20 7 51
29	M	<b>Moon's last qr. 7h. 51m. p.m....</b>	4 21 7 50
30	T	William Penn died, 1718.....	4 23 7 48
31	W	Charles X. of France dethroned, 1830.	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 1861



He that will not be counselled cannot be helped.  
 He dances well to whom fortune pipes.  
 He who is hasty fishes in an empty pond.  
 He is a wise man who speaks little.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	Sun sets
1	Th	Lammas Day. Partney Fair ....	4 26 7 45
2	F	Weather fair .....	4 27 7 43
3	S	Hot and sultry, corn ripens very fast ...	4 29 7 42
4	<b>S</b>	<b>Tenth Sunday after Trinity</b> ....	4 30 7 40
5	M	Boston Fat Cattle Fair.....	4 32 7 38
6	T	<b>New Moon</b> , 0h. 54m. p.m. ....	4 33 7 37
7	W	Weather threatening .....	4 35 7 35
8	Th	Four Companies of Volunteer Infantry formed at Lincoln, for the defence of the County against the intended French invasion, 1803.	4 37 7 33
9	F	Eagle caught near Charlton, in Kent, 1734	4 38 7 31
10	S	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.	4 40 7 29
11	<b>S</b>	<b>11th Sunday aft. Trinity.</b> <small>Dog Days end.</small>	4 41 7 27
12	M	Weather variable .....	4 43 7 25
13	T	Old Lammas } <b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> , 7h. 15m. a.m.	4 44 7 24
14	W	Day. } Faust and Schoeffer published the first printed book, 1457.	4 46 7 22
15	Th	Excessively hot. Napoleon I. born, 1769	4 48 7 20
16	F	Showery weather .....	4 49 7 18
17	S	Donington Fair.....	4 51 7 16
18	<b>S</b>	<b>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.</b>	4 52 7 14
19	M	Caleb Preston, printer, of Boston, died, 1795..	4 54 7 12
20	T	<b>Full Moon</b> 11h. 51m. a.m. ....	4 56 7 9
21	W	Horncastle Horse Fair. Fine weather for harvest operations.	4 57 7 7
22	Th	(23) Part of Crowland fell, 1859	4 59 7 5
23	F	Earthquake felt in the Fens of Lincolnshire, 1750.	5 0 7 3
24	S	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i> Wainfleet Fair	5 2 7 1
25	<b>S</b>	<b>13th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 4 6 59
26	M	Prince Albert born 1819 .....	5 5 6 57
27	T	(28) Royal George sunk, 1782—1000 lives lost.	5 7 6 55
28	W	<b>Moon's last quarter</b> , <small>1h. 23m. p.m.</small> { Spalding Fair.	5 8 6 52
29	Th	General Napier died, 1853 .....	5 10 6 50
30	F	Fergus O'Connor died, 1855 ....	5 12 6 48
31	S	Fair weather, and fine .....	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 1861

When sorrow is asleep, wake it not.  
 Where the will is ready the feet are light.  
 Write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble.  
 Where there is a will there is always a way.  
 When fortune smiles on thee take the advantage.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	Sun sets
1	<b>S</b> <b>14th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 15	6 4
2	<b>M</b> (3) Awful storm and flood in 1800	5 16	6 4
3	<b>T</b> 'Lioness' Steamer burnt, 1860....	5 18	6 3
4	<b>W</b> <b>New Moon</b> 10h 12m p.m. <small>Donington Cattle Fair</small>	5 19	6 3
5	<b>Th</b> Weather still continues fine.....	5 21	6 3
6	<b>F</b> "Mayflower" with Pilgrim Fathers } sailed for America, 1620	5 23	6 3
7	<b>S</b> (8) Herbert Ingram, Esq., M. P. for Boston, drowned on Lake Michigan, in America, 1860	5 24	6 3
8	<b>S</b> <b>15th Sunday aft. Trinity</b> <small>Nativity of B. V. Mary</small>	5 26	6 2
9	<b>M</b> The "Duke of Sussex" Steam Packet blew up at Dogdyke, 1828	5 27	6 2
10	<b>T</b> Allied Troops entered Sebastopol, 1855	5 29	6 2
11	<b>W</b> <b>Moon's 1st Qr.</b> 1h. 16m. p. m. ....	5 31	6 2
12	<b>Th</b> Fair weather and fine .....	5 32	6 1
13	<b>F</b> Louth Fair .....	5 34	6 1
14	<b>S</b> Duke of Wellington died, 1852	5 35	6 1
15	<b>S</b> <b>16th Sunday after Trinity</b> ....	5 37	6 1
16	<b>M</b> (15) Boston Foal Fair.....	5 39	6
17	<b>T</b> .....	5 40	6
18	<b>W</b> Dr. Johnson born, 1709 .....	5 42	6
19	<b>Th</b> <b>Full Moon</b> 2h. 1m. a. m. <small>Fair and Windy</small>	5 43	6
20	<b>F</b> Battle of Alma, 1854... ..	5 45	6
21	<b>S</b> <i>St. Matthew.</i> {Mystery solved about Sir John Franklin, 1859	5 47	5 50
22	<b>S</b> <b>17th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 48	5 50
23	<b>M</b> Autumn Qr. commences 1h. 48m. a. m.	5 50	5 50
24	<b>T</b> Weather fair .....	5 52	5 50
25	<b>W</b> Belton Fair .....	5 53	5 49
26	<b>Th</b> <i>St. Cyprian</i> .....	5 55	5 49
27	<b>F</b> <b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 6h. 24m. a. m.	5 56	5 49
28	<b>S</b> Wet and dull weather .....	5 58	5 49
29	<b>S</b> <b>18th Sun. aft. Trinity.</b> <small>St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.</small>	6 0	5 49
30	<b>M</b> Wind and rain .....	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 1861



You cannot eat your cake and have it also.  
 You cannot kill a dog with a bone.  
 You need not grease a fat sow.  
 You cannot have blood out of a stone.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	Sun sets
1	T	Pheasant shooting begins.....	
2	W	Shooting match, Boston Volunteer Rifles. Prize won by Master Wren, 1860.	
3	Th	.....	
4	F	<b>New Moon</b> 6h. 56m. a.m. <small>Sir J. Rennie died, 1821</small>	
5	S	Public Funeral of H. Ingram, Esq., 1860	
6	<b>S</b>	<b>19th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	
7	M	Mr. W. Overton of Benington died, 1858, aged 83	
8	T	(10) Mr. B. Bothamley, for many years silversmith in Boston, died at Kirton, 1860, aged 60.	
9	W	Dinner of Benington Labourers' Society, 1860.	
10	Th	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> <small>10h. 9m. p.m. } Oxford &amp; Cambridge Mich. Terms begin.</small>	
11	F	Old Michaelmas Day .....	
12	S	Skeleton found under a barn floor at Mumby, 1854.	
13	<b>S</b>	<b>20th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	
14	M	.....	
15	T	Ridley and Latimer burnt, 1555.	
16	W	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834 .....	
17	Th	The Loop branch of the G.N.R., from Boston to Lincoln and Grimsby opened, 1848.	
18	F	<b>Full Moon</b> , 6h. 38m. p.m. Rainy.	
19	S	Dean Swift died, 1745 .....	
20	<b>S</b>	<b>21st Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	
21	M	Slight fall of snow at Boston, 1859 ...	
22	T	Scalp battery inaugurated by the Boston Volunteer Artillery, 1860.	
23	W	W. Herd killed on the G. N. Rail, near the White Bridges, 1860.	
24	Th	(26) Meeting to found a School of Art in Boston, 1860.	
25	F	Louth Fair. John Kirkham, Esq., of Hagnaby, died in his carriage, 1860, aged about 74 years.	
26	S	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> <small>9h. 54m. p.m. } Grantham Fair.</small>	
27	<b>S</b>	<b>22nd Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	
28	M	27) Lincoln Fair. Horncastle Fair, 2 days.	
29	T	Nomination at Boston. Show of hands in favour of Mr. G. P. Tuxford.	
30	W	Boston Election, 1860. Malcolm, 492; Tuxford, 290.	
31	Th	Wet and cold weather sets in ....	

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 1861



Patience is a plaster for all sores.  
 Passion is ever the enemy of truth.  
 Prevention is better than cure.  
 Prettiness dies quickly.  
 Silence doth seldom any harm.



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC

Sun  
rises | Sun  
sets

1	F	<i>All Saints.</i> Municipal Elections.	6	55	4 32
2	S	Michaelmas } <b>New Moon</b> 4h. 3m. p.m. Term begins }	6	56	4 30
3	<b>S</b>	<b>23rd Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	6	58	4 29
4	M	Thick Fogs prevail .. .. .	7	0	4 27
5	T	Gunpowder Plot. Battle of Inkerman, 1854.	7	2	4 25
6	W	Princess Charlotte died, 1817.....	7	4	4 23
7	Th	(8) John Milton, poet, died, 1674.....	7	5	4 22
8	F	Alford Fair. ....	7	7	4 20
9	S	<b>Moon's 1st Qr.</b> , 10h. 44m. a. m.	7	9	4 19
10	<b>S</b>	<b>24th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	7	11	4 17
11	M	Cold, with high wind. . . . .	7	12	4 15
12	T	Richard Baxter born, 1615.....	7	14	4 14
13	W	Double tide at Boston, 1824. ....	7	16	4 12
14	Th	Dull weather. ....	7	18	4 11
15	F	Old Parr buried in Westminster Hall, 1635, aged 152.	7	19	4 10
16	S	<i>St. Edmund, Bp.</i> .....	7	21	4 8
17	<b>S</b>	<b>25th Sunday aft. Trin.</b> FULL MOON, 1h. 7m. p. m.	7	23	4 7
18	M	Boston Horse mart, 2 days. ....	7	25	4 6
19	T	John Wysbeach, Abbot of Croyland, and afterwards Prior of Frieston, died, 1476.	7	26	4 4
20	W	R. Ellison, Esq., of Sudbrook, died, 1859, aged 72.	7	28	4 3
21	Th	Cabela, a Jew, executed at Newgate, 1821.	7	30	4 2
22	F	Dreadful Storm, 1824. ....	7	31	4 1
23	S	First Balloon Ascent, 1782. J. B. Millington, Esq., of Frieston Priory, died, 1859, aged 63.	7	33	4 0
24	<b>S</b>	<b>26th Sunday after Trinity</b> .... .	7	34	3 59
25	M	MOON'S LAST Qr., 11h. 7m. a. m. Michaelmas Term ends.	7	36	3 58
26	T	Great Frost began, 1719, lasted 7 weeks	7	38	3 57
27	W	Terrible Storm, many vessels and 1500 seamen lost, 1703	7	39	3 56
28	Th	.....	7	41	3 55
29	F	Very cold and showery .....	7	42	3 54
30	S	<i>St. Andrew.</i> .....	7	44	3 54

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER

F  
S

S  
M  
T  
W  
Th  
F  
S

S  
M  
T  
W  
Th  
F  
S

S  
M  
T  
W  
Th  
F  
S

S  
M  
T  
W  
Th  
F  
S

# DECEMBER 1861



Many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip.  
 Many a true word is spoken in jest.  
 Many can pack the cards that cannot play.  
 Much is expected where much is given.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC		Sun rises	S
1	<b>S</b> <b>First Sunday in Advent</b> .....	7 45	3
2	<b>M</b> <b>New Moon</b> 2h. 17m. a. m. ....	7 47	3
3	<b>T</b> Severe Frost at Boston, 1856. ....	7 48	3
4	<b>W</b> Coup d'etat in Paris, 1851 .....	7 49	3
5	<b>Th</b> Mozart died, 1792. ....	7 51	3
6	<b>F</b> .....	7 52	3
7	<b>S</b> Marshal Ney shot, 1815. ....	7 53	3
8	<b>S</b> <b>2nd Sunday in Advent.</b> <small>Conception of B.V. Mary.</small>	7 54	3
9	<b>M</b> <b>Moon's First Qr.</b> , 3h. 10m. a. m.	7 55	3
10	<b>T</b> John Wright, jun. of Sibsey, died, 1859.	7 57	3
11	<b>W</b> Boston Beast Mart. ... ..	7 58	3
12	<b>Th</b> Officers chosen to Boston Rifle and Artillery corps.	7 59	3
13	<b>F</b> <i>St. Lucy. V. M.</i> ..... ..	8 0	3
14	<b>S</b> Northern Light seen, 1860 .....	8 0	3
15	<b>S</b> <b>Third Sunday in Advent</b> .....	8 1	3
16	<b>M</b> Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich.	8 2	3
17	<b>T</b> <b>Full Moon,</b> <small>8h. 8m. } Mich. Oxford Term ends. a.m. } Grantham Fair.</small>	8 3	3
18	<b>W</b> Sharp Frost, with snow .....	8 4	3
19	<b>Th</b> (18) Bennet Langton died, 1801, aged 65.	8 4	3
20	<b>F</b> .....	8 5	3
21	<b>S</b> <i>St. Thomas.</i> { <small>Shortest Day. Winter Quarter commences 7h. 35m. p.m.</small>	8 6	3
22	<b>S</b> <b>4th Sunday in Advent</b> .....	8 6	3
23	<b>M</b> Dr. John Cotton, for many years Vicar of Boston, died in America, 1652, aged 68.	8 7	3
24	<b>T</b> <b>Moon's last qr.</b> 9h. 51m. p.m.....	8 7	3
25	<b>W</b> <b>Christmas Day.</b> <small>Sir Isaac Newton born at Woolsthorpe, 1642.</small>	8 7	3
26	<b>Th</b> <i>St. Stephen.</i> .....	8 8	3
27	<b>F</b> <i>St. John</i> .....	8 8	3
28	<b>S</b> <i>Innocents.</i> .....	8 8	3
29	<b>S</b> <b>First Sunday after Christmas.</b>	8 8	3
30	<b>M</b> (31) Total Eclipse of the Sun, visible at Greenwich.	8 8	3
31	<b>T</b> <b>New Moon.</b> 1h. 54m. a.m.....	8 8	3

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 1861.

**Festivals, Anniversaries, &c., in 1861.**

Golden Number .....	19	Easter Sunday .....	March 31
Epact .....	XVIII	Lady Day (Old).....	April 6
Solar Cycle .....	22	Low Sunday .....	April 7
Dominical Letter .....	F	Rogation Sunday .....	May 5
Roman Indiction .....	4	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th. ....	May 9
Julian Period .....	6574	Pentecost or Whit Sunday..	May 19
Epiphany .....	Jan. 6	Trinity Sunday .....	May 26
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Jan. 27	Corpus Christi .....	May 30
Shrove Tuesday .....	Feb. 12	Midsummer .....	June 24
Ash Wednesday .....	Feb. 13	Michaelmas Day.....	Sep. 29
St. Patrick .....	March 17	First Sunday in Advent ....	Dec. 1
Palm Sunday .....	March 24	St. Thomas .....	Dec. 21
Good Friday.....	March 29	Christmas Day .....	Dec. 25

**Law Terms, 1861.**

Hilary Term.....	begins Jan. 11	.....ends Jan. 31
Easter.....	" April 15	..... " May 8
Trinity .....	" May 22	..... " June 12
Michaelmas .....	" Nov. 2	..... " Nov. 25

Settled by statutes 1 William IV. c. 70, s. 6, and c. 3, s. 2.  
For Returns, see statute 1 William IV. c. 3, s. 2.

**University Terms, 1861.**

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms.	begins.	ends.	begins.	divides.	ends.
Lent .....	Jan. 14	.....March 23	Jan. 13 ..	Feb. 16, noon ..	Mar. 22
Easter.....	April 10	.....May 18	April 10..	May 23, noon ..	July 5
Trinity ....	May 22	.....July 6	.....	.....	.....
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	.....Dec. 17	Oct. 10..	Nov. 12, midnight..	Dec. 16
	The Act, July 2.		The Commencement, July 2.		

SPRING QUARTER	begins	March 20st.....	2h. 48m. aft.
SUMMER	"	June 21st.....	9h.35m. morn.
AUTUMN	"	Sep. 23rd.....	1h. 48m. morn.
WINTER	"	Dec. 21st.....	7h. 35m. aft.

**Birth-days of the Royal Family.**

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819.

PRINCE ALBERT, born August 26, 1819.

Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841	Prince Leopold George Albert, born April 7, 1853
Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840	Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 20, 1857
Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843	King of Hanover,.....May 27, 1819
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844	Duke of Cambridge..Mar. 26, 1819
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846	Duchess of Kent....Aug. 17, 1786
Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848	Duchess of Cambridge,July 25, 1797
Prince Arthur Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850	Augusta Caroline, Duchess of Mecklenburgh, July 19, 1822
	Princess Mary of Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1833



**Stamp Duties.**

**AGREEMENTS.** £ s. d.  
 Of the value of £5 and upwards ..... 0 0 6  
 And where the same shall contain 2160 words or upwards then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of ..... 6d.  
 May be stamped when the matter is above £20, within 14 days, after that period for £10.

When under £20 a penalty of £1 in every case is to be paid.

**APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION.**  
 Not exceeding £50 ..... 0 2 6  
 " 100 ..... 0 5 0  
 " 200 ..... 0 10 0  
 " 500 ..... 0 15 0  
 Exceeding .... 500 ..... 1 0 0

Appraisements made to ascertain the Legacy Duty require no stamp; but if made for the return or increase of the Probate duty, then they must be stamped

**APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.**  
 Where no money is given 0 2 6  
 Under £30 ..... 1 0 0  
 " 50 ..... 2 0 0  
 " 100 ..... 3 0 0  
 " 200 ..... 6 0 0  
 " 300 ..... 12 0 0  
 " 400 ..... 20 0 0  
 " 500 ..... 25 0 0  
 " 600 ..... 30 0 0  
 " 800 ..... 40 0 0  
 " 1000 ..... 50 0 0  
 Upwards of £1000 .... 60 0 0

**BONDS AND MORTGAGES.**  
 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  
 " 700 ..... 0 17 6  
 " 800 ..... 1 0 0  
 " 900 ..... 1 2 6  
 " 1000 ..... 1 5 0

And where the same shall exceed £1000 then for every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100, add 2s. 6d.

**CONVEYANCE.** £ s.  
 Not exceeding £25 .... 0 2  
 " 50 ..... 0 5  
 " 75 ..... 0 7  
 " 100 ..... 0 10  
 " 125 ..... 0 12  
 " 150 ..... 0 15  
 " 175 ..... 0 17  
 " 200 ..... 1 0  
 " 225 ..... 1 2  
 " 250 ..... 1 5  
 " 275 ..... 1 7  
 " 300 ..... 1 10  
 " 350 ..... 1 15  
 " 400 ..... 2 0  
 " 450 ..... 2 5  
 " 500 ..... 2 10  
 " 550 ..... 2 15  
 " 600 ..... 3 0

And where the purchase and consideration money shall exceed £60 then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, add 10s

**DRAFT OR ORDER.**

For the payment of any sum of money to the bearer or to order, on demand ..... 1d.

**LEASE.**

At a yearly rent, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium or grassum paid for the same.

Ann. rent not exceeding	Not exceeding 35 years.			Exceeding 35 years and not exceeding 100 years.			Exceeding 100 years.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
10	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
15	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
150	0	15	0	4	10	0	9	0	0
200	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
250	1	5	0	7	10	0	15	0	0
300	1	10	0	9	0	0	18	0	0
350	1	15	0	10	10	0	21	0	0
400	2	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0
450	2	5	0	13	10	0	27	0	0
500	2	10	0	15	0	0	30	0	0
550	2	15	0	16	10	0	33	0	0
600	3	0	0	18	0	0	36	0	0

And where the same shall exceed £600, then for every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50, add 5s. to 2nd col., £1 10s. to 3rd col., and £3 to the 4th col.

LICENSES.	£	s.	d.
Appraisers .....	2	0	0
Hawkers .....	5	0	0
" with 1 horse	8	0	0
" with 2 ditto	12	0	0
To vend Patent Medicine :			
In Towns .....	0	10	0
Ditto in Villages ..	0	5	0
Pawnbroker .....	7	10	0
To deal in Plate ..	2	6	0
Ditto .....	5	15	0
GAME.—Licence to <i>sell</i>			
game, granted by Excise	2	0	0
To <i>kill</i> game, now granted			
by J. Morton, Stamp-office			
from April 5, to last 1 year	3	0	0
" to expire Oct. 31	2	0	0
From Nov. 1. until Apr. 5	2	0	0
Game-keeper .....	2	0	0

PROMISSORY NOTE.			
Not exceeding	£5	0	0
"	10	0	0
"	25	0	0
"	50	0	0
"	75	0	0
"	100	0	1
"	200	0	2
"	300	0	3
"	400	0	4
"	500	0	5
"	750	0	7
"	1000	0	10
"	1500	0	15
"	2000	1	0
"	3000	1	10
"	4000	2	5

For every 1000*l.* or part of 1000*l.* of the money thereby made payable..... 0 10 0

Promissory Notes for £100 or upwards are not to be drawn payable to bearer on demand, except bankers' re-issuable notes, which require a different stamp.

Certified copy or extract from any Register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths or burials.....	0	0	1
Delivery order.....	0	0	1
Dock warrants.....	0	0	3

RECEIPTS for £2 and upwards 1d.

Two descriptions of stamps are issued; the one impressed upon paper, the other adhesive. Where the last is used the name or initials of the receiver must be written across the stamp when the receipt is given.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £1 per cent. upon such value.

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 per cent. upon such value.

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 per cent. upon such value.

Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, of a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £6 per cent. upon such value.

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 per cent. upon such value.

LEGACY of the value of £10 or upwards.

To a child or descendant of a child of the deceased, or father or mother or any lineal ancestor... 1 per cent.

Brother or sister or their descendants....	3	"
Uncle or Aunt.....	5	"
Great Uncle or Aunt..	6	"
To any other relation or stranger in blood....	10	"

\*\*\* Legacy and Succession Duties, and Residuary Accounts filled up; Agreements, Indentures, and other documents prepared at a moderate charge: for particulars apply to John Morton, Printer, Bookseller, &c., Stamp Office, Boston.

**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.
<i>days</i>   <i>days</i>				<i>days</i>   <i>days</i>			
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 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       "       "       "       "       about 11       "  
 6       "       "       "       "       about 12       "  
 7       "       "       "       at or near 1 in the morning.  
 15       "       at full it rises about 6 in the evening.  
 16       "       at a quarter after 7       "       "  
 17       "       half-past 8       "       "  
 18       "       about 10       "       "  
 19       "       about 11       "       "  
 20       "       about 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 and 2 in the morning . . . . .	Fair . . . . .	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
2 and 4 morning . . . . .	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 afternoon . . . . .	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.

Tables to Calculate Wages.

No. 1, WEEKLY.

No. 2, YEARLY.

Day d.	Week		Year		Year £. s.	Cal. Month		Week		Day d.
	s.	d.	£	s.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	6	1	6	1	0	1	8	0	4½	0½
2	10	2	12	1	10	2	6	0	7	1
3	16	3	18	2	0	3	4	0	9½	1½
4	20	5	4	2	2	3	6	0	9¾	1¾
5	26	6	10	2	10	4	2	0	11½	1¾
6	30	7	16	3	0	5	0	1	1¾	2
7	36	9	2	3	3	5	3	1	2½	2
8	40	10	8	3	10	5	10	1	4½	2½
9	46	11	14	4	0	6	8	1	6½	2½
10	50	13	0	4	4	7	0	1	7½	2¾
11	56	14	6	4	10	7	6	1	8¾	3
12	60	15	12	5	0	8	4	1	11	3½
13	66	16	18	5	5	8	9	2	0½	3½
14	70	18	4	5	10	9	2	2	1½	3¾
15	76	19	10	6	0	10	0	2	3¾	4
16	80	20	16	6	6	10	6	2	5	4½
17	86	22	2	6	10	10	10	2	6	5½
18	90	23	8	7	0	11	8	2	8½	4½
19	96	24	14	7	7	12	3	2	10	4¾
20	100	26	0	7	10	12	6	2	10½	5
21	106	27	6	8	0	13	4	3	1	5½
22	110	28	12	8	8	14	0	3	2¾	5½
23	116	29	18	8	10	14	2	3	3¼	5½
24	120	31	4	9	0	15	0	3	5½	6
25	126	32	10	9	9	15	9	3	7½	6½
26	130	33	16	10	0	16	8	3	10	6½
27	136	35	2	10	10	17	6	4	0½	7
28	140	36	8	11	0	18	4	4	3	7½
29	146	37	14	11	11	19	3	4	5½	7½
30	150	39	0	12	0	20	0	4	7½	8
31	156	40	6	12	12	21	0	4	10	8½
32	160	41	12	13	0	21	8	5	0	8½
33	166	42	18	13	13	22	9	5	3	9
34	170	44	4	14	0	23	4	5	4½	9½
35	176	45	10	14	14	24	6	5	8	9¾
36	180	46	16	15	0	25	0	5	9	10
37	186	50	14	15	15	26	8	6	0½	10½
38	190	52	0	16	0	26	1	6	2	10½
39	196	54	6	16	16	28	0	6	5½	11
40	200	58	10	17	0	28	4	6	6½	11½
41	206	62	8	17	17	29	6	6	10	11¾
42	210	66	6	18	0	30	0	6	11	11¾
43	216	70	4	18	18	31	6	7	3	12½
44	220	74	2	19	0	31	8	7	3½	12½
45	230	78	0	20	0	33	4	7	8	13½

The first table is for reckoning the wages of the day labourer: 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.

	TITLE.	Acces.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
William I...	Obtained the Crown by Conquest ..	1066	1087	60	21
William II..	4th son of William I. ....	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I....	Youngest son of William I. ....	1100	1135	68	35
<i>The House of Blois.</i>					
Stephen .	{ 3d son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, by } Adela, 4th daughter of Will. I.. }	1135	1154	49	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
Henry II. {	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by } Matilda, only daughter of Hen. 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	1400	33	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
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	1471	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
Edward IV. {	His grandfather, Richard, was son } of Edmund, 5th son of Ed. III.; } and his grandmother, Anne was } great grand-daughter of Lionel, } 3d 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
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
Henry VII. {	His father was Edmund eldest son } of Owen Tudor and Queen Cather- } rine, widow of Henry V.; and his } mother was Margaret 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 Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary .....	{ Daught. of Hen. VIII. by Catherine } of Arragon .....	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth ..	Daugh. of Hen. VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	69	45
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
James I. ..	{ Son of Mary Queen of Scots, grand- } daughter of James IV. and Mar- } garet eldest daught. of Hen. 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	3
William III {	Son of Will. of Nassau, by Mary, } daughter of Charles I..... }	1688 {	1702	51	13
Mary .....	Eldest daughter of James II.....	1688 {	1694	32	6

**A Table of the Kings and Queens of England—continued. 33**

	TITLE.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
Anne	Daughter of James II. .... <i>The House of Hanover.</i>	1702	1714	49	12
George I.	{ Eldest son of the Duke of Hanover by Sophia, Daughter of Fred V., king of Bohemia, and 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.	3rd son of George III. ....	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria	{ Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III. .. }	1837	{	Whom God preserve.	

**Post Office, Boston.**

The Letter Box closes for London, Spalding, Peterboro', Cambridge, Stamford, Wisbeach, March, Ely, Thetford, Brandon, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Downham, Huntingdon, the South and East of England, and all parts of abroad, at 9 P. M. : one extra stamp till 9 15 P. M., and until the Bags are actually closed, for a late fee of 6d., *which must be prepaid in Postage Stamps.* Letters for America, Scotland, Ireland, the North, West, and South-west of England, also the Midland Counties, Lincoln, and North Lincolnshire, are dispatched at 5 50 P. M., and 9 30 P. M. Letter Box closes at 5 40, and 9 P. M. Letters received at 3 10 A. M.; 8 40 A. M. and 12 20 P. M. A second Town delivery if posted by 12 noon.

	Received. P. M.	Dispatched. A. M.	Box-closes. P. M.
Hull, Barton, Ulceby, Grimsby, Louth, Alford, Spilsby.....	10 0	2 30	11 0
Horncastle Mail Cart .....	9 45	4 30	4 15 A. M.
Burgh Mail Cart.....	8 30	5 0	4 45 ,,

The delivery of Letters in Boston commences every morning at 7 A. M. and in the afternoon at 12 50 P. M. from March to October, and during the remaining months the morning delivery commences at 7 30 A. M.

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

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

The Kirton Messenger passes through Wyberton and Frampton. He is dispatched at 6 30 A. M., and returns to the Post Office, Boston, at 7 P. M.

Hubbert's Bridge Messenger dispatched at 6 30 A. M.: route—Cow Bridge, Frith Bank, St. Anthony's Gowt, Langrick Ferry, Brothertoft, and Hubbert's Bridge.

The Burgh Mail Cart is not dispatched on Sundays.

The Office is opened on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M., and from 9 to 10 A. M.

*Rates of prepaid Inland Letters.*—Letters weighing not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1d.;—not more than 1 oz., 2d.;—not more than 2 oz., 4d.;—not more than 3 oz., 6d.; and so on, 2d., being charged for every additional ounce or part of an ounce.

*Post Office information continued.*

*Inland Book Post.*—Rates of postage charged on book packets sent to any place within the United Kingdom, weighing not more than 4 oz. 1d.; not more than 8 oz. 2d.;—not more than 16 oz. 4d.;—not more than 1½ lb. 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 6d. 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 Book Post.*—The regulations of the Colonial Book Post are similar to the foregoing, and are published in the "British Postal Guide," price 1s., to be had of J. Morton, Stamp Office, Boston.

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

*Sunday.*—During the time the Office is open on Sunday, the public can prepay foreign and colonial letters, purchase postage stamps, and have letters registered. All other duties are performed as usual, except the issue and payment of Money Orders, which, on that day, are wholly suspended.

*Letters cannot be returned to writers.*—Postmasters are not authorized to return any letter, &c. to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination, according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon; as every letter must be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, and to him alone.

*Newspapers sent abroad* are liable to the same regulations as newspapers passing (under the newspaper privilege) between different parts of the United Kingdom, except that, before going abroad, the name of the newspaper must have been registered at the General Post Office; and that instead of requiring to have an impressed stamp, each newspaper, if sent to a British Colony, is liable to a postage of 1d. (which must be prepaid by a postage stamp,) together with an additional postage (as shown in the table of Colonial and Foreign Postage,) when the newspaper has to pass through a foreign country. In the same table will be found the postage of newspapers sent to foreign countries. In all cases of newspapers going abroad, the impressed stamp stands for nothing.

Money orders are granted from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and on Saturdays until 8 P. M.

*Money Orders.*—The stringent regulation requiring in every instance the full Christian names being given whenever business connected with this branch has been done, is abolished; and the use of the Initials, instead thereof, is now permitted.

A variety of other directions are given in the "British Postal Guide," which may be had of J. Morton, Stamp Office, Boston, price 1s.

## Colonial and Foreign Postage.

COUNTRIES.	MAILS, when made up in London.	Letters.				News- papers, &c.
		Under qr. oz.		Under half oz.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.	d.
Alexandria, via Marseilles	v E, 3, 10, 18 & 26th ..	0	9	1	0	3
" via Southampton	v M, 4, 12, 20, & 27th ..	0	6	0	6	1
Australia, S., ditto	c M, 20th each month..	0	6	0	6	1
" via Marseilles	c E, 26th each month ..	0	9	1	0	3
Austria, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	6	0	6	1
Belgium, (if prepaid)	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	4	0	4	4oz 1d
Bermuda	v E, every alt. Saturday	0	6	0	6	1
Brazil	c M, 9th each month ..	1	0	1	0	1
Brunswick, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	6	0	6	1
Buenos Ayres	c M, 9th each month ..	0	6	0	6	1
California & Oregon, via US.	c E, every Saturday....	1	2½	1	2½	2
Canada, via United States	v E, every Saturday....	0	8	0	8	1
" by Canadian Packet	v E, every Wednesday..	0	6	0	6	1
Cape of Good Hope	v E, 5th each month ..	0	6	0	6	1
Ceylon, via Marseilles	c E, 10th & 26th ea. mo.	0	9	1	0	3
" via Southampton	c M, 4th & 20th ea mo.	0	6	0	6	2
Constantinople, via Marseilles	E, of every Thursday, &					
" by French Packet	v E, of every alt. Friday	0	6	1	0	4oz 1d
" via France and Austria	v M & E, Sun. excepted	1	2	2	4	4oz 1d
China, via Marseilles	c E, 10th & 26th ea. mo.	0	9	1	0	3
Denmark, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	10½	0	10½	1
Egypt, via Marseilles	c E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th	0	9	1	0	3
" via Southampton	c M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th	0	6	0	6	1
France (if prepaid)	v M & E, Sun. excepted	0	4	0	8	4oz 1
Gibraltar	c M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th	0	6	0	6	1
Hamburgh, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	6	0	6	1
Holland, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	8	0	8	1
Hong Kong via Marseilles	c E, 10 & 26th ea. month	0	9	1	0	3
" via Southampton	c M, 4th and 20th ea. mo.	0	6	0	6	2
India, via Marseilles	c E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th	0	9	1	0	4oz 3d
" via Southampton	c M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th	0	6	0	6	4oz 2d
Ionian Islands, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	1	0	1	0	
Jamaica	c M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	0	6	0	6	1
Malta, via Marseilles	c E, 3, 10, 18 and 26th	0	6	1	0	3
" via Southampton	c M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th	0	6	0	6	1
New Zealand, via Southam.	c M, 20th each month..	0	6	0	6	1
" via Marseilles	c E, 26th each month..	0	9	1	0	3
Prussia, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	6	0	6	1
Russia, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	11½	0	11½	1
Sardinia, via France	v M & E, Sun. excepted	0	6	1	0	4oz 2d
Spain, via France	v M & E, Sun. excepted	0	6	1	0	4oz 2d
Sweden, via Belgium	v E, daily, Sun. excepted	1	2	1	2	1d
Switzerland, via France	v M & E, Sun. excepted	0	6	1	0	4oz 1d
Turkey, via Belgium	c E, daily, Sun. excepted	0	8	0	8	2
United States, by Brit. pkt.	v E of every Saturday ..	1	0	1	0	1
West Indies, (British)	a M, 2nd & 17th ea mo.	0	6	0	6	1
W. Australia, via Southam.	c M, 20th each month ..	0	6	0	6	1

Explanation.—"v" Prepayment voluntary. "c" Prepayment compulsory.



### Lincolnshire.—Members of Parliament.

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. Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton Hall, near Grantham.

Boston,—Meaburn Staniland, Esq., of Boston. Herbert Ingram, Esq., of Loudwater, near Rickmansworth, Herts.

Grantham,—Hon. J. Tollemache. William Earl Welby, Esq., Denton Hall, Grantham.

Great Grimsby,—Lord Worsley, of Brockelsby.

Lincoln,—Major Sibthorpe, of Canwick Hall. G. F. Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall.

Lord Lieutenant.—Earl of Yarborough, of Brockelsby Park.

Clerks of the Peace,—J. H. Hollway, Esq., of Spilsby, for parts of Lindsey. M. P. Moore, Esq., of Sleaford, for parts of Kesteven. M. Staniland, Esq., M. P., of Boston, deputy for J. R. Carter, Esq., for parts of Holland.

Boston Town Clerk, J. R. Calthrop, Esq.—Clerk to the Borough Magistrates, B. S. Simpson, Esq.—Clerk to the Holland Magistrates, John Porter, Esq.—Clerk to the Witham Commissioners, F. T. White, Esq.—Clerk to the Fourth District Commissioners, F. T. White, Esq.

### Quarter Sessions, &c.

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, according to the Act 1st. William IV. c. 70, are appointed to be held in the first week after the 11th day of October: in the first week after the 28th day of December; in the first week after the 31st day of March; and in the first week after the 24th day of June.

*Note.*—The Magistrates determine the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence; as Bedford, Wednesday; Berks, Tuesday; Bucks, Tuesday; Cambridge, Friday; Cheshire, Monday, &c.

The Quarter Sessions through North and South Wales are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the Magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

By Act of 4 and 5 William IV. c. 17, for preventing the interference of the Spring Assizes with the April Quarter Sessions, justices are empowered, at Epiphany Sessions, to name two of their own body to fix any day for holding the next General Quarter Sessions, between March 7th and April 22. And all business relating to the assessment and application of county rates to be transacted in open court, and public notice of Quarter Sessions to be given in two county newspapers published or circulated in the county. 4 and 5 William IV. c. 48.

The late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M. P.

From the *Illustrated London News* of September 29, 1860, we extract the following tribute to the memory of our late member for the Borough of Boston :

“With a trembling hand and sorrowing heart we announce the death of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M. P., the founder and sole proprietor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who, together with his eldest son, Herbert, perished on Lake Michigan in the lamentable disaster on the 8th September, 1860. Exhausted by the fatigues of business and the labours of a long Parliamentary Session, Mr. Ingram had resolved during the recess to pay a visit to the American continent, and there to seek, in company with his son, a brave and intelligent boy of fifteen, that relaxation he so much needed. He sailed from Liverpool in the *North American* on the 9th of August, and landed at Quebec in time to witness, after he had traversed the Lower St. Lawrence, the knocking in of the last ‘wedge’ of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal by the Prince of Wales. It was here Mr. Ingram took leave of the party of friends who, on his landing, had attended him, stating that he “wished to be more quiet,” and went on to the Falls of Niagara, where he staid some days, enjoying the grandeur of the scenery around him with the keenest appreciation. In one of the many characteristic letters received from him, he says :—“Thank God, I have been to see the Falls of Niagara. The contemplation of them seems to exalt while it soothes me; and amidst these wonders of the creation I forget the realities and annoyances of life.” From Niagara Mr. Ingram proceeded to Chicago, whence he had first proposed to travel across the Prairies, and to follow the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence to New York, but more especially to Boston, which old associations of history had determined him to make the conclusion of his sojourn in the United States. In the last letter received from him, and dated Chicago, September 7, he states, however, that he had decided to visit Lake Superior, and to prolong his stay in America, proposing to return to England about the end of October. He left Chicago at midnight on the 7th of September, accompanied by his son ;—and our readers know the sad sequel to the story. It should, however, be added that his body was washed ashore about sixteen miles from Chicago, and just at the time that one of his friends, Mr. Hayward, had arrived at the spot. Every effort was used to restore life, but in vain. Mr. Hayward

*The late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M. P.*

states, in a most feeling letter, that Mr. Ingram's countenance in death "was perfectly calm and peaceful."

Herbert Ingram was in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Boston, in which town he began an active career, at eleven years of age, as a printer, and both as apprentice and compositor he there did many a good; hard, day's work. He thus endeavoured to assist in the support of his family, which, old and highly respected, had enjoyed comparative riches. To the interests of Boston, as his native town, he devoted throughout life much of the labour of his indefatigable nature. The pure water which its citizens drink—the gas which lights them—the railway, recently opened, that connects their town with the mid-districts of England—and many other "works which now remain," bear the impress of his fostering hand and kindly care. At Boston, as many of his friends are aware, he had intended to spend the evening of his days, resting from his many labours on his property at Swineshead Abbey. Boston was justly proud of him, and through the many phases of his eventful life recognised his merits, and unflinchingly gave him its confidence. Three times in succession was he returned as its representative to Parliament, and always by majorities most decisive and unmistakable.

Peace to the ashes of so worthy and so excellent a man—a kind husband, an indulgent parent, a faithful friend, and a good citizen!

As the founder of the Illustrated London News he originated another era in the diffusion of knowledge and in the popularisation and promotion of art. He introduced a new means of improved education,—a novel machinery, by which to chronicle, in pictures, as well as by description, just as it passes, the history of the world. This paper was the object of his utmost care and greatest pride. Only yesterday we found preserved amongst his most valued documents a relic, inscribed by his own hand, apparently but a short while before he left England:—

"First Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—H. I."

☞ For a continuation of this subject see Index.

### Climbing the Pinnacles.—Boston, May, 1737.

"A few days ago, a sailor to show activity and boldness, went up to the highest pinnacle of the tower at Boston, where he hung by his hams to the iron pinnacle on which the vane was fixed. He had hung thus upon seven of the bars, but when he hung upon the eighth, the iron broke, and he fell down to the bottom of the lanthorn, by which he broke his limbs in so miserable a manner, that he died on the spot."—*Gents. Mag.*

## Drainage of the Fens—Part 5.

### *Sir John Rennie's Plans.*

The scheme laid down by Sir John Rennie for the Drainage of the Fens, resembles in its main features that of Sir Anthony Thomas. Both drain by the river Witham, both bring the West and Wildmore Fen water to Maud Foster Sluice, below the exit of the Black Sluice water, and below the town of Boston. But Rennie at an enormous cost of £140,000 made a new drain, the Hobhole, for the draining of the East Fen, cutting through the comparatively high lands of Freiston and Fishtoft to reach the Haven rather two miles nearer its mouth than the entrance of the West and Wildmore Fen water. For ages there seems to have been a 'notion' of getting nearer the out-fall: the North forty-foot seems to have been first cut for this object, of falling into the Witham near Boston town instead of at Langrick Ferry; the Maud Foster also seems to have been made out of the older Sibsey Drain and the old natural stream called by the Danes the Skire-beck, in order to let out its waters below the Black Sluice instead of issuing at the Mile House, (at New Gowts, as the place was anciently called,) nearly two miles higher up the stream. Rennie, however, had a scheme to meet any objections to this preferential out-fall for the East Fen at Hobhole, viz., the complicated, and we are much afraid, useless contrivance near Cowbridge Bar, popularly known as the Aqueduct, by means of which the West and Wildmore Fen waters can at certain times be conveyed by a cross drain to Freiston Clough, and thence ride out along with the East Fen waters. Another scheme proposed by Mr. Pocklington, of Sibsey, would have dispensed with the Hobhole drain, and continued the East Fen waters through Maud Foster's Gowt,—which, as far as inland Navigation is concerned, would have been a great convenience. Were the powers of steam as well understood then as now, a judicious application of it would have poured all the water either into the Wainfleet Haven or the river Witham, and drained the lands to any depth required. Still, whatever may be thought of Sir J. Rennie's plans, as an engineering scheme for drainage, it was *completely successful*, and that fact is quite sufficient praise.

We may now turn to the machinery by which this scheme was happily carried into effect. It consisted of (1) General Commissioners for Drainage by the Witham,\* who had charge of the larger main drains; and (2) of Commissioners of the Six Districts in which the Interior drainage was divided, who had charge of the small drains, sewers, tunnels, and matters connected therewith. This system, with the ancient method of the Court of Sewers, alongside of which it works, makes up the whole draining apparatus of these fens.

\* Appointed under 2 Geo. III., 1762.

*Drainage of the Fens, part 5—continued.*

Each body of Commissioners levies a tax upon the lands benefited; that for the Interior small drains or sewers being a charge upon the tenant, and that for the General or large drains a charge upon the landlord, but collected through the tenant.

The tax levied for the small drains varies somewhat according to the wetness or dryness of the seasons and other exigencies, but that levied for the larger drains has been always kept at the very highest rate authorized by the Act.† And there is a curious difference of practice between these two bodies in giving their receipts for these taxes; the Interior Commissioners giving it for the current and present year, and the General Commissioners in a kind of retrospective way, giving it for the year past. We cannot but suspect that had this point been properly put out on the late trial of *Cooke v. Lee*, the result would have been different, although foreign to the real merits of the case.

Neither of these bodies seem to make their accounts known in any way to their rate-payers at large, nor do the rate-payers seem to have any control over their proceedings further than may be afforded by the not very frequent opportunity of electing a new Commissioner.

Singularly enough, these General Commissioners have neither power over, nor responsibility for, the lower part of the river, from Boston to its out-fall. The Corporation, under the Harbour Trust, are charged with this; but, it may be observed, their immediate interests are concerned with commerce, rather than with drainage; and the two interests, though generally coinciding, do not necessarily combine.

These two bodies of commissioners, and the Black Sluice commissioners, (of whom we cannot here write at length), simply pour the water of their districts into Boston river, and leave it to another trust to convey it to the sea free of cost or trouble.

The occupiers of the East Fen, however, still complain of imperfect drainage in wet seasons. The black vegetable soil, which had there accumulated for ages unknown, has, in the course of fifty years of corn cultivation, become much consolidated, and the surface considerably lowered during this period—indeed as much as 20 or 30 inches,—and is now much too near the drainage level, soak, or 'soakage' as it is often called, and hence the necessity for a deeper drainage.

To effect this deeper drainage, we naturally look for an improved out-fall of the river at the Scalp; and for accomplishing this, all parties seem to be agreed that a new channel should be cut through the 'Clays.' Some persons are also of opinion, that the removal of the

† The Black Sluice Commissioners were formerly in a similar position as to funds, but they have lately obtained further taxing powers by a supplementary Act of Parliament.

*Drainage of the Fens, part 5—continued.*

grand sluice, would, by allowing more range for the tide, tend to prevent the deposit of silt or warp, and promote the scouring of the channel.

But to cut through the Clays is an expensive affair, apparently quite beyond the means of the Boston Harbour Trust, whose revenue is solely derived from dues charged upon navigation and commerce entering their Port, and in nowise from drainage. The Commissioners for drainage may feel inclined to assist in so desirable a work, but their powers under the present acts do not enable them to do so, even were their funds in a sufficiently flourishing state, which they are far from being at present.

The landed proprietors certainly might raise a considerable sum by a public subscription amongst themselves and others, but some of them residing at a distance and not fully understanding the matter, others suffering no particular inconvenience, any approach to unanimity becomes exceedingly difficult and uncertain, and renders a special act of Parliament desirable. Past experience in the fen roads also points in the same direction.

We cannot pursue further the question of the drainage of the lower parts of the East Fen,—the necessity of cutting a new channel for the river through the *clays*,—the propriety of removing the Grand Sluice or Bardney Lock,—the desirability of widening the high bridge at Lincoln,—and other kindred questions now much under discussion, but reserve them for next year, before which we hope the authorities and influential gentlemen will have become fully acquainted with all the bearings of the subject, in every point of view, and be prepared to unite in some good scheme which will satisfactorily finish the drainage, and place the Navigation and Commerce on such a footing, that the railway may meet the shipping in deep water at all times of the tide, and by such facility of commerce, enable the ancient borough of Boston to regain its former grandeur, and its trade ever to increase with the accumulating wealth and population of this fine agricultural District, of which it is often styled the *Metropolis*.

### Turnpike Tolls.

All fertilizers are free from toll at turnpike gates, and even carts going empty to fetch it are equally exempt. But this exception does not extend to lime. Uncrushed bones passing through a turnpike to be crushed for manure are exempt from toll, and it makes no difference if, in a waggon loaded with manure, there is an empty basket or an empty bottle or two; neither does this render the waggon liable to be weighed.

*Lincolnshire Railways.*—In December, 1845, thirty-nine lines were projected, for which applications were to be made to Parliament; of these, seven only were passed.

### Cobbett's Soldiering.

"I can remember many a score days of my life, when I had the honour to serve His Majesty, that I called to mind, almost with tears in my eyes, the hard dumplings and skimmer cakes, which I used to eat when I was a boy; for, it is to be observed, that in those my military days, though our commanders were so nice that it nearly required a certificate of good moral character,—though they used to make us *swear* before they would accept of our voluntary offers, that we were not, and never had been chimney-sweeps, colliers or miners; that we were not papists, that we were not Irishmen, and that we were not troubled with fits, including love fits, for ought I know to the contrary. Although they were so nice in their choice, and would insist in having straight and tall fellows, and used to stare in our eyes to see if we squinted, or were near-sighted, and to rummage our bodies about, having us laid down upon a bench stark naked, to discover if we had any latent disease; though they were so nice as this in their choice; and though the average of a whole battalion in those times far surpassed the round-shouldered and frequently bandy-legged, company of creatures now called Grenadiers; though they culled us with such care, they gave us less than half as much pay as that which they give to the hundred thousand lovely youths that they have now got together! Besides which, they gave us no meat at *fixed* prices that would have made us disregard the sufferings of the poor people of the vicinage where we might be quartered. There were only about sixteen thousand of us altogether; and those had not half as much to live upon per week as the settled wages of a common labouring man who had no children! while, at present (1828) the common foot soldier has more than twice as much as the magistrates allow to that labouring man."

### New Zealand Birds.

*Extract from a Letter.*—"We have some curious birds here. It is now past 10 o'clock at night and I can hear one (a sort of Owl, I believe) shouting out "more pork" as plainly and as loud as you or I could speak it. Indeed if you were here, and not aware of there being such a bird, you would wonder who it was shouting out for "more pork." Another sings out "wait a bit," but none of the birds here sing in the manner we are accustomed to hear them at home, and in the day time you scarcely hear a note from any one of them; but in the morning about 4 o'clock, just at day break, every bird in the woods appears to utter his own peculiar note, and the effect is very beautiful—like the ringing of a vast number of musical bells."

### Crowland.

"When the first stones of the new Church at Crowland were laid A. D. 1113, in the time of Abbot Joffridus, the Abbot gave a grand dinner to the assembled nobles and people, all in common, men and women, rich and poor. The refectory held four hundred, and counts and barons dined in the Abbot's hall, and others dined in the cloisters, and others in the open air in the court, and there were more than five thousand men and women who dined there that day; and the Lord gave his benediction, and all were glad and rejoiced in the Lord; and the day was fine, and the whole passed in the utmost peace and good humour, and not a dispute or murmur was heard; and the monks served with their own hands."

### Farming.

Mr. S. Arnsby, who is well known to the agriculturists of Lincolnshire and the adjoining counties, has addressed the following communication from Vauxhall-street, London. As the anecdote is recorded of so celebrated a man as the founder of the new Leicester sheep, it will prove interesting to agricultural readers:—"Mr. Bakewell thus relates how a farmer of the olden time improved his produce :

He owned and occupied 1000 acres of land, and had three daughters. When his eldest daughter married, he gave her one quarter of his land for her portion, but no money; and he found by a little more speed and a little better management, the produce of his farm did not decrease.

When his second daughter married, he gave her one-third of the remaining land for her portion, but no money. He then set to work, and began to grub up his furze and fern, and ploughed up what he called his poor dry furze land. After giving half his land away to two of his daughters, to his great surprise he found that the produce increased: he made more money, because his new-broken-up furze land brought excessive crops, and at the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, for he employed three times more laborers upon it: he rose two hours sooner in the morning, and had no more dead fallows once in three years, instead of which he got two green crops in one year, and ate them upon the land. A garden never requires a dead fallow. But the great advantage was, that he had got the same money to manage 500 acres as he had to manage 1000 acres: therefore he laid out double the money upon the land.

When his third and last daughter married he gave her 250 acres, or half what remained, for her portion, and no money. He then found that he had the same money to farm one quarter of the land as he had at first to farm the whole.

He began to ask himself a few questions, and set his wits to work how he was to make as much of 250 as he had done of 1000 acres. He paid off his bailiff, who weighed 20 stone: rose with the lark in the long days, and went to bed with the lamb: he got as much more work done for his money: he made his servants, labourers, and horses move faster; broke them from their snail's pace; and found the eye of the master quickened the pace of the servant. He saw the beginning and ending of everything; and to his servants and labourers, instead of saying "go and do it," he said to them, "let us go, my boys, and do it." Between come and go, he soon found a great difference. He grubbed up the whole of his furze and fern, and ploughed the whole of his poor grass land, and converted a great deal of corn into meat for the sake of the manure; he preserved his black-water (the essence of manure); cut his hedges down, which had not been plashed for 40 or 50 years; straightened his zigzag fences; cut his watercourses straight, and gained a deal of land by doing so; made dams and sluices, and irrigated all the land he could; he grubbed up many of his hedges and borders covered with bushes, in some places from 10 to 14 yards in width, some more, in his small closes, some not wider than streets; and threw three, four, five, and six closes into one. He found out, instead of growing white-thorn hedges and haws to feed foreign birds in the winter, he could grow food for man. After all this improvement he grew more, and made more of 250 acres than he did from 1000; at the same time he found out that half England at that time was not half cultivated from the want of the means to cultivate it with.

I let him rams, and sold him long-horned bulls (said Mr. Bakewell)



*Farming—continued.*

and told him the value of labour both in-door and out, and what ought to be done with a certain number of men, oxen, and horses, within a given time. I taught him to sow less and plough better; but there were limits and measures to all things; and that the husbandman ought to be stronger than the farm. I told him how to make hot land colder, and cold land hotter; light land stiffer, and stiff land lighter. I soon taught him to shake off his old deep rooted prejudices, and I grafted new ones in their places. I told him not to breed inferior cattle, sheep, or horses, but the best of each kind, for the best consumed no more than the worst. My friend became a new man in his old age, and died rich; whilst I bred cattle, sheep, and black horses for the good of the public; nay, to enrich the public, instead of growing rich myself; for my house was an open one. I made more of my land than any man. I let for the season in 1789 three rams at one birth of one ewe at 1200 guineas, and seven for 2000; and of one ram, with taking in ewes, reckoning my own ewes at the same price, I made 1200gs. in one season.

**The late Anthony Johnson.**

On Saturday morning, 15th September, 1860, a man was discovered dead in a pit at Leake Common side. On being got out, he was found to be Mr. Anthony Johnson, a half-witted man, respectably connected in the neighbourhood. An inquest was held on the body, before J. C. Little, Esq., coroner, at the Windmill Inn, on Sunday, when the following evidence was adduced.—John Newton deposed: Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, I went to the pump for some water. In a pit close by I saw the deceased. He appeared to be standing almost upright, with his hat on. I called my master, Mr. Wilkinson, and we then got him out; he was quite dead and cold.—Grebby Brown deposed: On Friday night last, the deceased was in this house in company with other parties, drinking ale and porter. We left about 10 o'clock; we shook hands: he went in the direction of Mr Wilkinson's, and I went the other way home. He was quite sober; he and I drank together, and he seemed more cheerful than usual. He said he liked walking of a night.—John Holmes deposed: The deceased was in my house on Friday night, drinking. He came in about half-past eight, and called for a pint of ale and porter and a pennyworth of tobacco. He drank a portion of two more pints, and left at about 10 o'clock: he appeared quite sober. I never saw him before in my life. He asked if he could have a bed, and I said no. He then said, "I do not want one, I shall walk to Benington." He went out of the room without his hat. I gave it to Reeson, and he gave it to Johnson.—A verdict of 'found drowned' was returned.

The deceased was well known and much respected in the neighbourhood for his harmless manners and quiet inoffensive disposition; and, although he engaged in no kind of business, was able to converse rationally and freely on numerous subjects.

**Steam v. Horses.**

The cost of travelling in 1860 is one penny per mile by railway, and one shilling per mile by horse power. The duty levied upon horse power is about ten times as much as that upon steam power. The speed of horse travelling is about 10 miles per hour, that on a railway at a penny a mile about 20 miles per hour, but in express trains at 2d. per mile, the speed is about 40 miles per hour. Where the travelling is by boat, the speed is about 5 miles per hour with horse power and about 10 miles with steam. Boats are free from taxes.

### Sir John Franklin.—The Lincolnshire Hero.

#### *Capt. M'Clintock's Search in the Yacht "Fox."*

In our Compendium to the Almanack for 1851 we gave a brief memoir of Sir John Franklin, with an account of the various expeditions sent in search of him by the Government, all of which unfortunately proved unsuccessful. In 1854 we gave the startling tidings brought home by Dr. Rae, with a list of the relics obtained from the Esquimaux, and we on that occasion observed, "it is more than probable that some record may even yet be discovered which may throw full light upon the whole transaction"—that light has come to us from the expedition, sent out by that noble woman, Lady Franklin, commanded by Capt. M'Clintock, an account of whose expedition we have extracted from an admirable paper in the first number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, written by an Officer of the "Fox."

The last of the Government expeditions in search of Franklin returned in 1854, without bringing further intelligence than had been previously ascertained, namely, that the missing ships had spent their first winter, 1845-46, at Beechey Island, and had departed thence without leaving a single record to say whence they came or in what direction they intended to explore in the following season.

Franklin and his companions were pronounced to be dead, and the search to be closed. But many Arctic officers and private persons thought otherwise. By the extraordinary exertions of the previous expeditions the country to be searched had been reduced to a limited area in which the ships must be, if above water, and through which the crews must have travelled when they left their ships. Every other retreat from the Arctic Seas had been explored, and the Great Fish River alone remained unexamined.

Later in the same year (1854), Dr. Rae, the celebrated traveller for the Hudson Bay Company, who was endeavouring to ascertain the northern extreme of America, brought home intelligence, which he had obtained from the Esquimaux of Boothia, of forty white people having been seen upon the west coast of King William Land in the spring of 1850: that they were travelling southward, and that later in the same year, it was supposed they had all died in the estuary of a large river, which Dr. Rae conjectured to be the Great Fish River.

In 1855, the Hudson Bay Company, at the request of the Admiralty, sent an expedition conducted by Mr. Anderson, to explore the Fish River. Mr. Anderson returned, having ascertained that a portion of the missing crews had been on Montreal Island, in the mouth of the river; but Mr. Anderson, without an interpreter, or the means of going beyond the island, could only gather the most meagre information by signs from the Esquimaux, and by a few relics found upon the land. Where the ships had been left, or what had become of the people, seemed as great a mystery as ever.

It was then that Lady Franklin (who had already sent out three expeditions) urged again that the search should be continued, and that our countrymen should not thus be left to their fate, but although her appeal

*Sir John Franklin—continued.*

was backed by the most competent officers, the season of 1856 passed away without endeavours to clear up the mystery; and determining that another year should not be lost in vain entreaties, Lady Franklin once more undertook the responsibilities and the expenses of a final effort to rescue our long lost sailors from their perhaps living death among the Esquimaux, or to follow up their footsteps in their last journey upon earth, and to give to the world the scientific results of the expedition for which those gallant men had given up their lives.

In the spring of 1857 Lady Franklin commenced preparations for the contemplated expedition. She was supported by some of the most distinguished Arctic officers and scientific men, and the friends of Sir John Franklin, among whom were Sir Roderick Murchison, General Sabine, Captain Collinson, and many others.

To Captain M'Clintock was offered the command; and he who had served in three previous expeditions, and to whom are principally due the results of the extraordinary journeys over the ice that have been made during the search for Franklin, cheerfully accepted the appointment, as, in his own words, being the post of honour.

The next thing was to seek a suitable vessel, and fortunately the *Fox* was in the market. Built for a yacht of some 180 tons register, with auxiliary steam-power applied to a lifting screw, the *Fox* appeared in every way adapted for the service. She was at once purchased, and the necessary alterations and fortifying commenced; and such was the feeling of confidence in Captain M'Clintock's sincerity of purpose, his daring and determination, combined, with eminent talent, and every qualification for command, that numbers sought the honour of serving with him. The few who were so fortunate as to be selected were soon appointed in their different capacities, and by the exertions of Lady Franklin and Captain M'Clintock everything that could possibly conduce to the comfort or recreation of the ship's company was supplied, and the *Fox* was ready for sea by the end of June.

She sailed from Aberdeen on July 1, 1857, and on the 14th was off Greenland 25 miles, and after touching at Frederikshaab, Diskoe, and Upernavik, bore away across Baffin's bay on the 6th of August.

From September 7th to the following 17th of April, 1858, the *Fox* was frozen up in the ice, where the crew lost sight of the sun from November 2 until January 29. On the 26th of February they let in daylight after living four months by candle-light. The ice began to break on the 5th of April, and they got clear on the 28th, having drifted homewards in the ice 1,200 miles. On the 25th of May they again started, and reached Lancaster sound on July 12, and cape Riley on August 11, and on the 18th landed a tomb-stone in memorial of Sir John and his companions, placing it close to the monument erected to the memory of Capt. Bellot. Being driven back by the ice in Wellington channel, they passed on 20th of August the beach where the *Fury* was lost in 1825. On the 6th of September they passed Bellot's straits, but returned on the 27th to reach Port Kennedy their winter quarters. On the 10th of November they buried their chief engineer, Mr Bland, and on the 14th the sun again disappeared until the 26th of January. Captain M'Clintock left the *Fox* on the 17th of February for cape Victoria, near which he found a tribe of natives, who said that some years ago a large ship was crushed by the ice off the north-west coast of King William's Land; that the people had come to the land, and had travelled down that coast to the estuary of the Great Fish River, where they had died upon Montreal Island. Near Cape Norton he found another tribe who gave a similar account, and

*Sir John Franklin—continued:*

produced silver spoons and forks, and other relics from the lost ships, and readily bartered them for knives or needles. Meanwhile Lieutenant Hobson had gone from the ship in another direction, and near Cape Victoria on May 6, 1859, discovered a large cairn, and in it the first authentic account ever obtained of the history of the lost expedition. It was to the following effect:—That the *Erebus* and *Terror* had ascended Wellington Channel to latitude 70 north, and had returned west of Cornwallis Island to Beechey Island, where they spent their first winter, 1845-46. Sailing thence in the following season, they were be set, on September 12, 1846, in latitude 70 5 north, longitude 98 23 west. *Sir John Franklin died on June 11, 1847*; and on the 22nd of April, 1848, having up to that date, lost by death nine officers and fifteen men, both ships were abandoned in the ice, five leagues north north-west of Point Victory. The survivors, 106 in number, had landed, under the command of Captain Crozier, on the 25th April, at Point Victory, and would start on the morrow (April 26) for the Great Fish River.

Quantities of clothing, cooking, and working implements were scattered about near Point Victory, and a sextant, on which was engraved the name of Frederick Hornby, was found among the *debris*. Collecting a few of the most interesting of these relics to take with him upon his return, Hobson then pushed on to the southward, and when near Cape Crozier he discovered the boat above mentioned, by a small stanchion just showing up above the snow. Clearing away the snow, he found in the bottom of the boat two human skeletons, one of which was under a heap of clothing. There were also watches, chronometers, silver spoons, money, &c., besides a number of Bibles, prayer and other religious books; and although one of the Bibles was underlined in almost every verse, yet not a single writing was found to throw further light upon the history of the retreating parties. There were two guns, one barrel of each being loaded and cocked, as if these poor fellows had been anxiously longing for a passing bear or fox to save them from starving; for nothing edible was found, save some chocolate and tea, neither of which could support life in such a climate.

We had been prepared by the report brought from the Esquimaux in February to find that all hopes of survivors were at an end, and that the expedition had met with some fatal and overwhelming casualty; but we were scarcely prepared to know, nor could we even have realized the manner, in which they spent their last days upon earth, so fearful a sojourn must it have been. Beset and surrounded with wastes of snow and ice, they passed two more terrible winters drifting slowly to the southward at the rate of one mile in the month, hoping each summer that the ice would open, and determined not to abandon their ships until every hope was gone. In nineteen months they had only moved some eighteen miles, their provisions daily lessening, and their strength fast failing. They had at last left their ships for the Fish River at least two months before the river could break up and allow them to proceed, and in the then imperfect knowledge of ice travelling they could not have carried with them more than forty days' provisions. Exhausted by scurvy and starvation, "they dropped as they walked along," and those few who reached Montreal Island must all have perished there; and but for their having travelled over the frozen sea we should have found the remains of these gallant men as they fell by the way, and but for the land being covered deeply with snow, more relics of those who had struggled to the beach to die would have been seen. They all perished, and, in dying in the cause of their country, their dearest consolations must have

*Sir John Franklin—continued.*

been to feel that Englishmen would not rest until they had followed up their footsteps, and had given to the world what they could not themselves give—the grand result of their dreadful voyage—their *Discovery of the North-West Passage*. They had sailed down Peel and Victoria Straits now appropriately named Franklin Straits, and the poor human skeleton lying upon the shores of the waters in which Dease and Simpson had sailed from the westward bore melancholy evidence of their success.

On the 5th of August they sailed homewards, reaching Greenland on the 26th, leaving that place on the 1st of September, and running across the Atlantic with fair winds, reached the Isle of Wight on the 20th, and the gallant bark the Fox entered the docks at Blackwall on the 23rd, and thus happily ended this most noble, well managed, and satisfactory expedition, the smiles of Divine Providence having shone upon the efforts of a devoted wife and noble woman.

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### Mr. Bartlett's Description of Boston.

"Boston is one of the most curious old towns in England, with a large irregular market-place, and other open spaces, with pens for folding cattle—this being in the very centre of a rich agricultural and grazing district. It was a brilliant morning when we arrived, and the crowded market-place, with its quaint antique houses, overlooked by the tall tower of the Church, strongly reminds one of the picturesque cities of Flanders. The streets were all in a swarm with broad-shouldered, bull-headed farmers of the true old breed, and their rosy-cheeked, comely wives and daughters, bustling about at the grocers' and haberdashers'. Itinerant auctioneers, perched on stalls, were putting up the most splendid bargains of gay coloured waistcoats and brass buttons, and dresses of flaming patterns for the girls. The doorways of the inns swarmed with the burley race, mighty in their potations, and the court-yards were crammed with rusty old gigs and carts, in which they had repaired from their farms. Once a week the town is thus aroused from the drowsy quietude of an old decayed place. Foreign commerce has, indeed, pretty well abandoned Boston to retreat to its transatlantic namesake, but the corn and cattle trade is still important, and gives occupation to a considerable number of small coasting vessels."—*Pilgrim Fathers.*

### Weights of large Church Bells.

Westminster, Big Ben . . . . .	30,280
Exeter Cathedral . . . . .	17,472
Oxford, Great Tom . . . . .	17,360
St. Paul's, London . . . . .	11,470
Lincoln, Great Tom . . . . .	10,854
Canterbury Cathedral . . . . .	7,840
Gloucester ditto . . . . .	6,000
York ditto . . . . .	6,384
Bow Church, London . . . . .	5,800
Beverley Minster . . . . .	5,600

### Grimsby.

In the month of December, 1563, was driven on the shore at Grimsby in Lincolnshire, a monstrous fish, in length 19 yards, his tail 15 feet broad, and six yards between his eyes; twelve men stood upright in his mouth to get the oil.

## Boston Port and Harbour.

The following Reports on the state of the Harbour sixty years ago, and on the propriety of bringing the Welland by a new channel into the Witham near Wyberton, (which was afterwards abandoned,) will be interesting to many of our readers as bearing upon the question of cutting through the Clays :

### Captain Huddart's Report.

*To Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., Sir,*

Agreeable to your request, that I would take an opportunity to visit the entrance of Boston Harbour, and the Deeps, and give my opinion whether an intended Cut to bring the River Welland from its ancient course down to Spalding Set Way, to join the Witham near Wyberton would injure the navigation to Boston: I have therefore, in compliance with your request, been at Boston, and taking the opportunity of strong spring tides, to go down the River, and by a few sets to determine the situation of the Buoys, Beacons, &c.

I herewith inclose you a sketch thereof, and beg leave to report my opinion thereon. From the enquiry I made respecting the ancient navigation to Boston, I have reason to believe that the River once ran round by the Clays; and I was informed that a report prevails that it ran by the Point within the Scalp, and which might be the case, but being a long time back, cannot be depended upon. In proceeding down the River, I took a set upon each point at the entrance of Boston River, or the Witham, and then down by the only channel, the lower part of which is called the Macaroni, or New Channel, I suppose to distinguish it from the Clays; and on our arrival at the Buoy marked C in the Sketch, we found the sand extended across at D, and the River directed its course on the south side of the Long Roger into Lynn Deeps; from which we may conclude, that the Long Roger joins the Scalp, and that there is no channel over into Boston Deeps at low water. The pilots we had with us did not expect to find the sand dry at D; therefore I conclude this sand is increasing, and probably the channel may never more obtain that course, if left to chance. We observed, upon coming up of the flood tide, when covering the sand or bar at D, that the tide rose nearly of the same height on both sides, viz., from Lynn and Boston Deeps covered D at an hour and a-half flood.

I have not a doubt but from the great length of the Long Roger, that there will be always a channel or swashway further to the eastward through this sand, from Lynn into Boston Deeps (or probably more than one, but if so they will not be so good) but I suspect these swashways will be liable to have a north-west and south-easterly direction, on account of the tide of flood setting up stronger on the Norfolk coast, than up Boston Deeps; therefore, when the bar at D grows up so high as not to admit ships, it will be very inconvenient to navigate from Boston Deeps through this channel into Lynn Deeps for vessels bound to the Harbour of Boston, provided there is water over the Flats by the track of the River. The Scalp is a bank more difficult to be moved by the tide, than any of the other sands; which I apprehend principally arises from vessels throwing out ballast upon it; for on the part where they lie, it is mixed with gravel, &c., but to the eastward it appeared to be sand.

From the Scalp to the Buoy A is a considerable breadth of flat sand, and here the Rivers may be very subject to change their course, or divide

*Captain Huddart's Report on Boston Harbour--continued.*

into branches, which lessen their effect to scour a channel; and what even large rivers are subject to in various parts of the world which fall into the sea upon a flat shore.

The rest of the sands are much higher, and I suppose the Clays to have about five feet less water over than the bar at D, or entrance into the Macaroni Channel.

As those flat sands accumulate and grow higher, they will be subject to raise the bed of the River, which will have a bad effect upon the navigation to Boston; for by decreasing the fall, the River will be too languid to clear away the silt, and in course of time, by imperceptible degrees, the navigation will be lost to the Scalp, the channel will be subject to vary, sometimes better, and at other times worse; but upon the whole, it is my opinion that the sands will continue to increase, for the mud which is brought in by the flood and deposited at high water slack, will in part remain; for the ebbs are not so strong, and therefore not equal to take away as much as is brought by the flood; for the freshes during a great part of the year are inconsiderable, and at all times, compared with the quantity of salt water whilst the banks are covered, and after they are dry, not sufficient to scour out a deep channel, in so great a length and little fall. The Witham proceeds from a little below Wyberton House, to the opposite shore, and keeps the eastern or same shore in a curved direction round that bay which I shall distinguish by Smack Creek Bay, not knowing its name; and afterwards in nearly a direct course towards the Scalp Buoy, a little below which it divides into two branches, but joins again before the junction of the Welland. The western branch of this division seemed the larger, and inclined in a curve to the eastward, and continues past the junction of the Witham without sensibly altering its course.

If the Welland does not alter the direction of the Witham on its first meeting, it cannot afterwards; for what direction soever the combination takes, it will continue that course till affected by some other. The quantity of water from the Welland seemed very trifling, I do not think more than one foot deep, and narrow; that of the Witham had water for the boat. I think the quantity, more than ten to one, therefore, had this small effect upon it. But this difference cannot arise from the country drains, but from the salt water; for I was told that the drainage by the Welland is more than the Witham, but there were no freshes coming down by either of them after this dry season of any signification, and the smallness of the drainage of Spalding Set Way proves to me that the sands are high and a pretty regular descent. Therefore the floods and ebbs will rise and fall with an easy current, and as soon as the tide is retired from the sands very little remain to come down. I only saw another small run of water above the Scalp Buoy, which I believe would not have wet a person over the shoes. Therefore it appears to me that the principal, and almost the whole of the back water is from Boston Harbour, and which is the principal source in keeping clear the Navigation to the Scalp.

Was the tide prevented from flowing up the Harbour to Boston, the navigation of the Scalp would soon be lost, and probably not a great many years after that might endanger the drainage of the country. But though the Harbour of Boston receives from the sea a considerable quantity of back water, being pretty wide in several parts of it, yet time and experience proves, that, assisted by the drainage, it is not sufficient to keep down the bed of the river, as said before, over such an extent of sands, and as the River silts up, must prove effectual. Between the junction of the Welland

*Captain Huddart's Report of Boston Harbour—continued.*

and Witham, and the Buoy A, they divide at one place into three parts ; but I believe very little water goes over the Flats to the northward of B, the principal channel running between A and B, which are pretty high banks. I think it doubtful whether or no the channel, if left to its own course, will ever run northward of B, wherever the Rivers may join ; nor is this part of the channel between A and B likely to shift much to the southward, for at a small distance are the highest sands extending from the Holland shore, which I observed to have grass upon it, as marked in the plan. This shows that these sands are so high that the tides have not influence to move its surface so as to prevent its growth, and by which means the grass will assist in retaining the silt, and these sands rise quicker, whilst the tides in general cover them, until they are covered with spring tides only, and so become marsh land.

Therefore, as I said before, this part of the channel will probably never incline much farther to the southward, the high sands acting as an embankment, and therefore the alteration proposed will have little or no effect upon this part of the channel either one way or other.

From Wyberton to the Scalp the channel takes a different course in winter to that which I have before described, being as I found it in summer. It keeps the western or Wyberton shore in the winter, when the drainage is strong, till near the Point, and then continues that direction across to the eastern shore, and afterwards being turned to the southward by meeting the opposite shore, proceeds as at present past the Scalp.

A part of this winter channel may be seen in the sketch, which remained not silted up to E. Such alterations in channels are always the consequence wherever they are crooked, unconfined, and the tides from any cause subject to vary in their force not only in rivers but banks of sand at sea. For, from a long course of winds from one quarter tending to increase the floods and retard the ebbs, or vice versa, the channel, or rather the banks that environ the channel are altered, which often continue going on till a new channel is formed, probably at a considerable distance from where the old one ran. In the case before us, the tide of flood in the summer months being stronger than the tide of ebb, keeps the northerly direction till it is forced round by the shore of Smack Creek Bay, and then gives a direction which it continues towards Wyberton ; but in winter the land floods, which not only join the ebbs, but have their principal effect at low water, directing its force towards and keeping a southerly direction past Wyberton, is forced to the eastward by the shore, and continues that direction till it falls into the same channel as in summer near the opposite shore above Milch House Point, and continues the same to the Scalp.

This will be clear by observing its form in the plan, and supposing a continual influx, there will not be a dissenting opinion but it would form the summer channel, and if a constant ebb or outfall, would form the winter channel where the ground is of a shifting quality. The prevailing tides therefore in course of time produce the same effect.

Having treated of the present state, and given my opinion respecting the consequences which may happen in time to the navigation, I shall now consider whether the case may be worse, provided the Welland is brought into the Witham near Wyberton.

The junction of the Welland may make an alteration in the situation of the winter channel above described, according to the angle it makes with the Witham, and quantity of back water, till they enter the old channel near the opposite shore ; but as the joint effect to scour a channel must be



*Captain Huddart's Report on Boston Harbour—continued.*

greater than the Witham alone, I conceive it cannot be worse, but tend to improve the navigation from this junction to the place where they join at present, as their junction will not tend to alter the situation except as above described or within the points of land. From the place where they join at present to the entrance into Lynn deeps, I have already given my opinion that the direction will not be liable to be changed for the worse, and the quantity of back water being equally the same, the force to scour a channel will be also the same; therefore I give it as my opinion in toto that the navigation of Boston will not be rendered worse by this intended cut. I am also of opinion, that whatever method be used for the improvement of this navigation by keeping up a channel into Boston Deepes, that this cut will materially assist by adopting any plan which has presented itself to me under this consideration, for the Welland joins the Witham too far to the southward at present to give any assistance. And having given my opinion respecting the cut, I beg leave to add my opinion respecting the improvement of this navigation. The general obstruction to rivers and harbours upon sandy shores, arises from the extent of the sands from where the river is confined, to the low water and the shallowness of the sea. For some distance beyond the low water to seaward, this lessens the velocity of the river or back water, suffering it to spread or divide into different branches by running so much upon a level, and form bars and obstructions about the entrance, when, if the fall was greater, it would scour the deeper and more certain channel.

It therefore occurs to me, that the most advisable methods would be either to divert the channel into its ancient course by the Clays (for I give up the idea of removing the Scalp) for two reasons, it being of a substance not easy to be removed, and the best laying for ships in the present situation; or otherwise to make a cut through the point by the Milch House in a right line, extending from the intended junction into the Deepes, as represented in the sketch, and coloured yellow; and this being in my opinion the most effectual method, shall confine my observations to that only. It must be understood that Clay Road or Clay Hole, and the upper part of Boston Deepes, represented in the plan, cannot be depended upon as correct, for I never saw the line of low water, or took any soundings to determine the same; but being told that Boston Church and Phineas Street's House in one, was the anchoring in Clay Hole, in about 8 or 10 feet low water spring tides, I ventured to sketch the upper part of Boston Deepes and Clay road from this information and my own idea, for I was also deprived of a cross set for the white Buoy, which would have determined in some measure the south side of the Deepes at that place.

The scale I reduced by the mean distance from Boston to Wyberton, taken from the only two plans I had, which differed widely between themselves, and therefore cannot be depended upon, but from which I made the sketch two inches to a mile, thinking it not necessary on my present business to measure a base; therefore before any cut can be determined upon, an exact survey should be made of the upper part of the Deepes. This sketch is therefore no farther useful than to convey my general ideas; and which are, that from the junction the Rivers ought to proceed near the track of the winter channel, and in a direct line through the Point into Boston Deepes. The tides flowing in a direct course are not subject to alter the channels, having the same effect upon the sides both upwards and downwards, and therefore will keep the same channel both winter and summer, and not liable to the obstruc-

*Captain Huddart's Report on Boston Harbour—continued.*

tions thrown up frequently in curved channels. The advantage to be gained by this cut, will arise from the short distance giving it a greater descent for the low water spring tides in Boston Deeps. It must be many feet below the bed of the River within the Point, and the upper part of both the Deeps of Lynn and Boston are upon the same level at low water; therefore the descent will be in the reciprocal ratio of the length of the two channels, and in which the unconfined part need only be considered in both the intended and present channels. The back water arising from the tides in Boston Harbour, assisted by the drainage of the country from the Welland and Witham, appear to me abundantly sufficient with this descent to scour a channel in a short time to receive ships of two or three hundred tons, and would certainly improve the navigation to the quays at Boston, but could speak with greater certainty if I had taken amore accurate survey, I suppose that eight or ten feet deep below the surface of the marsh or high water spring tides will be very sufficient for this cut; and after the embankment is made from X to Y, if the earth prove the same as it appears to be, I doubt not but the channel to Boston in one year, will be better than it has been for a century past, but depending upon the tenacity of the soil, may take more or less time to scour it. The breadth of the cut requires a farther consideration; for if the cut be made too broad for the back water, it will not scour it so soon nor so deep; and if too narrow, the tides may be too rapid, and not so convenient for the navigation: and this will partly depend upon whether the Welland navigation is to be supplied by the tides, or kept at a certain height by locks; nor have I the least apprehension of any obstruction to the navigation from a bar at the entrance into the Deeps. This being only a sketch for your consideration of the improvement, I shall only remark that if this plan should be adopted for the improvement of trade, and the drainage of the country secured, that gates being put in the embankment from X to Y for ships to pass at high water, the old channel may be used till there should be sufficient water in the new one, and afterwards an excellent birth for ships to discharge at to the southward of the embankment, for ships might then lie in the best of the water, and not be affected by the tide, which could be no stronger than at the quays at Boston. At present they are obliged to haul upon the Scalp to prevent their washing by the tide; for if they lie in the bed of the River, the strength of the tide will undermine them, or as the seamen term it, wash them hollow at one end or both, as they may lie end on or broadside to the tide, and subject them to receive damage; but after the tide is prevented by the embankment, the ships will lie much safer at the Scalp till time may silt it up, or a convenient dock might be made either below the embankment or in Smack Creek Bay, and the excavation made, in a great measure.

Humbly submitted,

September 2nd, 1793.

J. HUDDART.

As we are unable to give Capt. Huddart's Plan, we sub-join a short explanation of the references thereto:

- A Buoy at the upper end of the Macaroni or head channel.
- B Buoy at the lower end of the same.
- C Buoy off Hook Hill Sand.
- D A line north of C.
- E A point near Wyberton House.
- X to Y, A line from Wyberton House to the Milch House.

## Report concerning the Improvement of Boston Haven

BY JOHN RENNIE, ESQ.

*To the Mayor and Corporation of Boston.—Gentlemen,*

BEING requested by the Mayor to take a Survey of Boston Haven, and report my opinion on the best mode of improving the same, I directed Mr. Bower (with his consent) to complete a Survey of the said Haven, Mr. Murray had began; that I might be enabled to make an estimate of the expense of such schemes of improvements as I should suggest. I likewise viewed the Haven myself, on the 12th and 13th of August, and on the 17th and 18th of the same month, the former during the dead of the neap, the latter at the commencement of the spring tides; and I should have reported my opinion before this, had not Mr. Bower been prevented from completing the Surveys, by the multiplicity of plans that was found necessary for the proprietors of the East, West, and Wildmore Fens. It was not till the 1st instant the Surveys came to my hands. I shall therefore be under the necessity of claiming your indulgence for the hasty manner in which I have been obliged to draw up this Report.

The River Witham drains a very extensive tract of low and valuable land, the fall in which is so gentle, that if the seasons are in any material degree wet, it is with difficulty the water can be carried off sufficiently to enable the tenants to cultivate their lands to the best advantage. It is therefore no wonder, in so wet a season as the year 1799, so much of the land which drains through it should have been entirely inundated. It is true the drainage has been greatly improved in the course of these last fifty years, and Boston Haven has become considerably better; but it is still so crooked, and the channel so wide, that no interior works can ever make it a good outfall. Unless, therefore, Art is judiciously applied to assist Nature in her operations, no material improvements must be expected to arise, at least in any moderate time.

The Witham, like all other rivers under similar circumstances, with its subsidiary streams, rises in a country which, when compared with the extensive Fens lying between Lincoln and Boston, may be called high lands. In times of heavy rains the flood waters are brought down suddenly from these high lands, and the unembanked parts of the Fens, and the channel and washways of the River, become the receptacle or reservoir in which it accumulates, until the channel below has had time to carry it off: the water therefore deposits, as it proceeds, considerable quantities of silt or alluvion, which it has brought from above. Had this River, with its subsidiary streams, been completely embanked through the Fens and low lands, so as to have confined it to a channel of dimensions sufficient to contain the water in times of flood, and no more, it would then have been constrained to pass off more rapidly to sea-ward, and of course would have ground its channel deeper, and prevented the great deposition of silt which now takes place; the Grand Sluice at Boston would then have been of less use than it now is. Sluices are only necessary when the fall and quantity of fresh water of a river is so small that the tide throws in more than the river can discharge during the ebb; in such cases if the tide water is much impregnated with silt, it has time to deposit and choke up the outfall, a Sluice then becomes absolutely necessary; but in other cases, the more water that is made to pass through a channel of a given width, the deeper will it grind it. If the Grand Sluice were entirely taken away, and the tide suffered to flow up the River, it is evident it must move with a greater velocity through the Harbour of Boston to fill the space above; and providing there is a sufficient quantity of fresh water and fall to drive back the tide water, &c. during the ebb, it is equally

*Rennie's Report on Boston Harbour—continued.*

evident the constant action of this great body of water passing through the harbour, would grind the channel deeper; but should the contrary prove to be the fact, Boston Harbour, instead of being made deeper, would become more shallow, and the drainage of the country above would become proportionally worse.

Whether the improvement of Boston Harbour is entirely owing to the Grand Sluice, or to the partial embankment of the Witham and the drains leading to it, I cannot pretend to say, never having examined the whole. Perhaps it may be owing to both. This much however is certain, that for these last fifty years it has been in a gradual state of improvement; and had the channel below the town been properly attended to, it would have been in a much better state than it is now: but in this place I may say, Nature has been left to herself; in consequence of which the channel has become so wide and crooked, that in many places, in October last, when there was a considerable fresh in the River, there were not above two feet on the shoals at low water, but even this depth is not to be depended on, as the channel is continually shifting, according as the land freshes or tide have the ascendancy. When the land freshes are strong, one channel is formed, and when weak, the tide forms another; so that, generally speaking, the channel in winter is on the opposite side to what it was in summer: numerous sand banks are therefore constantly formed, which greatly obstruct the passage both of the freshes and tides, and render it so crooked, that the distance from Boston to Hobhole is at least a mile longer by the crooked channel than it would be by a straight one, by which a considerable quantity of fall is lost; for the total fall being given, the fall per mile is, inversely, as the length; the width is likewise so great, and so full of shifting sands and silt, that were it even straightened, unless also contracted, neither the freshes nor the tides have sufficient power to grind out a deep channel.

The width of the River, at the surface of low water, in October, 1799

Near Boston Church, was .. .. .	82 FEET.
Below the Bridge .. .. .	86
Custom House Quay .. .. .	108
St. John's Sluice .. .. .	90
Opposite Maud Foster's Gowt .. .. .	306
At Mr. Sheath's Marsh .. .. .	270
At Wyberton Road .. .. .	429
And at Hobhole .. .. .	330

At high water, however, the width increases in some places to five hundred yards, it is therefore impossible that a river of the size of the Witham can keep such a channel in a good state. When the tide is absent, it meanders through the extensive shifting sands, cutting down the banks in one place and depositing them in another, and often on the gaining sides of the channel; whereby the effect of the widening becomes a cause of its continuance or increase. A given quantity of water requires only a given section to run through, and if it is diminished in width, it will increase in depth, and vice versa. But, bad as the channel above Hobhole is, it becomes worse, comparatively speaking, when it passes West Marsh Point; because here the extent of flat shifting sands, between high and low water is very great, while the fall is small.

It appears by the sections made in October, 1799, that the fall between Anton's Gowt and Maud Foster's, was 3 feet 3 inches, in a distance of four miles; which is about 9 inches and one third per mile; but from Maud Foster's Gowt to Hobhole (when the water was 6 feet on the sill of the Gowt) it was six feet one inch, in about the same distance of four

*Rennie's Report on Boston Harbour—continued.*

miles, which is nearly double the former; and there was at the same time a fall of 3 feet 4 inches, between Hobhole and Clayhole. The distance by the circuitous channel I do not know, but apprehend it must be at least four miles; upwards of a foot, however, of this fall, is between the head of the Clays and Deeps.

From the levels taken by Mr. Bower in September last, the fall between Maud Foster's Gowt and Hobhole was 7 feet 5 inches, when the water stood at the depth of 4 feet 8 inches on the sill of the Gowt; but from Hobhole to Clayhole, the fall was only 1 foot 4 inches. How little then must be the scouring power of this River, after it enters the beach?

At the south end of Hobhole, the Scalp begins: it is a hard bank, composed of sand, clay, gravel, &c., which extends for nearly a mile and a half, in a south and by east direction: it is bounded on the west by the water of the Witham, which it defends against the tide from Boston Deeps, at this south and by east point: it is joined by the Welland, which, from acting nearly at right angles to its course, bends it to an east-south-east direction, for about a mile, when they jointly enter the Clays, and proceed eastwardly to Boston Deeps. The Scalp Bank is of so tenacious a nature, that there is seldom any material alteration in it; and so high, that it not only shelters the channel of the River against raging tides, but forms a tolerable place for vessels to lie aground, while they discharge or take in their cargoes. The whole of the water, however, that comes down the Witham and Welland does not pass to seaward through the Clays, a considerable quantity passes round by the New Channel, and some, at times, goes even to Lynn Well; but it shifts so frequently, as the freshes or tides prevail, that the channel to-day is, I may say, in a different place from where it was yesterday. The direction in which the Witham enters the bay, is nearly at right angles to the current of the tide up Spalding Set; its action, therefore, has a tendency to drive it along the east coast of South Holland to Wisbeach Eye; but the water of the Welland counteracting this, they jointly take an east-south-east direction as before mentioned, and the course is more or less easterly, as the freshes are stronger or weaker; but in dry seasons, when the quantity of fresh water is small, the channel takes a very circuitous course indeed, before it enters the deep water.

I examined the soundings and velocity of the tide in the New Channel, in company with Messrs. Chapman and Brotherton, on the 12th of August, while Mr. Sheath, with Mr. Thorley, took those in the Clays at the same time. It was then the dead of the neaps; but the velocity of the tide through the Clays exceeded that in the New Channel in the proportion of 28 to 21; the soundings were nearly the same in both. On the 18th of August, two days before the moon was full, I examined the velocity of the tide in the Clays, and found when it was at the strongest, it went nearly three knots per hour, which is faster than it was on the 12th of August, in the proportion of 36 to 28. I also, the same tide, tried the comparative velocity of the tide up Spalding Set Way with that of Boston, and found it to exceed in the proportion of 27 to 25, and I was told by Mr. Thorley, that vessels, frequently in calm weather, bound for Boston, are drawn up this Set Way by the current. It must here be observed, however, that this very strong current up Spalding Set Way, does not take place till the tide has arrived at half flood, and when it begins to overflow the great extent of high beach in Fosdyke Wash: for I am told the tide must rise at least six feet in spring, before it can get through the Clays, and to flow so much requires about two hours. Now, as at the head of the Clays the tide flows only four hours and a half, and ebbs seven hours and a half, it is evident that towards the last

*Rennie's Report on Boston Harbour--continued.*

quarter of ebb, there can be but little tide water to come down, and therefore it can have but very little effect in scouring out the bottom of either the Clays or New Channel, but particularly the former, as its bed is of so hard and compact a nature, both of itself and from the immense quantity of muscles which are in its bottom: if therefore it can produce so little effect on the Clays and New Channel, at the first quarter's flow, or last quarter's ebb, far less can it do towards the preservation of Boston Deeps. About the same time that the tide gets through the Clays, it is met by that which has passed up the New Channel, and from Lynn Well; they then rise gently together, covering the sand banks, and filling the different creeks and inlets along the shore, till it rises at its height, after which it descends, gradually to near half a tide, when a considerable part of the banks are uncovered, and it becomes confined to particular channels, but by this time the principal part of the water from the marshes and creeks is gone, and the effect of the remainder becomes much less. I am therefore of opinion, the keeping open of Boston Deeps depends but little on the quantity of tide water which flows up Spalding or Fosdyke Washway.

The above opinion is in some degree supported by what has of late years taken place, for notwithstanding the Welland Washway has been greatly diminished by the embankment of salt marshes on each side, and by the loss of Bicker Haven, &c., yet, I am told, Boston Deeps have been in a gradual state of improvement for many years past: if, therefore, they depended on this, instead of being in a state of improvement, they would be in a state of decay; but luckily this is not the case, and as in no very distant period the Welland Washway will be much further diminished by the deposition of silt and the embankment of more salt marshes, the quantity of tide water which will flow therein, must of course be diminished. If, therefore, Boston Deeps depended on this, they would soon be lost by the operations of Nature alone, without the assistance of Art.

From the above reasons, and others that might be adduced, I own my fears for the preservation of Boston Deeps, by any change that is likely to be made in the Witham, is not so great as others may be; indeed I am inclined to believe they will rather be improved by judicious alterations in the Witham and Welland than otherwise. It is of great importance both for the drainage and navigation, that these Rivers should be carried in a proper direction to deep water, in channels sufficiently wide and deep to carry off the freshes and to confine the tide, but not so wide as to suffer them to wander along a flat shifting beach for many miles, finding their way to deep water in numberless dribbling streams, as they now do, which can neither make nor maintain a good channel; and experience has shewn, that except in very wet seasons, such as the year 1799, they are so feeble in their operations as to produce very little benefit to the navigation; but that after a long period of wet weather, as was the case last year, both their inland channels and outfalls have been greatly improved. I shall now submit, with becoming diffidence, what appears to me, under existing circumstances, the best mode of improving the Haven.

In considering the subject of the improvement of Boston Haven, two plans occur. The one is to make a straight Cut from Skirbeck Church to Clayhole, of sufficient capacity for the River and Navigation. The other is to straighten and contract the present channel between Skirbeck Church and Hobhole, and to make from thence a new Cut, nearly in the direction laid down by Capt. Huddart, to convey the water into Clayhole,

*Rennie's Report on Boston Harbour—continued.*

throwing a dam across from West Marsh Point to Hobhouse Marsh. The expence of the first plan, as per estimate No. 1 amounts to £139,700 and the latter to £113,700.

If the former plan is adopted, the space between the banks of the old River will be deserted and in time will entirely silt up, by which about 820 acres of land will be gained; namely, 350 of salt marsh, and 470 which is brown sand. The salt marsh will probably be increased in value about £30 per acre, the brown sand about £40, making together the sum of £29,300; but it will require a considerable time before it becomes of this value.

The latter plan I have estimated in two parts. The one contains the expence of straightening the course of the River, by cutting off a part of the Corporation Marsh, and across Fishtoft Marsh, and clearing out and straightening so much of the present channel as comes into this scheme, and as represented in the plan, with the guarding of its sides by jetties and rubble stones. The second part contains the Cut from Hobhole to Clayhole, with the dam from West Marsh Point to Hobhouse Marsh, with the guarding it by rubble stones, &c. The former amounts to £41,270: the latter to £72,430. If this plan is followed, the quantity of land which will be gained within the present banks will only be 760 acres, sixty being used for the River and Banks; the value of this, calculating as before, will amount to £27,100.

The distance from Maud Foster's Gowt to Clayhole, by a straight Cut, as proposed in the former plan, is near five miles; and taking the average fall, when there is 6 feet on the sill of the Gowt, at 9 feet 8 inches in spring tides, there will be about 2 feet fall per mile.

From a variety of observations I have had occasion in the course of my practice to make, and also from the information of others, who have likewise attended to this subject, a foot per mile produces not only a very brisk current, but is more than most large rivers in this country have when they approach the sea. The Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Clyde, have less than a foot of fall per mile. The Ouse between St. German's Bridge and Lynn, a distance of seven miles, has only about 11½ inches per mile, notwithstanding its channel is very crooked, wide, and full of shifting sands; and I am told that the Wisbeach River, since the new Cut was made, has much less than even this. There are many others that might be enumerated, which have not above six inches fall per mile, and which, with as little water as the Witham has, are fully equal to the keeping of their channels open when confined to proper dimensions. I have therefore no hesitation in saying, that a foot of fall per mile will be quite sufficient for the Witham between Skirbeck and Clayhole, when its waters are confined within proper bounds. Now as the total fall is 9 feet 8 inches, and the distance by the straight cut less than five miles, there would on this plan be a fall gained in the surface of the water at Maud Foster's Gowt of at least 4 feet 8 inches in spring tides, and the bottom of the River would be scoured deeper for a greater distance upwards, until the effects of this additional fall were entirely lost; therefore the whole of the Fen country depending thereon would be proportionably benefited, and their banks relieved from the heavy pressure of water which they are now obliged to sustain in floods.

The depth of water at Boston would be greatly increased; the tide would come in earlier, it would flow longer, and as the vessels coming to or going from thence, would have a much shorter distance to navigate, with the additional aid of horses to haul them up and down, they would generally, if not always, get from the deep waters to the town, or back

*Rennie's Report on Boston Harbour—continued.*

again in a tide. The advantages arising from such an improvement are too obvious to need any comment of mine.

If the second plan were to be adopted in toto, the distance from Skirbeck Church to Clayhole would be about half a mile more by this than the straight Cut; and of course were the fall per mile to be the same as the other, the surface of the water at Maud Foster would only be lowered about 4 feet, instead of 4 feet 8 inches, as by the former. The second plan, however, possesses this advantage, that it can be done gradually, and without expending the whole money at once: thus the part lying between Maud Foster and Hobhole may be done first, which, by the estimate will cost £41,270, and a fall of at least 3 feet at Maud Foster's Gowt will be obtained, afterwards should it appear that the Haven is not sufficiently improved, the other parts can be done; but even the first part will greatly improve both the drainage and navigation. The second part may therefore stand over until a plan is fixed for the Welland: but whether either of the plans I have suggested are adopted or not, there should be a good hauling path constructed on both sides of the River for the purpose of employing horses to tow the vessels instead of men, and all vessels bound outward should be towed on one side, and those inward bound on another: this plan will prevent the trouble arising from vessels passing each other when they haul on one side. There should also be mooring posts placed at proper distances in the banks for fixing the vessels, in case they should at any time be neaped in the channel.

The improvements I have stated are confined to the channel below Skirbeck Church; but when this is done, I think it will be found advantageous to make some improvements above; perhaps even to construct wet docks in some suitable situation. This however will be an after consideration, but ought nevertheless to be kept in view; but if some mode could be devised of establishing an accumulating fund for the purpose of repairing and improving the Harbour, these different matters might be resumed, as the wants of the trade should require.

I cannot close this Report without acknowledging the obligations I lie under to Messrs. Brotherton, Chapman, and Thorley, for the valuable information they gave me during the course of my Survey, and for the obliging manner in which they on every occasion complied with my wishes while examining the Haven and Deeps. If I have been fortunate enough to suggest the best manner of improving the Haven, it is principally owing to their information that I have been able to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,

Stamford Street, London,

Your most obedient Servant,

October 6th, 1800.

JOHN RENNIE.

Estimate of the Expense of Improving Boston Haven, by a straight Cut from Skirbeck Church to Clayhole; the Cut to be 200 feet at top at Skirbeck Church, and 250 at the Sea Bank adjoining Clayhole.			
To	£	s.	d.
Excavation from Skirbeck Church to Clayhole, including the Expence of making the Sea Bank....	98,242	10	0
Making a Dam at Hobhole, and defending the Cut with Rubble Stone, and making a double Towing Path	19,760	0	0
Purchase of 90 acres of Land, say at £100 per acre ....	9,000	0	0
Supervisal, Utensils, and unforeseen Expenses .....	12,698	0	0
	<u>£139,700</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>



*Rennie's Report on Boston Harbour---continued.*

Estimate of the Expense of Improving Boston Haven, by straightening the channel of the River and making a Cut from Hobhole to Clayhole, viz.

*From Skirbeck Church to Hobhole*

To Cutting of a Part of Corporation Marsh and across Fishtolt Marsh, and clearing out the channel of the River .. .. .	21,468	0	0
Rubble Stone for securing the Banks, Jetties, Towing Paths, &c. .. .. .	16,044	0	0
Supervisal, Utensils, and unforeseen Expenses .. .. .	3758	0	0
	<u>£41,270</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

*From Hobhole to Clayhole.*

To Cutting from Hobhole to Clayhole .. .. .	58,910	0	0
Rubble Stones for the Banks, Towing Path, and Drain	5,736	0	0
Six acres of Land, at £80 .. .. .	480	0	0
Supervisal, Utensils, and unforeseen Expenses .. .. .	7,304	0	0
	<u>£72,430</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

**Inclosure of the Fens.***Increased value of the Wildmore Fen.*

In the year 1810 the enclosing of the Fens was spoken of as follows:

“The enclosure of the fen-lands will bring a very large quantity (upwards of 100,000 acres) of excellent land into immediate cultivation. The inclosure of Wildmore Fen alone, has brought into cultivation 40,000 acres of hitherto inundated, and consequently unprofitable land, which is so rich that it has been sold at about £50 an acre; the aggregate value therefore is £2,000,000. The expense of inclosing, draining, &c., has been £400,000, so that the net profit to the owners is £1,600,000 sterling.”

**Travelling in 1810—fifty years ago.**

“The Mail Coach from London arrives in Lincoln every afternoon between four and five o'clock. A waggon for the conveyance of goods to London, sets off from Mr. Searson's below-hill every Monday and Friday, and arrives there in four days, a distance of 134 miles, and returns in the course of a few days; so that there is a regular communication between this place and the capital.”

**Skirbeck Hospital.**

In the time of Edward II (about the time of laying the foundation of Boston steeple. A.D. 1309,) this hospital was endowed with lands sufficient to maintain three priests, besides one at Fleet, and to sustain twenty poor people in the infirmary of the house, and also to relieve 40 more every day at the gate.

*Leake.*—The Parish, without the fen allotments, contains 5753 acres

*Kirton Pulpit.*—On the 8th of June, 1778, the old pulpit was taken down, after having been up 166 years. It was erected in the time of James I, by John Pue, 1619. The new pulpit was made by Mr. F. York, of Kirton.

### The Late Herbert Ingram, Esq.

In our 37th page we gave an account of his lamentable death from the *Illustrated London News*, and we now add some further particulars of his life from the *Stamford Mercury* of September 28, 1860 :—

“Mr. Ingram was a native of Boston, and, in the widest sense of the term, the architect of his own fortune. He was born in 1811, and his father dying about a year after that event, he was left wholly to the care of his mother. She was an industrious person, and brought up Herbert and a daughter as comfortably as her scanty earnings would allow. At an early age Herbert was sent to Laughton's Charity School, called [then, as it is now, the 'Free School,' and afterwards to the 'Public School,' where he obtained all the School Education he ever received. The course of instruction through which he passed here was of the most circumscribed character, making his success in after life all the more notable and praiseworthy, and showing most clearly that his native powers were of a very high order, and only required the advantages of a first-class culture to have made him a still more extraordinary man than he was. In 1825 he was apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Clarke, then a printer living in the Market-place, near the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Bank. His old master is still living, and speaks of him in the highest terms of appreciation; indeed, we are indebted to his kindness for much of the information we have been able to gather respecting his early life. His apprenticeship had not been long commenced before Mr. Clarke discovered that the leading trait in his character, and that which unquestionably lay at the root of his subsequent success in life, was untiring application. His powers, both physical and mental, were immense; so much so, that Mr. Clarke says he never knew him to be tired. It was always far more difficult to get him to leave off than to commence work; and many a time he begged to be allowed to work all night when orders were plentiful. He appeared to have a thorough dislike to abandon anything he began till it was entirely complete. In addition to his unbounded perseverance, he was also remarkable for his punctuality and trustworthiness, and ever kept his eye open in reference to anything likely to extend the business of his employer. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to London and worked about two years as a journeyman; he then removed to Nottingham, where he carried on business as a printer and bookseller for something like six years. It was during the time he spent here that he conceived the idea of an illustrated newspaper; he was led to the conception of it by observing that any printed matter that had an engraving upon it was readily bought up by the public. The more he looked at the thing the more

*Memoir of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq.—continued.*

convinced he became that it would take: accordingly he at length determined to remove to London to give the project a fair trial, and started the *Illustrated London News* in May, 1842. The result eventually bore out the correctness of his convictions, and became a channel by which he secured a princely fortune, and won a world-wide popularity. The success of this project was mainly dependent upon the exercise of that instinctive power he possessed of recognising the fitness of men to aid in carrying out his ideas. In the exercise of this perceptive force he secured talent of the first order wherever and whenever he discovered it: he made it a rule to spare no expense in any department of the journal; whatever money could command for its success he resolved to have. In the early career of the paper he paid a great amount of personal attention to its management, and often denied himself sleep one or two nights a week. During the last few years, however, he had not worked so hard at it, having been more engaged in public affairs. Though removed from the town of his birth he did not fail to feel an interest in its welfare; on the contrary, as he became more and more affluent, he showed not only a concern in but a ready disposition to help forward any movement calculated to improve the condition of the town. This was signally manifest in 1846, in the way in which he came forward to aid in the great work of supplying the town with water from Miningsby: he took one-sixth of the whole shares, which amounted to £5,000. This alone, had he done nothing else for Boston, would have endeared him to every inhabitant of the town. From his disposition, manifested in this and other acts, to do all he could to help forward the interests of the town, some of his friends and admirers conceived the idea of his being most admirably fitted to represent Boston in Parliament; and when the Hon. G. H. Heathcote resigned his seat to represent the county of Rutland, he came down determined to test the respect entertained of him by his fellow-townsmen, and was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends, being returned by a greater majority than any member ever sent to the House from Boston. From that time to the day of his death he has been not only one of the representatives for the town but one who was exceedingly popular, and would have been returned again and again as long as he had chosen to present himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the constituency had his life been spared. No member ever returned for Boston took such an interest in everything connected with its prosperity. He never seemed more happy than when doing something for the town's improvement, and many a noble deed he has done with this object in view will never be told. His public acts are generally well known and highly appreciated. To his energy

*Memoir of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq.—continued.*

mainly the town is indebted for the linking of Boston with the midland districts, the advantages to be derived from which are beyond the power of human calculation. He it was principally who introduced the Cumbrian steamer to the port, with a view to benefit the shipping trade. One of the last acts of beneficence that he rendered to the town was to assist in the success of the Matlock trip for the benefit of the Athenæum. He left England a day or two after this excursion took place, and therefore he did not live to receive the thanks of the committee for the service he had rendered to the institution. But, almost simultaneously with this act of generosity, he purchased a large piece of land on the Wainfleet road, and had given directions for the erection of several genteel villas upon it, which would not only have been graceful but eminently useful in that locality. Efforts of this nature to benefit the town and its vicinity could be named in abundance. Boston has just cause to lament his loss, for it is one that can never be supplied. It may be easy to obtain a *rich* representative, but to secure one who will feel such an interest in the town as he is not an easy thing. We may say, therefore, that, taken 'all in all, we shall never look upon his like again.'

To the above account we may add that he was born near the bridge, and that his uncle, J. Ingram, Esq., was for many years Collector of Customs of this port, and at his decease left a considerable fortune to his nephew.

*Account of the Funeral.*

The remains of this deeply lamented gentleman arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday night, 2nd October last, in the *Bohemian*. The body was received by N. Wedd, Esq., an uncle of Mr. Ingram, T. S. Cooke, Esq., of Boston, Mr. J. Parry, of Sleaford, and other friends; and on Thursday morning it was conveyed to Boston, at which place it arrived at 1.50 p.m. At the Boston station many hundreds of persons were assembled, who accompanied through the streets of the town the mourning carriage, which conveyed the body to the residence of Mr. Wedd. Among the local residents who led the procession were Mr. J. Oldrid, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. C. Wright, jun., Mr. T. Wright, Mr. W. Tuxford, Mr. C. Wedd, Mr. J. Short, and Mr. H. Harwood. The funeral took place on Friday. The remains of the deceased gentleman were preceded by the Artillery, Rifle Volunteers, the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation, the Odd-fellows, Foresters, Artizans, and ministers of religion. During the progress of the funeral all the shops and places of business were closed, some of them (including the extensive ironworks of Mr. Tuxford) for the entire day. The streets were lined with thousands of people, who followed the procession up to the gates of the cemetery. The carriages in the procession were

*Memoir of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq.—continued.*

seventeen in number. Among the gentlemen from London and other places who were in attendance, were Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Howard Staunton, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. Nathaniel Cooke, Mr. H. R. Forster, Mr. Gruneisen, Mr. H. Vizetelly, Mr. H. R. Abraham, Mr. Otley, Mr. Fitzcook, and many others. About fifty of the staff of the *Illustrated London News* were present. All the vessels in port, including a French ship, kept their colours half-mast high from the time Mr. Ingram's remains arrived in Boston until after the funeral was over.

### Cormorant on Boston 'Stump.'

On Sunday, 8th September, 1860, groups of people in the Market-place were anxiously gazing at a large and strange-looking bird, seated high upon the steeple. Though seen for the first time by the mass of the people on Sunday, it settled upon the tower the previous afternoon, remaining an hour or two, then flying away for food, and returning in the night. It left its perch on Sunday afternoon for about two hours, no doubt to fish down the river in the tide. On Monday morning it was shot by Mr. E. Hackford, verger, to the considerable regret of several of the inhabitants, who were pleased with the new visitor, and glad to see it take up its abode on the tower. It measured 4ft. 6in. from tip to tip of its wings.

The cormorant is of the same family as the albatross, and possesses wonderful powers of descending into the water from a height with great velocity and ease. It is about the size of a goose, but more slender. The bill is dusky; the pouch small, and yellowish green; the top of the head and part of the neck are black, with perpendicular lines of white; the throat is white; the lower parts greenish black, with a patch of white on the thighs; the back, scapulars, and wing-covers brownish, glossed with green and purple; the quills and tails dusky black. The cormorant is found in most parts of the world; and is very voracious, and feeds on fish. In China, the cormorant is trained to catch fish: a ring placed round its neck prevents its swallowing, and obliges it to give up its prey to its master. It is said that cormorants were formerly applied to the same purpose in England. The cormorant builds on the top of crags; its eggs are three or more in number, of a pale green colour, and so foetid that even the Greenlanders will scarcely eat them. It is generally a wary bird, but when gorged with eating is easily caught. The skin is very tough, and used by the Greenlanders for making garments; they also sometimes eat the flesh.

Curious people have remarked that this poor bird ominously perched on the lofty tower of St. Botolph on the very day of the death of Mr. Ingram, who was proprietor of the advowson. Also, that on the arrival of his body in Boston, the train which conveyed him crushed an unfortunate pigeon, which seemed spellbound, and unable to fly from its fate.

**Doncaster Races, September 11, 1860.**

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs. each, for three-year-old colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb. 168 subs.

Lord Ailesbury's St. Albans, 8st 7lb....(L. Snowden)	1
Mr. Jaques's High Treason, 8st 7lb.....(Bullock)	2
Mr. A. Nichol's The Wizard .....	3

The following horses also ran—Sweetsauce (Charlton), Stampedo (A. Day), Umpire (Fordham), Winton (Wells), Wallace (Challoner), Cramond (Withington), Thormanby (Custance), Buccaneer (J. Goater), King of Diamonds (Grimshaw), Sabreur (Osborne), Cambodo (Mr. G. S. Thompson).

Betting.—5 to 2 agst Thormanby, 100 to 30 agst Sahreur, 5 to 1 agst The Wizard, 8 to 1 agst St. Albans, 10 to 1 agst Umpire, 100 to 7 agst Sweetsauce, 25 to 1 agst Winton, 1,000 to 30 each agst High Treason and Wallace, 50 to 1 agst Buccaneer, and 100 to 1 each agst Cramond, The Pope, King of Diamonds, and Stampedo.

THE RACE.—With admirable punctuality the horses were got under order, the preliminary canters as usual exciting much attention, and a loud buzz was sent up by the spectators as the different favourites passed the Grand Stand. Mr. Marshall, of Northampton, the specially appointed starter, led the competitors past the enclosure in the following order,—Buccaneer, Stampedo, Cambodo, High Treason, Umpire, Sweetsauce, Cramond, King of Diamonds, Sabreur, Thormanby. St. Albans, Wallace, The Rap, Winton, and The Wizard. They were got into tolerably close order, when the Wizard broke away, and ran a short distance before he stopped. A second attempt to get them off was attended by no better result, for High Treason, King of Diamonds, and the Wizard threw the ranks into disorder, and Stampedo, standing some lengths in the rear, would not approach his horses, when a man, stick in hand, led him into the ruck. In another attempt to get them away, Umpire could not be prevailed upon to get on terms of equality. After these delays, Lord Coventry, one of the stewards, went down to the starter, and ordered the horses to be brought to the end of the course, and, after one more attempt, the flag was finally lowered. Sabreur got off with a lead of at least a couple of lengths, with King of Diamonds second, Umpire third, and Buccaneer fourth, St. Albans fifth, heading the remainder of the field, the two last being Stampedo and Cramond. As they traversed the straight before reaching the Bawtry turn, Sweetsauce rushed through his horses, and took his place next Sabreur, Umpire going on third, and St. Albans fourth; High Treason's and Thormanby's colours showing

*Doncaster Races.—continued.*

next; close with them were Winton and the Wizard. Sabreur held his lead to the two-year-old post, with Buccaneer and Thormanby running side by side third and fourth, St. Albans having been eased by Snowden, and pulling into the fifth place. On coming past the Red House, the first lot took close order, Sabreur, Sweetsauce, Thormanby, St. Albans, Umpire, and High Treason being in the van, and next, in close pursuit, were the Wizard, the Rap, and Wallace, Stampedo and Cramond still toiling on in the rear. As they rounded the bend into the straight, Umpire went up to Sabreur, and loud shouts were raised of "The American wins," and the pair raced side by side to the distance, with Thormanby, the Wizard, St. Albans, and High Treason close together in pursuit. At the half-distance Sabreur and Umpire were beaten, and St. Albans, High Treason, and the Wizard passed the pair, St. Albans having the best of it from this point, and coming in an easy winner by a length and a half; a neck between the second and third; two lengths between the third and fourth; Thormanby was fifth, Umpire sixth, Sweetsauce seventh, King of Diamonds eighth, the Rap, Wallace, and Cramond were next, Cambordo and Stampedo bringing up the rear, the latter not having passed the post.

The DONCASTER CUP, value 300 sovs., for three-year-olds and upwards. About two miles and a half. Sabreur, 1, Thormanby, 2; Vanquisher, 3.

**Travelling in 1810—fifty years ago.**

"The Mail Coach from London arrives in Lincoln every afternoon between four and five o'clock. A waggon for the conveyance of goods to London, sets off from Mr. Searson's below-hill every Monday and Friday, and arrives there in four days, a distance of 134 miles, and returns in the course of a few days; so that there is a regular communication between this place and the capital."

**Welsh Triad.**

Welshmen love fire, salt, and drink,  
Frenchmen love women, weapons and horses,  
Englishmen love good-cheer, lands, and traffic.

**Talk.**

"A man can hardly have a worse quality than that of being talkative while at work; or as the country people call it, *mouthy*. He may be strong, he may be willing, he may be handy, but if he be mouthy he is a disturber of the peace of the farm, and you never can employ him with other men. His sonorous voice is sure to make all the rest prick up their ears: they talk too, if not in the way of emulation, in the way of reply or observation: up go the backs of all: not that they want to rest themselves, or to slight your work; but they want to reply or observe upon the interesting points mooted by the orator.—*Cobbett*."

### Royal Agricultural Society.

The annual exhibition of this Society was held at Canterbury, commencing 9th of July, 1860. There were 202 exhibitors of implements, some of a very interesting kind. The first prize for Short Horns was given to Col. Towneley, for the well-known bull Royal Butterfly, for which (with two heifers) he refused 2,000 guineas.

### North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society.

The 23rd anniversary of this flourishing Society was held on Wednesday, July 25, 1860, at Horncastle. The show-ground was the 'Wong,' situate on the west side of the Boston-road, a short distance from the town. The Society offered prizes for 31 specified implements, and the sum of £25 for others not strictly agricultural. The entries in the stock and implement classes were large. A prize of £7 was given to Francis Bell, of West Keal, who had been 38 years servant with Mr. John Jones. [For a list of the towns in which the Society has held its anniversaries, see page 71 of our last year's Almanack.]

### Cheese for Supper.

"Now, Tom," said a farmer, "your work's at an end,"  
 (To a lad he that morning had hired);  
 "Go down to the kitchen, your supper I'll send;  
 "I dare say you feel rather tired."

Down stairs went the boy, and, with no small delight,  
 He soon saw appear on the table  
 A fourteen-pound cheese, which was purchased that night,  
 Which to carve he felt willing and able.

The farmer below some time afterward went,  
 When for bed it was time for retreating;  
 And there he found Tom, on his duty intent,  
 Still leisurely drinking and eating.

He noticed at once, by a glance of his eye,  
 The cheese not a little diminish'd;  
 And said, "My friend Thomas, I cannot tell why  
 "Your supper you have not yet finish'd."

Tom look'd at his master, and look'd at the cook,  
 For an answer as if he besought her;  
 Still eating, and every fresh piece that he took  
 Washing down with a mouthful of porter.

The farmer observing, exclaimed, with surprise,  
 "What can you so frequently drink for?"  
 "Ah! master," he answered, "a cheese of this size  
 "Is not eaten so soon as you think for!"

### Skirbeck Hospital.

In the time of Edward II (about the time of laying the foundation of Boston steeple. A.D. 1309,) this hospital was endowed with lands sufficient to maintain three priests, besides one at Fleet, and to sustain twenty poor people in the infirmary of the house, and also to relieve 40 more every day at the gate.



### Highways.

The Act 4 and 5 Wm. 4, c. 50, section 72, enacts that "if any person wilfully rides upon a footpath or causeway by the side of any road made or set apart for the use or accommodation of foot passengers; or wilfully leads or drives any horse, ass, sheep, mule, swine, or cattle, or carriage of any description, or any truck or sledge upon any such footpath or causeway; or tethers any horse, ass, mule, swine, or cattle, upon any highway, so as to suffer or permit the tethered animal to be thereon; or cause any injury or damage to be done to the highway, or to the hedges, posts, rails, walls, or fences thereof, or wilfully destroys or injures the surface of any highway; or wilfully or wantonly pulls up, cuts down, removes, or damages the posts, blocks, or stones fixed by the surveyor as herein directed; or digs or cuts down the banks which are the securities and defence of the highways, or breaks, damages, or throws down the stones, bricks, or wood fixed upon the parapets or battlements of bridges, or otherwise injures or defaces the same; or pulls down, destroys, obliterates or defaces any milestone, or post graduated, or direction post or stone erected upon any highway; or plays at foot-ball, or any other game, upon any part of the said highways, to the annoyance of any passenger or passengers; or if any hawker, juggler, gipsy, or other person travelling, pitches any tent, booth, stall, or stand, or encamps upon any part of any highway; or if any person makes or assists in making any fire, or wantonly fires off any gun or pistol, or sets fire to or wantonly lets off or throws any squib, rocket, serpent, or other firework whatsoever within fifty feet of the centre of such carriage way or cart way; or baits or runs for the purpose of baiting, any bull upon or near any highway; or lays any timber, stone, hay, straw, dung, manure, lime, soil, ashes, rubbish, or other matter or thing whatsoever, upon such highway, to the injury of such highway, or to the injury, interruption, or personal danger of any person travelling thereon; or suffers any filth, dirt, lime, or other offensive matter or thing whatsoever, to run or flow into or upon any highway from any house, building, erection, lands, or premises adjacent thereto; or in any way wilfully obstructs the free passage of any such highway;—every person so offending shall for each and every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 40s. over and above the damages occasioned thereby."

From 'Handy Book of Parish Law,' by W. A. Holdsworth, price 2s. 6d., to be had of *Morton*, bookseller and publisher, Market-place, Boston.

### Monument to Sir John Franklin.

In presenting to our readers the following letter of Mr. Padley, county surveyor, we cordially assent to his views, and we do not see any imaginable reason why there should not be *two* monuments to so distinguished a man as Sir John Franklin. Let there be one in the town of Spilsby,—as there is one of Sir I. Newton, at Grantham,—as a memorial for the inhabitants and neighbourhood frequenting its market, to show their esteem for his worth and valour. But, all the county, with the whole empire, feels indebted to Sir John for his achievements in science and maritime discovery, and are proud of his memory; and to perpetuate this to future generations, what more worthy site could be found than Keal Hill? We earnestly hope the one idea will not be considered for a moment in any way hostile to the other. Let there be a statue at Spilsby, where friends may recall the memory of the brave youth who once played in its streets; and let us have also the noble column on Mardon Hill, which may constantly speak from its eminence the exalted sentiments that warmed the heart of the great Lincolnshire Hero, when he bravely fought in his country's service, and freely risked and gave up his life to extend its knowledge, its commerce, and its renown. The letter we now append appeared in the *Stamford Mercury* of August 10, 1860:—

“SIR,—Having received a circular stating that a meeting will be held at Spilsby on Monday next, the 13th inst., of the subscribers to the memorial fund, to determine upon the form of monument to be erected to the great Arctic Navigator, I again respectfully suggest to the subscribers the propriety of erecting upon Mardon Hill, in the parish of East Keal, a column 150 or 200 feet high, which would be seen along the Cliffe-row, north and south of Lincoln, 30 miles distant, over the wolds by Louth and the Pelham Pillar, over the level country to the west and south as far as the rotundity of the earth would admit—say 40 miles, and would be seen also on the north coast of Norfolk, the whole of the Wash, and parts of the German ocean

*Monument to Sir John Franklin--continued.*

between Norfolk and Spurn. From Spilsby (two miles distant from Sir John's native place) and neighbourhood such a monument would appear to great advantage; it would there also be within a mile and a half and in full view of the house at Mavis Enderby, where Sir John's father lived during the latter part of his life. Along the loop line of the Great Northern and on the East Lincolnshire railways, it would be an imposing and attractive object. I conceive a substantial column of brick, with stone dressings, having a circular stone staircase, might be erected at a moderate expense. The situation being isolated, ornament would not be required, as few persons would be induced to mount the hill to inspect it minutely and critically. A monument after the model of the Eddystone light-house was erected some years ago on a hill near Ulverstone, in Lancashire, to the memory of the late Sir John Barrow, a great patron of Sir John Franklin's, which is conspicuous over that part of the country, on Morcombe Bay, and in the Irish sea as far as the Isle of Man. There will be no difficulty in obtaining the site, as the proprietor (J. H. Short, Esq.) and his agent (Mr. Thomas Greetham) are both willing to render their aid in so desirable an object, and a brick-yard is close to the spot.

In case of an invasion, which is often talked of, but I hope little to be feared, a light on the top of the column herein recommended would be seen over the greater part of Lincolnshire, and from part of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. At the time of the threatened Buonaparte invasion, a signal post and tar barrel was erected on the hill before-named (with a hut), and a soldier was placed there to watch it. This circumstance shows the situation is most favourable for a monument that would also serve as a beacon. The site is a trigonometrical point in the ordnance survey of England.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. S. PADLEY, County Surveyor.

17, *New-road, Lincoln, August 7th, 1860.*"

### Inclosure of the Fens.

#### *Increased value of the Wildmore Fen.*

In the year 1810 the enclosing of the Fens was spoken of as follows:

"The enclosure of the fen-lands will bring a very large quantity (upwards of 100,000 acres) of excellent land into immediate cultivation. The inclosure of Wildmore Fen alone, has brought into cultivation 40,000 acres of hitherto inundated, and consequently unprofitable land, which is so rich that it has been sold at about £50 an acre; the aggregate value therefore is £2,000,000. The expense of inclosing, draining, &c., has been £400,000, so that the net profit to the owners is £1,600,000 sterling."

### New Act on Local Taxation.

Under the provisions of a new Act of Parliament (23rd and 24th Victoria, cap. 51) annual returns of rates, taxes, tolls, and dues levied for local purposes in England are to be made. The preamble states that rates are levied, to a large amount for local government and improvements, and it is proper that Parliament should be informed annually of all sums so levied and the expenditure thereof, but in many cases no sufficient provision has been made for that purpose. The statute therefore enacts that the clerks of the several bodies, including vestries, empowered to levy rates, &c., are to make annual returns to the Secretary of State, which returns are to be laid before Parliament.

The returns are to be furnished in the month of June in every year, and the first return to be made in June next. The Poor Law returns are, as usual, to be made to the Poor Law Board. The Act extends to church and chapel rates, sewers rates, and general sewers tax, rates for lighting and watching, improvement rates, and rates levied by a vestry or district board under the 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. 120, for the better local management of the metropolis, as also returns as to tolls and dues levied under the authority of Parliament in respect of markets, bridges, or harbours.

In England and Wales the annual local taxation amounts to about £11,613,363, as far as the same could be ascertained; but there are several rates which could not be obtained by a return ordered. By virtue of the new Act the returns will be annually procured, and in default the statute provides that "any clerk, treasurer, churchwarden, officer, or other person required as aforesaid to make such return, who neglects to do so in the month of June, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 for every such offence, to be recoverable on summary conviction thereof before two justices."

This Act may be had of *Morton*, bookseller, Agent, Boston.

### Cattle.

If the cattle of one man escape into the land of another, it is no excuse that the fences were out of repair, *if the cattle were trespassers in the place from whence they came*. If it be a close, the owner of the cattle must show an interest or right to put them there.

A man has a right to drive his cattle along the highway; they may pass and repass, but if they are improperly upon the highway, the owner of the adjoining land is not bound to fence against them.

From a "Handy Book of Property Law," by Lord St. Leonard, price 3s. 6d.; to be had of *Morton*, Bookseller, Boston.

### Hickifric.

The following curious tradition is given in *Parkin's History of Lynn*, page 227:

"Of this plain, (called *Tilney Smeeth*,) there is a tradition that in old time the inhabitants having rights of common there, had a contest with the lords of the manors about the bounds and limits of it, when one *Hickifric*, a person of great stature and courage, assisting the said inhabitants, took an axle-tree from a cart wheel instead of a sword, and the wheel for a shield or buckler, and thus armed soon repelled the invaders."

### Boston Volunteers in 1804.

On the 14th September, the Boston Loyal Volunteers (Lieut.-Col. Fydell, commandant), after a march of 20 miles (from Spalding) under the most unfavourable circumstances of dusty roads and intensely hot weather, marched into Stamford about noon in the highest order and spirits. On the evening of the 20th, the officers of the corps, with their ladies and a considerable party from Boston, added materially to the splendour and beauty of the Assembly-rooms. On the 22nd they were inspected by Colonel Ainslie.

### Benington Labourers' Society.

The fourth annual meeting of this useful and flourishing society took place on Tuesday the 9th October, 1860. The various competitors for the several prizes met at an early hour in the morning, and entered upon their respective tasks. As noon approached, the judges commenced their duties, and having gone their round, they met at the Nelson Inn, Benington, compared notes, and awarded the prizes as follows:—

The prize for the class ploughing, which was open only to farmers' sons, consisted of a silver cup, value £5, and was awarded to Joseph Ward.

The second-class ploughing, open to servant men who should 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, £2, to John Bloomfield, nominated by Mr. Welch; 2nd, £1, to John Vines, nominated by Mr. Williamson; 3rd, 10s., to John Muntace, with Mr. C. Swain.

Third-class ploughing, open to farming boys under 18 years of age—1st prize, £1 10s., to Wm. Stray, with Mr. C. Swain; 2nd, 15s., to Samuel Baker, with Mr. Reeson; 3rd, 7s. 6d., to Philip Smith, with Mr. C. Reeson.

Fourth-class ploughing, open to farming labourers (being married men or widowers)—1st prize, £2, to Wm. Allen, with Mr. Bailey; 2nd, £1, to Wm. Sexty, with Mr. J. Swain; 3rd, 10s., to John Breathwick, with Mr. G. Hoyles.

Fifth-class ploughing, open to all England—1st prize of £3, to John Ulyatt, with Messrs. Howard and Co., Bedford; 2nd, of £1, to Rd. Ranard, with Mr. Saul, Wrangle; 3rd, Wm. Wheatley, highly commended by the judges; and when the men were called in to receive their prizes, C. Bean, Esq., presented this poor fellow with 10s.

Sixth class, for hedge cutting—1st prize of £1, to C. Randell, with Mr. Buffham, jun.; 2nd, of 15s., to W. Woods, with Mr. Hoyle, jun.; 3rd, of 10s., to Anthony Randell, with Mr. Wheelberry; and 4th, of 5s., to Wm. Day, with Mr. Parnham.

Seventh class, for stacking—1st prize, to Thos. Semper, with Mr. G. Hoyles; 2nd, of £1, to Geo. Kirman, with Mr. Porter; 3rd, of 10s., to John Lightfoot, with Mr. W. Swain; and 4th, of 5s., to W. Wheatley, with Mr. C. Swain.

Special Class, for underdraining—1st, of £1 10s., to W. Horrey, with Mr. R. Markham; 2nd, of £1, to John Wright, with Mr. Overton; and 3rd, of 10s., to Wm. Stevenson, with Mr. Searby.

At three o'clock, about 130 of the leading farmers of the district sat down to an excellent dinner served in a large booth by Miss Nicholson, of the Nelson Inn. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. Wise, of Boston; the vice-chair by Mr. W. Welch, of Leake.

### Servants.

If, through the negligence of the servant, a master has been sued by a third person, and damages have been recovered against him, the servant may be compelled to indemnify the master against such consequences of his misconduct.

From 'Rights and Wrongs, a Manual of Household Law,' by A. Fonblanque, price 5s., and may be had of *Morton*, Bookseller and Stationer, Boston.

### Alfred Tennyson,—the Lincolnshire Poet Laureate.

*Enid's Song of Fortune and her Wheel.*

'Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud ;  
Turn thy wild wheel thro' sunshine, storm, and cloud ;  
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate.

'Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or frown ;  
With that wild wheel we go not up or down ;  
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

'Smile and we smile, the lords of many lands ;'  
Frown and we smile, the lords of our own hands ;  
For man is man and master of his fate.

'Turn, turn thy wheel above the staring crowd ;  
Thy wheel and thou are shadows in the cloud ;  
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate.'

From the "Idylls of the King," London, 1859, published by Moxon & Co., price, 7s.; to be had of *Morton*, Bookseller, Boston.

### The Remarkable Weather of 1860,

*As described by the 'Times,' October 4th.*

"Englishmen may be fairly pardoned this year for talking about the weather. It has, indeed, been a strange season, and yet not a bad one either, for all its bluster, menace, and gloom. The downfall of rain has actually exceeded that of any recent year except 1852; the frequency and violence of storms have been extraordinary, and sunshine has been lamentably scarce. Nevertheless, the harvest, that great test of weather, speaks by no means ill for the season. It has been now nearly gathered, and, though certainly not so luxuriant as of late years, is almost, if not quite, an average yield. The quality of the corn, it is true, is not fine, and in some places, where it was carried too hastily or stacked too soon, its condition is indifferent, but, on the whole, the crop is not to be complained of. The burst of fine weather at the beginning of last month did wonders for us. Trim shining ricks raised their conical tops in the corner of every field, and acres after acres were cleared of their produce with astonishing rapidity. Then the rain returned again and progress was suspended, but the sky is now bright once more, and a few days will see the crops of the Kingdom safely housed. At the beginning of August we should have been only too thankful to bargain for such an account as we can show at the beginning of October."

### Racing Extraordinary.

On the 23rd of August, 1773, at 6 o'clock on a Monday morning, two gentlemen appeared at the corner of Portland Street, London. Both were admirably mounted—one of them, Captain Mulcaster, on the mare of a friend, Captain Hay; the other Mr. Walker, rode his own horse. They started thence on a race to York, 200 miles—without changing steeds. It was such a race as Arabs ride, proving the strength and endurance, as well as the speed, of the horses. The first 90 miles were accomplished in 6 hours. The two gentlemen-jockeys passed the end of Doncaster race-course nearly together, early on Tuesday morning, amid such cheering as was never heard there again until the days of Hollandaise and Hambletonian. But Walker was at the time sorely distressed, and his steed altogether broke down when between Doncaster and Tadcaster. The Captain went ahead, and reached Ouse-bridge, York, in 40 hours 35 minutes, after he and his companion had started from Portland Street—thereby winning 400 guineas, besides wagers. The winning mare drank 12 bottles of wine on her journey, and was well enough by Thursday morning to take a gallop on Knavesmire—the race-course just outside the city of York.

*Boston Gas and Coke Company.*—In June, 1860, the capital of the Company was £20,000, its income £5,325 and it paid £1,700 in dividends at 8½ per cent.

### The Trust for Drainage by the River Witham.

#### *General Commissioners.*

These are appointed by the District Commissioners under the powers of 2 Geo. III. 1762, a special act, which gives them the management of the larger main Drains, extending over the various districts called the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth districts.

The term 'General' is applied to distinguish them from the District Commissioners, by whom they are elected. The rate levied by the General Commissioners, is a charge upon the land owners, but is collected of the occupier.

#### *District Commissioners.*

These are 26 in number. The act of 1818, directs, that the owners and occupiers in the Wildmore Fen shall elect five commissioners, those of the West Fen eight, of the East Fen eight, those of the Steeping parts two, Irby and Firsby one, Bratoft and Croft one, and Wainfleet All Saints one. Each commissioner is to be allowed 5s. for each day on duty. Their duties are, to watch the drainage of their district, to levy sufficient rates to maintain the sewers under their control, and to elect proper persons as General Commissioners.

#### *Accounts.*

Copies of all the accounts are to be taken, and all persons chargeable with the Taxes, shall be at liberty at all times to inspect such Books of accounts, paying one shilling for every inspection, and at their own charge to take copies of any part thereof.

#### *Borrowed Money.*

The Commissioners, it appears, borrowed under the powers of the first act the sum of £53,650, the annual interest of which, at 5 per cent. amounts to £2,682 10s.

### Registry of Lincoln.

Respecting the Registry of the Cathedral of Lincoln, the following may be found in the additions to *Camden's Coritani*:—"Hard by over the gateway of a private house were, till within these few years kept the Bishops' and Archdeacons' registers, the records of which begin earlier than those of either archbishopric, or perhaps any see in England, with Remigius the founder, (he was so charitable that he fed 1000 poor people from May till August, clothed 160 blind and lame, and had 13 to dine with him every day,) and after an interval are resumed. From Bishop Wells, 1209, to Bishop Barlow, 1608, there is a series of registers, in good preservation—those of the five eldest Bishops in rolls, the other in large velom books down to the Reformation, after which the care of the registers here, as well as at York and at other places, seems to have slackened a little. A book of the endowments of the vicarages throughout the diocese is written in the same small fair hand, full of observations as Bishop Wells' roll of institutions." The present registry is the interior of the Exchequer Gate, the principal entrance to the minster close, which was strongly fortified in olden times. *Leland* says, "All the whole close, is environed with an high strong wawle, having divers gates in it, whereof the principall is the eschequer gate." And in the *Coritani* of *Camden* is the following:—"The close wall has been embattled quite round, and had several towers on it, but they are now ruined, and the battlements almost everywhere demolished. It has still five gates and a postern. The principal gate, facing the Castle hill, is called the Chequer. Here are two handsome stone gate-houses, with a large gate in the middle and a postern on either side, all curiously vaulted, and their roofs till within the last 50 years leaded."

### Conies.

In the Act 7 and 8 George IV. cap. 29, is the following curious passage:

"Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall affect any person taking or killing in the day time any Conies on any sea bank or river bank in the county of Lincoln, so far as the tide shall extend, or within one furlong of such bank."

### Lincolnshire Longevity.

In 1782, died William Thompson, Esq., of North Kyme, Lincolnshire, aged 108. He enjoyed a good state of health, smoked two pipes, and drank some ale, on the day of his death.

In 1792, died Anne Frost, of West Rasen, aged 111. She was the wife of a labourer, had been married three times, and left a daughter 90 years of age. She was married to her third husband in her ninety-third year; and for many years past she had lived on milk and tea diet.

In the same year, died Mrs. Clarke, of Snowden's hospital in Stamford, aged 102. She left a sister aged one hundred years.

In the year 1800, died Elizabeth Shaw, of West Keal, near Spilsby, aged 117. She was supported by her parish for many 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 the twelve months before her death, when an examination of the parish register clearly ascertained the fact.

*Holland Fen*.—In an old map published in 1742 this fen is called "Hawthorn-tree Fen."



**William Jackson,**

*The Poet at the Custom-House, Boston,*

Is said by Thompson to have corresponded with the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' under the signature of 'Philander.' In January, 1846, we find the following lines, dated from Spalding, where he probably then was residing :

When *Gay* breath'd his last, we in silence complain'd,  
For yet we'd a *Pope* and a *Swift* who remain'd ;  
Pope falls ! all Parnassus resounds with our cries,  
And our prayers ascend to keep *Swift* from the skies.  
Vain wishes ! vain prayers ! to the winds they are giv'n,  
For death comes relentless, and takes him to heav'n.  
At little misfortunes we're soberly sad,  
But it's time, now we've lost all our wits,—to run mad.

*On the Lynn people's threatening to pull down the bridges and destroy the banks in Marshland.*

Does Lynn against Marshland threats of ruin utter,  
For *Tilney* turkey-poults and Walpole butter,  
Their most delicious sauce, as well as food.  
Is this their Epicurean gratitude ?  
Henceforth devoted Marshland shall produce  
Poults for the righteous, but for Lynn a goose.

**On the Death of Mrs. Mills, of Spalding,**

Who died the day after she had been married fifteen years ; and but just survived her nurse, whom she maintained :

" MILLS, late adorn'd with ev'ry grace of life :  
Thou tenderest parent, and thou chastest wife !  
O form'd for social joys ! and friendly ease !  
Wise to instruct, and innocent to please.  
Resign'd, did ills afflict, or blessings flow ;  
Kind and beneficent to want and woe.  
More steadfast still, as death approach'd more near,  
Mortal, thou felt, but, good, thou could not fear.  
She, who with kindly art and gentle power,  
Almost thy parent, smooth'd thy natal hour,  
Sustain'd thy weakness, dry'd thy infant tears,  
And at thy cries, felt half a mother's fears,  
Lost all her pow'r, alas ! to aid, or save,  
And liv'd to want that gen'rous help she gave.  
Thou paid'st the debt of age, thy youth had ow'd,  
And what heav'n gave to thee on her bestow'd,  
Bless'd in thy gratitude the matron dies,  
And waits thy second birth, and opes the skies.  
From the gay solemn hour, when made a bride,  
The fifteenth annual day thou saw'st—and died.  
On that a mortal much belov'd was given,  
On this a god's thy spouse, thy dowry heav'n."

PHILANDER, (*W. Jackson, Custom House, Boston.*)  
*Gent's Magazine, March, 1746.*

### Railway Goods and Parcels.

The receiving houses in London of the Great Northern Railway Company for goods and parcels are, the 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.

*Auxiliary Offices.*—Four Swans, Bishopsgate, E C; La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, E C; Phoenix, King William-street, City, E C; 11, Gracechurch-street, E C; 40, Gresham-street, E C; Saracen's Head, Snowhill, E C; Kingston's, 11, Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square, W; Slark's Office, Knightsbridge, W; Hatcher's White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, W; Glo'ster Warehouse, Oxford-street, W; Ship, Charing Cross, SW; Peacock, Islington, N; Bull Inn, Aldgate, E; Nag's Head, High-street, Borough, S E.

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	Not	Not	Above 3	Above
	exceeding	exceeding	and not	14 lb
	1 lb	3 lbs	14 lbs	for each
	each	each	each	additional
				lb
Above 300 miles . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 6	0 2
251 to 300 „ . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 3	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
201 to 250 „ . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
151 to 200 „ . . . .	0 8	1 3	1 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
101 to 150 „ . . . .	0 6	1 0	1 6	0 1
51 to 100 „ . . . .	0	0 8	1 0	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
31 to 50 „ . . . .	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 to 30 „ . . . .	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

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.

*Market Day Tickets for the Double Journey* at Two Single Third Class Fares, available by Parliamentary and Market Trains only, are issued to

SPALDING, on Tuesdays, from stations between Peakirk and 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.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from stations between Boston and Gainsborough inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; and from stations between Sibsey and Louth inclusive.

## BOSTON CONVEYANCES.

Places.	Name.	Description.	On what Days.	Hour of Arrival.	Hour of Departure	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk .....	Strapps.....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
	Garner ...	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
Bicker .....	Pitts .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Billingborough ..	Barrand ..	Packet..	W	10	3	Black Sluice*
	Rice .....	Packet..	W	10	2	White Hart
Bolingbroke, New	Waite .....	Carrier..	W	10	3	Red Lion
	Baker .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Red Cow
	Leggitt .....	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Jackson.....	Mail-cart	Daily			Peacock
Bolingbroke, Old	Dawson.....	Carrier..	W	10	3	Ram
Bunker's Hill....	Beecham ..	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Whitfield ..	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Burgh .....	Hayes .....	Mail-cart	Daily	p.m.	a.m.	Ship Inn †
				8 30	5	
Claydike .....	Southwell..	Packet..	W & S	10	2	Black Sluice ‡
Coningsby .....	Baker .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Falcon
	Coupland ..	Carrier..	W	10	3	Falcon
	Clarke .....	Carrier..	W	10	3	Red Lion
	Gilthorpe ..	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington .....	Reeson .....	Omnibus	W & S	10	3	White Hart
	Barnsdale..	Carrier..	W & S	10	2	White Horse
	Sutherell ..	Carrier..	W & S	10	2	White Horse
Donington Bridge	Rice .....	Packet..	W	10	2	Black Sluice ‡
East Fen.....	Knott .....	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Fosdyke .....	Elsom .....	Carrier..	W	10	3	White Hart
	Jeffrey .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
Frieston .....	Craven .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Red Cow
	Boyce .....	Carrier..	W & S	10		Ram
Frieston Shore ..	W. Mears..	Omnibus	Daily			Statn., W. Horse
	Fracknall ..	Omnibus	during			„ Market-pl.
	Chambers..	Omnibus	Season			„ Wh. Horse
Friskney .....	Atkin.....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion
	Rutter .....	Omnibus	W & S	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Friskney Fen....	Hamerton..	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Gosberton .....	Cropley....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
	Sutherell ..	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
	Inkley .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
Hagnaby Lock ..	Borrell ....	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington ....	Taylor .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	2	White Horse
Helpringham....	Taft .....	Carrier..	W	10	3	White Horse
Hobhole End....	Brewster ..	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ....	Trimingham	Packet..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Horncastle .....	Jackson....	Mail-cart	Daily	p.m. 8 45	a.m. 4 30	Peacock

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

† Parcels for Wainfleet and Burgh Mail-cart may be left at Mr. Laughton's, Sibsey-lane.

‡ Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

*Boston Conveyances--Continued.*

Places.	Name.	Description.	On what Days.	Hour of	Hour of	From what place.
				Arrival.	Departure	
				a.m.	p.m.	
Keal West .....	Bycroft .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Kirton .....	Bontoft .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
	Sowden .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
Kirton End .....	Brinkley ..	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Kyme, South .....	Hall .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
	Slator .....	Carrier..	W	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Leake .....	Thorpe .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys
	Parker .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys
	Cooke .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys
Leverton .....	Cooke .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys
	Overton ..	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion
Mareham-le-Fen..	Codd .....	Carrier..	W	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland .....	Southwell ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	2	Black Sluice †
Moorhouse Bridge	Brewster ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New Leake .....	Knott .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York .....	Gilthorpe ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Grand Sluice
Sibsey .....	Wright .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Ram
Sibsey Northlands	Maddison ..	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Stickford .....	Fisk .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion
	Bycroft .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Stones .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Stickney .....	Fisk .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion
	Hardy .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Stones .....	Packet ..	W & S	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Thornalley	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Red Cow
Sutterton .....	Strapps .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
	Garner .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
Sutterton Fen ..	Mason .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Swineshead .....	Lowe .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	1	Axe and Cleaver
	Lister .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	1	White Horse
	Cooke .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	2	White Hart
Tattershall .....	Fowler .....	Carrier..	W	10	3	Falcon
Wainfleet .....	Harness ..	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Peacock
	Andrews ..	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Red Lion
Wigtoft .....	Blakey .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	White Hart
	Healey .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wrangle .....	Wright .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Cross Keys
	Clarke .....	Carrier..	W & S	10	3	Ram

**Newcastle Trader.**

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

**Hull Traders.**

The "Ant," "Lark," and "Sarah," clear for Boston and Hull every eight days. By the Hull traders goods are forwarded to Leeds, Wakefield, Leith, and towns north of Hull. Wharfingers, Richard T. Winter, 5, High-street, Hull; and J. E. Ridlington, Packhouse Quay, Boston.

## LIST OF FAIRS.

*The market days are thus distinguished, m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.*

**Lincolnshire.**

- Alford, Whit Tuesday, Nov. 8, *tu*  
 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, March 7, May 6, Sept. 30,  
 Oct. 29, *s*  
 Bramwell, May 14, Oct. 10  
 Brigg, August 5, *th*  
 Burgh, 2nd Thursday in May, 2nd  
 Thursday in Aug., Sep. 26, *th*  
 Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day  
 Caistor, Sat. before Palm Sunday,  
 Easter Eve, Sat. after Oct. 11, *s*  
 Caythorpe, 2nd Fri. aft. Good Friday  
 Corby, Aug. 26, Mon. bef. Oct. 11, *w*  
 Crowland, June 28th, 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 Thursday after May 1,  
 Thursday after Sept. 29, *s*  
 Falkingham, Ash Wednesday, Palm  
 Monday, May 13, June 14, 15,  
 July 12, Thursday aft. Old Mich-  
 aelmas 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 Sunday, Holy Thurs.,  
 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, Sep 17, Oct 11, *th*  
 Haxey, July 6  
 Horncastle, June 21, horses; 22,  
 beasts; Aug. 21, Oct. 28, mart 29, *s*  
 Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec. 11, *s*  
 Lincoln, April fair second Tuesday  
 after 13th, four days, 1st and 2nd  
 days for horses, 3rd day for sheep,  
 4th for cattle; Wed. after Sep. 12,  
 for cattle, horses, sheep; Oct. 27,  
 horses, *f*  
 Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday  
 after Sept. 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; Nov. 30  
 Market Deeping, 2nd Wed. in Old  
 May, Old Lammas, fair last Wed.  
 in July, Old Michaelmas fair Oct.  
 10, new fairs Tuesday before Feb.  
 '3, Monday before Mid-lent, Mid-  
 lent Monday, Monday before  
 May 12, June 25, August 5, Nov.  
 8, 9, *w*  
 Market Rasen, Sept. 25, *t*  
 Messingham, Trinity Monday, *th*  
 Navenby, Aug. 18, Oct. 17  
 New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*  
 Partney, Aug. 1, 25; Sept. 18, 19;  
 1st Wed. and Thurs. after Old  
 Michaelmas Day  
 Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*  
 Scotter, July 10  
 Sleaford, Plough Mon., Easter Mon.,  
 Whit Mon., Aug. 7, Oct. 20, *m*.  
 Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug  
 28, Sept. 25, Dec. 6, *tu*  
 Spilsby, Mon. before Whit Mon.,  
 and Monday after if in May; 1st  
 Monday after July 12, *m*  
 Spittal, Nov. 25  
 Stamford, Tuesday before Feb. 13,  
 Monday bef. Mid-lent, Mid-lent  
 Mon., Mon. before May 12, Mon.  
 after *Corpus Christi*, August 5,  
 Nov. 8, 9 *m f*  
 Stockwith, September 4  
 Stow Green, July 3, 4  
 Stow, October 10. Swaton, Oct. 11  
 Swineshead, 2nd Thursday in June,  
 October 2, (cheese fair), *th*  
 Swinstead, Monday after Oct. 11  
 Tattershall, May 15, Sept. 25  
 Tedford, Monday after Easter Mon.,  
 December 6  
 Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May  
 Torksey, Whit Monday  
 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 Thurs., Sept. 29, *th*

*List of Fairs—continued.***Nottinghamshire.**

Bingham, Feb. 9 to 12, 1st Thursday in May, Whit-Thursday, May 31, November 9, *th*  
 Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct. 9, *w*  
 Dunholme, August 1  
 Edwinstone, October 29  
 Gringley, December 13  
 Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun week, Nov. 11  
 Mansfield, 1st Thurs. in April, 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. before Oct. 2, Nov. 1, Monday before Dec. 11, *w*  
 Nottingham, Friday after Jan. 13, March 7, 8, Thursday bef. Easter, October 2, 3, 4, *w f s*  
 Ollerton, May 1, Sept. 27  
 Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs. after June 11, last Thur. in July, Oct. 2 for hops, &c., 2nd Thursday in December, *s*  
 Southwell, Whit Monday  
 Tuxford, May 12, Sept. 25, 28, *m*  
 Warsop, Mon. before Whit Monday  
 Worksop, March 31, Oct. 14, *w*

**Huntingdonshire.**

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

**Leicestershire.**

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, Sept. 14, Nov. 8, *s*  
 Belton, Monday after Trinity week  
 Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*  
 Bosworth Husband, October 16  
 Castle Donington, March 17, September 29

Hollaton, Holy Thursday, Thursday three weeks after  
 Hinckley, Aug. 26, 3rd Mon. after Epiphany, Easter Mon., Monday before Whit Monday, Whit Monday, Monday after St. Simon and St. Jude, October 29, *m*  
 Kegworth, Feb. 18, Easter Monday, April 30, October 10  
 Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Saturday, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, July 5, October 10, December 8; new fairs Jan. 4, June 1, Aug. 1, September 13, Nov. 2, *w s*  
 Loughborough, March 24, 28; April 25, Holy Thursday, August 12, September 30, November 13  
 Lutterworth, Feb. 16, April 2, Holy Thursday, September 16, *th*  
 Market Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*  
 Market Harborough, Jan. 6, Feb. 16, April 29, July 31, Oct. 19 (lasts 9 days) new fairs Tuesday after May 2, Tuesday after Mid-lent, Tuesday before Nov. 22, Dec. 8, *t*  
 Melton Mowbray, 1st Tues. after Jan. 17, March 13, May 31, Whit Tu., 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 Sunday, Wednesday before Whit Sunday, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

**Rutland.**

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Saturday in April, May 9, Sat. in Whitsun week, Saturday after October 19, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Sept. 8, 9, *s*  
 Uppingham, March 7, July 7, horses, cattle, coarse linen, *w*

*List of Fairs—continued.***Northamptonshire.**

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26  
 Brackley, Wednesday after Feb. 25,  
 April 19, Wednesday after June  
 22, Wednesday after October 11,  
 December 11  
 Brigstock, April 25, September 4,  
 November 22  
 Brixworth, Whit Monday  
 Fotheringay, 3rd Mon. after July 6  
 Daventry, first Monday in Jan., last  
 Monday in Feb., Easter Tuesday,  
 June 6, 7, first Monday in July,  
 August 3, first Monday in Sept.,  
 Oct. 2, 3, 27, first Mon. in Dec.  
 Higham Ferrars, Tuesday before  
 Feb. 6, March 6, Thursday before  
 May 12, June 28, Thursday before  
 August 5, October 11, December 6  
 Kettering, Thursday before Easter,  
 Friday before Whit Sunday, Thur.  
 before Oct. 11, Thu. bef. 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, December 19, s  
 Oundle, February 25, Whit Monday,  
 August 21, October 12, th  
 Peterborough, July 10, October 2, s  
 Rockingham, September 25  
 Rothwell, Trinity Monday (a week)  
 Thrapston, 1st Tu. in May, Aug. 5  
 Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May  
 12, October 29  
 Weldon, first Thursday in February,  
 May, August, November  
 Wellingborough, Easter Wednesday,  
 Whit Wednesday, October 29  
 West Haddon, May 2  
 Yardley, Whit Tuesday

**Yorkshire.**

Aberford, last Monday in April and  
 May, first Monday in October, first  
 Monday after October 18, first  
 Monday after November 2, w  
 Adwalton, Feb. 6, March 9, Easter  
 Thursday, and every Thursday  
 fortnight after till Michaelmas  
 Aldborough, September 4, w s  
 Appletreewick, October 26 and 27  
 Askrig, May 10 and 17, first Thurs.  
 in June, October 28 and 29, th

Askwick, Thursday before Whit  
 Sunday  
 Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb.  
 28, May 13, October 11, w  
 Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov. 22, s  
 Bedale, Easter Tues., Whit Tues.,  
 June 6, 7, July 5, 6, October 11,  
 12, December 13, th  
 Beatham, January 25, June 25,  
 Saturday in Easter week  
 Beverley, Thursday before Feb. 25,  
 Holy Thursday, July 5, November  
 5, principal markets for cattle,  
 Wednesday before April 6, Wed.  
 before May 12, Wed. before Sept.  
 14, Wed. after December 25, w s  
 Bigley, Jan. 25, Aug. 25, 26, 27, tu  
 Black Burton, Whit Monday  
 Bolton, June 28  
 Bradfield, June 17, December 9, th  
 Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June  
 22, 23, August 16 (horses and  
 cattle), 17 (sheep), October 23,  
 December 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)  
 Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18,  
 19, December 9, 10, 12, m  
 Brawby, 1st Monday after July 11, m  
 Bridlington, Monday before Whit  
 Sunday, October 21, s  
 Brampton, Nov. 12  
 Bransburton, May 14, cattle market  
 every alternate Wednesday, com-  
 mencing with the principal stal-  
 lion 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, February 2, April 5,  
 August 3, November 16, s  
 Easingwold, July 5, September 25, f  
 Egton, Tuesday before Feb. 14, May  
 13, Sept. 4, Tues. before Nov. 22  
 Fodingham, July 10, October 2  
 Gatgrave, December 11, 29  
 Grassington, March 4, April 24,  
 June 29, September 26  
 Grinton, Good Friday, December 11  
 Guisborough, last Tuesday in March  
 and April, 3rd Tuesday in May,  
 Aug. and Sept., 2nd Tues. in Nov.

*List of Fairs--continued.*

- Halifax, June 24, *s*  
 Harwood, last Monday in April, 2nd Monday in October  
 Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sept. 23  
 Haworth, July 22, October 14  
 Hedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, November 17, December 6, *m*  
 Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct 2, November 6, *s*  
 Holmfirth, October 30  
 Hornsey, August 13, December 16  
 Huddersfield, March 11, May 14, *tu*  
 Hull, second Tuesday in April (for cattle, &c.), October 11, *t, f*  
 Howden, April 15, 16, 17; September 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-Moorside, Whit Wednesday, September 18  
 Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October  
 Kirkham, Trinity Monday  
 Knaresborough, Wed. after Jan 13, Wed. after March 12, May 6, Wed. after Aug 12, Tuesday after Oct 11, Wednesday after Dec 10, *w*  
 Lee, August 24, September 17  
 Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t, s*  
 Leighton, June 24  
 Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in February May, October, and December  
 Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, August 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, April 25, July 10, Sept 29  
 Masham, September 17, 18, *tu*  
 Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*  
 Moor Kirk, June 24  
 Northallerton, February 14, May 5, Sept 5, Oct 3, second Wednesday in October for cheese, *w*  
 North Duffield, May 4  
 Otley, August 1, November 15, *tu*  
 Patrington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*  
 Pennistone, March 28, July 18, last Thurs. in March, Thurs. before May 12, Thurs. after October 11  
 Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before July 6, Sept 25, Monday before Oct 11, *m*  
 Pocklington, March 7, May 6, Aug 5, November 4 (show of horses), February 24, December 7, 12, *s*  
 Pontefract, 1st Sat after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after February 13, Sat before Palm Sunday, Low Sunday and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12. first Sat in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays after the York fortnight fairs, *s*  
 Reeth, Friday before Palm Sunday, 2nd Fri before May 13, Fri before Aug 24, 2nd Friday before Nov 22  
 Richmond, Saturday aft Candlemas, Saturday before Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25  
 Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, August 25, 26, 27, *f*  
 Ripon, Thursday after January 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 before 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*  
 Slaidbourn, 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 before Trinity Sun, *s*



*List of Fairs—continued.*

- 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 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 October 11, *w*
- Tollerton, August 15
- Topcliffe, July 17, 18
- Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11, 12, *th f*
- Weighton, May 14, September 25, *w*
- Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 11, Thursday before Nov 22
- Whitby, October 5, November 25
- Whitgift, July 22
- Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, Oct 19, *th*
- York, principal fairs, Whit Monday, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal markets every other Thur in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before December 25, *tu s*
- Derbyshire.**
- Alfreton, July 30, Oct 8, Nov 22
- Ashbourn, first 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, 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, April 21, first Wednesday in Oct, cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
- Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 19, 30, May 31, July 7, August 19, Oct 3, Nov 9, *th*
- Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, first Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, September 25, November 2, *s*
- Crich, April 6, October 11
- Derby, January 25, Friday in Easter 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 after New Year's day, March 1, *th*
- Glossop, May 6, cattle
- Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, &c., 2nd Tuesday in September
- Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tuesday, first Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
- Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
- Ripley, Wednesday in Easter week, October 23, horses, cattle, &c.
- Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wednesday in September, Oct 19, cattle, sheep
- Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sept 8, 3rd Tues in Nov, cattle, pedlary.

**William Smith.**

"About the feast of the Nativity of our Ladie, A.D. 1513, deceased William Smith, bishop of Lincoln; he founded Brasenose College in Oxford, and before that being bishop of Lichfield, he ordained an hospital there, for a master, two priests, ten poor men: he set there also a schoolmaster and an usher to teach Grammar to poor men's children in a school by him erected. King Henry the seventh gave unto it an old hospital called Don hall in Wirhall in Chestershire, with the lands &c. Also at Farnworke, where the said Smith and his parents had their original, he bestowed ten pounds the year for ever, to one that should teach a Grammar School."—*Old Chronicle.*

*Moulton.*—On the 9th December, 1765, a sudden and unexpected tide flooded the salt marsh and common of this parish, and drowned 2092 sheep, 7 beasts, and 13 horses.

**The Vagrant.***(From the "Poetical Souvenir.")*

A little girl with flaxen hair  
 Stood singing in the street;  
 Her threadbare garments hung in  
 rags,  
 Uncovered were her feet.

She sang a melancholy song,  
 A song of truth and woe:  
 "My mother's on her dying bed,  
 My father lies below.

"Good people, listen to my cry;  
 Give ear unto my prayer."  
 Hours dragg'd on; they pass'd  
 her by;  
 She still stood singing there.

Unmindful of her grief, they fail'd  
 To learn her wretched case;  
 Her fragile form was doom'd to  
 share

A cell within the place,—  
 The place where thieves and drunk-  
 ards meet  
 (The truth must e'er be told),—

That maiden, with her trembling  
 feet,

With garments wet and cold,  
 Was doom'd to enter. All in vain  
 She pleaded with her tears;  
 They heeded not her grievous pain  
 Nor yet her youthful years.

Ere morn, her mother's spirit  
 wing'd

Its everlasting flight,  
 These words upon her dying lips,  
 That sad and weary night:

"May Heav'n have mercy on my  
 child;

Look down with pity, Lord!  
 Upon my orphan girl, and shield  
 Her from the devil's sword."

But, lo! suspense can ne'er assail  
 That anxious mother's breast;  
 Before the break of coming day  
 Her child she was at rest.

E. G. KENT.

**Calving Table.**

DAY	WILL	DAY	WILL	DAY	WILL	DAY	WILL
BULLED.	CALVE.	BULLED.	CALVE.	BULLED.	CALVE.	BULLED.	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	August 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	August 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	March 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
March 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sep. 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
April 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 labour, 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

Trade



Directory.

*(Boston Borough Arms.)***Auctioneers.**

Ablard J, Dolphin lane  
 Burgess Robert, Wormgate  
 Daubney Enoch, Bridge street  
 Green E, Horncastle road  
 Keal William Dickson, Market place  
 Long H. C, High street  
 Mastin C. G, Spilsby road  
 Millson Barnes, Wormgate  
 Rawlings R. C, Pen street  
 Reynolds, Alfred, Church yard  
 Sharman John Stuart, Wormgate  
 Tewson, Edward, Bargate

**Bankers.**

Claypon, Garfit and Co, (draw on  
 Masterman and Co, London,)  
 High street  
 Gee & Co, (draw on Curtis, Robarts,  
 & Co, London,) High street  
 National Prov. Bank of England,  
 (draw on Spooner & Co,) Market  
 place  
 Stamford, Spalding, & Boston Joint  
 Stock Banking Co, (draw on  
 Barclay and Co, London,) 'Thos.  
 Barney, manager, Market place

**Bankers' Clerks.**

Bontoft, Mr. James, High street  
 Bontoft, Mr. J. W, Pen street  
 Bull, Mr. William, Skirbeck qr.  
 Ingoldby, Mr. John, High street  
 Lusby, Mr. Charles, Skirbeck  
 Storr, Mr. B, Butt lane  
 Veall, Mr. S, High street

**Basket Makers.**

Jackson Alfred, West street  
 Norris Edward, West street  
 Phillips Joseph, Wormgate  
 Winter William, High street

**Beer Retailers.**

Ball Richard, York street  
 Baldwick Henry, Horncastle road  
 Barker James, West street  
 Blades Samuel, Duke street  
 Bradley Wm, Skirbeck road  
 Brighty Joseph, Church street  
 Brumby Joseph, Union street  
 Burt Henry, Bargate  
 Chapman Thomas, South square  
 Clarke Richard, West street  
 Clarke W. H, Rosegarth street  
 Curtis Elizabeth, Grand Sluice  
 Cole George, Fydell's Marsh  
 Cousins Wm, Lincoln lane  
 Coxon Fred, Liquorpond street  
 Dann W, Horncastle road  
 Eves John, Spilsby road  
 Fracknall John, Grand Sluice  
 Frow Joseph, Witham street  
 Gunby C. R, Church street  
 Hall Robert, Wormgate  
 Hammond Adam, New street  
 Hayes Wm., Rosegarth street  
 Hotchen Robert, Emery lane  
 Howden Wm, Shodfriars' lane  
 Jackson John, White Horse lane  
 Jackson Messrs, Skirbeck qr.  
 Johnson William, Stanbow lane  
 Jones Francis, Skirbeck qr.  
 Julin Henry, Stanbow lane  
 Kirk Henry, West street  
 Lilley John, Skirbeck qr.  
 Markham 'Thos, Greyfriars' lane  
 Morton Robert, Pen street  
 Mountain Robert, Main ridge  
 Ostler William, Bargate end  
 Payne Thomas, Station street  
 Pocklington Henry, Cheyney street  
 Parrinder Thos, Horncastle road  
 Rawlinson Ed, Stanbow lane  
 Rose William, Skirbeck

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Ruddom G. H, South street  
 Sharpe Louis, Broadfield lane  
 Smith Charles, South end  
 Smith Elijah, Wormgate  
 Stovin Samuel, Liquorpond Street  
 Walker John, Skirbeck  
 Ward John, West street  
 Whitworth Mr, Cheapside  
 Wigglesworth Jas, Rosegarth street  
 Young J, Mill hill

**Boot and Shoe Makers.**

Arnall Horatio P, Spilsby road  
 Baker James, West street  
 Baxter George, Skirbeck quarter  
 Baxter William, Pen street  
 Bradley William, Pen street  
 Broughton William, West street  
 Cooper G. B, Liquorpond street  
 Craven John, Witham green  
 Dring John, Wormgate  
 Goodacre Thomas, Strait Bargate  
 Graves Thomas, Skirbeck  
 Hall, Mrs. J, Red Lion street  
 Hall Mr, Wide Bargate  
 Howden Thomas, New street  
 Jee William, Skirbeck  
 King Henry, Market place  
 Letts John, Skirbeck  
 Mason Thomas, Wormgate  
 Mawer Charles, Witham street  
 Morley John, South street  
 Oldham Richard, Skirbeck quarter  
 Robson Henry, Stanbow lane  
 Shaw Joshua Anderton, High street  
 Slack, W. H, York street  
 Smith William, Caroline street  
 Taylor T, jun, High street  
 Stevenson Mr, York street  
 Warwick William, Red Lion street  
 Whelbourn Frederick, Pen street  
 Whelbourn George, Mill lane  
 Whelbourn Mr, Liquorpond street  
 Wilshak Myers, West street  
 Wells William, Witham marsh

**Booksellers, Printers, &c.**

Barwick J, jun, High street  
 Barwick Jabez, South end  
 Beverley T. J, Market place  
 Brown G. E, (bookbinder,) Worm-  
 gate  
 Buck James, Strait Bargate  
 Farrow H, ditto  
 Long Henry, High street

Morton John, . . . . . Market place  
*(Stamp Office and News Agency.)*  
 Newcomb W. J, Market place  
 Procter William, High street  
 Roberts Robert, Strait Bargate

**Braziers.**

Keightley William, Pen street  
 Mason Mrs, West street  
 Muschamp William, Dolphin lane  
 Muschamp William, Skirbeck  
 Norton Charles, Pump square  
 Stevenson F, Stanbow lane  
 Tonge John, Red Lion street  
 Tonge John, jun, Bargate  
 Tester John, High street  
 Tester James, Wormgate

**Brewers (wholesale).**

Aitken David, High street  
 Cooke T. S, Grove street  
 Dawson Charles, Wide Bargate  
 Morton Robert, Pen street  
 Pearson J. & Son, South square  
 Smith James, Ward's Hotel  
 Thorpe and Grant, Wide Bargate

**Bricklayers.**

Bloom Thomas  
 Clarke Joseph, Skirbeck  
 Handley Thomas, High street  
 Hipkin W. B, Fountain lane  
 Pinder T. and P, York street  
 Ward Harrison, Pinfold lane  
 Wells John, West street

**Brokers.**

Clarke Mrs. H, Bridge street  
 Holderness Robert, Pump square  
 Keal Robert, George street  
 Keal William, West street  
 Mitchell Thomas, Threadneedle st.  
 Sharman J. S, Wormgate  
 Spikins Mrs, Wormgate  
 Woodhouse Mrs, Lawrence lane

**Blacksmiths.**

Clarkson William, Union street  
 Harrison Francis, High street  
 Hutchinson Thomas, West street  
 Lote Richard, Fountain lane  
 Mablethorpe Robert, Pen street  
 Richardson Benjamin, West street  
 Rippin B, High street  
 Smith Clarkson, Caroline street

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Tasker John, Pulvertoft lane  
White D, Bargate end  
Woodthorpe A, Wide Bargate

**Builders, Contractors, &c.**

Booth Benjamin, Witham place  
Broughton Owen, West street  
Gainsborough J, West street  
Newton J, Vauxhall road  
Slight G. & Henry, Wide Bargate  
Stainton William, Bargate  
Ward and Judd, West street  
Whitworth Charles, West street

**Butchers.**

Abbott Absalom, Bargate end  
Allen Michael, West street  
Artindale Jas. & Son, Market place  
Ashton William, Witham green  
Burton John, Stanbow lane  
Billyard William, Wormgate  
Burman John, High street  
Colton Mrs., Fountain lane  
Clarke William, West street  
Fox Thomas Phillips, jun., York st.  
Fox John, Pen street  
Franks Frederick, High street  
Harborow Thomas, Stanbow lane  
Horton William, Pen street  
Massam John, Wormgate  
Meggitt George, Liquorpond street  
Meggitt James, Witham street  
Mills Jonathan, Cornhill lane  
Milns John, West street  
Queenborough John, Market place  
Reeson Jabez, Wide Bargate  
Richardson Frederick, Wormgate  
Rines Thomas, High street  
Rines F, St. John's road  
Robinson George, Wide Bargate  
Rogers William, Market place  
Rogers William, jun., High street  
Sensicle J, Wide Bargate  
Southwell W. A, York street  
Swain Brothers, Spilsby road  
Thorpe Robert, Dolphin lane  
Vessey George, Skirbeck quarter  
Webster Mrs, Stanbow lane  
Wedd Absalom, Witham place  
Wedd Peter, High st. and West st.

**Cabinet Makers.**

Allison John, Liquorpond street  
Davis John, Pump square

Holderness Robert, Pump square  
Kennington John, Wide Bargate  
Kennington Charles, Wormgate  
Killingworth Benj., Main ridge  
Mason J. D, High street  
Searle John, High street  
Simpson Thomas, Market place  
Watson John, Bridge street  
Watson G., Bargate

**Carpenters and Joiners.**

Ablard C, Silver street  
Brown John, Junction street  
Carter Benjamin, George street  
Leak J. C, High street  
Mann J. D, High street  
Moore E, Skirbeck  
Mitchell T, Threadneedle street  
Pearson A, Cheyney street  
Ranyell Thomas, West street  
Ranyell Robert, Red Lion street  
Ranyell Robert, Wormgate  
Searle John, High street  
Selby John, jun., Fountain lane  
Shepherd J, Liquorpond street  
Smithee W, Red Lion street  
Wrangle William, James street

**Carvers and Gilders.**

Mumby & Son, Bargate end  
Sinclair George, Dolphin lane

**Chemists and Druggists.**

Allen and Co, High street  
Bargewell M., West street  
Haylock Robert, High street  
Hardstaff J. H, West street  
Ingamells Charles, Market place  
Lamplugh William, Wide Bargate  
Lewin Edward C, Market place  
Lock William, Bargate end  
Marshall Robert, Market place  
Pearson G, High street  
Pilley J. & S, Strait Bargate  
Simonds W, Market place  
Snaith Pishey, Main ridge  
Spurr George, Market place  
Thomas J. H, Market place

**Chimney Sweeps.**

Hull Edward, Witham street  
Willis John, Stanbow lane  
Wain James, Union street  
Watson Mr, Colley street

*Directory of Boston—continued.***Clergy.****ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**

Bywater Rev. J, M.A., Fountain lane  
 Blenkin Rev. G. B, M.A., Vicar of  
 St. Botolph's, Churchyard  
 Conington Rev. R, M.A., Bargate  
 Firman Rev. F., (Chaplain to the  
 Union, second master to Grammar  
 School,) South Terrace  
 Lamb Rev. C, B.A.,  
 Oldrid Rev. J. H, M.A., (Lecturer,)  
 Churchyard  
 Pattenden Rev. G. E, M.A., (head  
 master of Grammar School,) South  
 end  
 Roy Rev. R. E, M.A., "The Bun-  
 galow," Skirbeck  
 Sale Rev. —, B.A., High street

**ROMAN CATHOLIC.**

Chepy the Rev. Abbe, Horncastle rd.

**DISSENTING MINISTERS.**

Ellis Rev. Robert, ( Wesleyan,) Red  
 Lion street  
 Fish Rev. J, (Calvin.) Skirbeck  
 Fisher Rev. —, (Independent,) Skirbeck road  
 Lynn Rev. A, (Zion Chapel)  
 Lake Rev. J, (Unitarian) Witham marsh  
 Mathews Rev. T. W, (General Baptist,) Skirbeck quarter  
 Ruff Rev. J, (Salem Chapel)  
 Little Rev. J, (Wesleyan,) Red Lion street  
 Wilks, Rev. T, (Wesleyan,) Churchyard  
 Shaw Rev. J, (Congregational Church,) Beresford place  
 Thomas Rev. J, (Primitive Methodist,) West street

**China & Earthenware Dealers.**

Gothard Mr, Woodyard  
 Lines Mr, Lawrence lane  
 Manning Mr, Bonner's lane  
 Pearson J, Dolphin lane  
 Skinner Charles, Market place  
 Wood John, Market place

**Clothiers.**

Chambers John, Market place  
 Collin W. H., High street  
 Crawford D, Market place

Lynagh Patrick, Wormgate  
 Munford Samuel, High stree t  
 Price Samuel, West street  
 Ransom J. and W, Market place  
 Scotrick John, Bargate  
 Smith Mrs. Jane, Strait Bargate

**Coal Merchants.**

Clarke John, Bargate end  
 Daulton Lester, South street  
 Duffin, Mr, Wormgate  
 Harris and Wedd, Skirbeck quarter  
 Ridlington J. E, South street  
 Stevenson and Son, High street  
 Wilkinson and Stout, Grand Sluice

**Coach Builders.**

Liddall Mr, High street  
 Macrorie H, Bargate bridge  
 Munk Frederick, Bargate end  
 Skinner Joseph, Bargate end  
 Woollard Charles, Wide Bargate

**Confectioners.**

Forman Mr., Wide Bargate  
 Nelsey Mrs. Mary, High street  
 Lovely Mr, Dolphin lane  
 Kowskie C, Bargate  
 Trevitt C. B, Dolphin lane  
 Turner Ed, jun, Market place

**Coopers.**

Brumby Widow, Wide Bargate  
 Gibbons Mrs Samuel, Pen street  
 Lote, Mr, Red Lion Street  
 Thompson Ed, White Horse lane

**Corn Merchants, &c.**

Caister J. and Son, South street  
 Eliff John, Skirbeck  
 Ostler James, Skirbeck  
 Rice Williams, Market place  
 Seeley Charles, Market place  
 Snart William, Market place  
 Taylor William, Market place  
 Thompson John, Skirbeck  
 Wedd and Son, South end  
 Wren and Sons, Market place  
 Wright T. and Son, Market place

**Corn Salesmen.**

Baumber Benjamin, Skirbeck  
 Harvey T, jun, Red Lion street  
 Ostler James, Skirbeck  
 Ostler Robert, Skirbeck  
 Ostler C. and John, Skirbeck  
 Stevenson and Son, High street

*Directory of Boston—continued.***Cowkeepers.**

Barton Richard, Chapel street  
 Baumber Mr, Spilsby road  
 Billyard Mr, Wormgate  
 Boughtflower Mr, Rosegarth street  
 Bradley W, Trafalgar square  
 Cooper Charles, Duke street  
 Denison F, Pen street  
 Dring Mr, Witham marsh  
 Eaten Mr, James street  
 Eno Mr, Witham Marsh  
 Forman Mr, Witham marsh  
 Garton Mr, Witham street  
 Graves Mr, Frampton place  
 Hill Mrs, South end  
 Houlden W, Lawrence lane  
 King, Mr. White Horse lane  
 Kirton Mrs, Liquorpond street  
 Maidens John, Valentine terrace  
 Manning Mr, Sleaford road  
 Marshall Mr, Witham green  
 Mullinger Mr, Witham marsh  
 Naylor W, West street  
 Pannell James, Butt lane  
 Pickett John, Union street  
 Richardson Mrs, Wellington terrace  
 Sparrow Mrs, Witham green  
 Taylor J, York street  
 Teat Thomas, Skirbeck road  
 Twells Widow, Chapel row  
 Thorpe Robert, Dolphin lane  
 Turtle Mr, Stanbow lane  
 Watkinson Mr, Norfolk place  
 Wells William, Union place  
 Wells Mr, West street road  
 Willis Mr, Stanbow lane  
 Wiseman Mrs, Skirbeck  
 Woodward Mr, Norfolk place

**Curriers.**

Bird Mr, Mitre lane  
 Botterill G., Threadneedle street  
 Knowles J. M., Pen street  
 Manning Thomas, Main ridge  
 Meggitt T, Corpus Christi lane  
 Richardson Jos, Rosegarth street

**Dentists.**

Atherton W. B, High street  
 Buchanan A. D, Red Lion street  
 Robinson G. M, Wide Bargate  
 Sayles F. A, Market place

**Dining Rooms.**

Caborn Mrs, Dolphin lane  
 Fines John, West street  
 Massingham W, Market place  
 Rogers Mrs, West street  
 Rylatt Mr, Market place  
 Trevitt C. B, Dolphin lane  
 Willcocks Mrs. J, Church street

**Drapers, Mercers, &c.**

Bailey C, Market place  
 Borkwood E, Bargate  
 Borland John, Witham place  
 Clayton William, Market place  
 Crofts, H. S, Strait Bargate  
 Duncan James, Grove street  
 Hildred E. A, Bargate  
 Lammie Mr, Bargate end  
 Morton R. A, Strait Bargate  
 Nichol David, High street  
 Oldrid John, Strait Bargate  
 Pack and Linton, Wide Bargate  
 Pape John Leland, Strait Bargate  
 Small Joseph H, Market place  
 Smith James, Strait Bargate  
 Thorns J. & Nephew, Strait Bargate  
 Ward John, High street  
 West William, Market place  
 Williams and Graves, Market place

**Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.**

Allen Miss, Threadneedle street  
 Bates Mrs, Cheyney street  
 Bell Miss, High street  
 Billyard Mrs, Witham place  
 Blackburn Miss S., Wormgate  
 Blayden Mrs, Pen street  
 Bontoft Miss, Red Lion street  
 Bourne M. J, James street  
 Brown Miss, Cheapside  
 Bullivant Miss, Stanbow lane  
 Carritt Mrs, Mill hill  
 Carter Miss, Anwick place  
 Challans A, Main ridge  
 Clark Miss, Vauxhall road  
 Collins Mrs. M. A, High street  
 Coulson Mrs, Liquorpond street  
 Cox Mrs, Vauxhall road  
 Craven Miss, West street  
 Dawson Mrs, Trafalgar place  
 Ellerby Miss Harriet, High street  
 Ewen Mrs. Eliz, West street  
 Franklin Miss, Witham green  
 Goodson Mrs, Pump square

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Green Mrs, Dolphin lane  
 Hammond, Miss Eleanor, Pen street  
 Harvey Mrs, Red Lion street  
 Hill Mrs. S, Red Lion street  
 Hobster Miss, Botolph street  
 Jackson Miss Martha, High street  
 Kennington & Dewhirst, Bargate end  
 Laney Mrs. S. E, High street  
 Long Mrs, James street  
 Meggitt Miss, Duke street  
 Mitchell Miss, Mitre lane  
 Muston Miss, Laurence lane  
 Newton Miss Sarah, Bargate  
 Overton Miss, Mill hill  
 Parker Mrs, Strait Bargate  
 Patman Miss, Pinfold lane  
 Pattison Mrs, Liquorpond street  
 Pikett Miss Jane, Spilsby road  
 Pinches Miss, Botolph street  
 Roberts Miss, Rosegarth street  
 Ross Mrs, Dolphin lane  
 Shepherd Mrs, Mitre lane  
 Smith Miss, Spilsby road  
 Spikins Mrs, Fountain lane  
 Staniland Miss, York street  
 Stubbs Miss, Threadneedle street  
 Tayton Mrs, Field street  
 Wingate Miss, Chapel row  
 Young Misses, Pen street

**Dyers.**

Botterill William, Grove street  
 Elmore Thomas, Dolphin lane  
 Fox James, Wormgate  
 Gurney Thomas, York street  
 Maile Solomon, Cheyney street

**Engravers.**

Asling Edward B., Horncastle road  
 Barwick Jabez, South end  
 Barwick Joseph, High street

**Engineers.**

Cole, Mr. (millwright), Grand Sluice  
 Lewin Wm., C.E., Bridge Street  
 Mumby Thomas, Bargate end  
 Tuxford and Sons, Market place  
 Wilkinson, Wright & Co, G. Sluice

**Fishmongers.**

Allenby Joseph, Rosegarth street  
 Cussons William, Stanbow lane  
 Gunby William, Fish market  
 Harborough —, Fish market  
 Hayes Daniel, West street  
 Kime William, Church street

Locks Thomas, Fish market  
 Locks Thomas, jun., Fish market  
 Parker, Mr, High street  
 Smalley William, Fish market  
 Turner William, Stanbow lane

**Game Dealers.**

Gunby —, Fish market  
 Hayes Edward, Fish market  
 Rogers Frederick, Dolphin lane  
 Schofield Edward, Stall

**Gardeners.**

Cooke John, Long hedges  
 Dolby Mr, Horncastle road  
 Gosling R, Broadfield lane  
 Harrison Mrs, West street  
 Huggins Edward, Witham marsh  
 Johnson Mr, Spilsby road  
 Joyce William, South end  
 Killingworth W, Vauxhall  
 King William, Broadfield lane  
 Lawrence Richard, Skirbeck  
 Lawrence George, Skirbeck  
 Porteus James, Skirbeck  
 Smith Benjamin, Main ridge  
 Taylor T. H, Tattershall road  
 Wilkinson G, Fishtoft rd, Skirbeck  
 Winter J, West street  
 Wilson E, Skirbeck quarter

**Grocers, Tea Dealers, &c.**

Allen John, High street  
 Andrew, W. A, High street  
 Bothamley and Son, Market place  
 Briggs J, Market place  
 Chambers Miss S, Bridge street  
 Dean William, High street  
 Gibbs Mark, James street  
 Hobson John, High street  
 Kitwood Thomas, Bargate  
 Kirton H, West street  
 Marshall Mr, Wide Bargate  
 Norris W, Bargate  
 Nunneley John, High street  
 Robinson and Smith, Bargate  
 Sergeant William, Strait Bargate  
 Small Thomas, Strait Bargate  
 Stevenson —, Wormgate  
 Stower J. S, Market place  
 Swinn John, Witham place  
 Weightman W, West street

**Gunsmiths.**

Quincey R, Bridge street  
 Slingsby Mr, High street  
 Towl J, Bridge street



*Directory of Boston—continued.***Hairdressers.**

Elston Mr, Bargate  
 Gale William, Bargate  
 Gale George, West street  
 Hewitt John, West street  
 Hildred B. A, Market place  
 Parker John B, Churchyard  
 Ratcliffe T, High street  
 Robinson C. M, Bargate  
 Routen James, High street  
 Routen Henry, Main ridge  
 Southwell S, West street  
 Staniforth George, New street  
 Staniforth Thomas, Norfolk street  
 White Andrew, South street

**Hatters.**

Bailey H, & Son, Strait Bargate  
 Hobson B. H, Market place  
 Jay William, Wormgate  
 Pooles James, High street

**Inns and Hotels.**

*Angel*.....Market place  
*Axe and Cleaver*.....West street  
*Black Bull*..... Skirbeck quarter  
*Coach and Horses* .... York street  
*Cross Keys* .....Bargate  
*Dog & Duck*..... Wormgate  
*Dolphin* ..... Dolphin lane  
*Eagle* ..... West street  
*Exchange Hotel*.....Market place  
*Falcon* ..... New street  
*George & Dragon*.... George street  
*Golden Lion*.....High street  
*Indian Queen*.....Dolphin lane  
*King's Arms* ..... Horncastle road  
*King's Head*.....Emery lane  
*Little Peacock* ..... Wormgate  
*Lord Nelson*.....High street  
*Mitre*..... Skirbeck  
*Mitre* ..... Mitre lane  
*Nag's Head* ..... Stanbow lane  
*Old White Hart* .... Pump square  
*Peacock* .....Market place  
*Prince Albert* ..... High street  
*Queen's Head*..... Bargate bridge  
*Ram*.....Bargate  
*Red Cow* ..... Wide Bargate  
*Red Lion* ..... Bargate  
 Refreshment Room..... Station  
*Robin Hood* .....High street  
*Rodney & Hood* ..... High street  
*Royal Oak*.....High street

*Rum Puncheon*..... Market place  
*Ship*..... Skirbeck quarter  
*Ship Tavern* ..... South end  
*The Castle* .....Witham marsh  
*Three Loggerheads*.... South street  
*Unicorn*.....Tattershall road  
*Wards Hotel* .....Grand Sluice  
*White Hart*.....High street  
*White Horse*..... West street

**Ironmongers.**

Barton William, Bargate  
 Cartwright, J, High street  
 Fendelow John, High street  
 Harrison Francis, High street  
 Harwood R. J, Strait Bargate  
 Tonge John, Strait Bargate  
 Wright Messrs, High street

**Machine Makers.**

Bradshaw Wm, Shodfriars' lane  
 Turner James, West street  
 Thompson G, Spilsby road

**Maltsters.**

Caister W. and J, West street  
 Swinn John, High street

**Marine Store Dealers.**

Keal Henry, Church street  
 Keal William, West street  
 Whittle —, Bargate end

**Millers and Bakers.**

Asby Thomas, Wormgate  
 Atkin J. C, Bargate end  
 Blades Foster, Market place  
 Borne Henry C, Witham place  
 Buck Miss M. A, Strait Bargate  
 Cheshire J, Witham green  
 Clarke William, Mill lane  
 Clayton T. L, West street road  
 Coxell James, Duke street  
 Curtis J, Witham green  
 Fawcett Luke John, Wormgate  
 Groom Farndon, Sleaford road  
 Hall Thomas, Dolphin lane  
 Harrad J, Spilsby road  
 Harrison T. and Son, West street  
 Harlow W, Skirbeck  
 Jackson T. and J, Skirbeck  
 Knowles J, Mitre lane  
 Lee W, Mitre lane  
 Lee W, Junction street  
 Lill Frederick, West street

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

Lill John, Rosegarth street  
 Peck John, Wormgate  
 Pocklington H, Cheyney street  
 Quincey John, Stanbow lane  
 Rice Williams, Market place  
 Rolfe James, High street  
 Shepherd Wm, St. John's road  
 Spencer James, Skirbeck quarter  
 Spurr George, High street  
 Taylor Wm, South end  
 Thompson John, Skirbeck  
 Teat Reynolds, Haven bank  
 Tuxford and Sons, Market place  
 Wade Henry, Caroline street  
 Waite G. W. York street

**Milliners.**

Hurst Mrs (bonnet maker), Dolphin lane  
 Perry Mrs, High street  
 Pooles Miss, Pump square

**Newspaper Reporters.**

Bontoft J. A., New street, *Lincolnshire Guardian*  
 Farrow H, Strait Bargate, *Boston Gazette*  
 Ingamells C, Market place, *The Stamford Mercury*  
 Sneath J, Spilsby road, *Lincolnshire Herald*

**Oil-cake Merchants.**

Lock William, Bargate end  
 Rainey and Son, Market place  
 Sharpe J. W., Bargate  
 Simonds J. C., Market place  
 Spurr George, Market place

**Painters, Plumbers, &c.**

Baily Henry, Lawrence lane  
 Barrett George, West street  
 Dean Nathan, Cheapside  
 Dawson —, Bargate  
 Enderby Samuel, York street  
 Langstaff Robert, Wormgate  
 Langstaff J. R., Wormgate  
 Leng John, West street  
 Pearson William, Pen street  
 Pindard James, Church street  
 Routen Charles  
 Routen William, Pen street  
 Royle James, Red Lion street  
 Smith James, Wide Bargate  
 Stanwell William, High street

**Pawnbrokers.**

Pearson Fred, Dolphin lane  
 Priestman C. H., West street

**Post Horses,***Persons Licensed to Let.*

Barton Richard, Chapel street  
 Chambers William, West street  
 Croft J, *Axe and Cleaver*, West st.  
 Fracknall John, Market place  
 Harrison James, *Eagle*, West street  
 Hayes John, Skirbeck quarter  
 Jackson D, *Peacock*, Market place  
 Minton T, *Red Lion*, Bargate  
 Mears W, *White Horse*, West street

**Refreshment Houses,***Licensed under the New Act.*

Fines John, West street  
 Forman Edward, Bargate  
 Loveley J. W., Dolphin lane  
 Nelsey Mary, High street  
 Rogers John, West street  
 Rylett George, Market place  
 Trevitt C. B., Dolphin lane  
 Turner Edward, Market place  
 Wilcox Jane, Church street

**Revenue Officers.**

## CUSTOMS.

*Custom House, South End Boston.*  
 Paxton James, Esq, collector, Market place  
 O'Toole Daniel, landing waiter, &c., St. John's row  
 Stocks Charles, locker and weigher, Spain place  
 Melbourne John, tide waiter and boatman, Norfolk place  
 Darwin Henry, tide waiter and boatman, Custom-house  
 Hall Charles, tide waiter and boatman, Spain place  
 Fixter William, extra tide waiter  
 Fixter Frederick, ditto  
 Stocks James, ditto

## EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

*Office, Red Lion Hotel.*

Barwise John, supervisor, Pen st.  
 Ross John, officer, Main ridge  
 Ginty Patrick, officer, Pen street

## INLAND REVENUE.

*Land and Assessed Taxes; Office, Churchyard.*

Townsend Mr, surveyor, Witham bank

*Directory of Boston—continued.***Ropemakers.**

East William, Skirbeck  
 East Samuel, West street  
 Norton Joseph, Horncastle road  
 Perceval Mr, Skirbeck quarter  
 Roberts and East, West street  
 Smith James, Pen street  
 Wright Robert, Wide Bargate  
 Wright William, Josse's pasture

**Saddlers & Harness Makers.**

Costall John, Market place  
 Hart Robert, Wide Bargate  
 Smith Frederick, Bridge street  
 Ward John, Bargate  
 Hall Thomas, West street  
 Hobster Mr, West street

**Schools.**

Bayley G. F, (gents) Josse's pasture  
 Craven William, Witham marsh  
 Clayton Miss, (ladies) Red Lion st.  
 Featherstone Miss, (ladies), 10,  
 Witham place  
 Hedgeman Mrs. M. A, (ladies)  
 Bridge street  
 Hardy T, (gents), Skirbeck  
 Huddleston Mr, Union place  
 Jones D, (gents), Red Lion street  
 Philips Miss, (ladies), Pump square  
 Roome Mrs., (ladies), Bargate  
 Staniland Miss, (ladies), High st.

**Shopkeepers.**

Allen James, Pinfold lane  
 Astley Mary Ann, Queen street  
 Baker Mrs. Mary, West street  
 Bankes Mrs. Catherine, High street  
 Baumber William, Spilsby road  
 Baxter Mrs. Mary, West street  
 Bennett Thomas, Bargate end  
 Boyers D, Booth's passage  
 Burton Joseph, Liquorpond street  
 Bray Mr, Bargate end  
 Cheshire John, Witham green  
 Clarke John, Horncastle road  
 Cone E, Skirbeck  
 Cousens John, Lincoln lane  
 Crapley William, Cheapside  
 Dunn E, Witham green  
 Edis Mrs, West street  
 Elsom John, Horncastle road  
 Evison John, Grand Sluice  
 Fixter F, Rosegarth street

Goulson William, Duke street  
 Harrad J, Spilsby road  
 Hoyes John, Dolphin lane  
 Kitwood Peter, Wormgate  
 Lee Mr, Rosegarth street  
 Locks T. G, York street  
 Meggitt Mr, Duke street  
 Mower Paul, Skirbeck  
 Oldman W, Skirbeck quarter  
 Pearson F, York street  
 Peck Mr, Church street  
 Pinder T. C, Pen street  
 Pocklington H, Cheyney street  
 Read Joseph, Liquorpond street  
 Reddish John, Witham marsh  
 Rickitt Sarah, Skirbeck road  
 Read Mr., George street  
 Smith John, York street  
 Stevenson Mr, Wormgate  
 Stafford Mrs, Main ridge  
 Stephenson Philip, Skirbeck  
 Toynton Mr, near Gas Works  
 Trevitt Mrs. Botolph street  
 Turtle John, Stanbow lane  
 Ward William, Skirbeck  
 Wells John, Wormgate  
 Wells John, York street  
 Wharf Mrs, Broadfield lane  
 Wright John, George street

**Solicitors.**

Bean C, Church lane  
 Bowles W. P, West street  
 Cooke Fred, Esq, Wide Bargate  
 Green W. B, West street  
 Hartley J. A, Church street  
 Hollway & Harwood, Bridge street  
 Jebb and Son, Wide Bargate  
 Marshal Henry, Irby place  
 Millington J. H, Churchyard  
 Rice Charles, Main ridge  
 Sills J. S, Market place  
 Staniland & Wigelsworth, High st.  
 Simpson B. S, Pump square  
 White & Calthrop, Wide Bargate  
 York George, churchyard

**Stonemasons.**

Baker John, Wormgate  
 Berresford T, West street  
 Hopewell Mrs, High street  
 Kent Mr, Spilsby road  
 Stainton William, Bargate  
 Smith C, Spilsby road  
 Wells Mr, West street end

*Directory of Boston—continued.***Surgeons.**

Cammack Thomas, High street  
 Coupland E, Red Lion street  
 Clegg W, West street  
 Radley E, Red Lion street  
 Small Thomas, High street  
 Snaith F, Pump square  
 Tuxford J. E, High street  
 Tuxford J. E, Pump square  
 Young and Adam, Bridge street

**Tailors.**

Belton Samuel, High street  
 Carrott John, High street  
 Clark Nehemiah, Ashill row  
 Collings Frederick, High street  
 Collin W. H, High street  
 Crawford David, Market place  
 Chambers John, Market place  
 Dexter James, Dolphin lane  
 Dowse William, West street  
 Hall John, New street  
 Hall William, Bargate  
 Holmes George, Mitre lane  
 Hutson Robert, Church street  
 Johnson J, Field street  
 Lucas John, Market place  
 Millson Isaac, Wormgate  
 Morton Benjamin, Spilsby road  
 Morton Robert A, Strait Bargate  
 Munford Samuel, High street  
 Munro Alexander, West street  
 Cooper M, Market place  
 Pearson George, Bargate end  
 Price Simon, West street  
 Ranson J. and W, Market place  
 Rose and Best, High street  
 Saxby William, Duke street  
 Scotrick John, Bargate  
 Sharp John and Son, Bargate  
 Smith Mrs. Jane, Strait Bargate  
 Storr J. South street  
 Teesdale Eli, Bargate  
 Wilson William, Skirbeck

**Tobacco Manufacturers.**

Smyth J. F. & Co, Bargate  
 Stanwell F, Zion street, West street

**Toy and General Dealers.**

Burrell William, George street  
 Cottam John, New street  
 Hall John, West street  
 Myers Lewis, Bridge foot  
 Searle John, High street

Southwell Henry, Dolphin lane  
 Swift W. G, Bargate  
 Wain J, Wormgate  
 Weeks J, Bargate end  
 Weeks Joseph, Wormgate

**Veterinary Surgeons.**

Bland W. C, Red Lion street  
 Dickinson J. G, Mill hill  
 Eaton Mr, James street  
 Clarke Wm, Horncastle road  
 Leach C, New street

**Watchmakers, &c.**

Bothamley H, Market place  
 Brooks John, Dolphin lane  
 Collin W. H, High street  
 Ely Hodson, Wide Bargate  
 Leo Henry Lewis, Market place  
 Massingham Wm, Market place  
 Ranyell G. J, Wormgate  
 Sharman J. S, Wormgate  
 Stanley Mr, High street  
 Tuxford T. H, Church street  
 Young, W. H, Market place

**Wine, Spirit, Ale and Porter Dealers.**

Chantry J, High street  
 Cooke T. S, High street  
 Dawson Charles, Bargate  
 Dyer Reuben, Bargate  
 Gask John, Market place  
 Hill George, Market place  
 Ridlington J. E, Market place  
 Robinson and Smith, Bargate  
 Simonds William, Market place  
 Thorpe and Grant, Bargate  
 Wright Thomas, Market place  
 Yeatman F. F, South square

**Wine-Retailers,***Under the New Act.*

Kitwood Thomas, Strait Bargate  
 Lamplugh William, Wide Bargate  
 Thomas John H, Market place

**Miscellaneous.**

Anderson C, feather merchant,  
 Cockburn lane  
 Arnall J, C, chief constable, Pen st.  
 Atkin W, G, relieving officer, Wide  
 Bargate  
 Baumber David, higgler, High st.  
 Bontoft John, collector of tolls,  
 Liquorpond street

*Directory of Boston—continued.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Booker Sarah, whiting manufacturer, Bull and Magpie lane<br/>         Boston Provident Dispensary, R. Burkitt, secretary<br/>         Burland, Wm, organist, Winter's terrace<br/>         Broderick Wm, watch and clock cleaner, Grove street<br/>         Brown E, library, Main ridge<br/>         Buck J. G, music warehouse and organist, Bargate<br/>         Buckley J, ship agent, High street<br/>         Butcher W, cutler Church street<br/>         Cole Reuben, millwright, Tattershall road<br/>         Crosby Samuel, land surveyor, Horncastle road<br/>         Darwin, Mr, ferry boat, South end<br/>         Dring, J, C, ironfounder, Skirbeck<br/>         Fisher, J. &amp; Co, safety label works, West street<br/>         Eno T, sexton, Witham Marsh<br/>         Fothergill Mr, slater, Wormgate<br/>         Fox Mrs, S, boarding house, Liquorpond street<br/>         Griffin, Music warehouse, Bargate<br/>         Greenwood W, master of Union<br/>         Hackford E, verger, Church street<br/>         Hackford &amp; Co, timber merchants, South square<br/>         Henson R, greengrocer and seedsman, High street<br/>         Islip T, boat builder, Field street<br/>         Jackson P, collector, Pump square<br/>         Jackson Mr, tanner and fellmonger, Skirbeck<br/>         Keightley W, ship block maker, White horse lane<br/>         Keller A, L, professor of music and languages, Witham place</p> | <p>Leo H, L, tobacconist, &amp;c, Market place<br/>         Lewin W, H, &amp; Stephen, timber merchants, Custom house quay<br/>         Martin C, town crier, George street<br/>         Monk F, L, wheelwright, Bargate end<br/>         Mountain H, professor of music, High street<br/>         Newton W, mattress maker, West st<br/>         Oates C, cutler, High street<br/>         Pinches G, bill poster and accountant, Pen street<br/>         Porter John, clerk to the Holland magistrates, Sessions house<br/>         Richardson J, ship builder, South end<br/>         Sharpe J, col. of tolls for G. N. R., Witham bank<br/>         Shepherd J, bill poster, Mitre lane<br/>         Slator T, ship chandler, Market-pl.<br/>         Spikins E, turner, Wormgate<br/>         Stobie George, tract depot, West st.<br/>         Storr T, clerk to Boston Savings' Bank, Market place<br/>         Summers B, stay maker, West st.<br/>         Thirtle E. M, organist, Spilsby road<br/>         Thompson W, shipwright, White Horse lane<br/>         Veall W, agent to Suffolk Alliance, High street<br/>         Ward W and J, brush manufacturers, Church street<br/>         Wood Mrs. A, carpet warehouse, Market place<br/>         Waghorn G, Superintendent of Police, Assembly rooms</p> |
|---|---|

*Addenda.*

- Colton Mrs, cowkeeper, Fountain lane  
 Palmer Mr, cowkeeper, Spain place

**The Wrangle Ram Show.**

The annual letting of the Wrangle flock took place at the Manor-house on Tuesday, September 11, 1860. The spirit of competition ran high, and the hiring was soon finished. The highest price realized was £17 10s., Mr. Bygate being the hirer. Two others were let at £17 5s. and £17 respectively. The close of the business showed that the number of rams let exceeded that of last year by 20, and that the average price, £8 5s. per head, was 10s. 6d. above that of the previous letting.

*Wet Years* :—1798, 1799, 1816, 1819, 1828, 1829, 1848, 1852, 1853, and 1860.

*Cold Winters* :—1709, 1740, 1776, 1784, 1785, 1788, 1814, 1820, 1838, 1845, 1855, 1859.

*Hot Summers* :—1826, 1840, 1841, 1844, 1846, 1854, 1857, 1859.

**MORTON'S**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK**

AND DIARY,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

**1862,**

BEING THE SECOND AFTER LEAP YEAR.

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*Boston Borough Arms.*

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**BOSTON:**  
MORTON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, MARKET-PLACE,  
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.

*And all Booksellers.*

# JANUARY 1862.



The new year may be expected to set in with hard frost, followed by stormy weather with snow until the end of this month.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Presentations to Mr. & Mrs. Harper Twelvetrees, 1861	8 8 4 0
2	Th	George Ling drowned in a vat of porter at Leake, 1861	8 8 4 0
3	F	Archbishop of Paris assassinated, 1857 .....	8 8 4 1
4	S	Heavy Gales, 1857 .... ..	8 8 4 3
5	<b>S</b>	<b>Second Sunday aft. Christmas</b>	8 7 4 4
6	M	<i>Epiphany.</i> Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day...	8 7 4 5
7	T	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 10h. 47m. eveng.	8 7 4 6
8	W	Fire Insurance due .....	8 6 4 8
9	Th	Major Sibthorp elected M.P. for Lincoln in the place of his late father, 1856 ... ..	8 6 4 9
10	F	Meetings at Coningsby, Louth, &c., for relief of the poor, 1861 ... ..	8 5 4 11
11	S	Spilsby Rifle Corps ball, 1861....	8 5 4 12
12	<b>S</b>	<b>First Sunday after Epiphany</b>	8 4 4 13
13	M	Plough Monday.....	8 3 4 15
14	T	A new peal of 5 bells hung in Saltfleetby Church, 1800	8 3 4 16
15	W	A ship laden with coals, and 12 hands on board, lost off Ingoldmells, 1861 ... ..	8 2 4 18
16	Th	<b>Full Moon,</b> 1h. 55m. morning...	8 1 4 19
17	F	Franklin born, 1706.....	8 0 4 21
18	S	Old Twelfth Day .....	7 59 4 23
19	<b>S</b>	<b>Second Sunday after Epiphany</b>	7 58 4 24
20	M	Frithville Church, near Boston, on fire, 1861	7 57 4 26
21	T	Mr. Wm. Bothamley of Gedney Hill, killed by a fall from his horse, 1806 ... ..	7 56 4 28
22	W	.....	7 55 4 30
23	Th	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> 6h. 37m. morn.	7 54 4 32
24	F	(23) Pitt, the illustrious statesman died, aged 46, in 1806	7 52 4 33
25	S	<i>Conversion of St. Paul</i> .....	7 51 4 35
26	<b>S</b>	<b>Third Sunday after Epiphany</b>	7 49 4 36
27	M	Greece declared independent, 1822 ...	7 48 4 38
28	T	.....	7 47 4 40
29	W	New Theatre at Boston opened, 1806. The address delivered by Mr. Robertson ... ..	7 45 4 41
30	Th	<b>New Moon,</b> 2h. 49m. morning....	7 44 4 43
31	F	Hilary Term ends.....	7 42 4 45

# 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 1862.



Rough wintry weather may be expected to prevail during the early part of this month. Then fair, and occasionally mild, days to the end.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	York Cathedral burnt, 1829.....	7 41 4
2	S	<b>4th Sun. aft. Epiph.</b> <small>Purification of the Virgin Mary ...</small>	7 39 4
3	M	<i>St. Blaise</i> .....	7 38 4
4	T	Mablethorpe annual coursing meeting, 1861 ..	7 36 4
5	W	Dumb peal rung at Hagg for late David Hubbert, 1861	7 34 4
6	Th	<b>Moon's first qr.</b> 8h. 11m. aft.	7 32 4
7	F	Treaty with Russia, 1859 .....	7 31 4
8	S	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587	7 29 5
9	S	<b>Fifth Sunday after Epiphany</b>	7 27 5
10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840 .	7 26 5
11	T	Commercial Treaty published, 1860 ...	7 24 5
12	W	Sir W. Napier died, 1860 .....	7 22 5
13	Th	.....	7 20 5
14	F	<b>Full Moon,</b> 5h. 6m. afternoon....	7 18 5
15	S	Michael Angelo died, 1573 .....	7 17 5
16	S	<b>Septuagesima Sunday</b> .. .....	7 15 5
17	M	.....	7 13 5
18	T	Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln died, aged 69, 1853	7 11 5
19	W	Galileo born, 1564 .. .....	7 8 5
20	Th	Joseph Hume died, 1855.....	7 6 5
21	F	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> 2h. 17m. aft. ....	7 4 5
22	S	(21) At Boston, a Tradesman's ball was held in the Assembly Rooms, 1861 ... ..	7 2 5
23	S	<b>Sexagesima Sunday</b> ... .....	7 0 5
24	M	(25) At Boston, the half-yearly meeting of the Sleaford and Midland Counties Railway Compy. was held, 1861	6 58 5
25	T	.....	6 56 5
26	W	The 18th Lincolnshire (Falkingham) Rifle Corps inspected by Major Dick, 1861 ... ..	6 54 5
27	Th	Treaty of Amiens, 1802 .....	6 52 5
28	F	<b>New Moon,</b> 4h. 49m. afternoon	6 50 5

### HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

Coaches first in England....1555	Gas Light, June 5.....1807
Domesday Book .....1081	Gunpowder invented.....1340
Excise Duties, first .....1643	Reform Bill, June 7 .....1832

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MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

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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

# MARCH 1862.



Fair and fine weather for a week, and then  
stormy weather with snow and rain for the  
remainder of the month.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	<i>St. David</i> .....	
2	S	6 48	5 38
3	M	<b>Quinquagesima, Shrove Sun.</b>	
4	T	6 46	5 40
5	W	6 43	5 42
6	Th	<b>Shrove Tuesday</b> .....	
7	F	6 41	5 44
8	S	<b>Ash Wednesday</b> .....	
9	S	6 38	5 45
10	M	6 36	5 47
11	T	Volunteer Ball at St. James's Hall, 1860 ....	
12	W	6 34	5 48
13	Th	<b>Moon's first qr. 5h. 21m. aft....</b>	
14	F	6 32	5 50
15	S	<b>First Sun. in Lent.</b> Quadragesima ...	
16	M	6 30	5 52
17	T	6 28	5 54
18	W	Baltic Fleet reviewed, 1854.....	
19	Th	6 26	5 56
20	F	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682	
21	S	6 23	5 57
22	M	Orsini beheaded, 1858 .....	
23	T	6 21	5 59
24	W	Reform Bill carried, 1832 .. ....	
25	Th	6 19	6 1
26	F	.....	
27	S	6 17	6 3
28	M	<b>Second Sun. in Lent.</b> Full Moon, 5h. 16m. morn. ...	
29	T	6 14	6 4
30	W	Thomas Johnson executed at Lincoln for the murder of Eliz. Evison at Croft, 1843 ... ..	
31	Th	6 12	6 6
32	F	Sterne died, 1768.... ..	
33	S	6 10	6 7
34	M	Lucknow captured, 1858.....	
35	T	6 7	6 9
36	W	New tenor bell, 4 cwt., erected in St. Swithin's, Lincoln, 1851 ... ..	
37	Th	6 5	6 11
38	F	Wm. Jewett, aged 27, executed at Lincoln, 1800... ..	
39	S	6 2	6 12
40	M	<b>Moon's last qr. 9h. 49m. aft. ....</b>	
41	T	6 0	6 14
42	W	<b>Third Sunday in Lent</b> .....	
43	Th	5 58	6 16
44	F	A general fast proclaimed, 1847.....	
45	S	5 56	6 18
46	M	New Lady Day. <i>Annunciation</i> ...	
47	T	5 54	6 19
48	W	5 52	6 21
49	Th	.....	
50	F	A letter of the Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company posted at Louth containing £1361 0s. 6d. lost, 1861 ...	
51	S	5 49	6 23
52	M	Raffaello born, 1483.....	
53	T	5 47	6 24
54	W	French Parliament instituted, 1852 ...	
55	Th	5 44	6 26
56	F	<b>Fourth Sun. in Lent.</b> New Moon, 7h. 45m. morning	
57	S	5 42	6 28
58	M	Population returns for England and Wales made, 1851	
59	T	5 39	6 29

# MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

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

# APRIL 1862.

Rain and wind, followed by fair and mild weather, is likely to prevail during this month.

REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	T	All Fools day .....	5 38 6 31
2	W	Re-opening of St. Vincent's Church, Caythorpe, 1861	5 36 6 33
3	Th	Dr. Hairby, of Hundleyby died, 1859, aged 62 ... ..	5 33 6 35
4	F	Re-opening of St. Mary's Ch. Horncastle, 1861	5 31 6 36
5	S	Danton beheaded, 1794 .....	5 28 6 38
6	S	<b>Passion Sunday or 5th in Lent</b>	5 26 6 39
7	M	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 0h. 12m. aft. ....	5 24 6 41
8	T	Population returns for England and Wales made, 1861	5 22 6 43
9	W	Great N. Rail opened from Lincoln to Gainsbro', 1849	5 20 6 44
10	Th	Cambridge Lent Term ends ....	5 17 6 46
11	F	Aldershot troops reviewed, 1860 .....	5 15 6 47
12	S	Oxford Lent Term ends .....	5 13 6 49
13	S	<b>Palm Sunday</b> .....	5 11 6 50
14	M	<b>Full Moon,</b> 2h. 57m. afternoon	5 9 6 52
15	T	Easter Term commences.....	5 7 6 54
16	W	.....	5 5 6 56
17	Th	Maundy Thursday .....	5 3 6 58
18	F	<b>Good Friday</b> .....	5 0 6 59
19	S	<i>Alphage</i> .....	4 58 7 1
20	S	<b>Easter Sunday</b> .....	4 56 7 3
21	M	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> 6h. 2m. morn.	4 54 7 4
22	T	Royal Society founded, 1663 ....	4 51 7 6
23	W	<i>St. George</i> .....	4 49 7 8
24	Th	Wm. Elmfirst, Esq. died at Bag Enderby, 1810... ..	4 47 7 9
25	F	<i>St. Mark.</i> Wm. Cowper the poet died, 1800 -	4 45 7 11
26	S	Pullinger tried for embezzling £263,000.....	4 43 7 12
27	S	<b>Low Sunday.</b> First Sunday after Easter	4 41 7 14
28	M	<b>New Moon,</b> 11h. 26m. afternoon	4 40 7 16
29	T	Dr. Lardner died, 1859 .....	4 38 7 18
30	W	Oxford Easter Term commences .....	4 36 7 19

# MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

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

# MAY 1862.



Cold with showers, then fair, followed by  
variable weather for the rest of the month.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.			Sun rises.	Sun set
1	Th	<i>St. Philip</i> .....	4 34	7 5
2	F	Lincoln Female Penitents' Home first stone laid, 1850	4 32	7 5
3	S	Invention of the Cross .....	4 31	7 5
4	<b>S</b>	<b>Second Sunday after Easter</b> ..	4 29	7 2
5	M	Boston fair, (sheep).....	4 27	7 2
6	T	Boston fair, (beast) .....	4 25	7 2
7	W	<b>Moon's first qr.</b> 3h. 24m. morn.	4 24	7 5
8	Th	.....	4 22	7 5
9	F	Schiller died, 1805 .....	4 20	7 5
10	S	Riots New York, 1849 .....	4 18	7 5
11	<b>S</b>	<b>Third Sunday after Easter</b> ....	4 17	7 5
12	M	Sir C. Barry died, 1860 .....	4 15	7 5
13	T	<b>Full Moon</b> , 10h. 59m. afternoon	4 14	7 5
14	W	Illustrated London News first published, 1842	4 12	7 4
15	Th	Battle of Hexham, 1464 .....	4 11	7 4
16	F	.....	4 9	7 4
17	S	43rd Anniversary Peace Society, 1860	4 8	7 4
18	<b>S</b>	<b>Fourth Sunday after Easter</b> ...	4 6	7 4
19	M	Mr. Samuel Mozley drowned in the Trent near Gainsborough, 1799 -	4 5	7 4
20	T	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> 3h. 38m. aft. ....	4 4	7 5
21	W	.....	4 2	7 5
22	T	Murder of Henry VI., 1471.....	4 1	7 5
23	F	Albert Smith died, 1860 ....	4 0	7 5
24	S	Sir John Franklin started on his last journey of Arctic discovery, 1845	3 59	7 5
25	<b>S</b>	<b>Rogation Sunday</b> .....	3 58	7 5
26	M	<i>St. Augustine</i> .....	3 55	7 5
27	T	Trinity Term begins .....	3 55	7 5
28	W	<b>New Moon</b> , 3h. 25m. afternoon	3 54	8
29	T	<i>Ascension Day</i> Restoration of K. Charles II.	3 53	8
30	F	.....	3 52	8
31	S	Dr. Chalmers, died, 1847 .....	3 52	8

# MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

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



# JUNE 1862.



An ungenial month:—Cold with showers.  
Wind and rain. Weather extremely variable  
throughout the month.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	<b>S</b> <b>Sunday after Ascension Day</b>	3 51	8 5
2	<b>M</b> .....	3 50	8 6
3	<b>T</b> Eastern Monarch burnt, 1859....	3 49	8 7
4	<b>W</b> Meeting of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society held at Bourn, 1861, (2 days) -	3 48	8 8
5	<b>Th</b> <b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 2h. 43m. aft. ....	3 48	8 9
6	<b>F</b> .....	3 47	8 10
7	<b>S</b> Oxford Easter Term ends .....	3 47	8 11
8	<b>S</b> <b>Whit Sunday</b> .....	3 46	8 12
9	<b>M</b> Public Meeting at Boston to form a Rifle Corps, 1859 -	3 46	8 12
10	<b>T</b> Greenwich Hospital founded, 1690 ...	3 45	8 13
11	<b>W</b> <i>St. Barnabas.</i> Sir John Franklin died, 1847.	3 45	8 14
12	<b>Th</b> <b>Full Moon,</b> 6h. 16m. morning	3 44	8 14
13	<b>F</b> Corsica seized by the French, 1769 ...	3 44	8 15
14	<b>S</b> Sir John Nelthorpe, (6th baronet) of Scawby died, 1799	3 44	8 16
15	<b>S</b> <b>Trinity Sunday</b> ... ..	3 44	8 16
16	<b>M</b> Great Eastern sailed to America on first voyage, 1860	3 44	8 17
17	<b>T</b> <i>St. Alban</i> .....	3 44	8 17
18	<b>W</b> Battle of Waterloo, 1815 .....	3 44	8 17
19	<b>Th</b> <b>Moon's last qr.</b> 3h. 12m. morn.	3 44	8 18
20	<b>F</b> Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837 ...	3 45	8 18
21	<b>S</b> Died at Alford, aged 76, Titus Bourne, Esq., 1859 - -	3 45	8 18
22	<b>S</b> <b>First Sunday after Trinity</b> ....	3 45	8 18
23	<b>M</b> Died in London, aged 70, the Rev. G. T. Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln, 1859 -	3 45	8 19
24	<b>T</b> <i>St. John.</i> { Foundation stone of new building laid for Laughton's School, Boston, 1861	3 46	8 19
25	<b>W</b> 450 English and French killed in China, 1860 - -	3 46	8 19
26	<b>Th</b> George IV. died 1830 .....	3 46	8 19
27	<b>F</b> <b>New Moon,</b> 6h. 54m. morning	3 47	8 19
28	<b>S</b> Baron de Vidil made a murderous attack on his son, near Claremont, 1861 - - - -	3 47	8 19
29	<b>S</b> <b>2nd Sun. aft. Trinity.</b> <i>St. Peter</i>	3 48	8 18
30	<b>M</b> Road murder committed, 1860	3 48	8 18

# MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

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

# JULY 1862.



The month begins with variable weather, followed by fair and fine for a few days; then showery, and at times very rainy; continuing wet to the end of the month.

REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.
1	T	Battle of the Boyne, 1690, ..... 3 49 8
2	W	..... 3 49 8
3	Th	Great leather frauds, 1860. .... 3 50 8
4	F	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 10h. 50m. aft. .... 3 51 8
5	S	Presentation of Bugle and Colors to Spilsby Rifle Corps, 1861 ... .. 3 52 8
6	S	<b>Third Sunday after Trinity</b> .... 3 52 8
7	M	(6) Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., deputy-keeper of Her Majesty's Records, died 1861, aged 72 ... .. 3 53 8
8	T	Terrible thunder-storm passed over Lincolnshire, 1861 3 54 8
9	W	Excursion from Boston to Matlock on behalf of the Boston Athenæum, 1861 ... .. 3 55 8
10	Th	Mr. Jonas Webb's celebrated flock of South-down sheep sold by auction, 1861 ... .. 3 56 8
11	F	<b>Full Moon,</b> 1h. 38m. afternoon 3 57 8
12	S	..... 3 58 8
13	S	<b>Fourth Sunday after Trinity</b> 3 59 8
14	M	Attempted assassination of the new King of Prussia at Baden-Baden, 1861 ... .. 4 0 8
15	T	Riots in Syria, 1860..... 4 2 8
16	W	Anne Askew burnt, 1546..... 4 3 8
17	Th	(18) Leadenham Church re-opened (being restored) 1861 4 4 8
18	F	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> 5h. 31m. aft. .... 4 5 8
19	S	Louth Floral and Horticultural society held their second show in the Town Hall, 1861 ... .. 4 7 8
20	S	<b>Fifth Sunday after Trinity</b> .... 4 8 8
21	M	The Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, died in 1861, aged 77 ... .. 4 9 8
22	T	The Ship "Eagle" belonging to Capt. Taylor of Spalding wrecked at the mouth of the Humber, 1861... .. 4 10 8
23	W	Lord John Russell bid his farewell address to the Citizens of London, 1861 ... .. 4 12 7
24	Th	The National Archæological Institute meeting held at Peterboro', 1861 - - - - - 4 13 7
25	F	<i>St. James.</i> The Chancel of Louth Church re-opened, 1861. 4 15 7
26	S	<b>New Moon,</b> 9h. 5m. afternoon... 4 16 7
27	S	<b>Sixth Sunday after Trinity</b> .... 4 17 7
28	M	..... 4 19 7
29	T	City of Lincoln Election, 1847. Sibthorp polled 659 and Seely 520, and were declared elected - - - - - 4 20 7
30	W	The annual show of the North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, held at Brigg, 1861 - - - - - 4 22 7
31	Th	The funeral of the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt took place at Tealby, 1861 - - - - - 4 23 7

# MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

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

# AUGUST 1862.



The weather continues wet and variable during the former half of the month, and so on with but little variation to the end.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	<i>Lammas Day.</i> Victory of the Nile	4 25 7 46
2	S	Battle of Blenheim, 1704 ... ..	4 26 7 45
3	<b>S</b>	<b>7th Sun. aft. Trinity.</b> <small>Moon's first qr. 4h. 56m. morn.</small>	4 28 7 43
4	M	Sibsey Feast.....	4 29 7 41
5	T	Boston Fat Cattle Fair.....	4 31 7 40
6	W	<i>Transfiguration</i> .....	4 32 7 38
7	Th	20,000 volunteers reviewed, 1860	4 34 7 36
8	F	.....	4 35 7 34
9	S	<b>Full Moon</b> , 9h. 53m. afternoon	4 37 7 32
10	<b>S</b>	<b>Eighth Sunday after Trinity....</b>	4 38 7 31
11	M	Right Hon. J. Wilson died, 1860	4 40 7 29
12	T	The Royal Agricultural Show at Lincoln, 1854 - - -	4 42 7 27
13	W	<i>Old Lammas Day.</i> Dog days end	4 43 7 25
14	Th	<i>Assumption</i> .....	4 45 7 23
15	F	Venus rises 1h. 57m. a.m. ....	4 46 7 21
16	S	Spurgeon's Chapel com., 1859....	4 48 7 19
17	<b>S</b>	<b>Ninth Sun. aft. Trinity.</b> <small>Moon's last qr. 9h. 47m.</small>	4 49 7 17
18	M	Pr. of Wales entered Quebec 1860	4 51 7 15
19	T	.....	4 53 7 13
20	W	Battle of Saragossa, 1810.....	4 54 7 11
21	T	Battle of Vimiera, 1808 .....	4 56 7 9
22	F	Mrs. Crooks of Spalding drowned by the capsizing of a pleasure boat, 1861	4 57 7 7
23	S	Mayor and Corporation of Boston surveyed buoys and beacons and visited Lynn, 1861 - - -	4 59 7 5
24	<b>S</b>	<b>10th Sun. aft. Trinity.</b> <i>St. Bartholomew</i>	5 1 7 3
25	M	<b>New Moon</b> , 9h. 40m. morning....	5 2 7 0
26	T	.....	5 4 6 58
27	W	The Queen and Royal Family passed through Boston, Lincoln, &c., 1851	5 5 6 56
28	Th	Schamyl betrayed, 1859 .....	5 7 6 54
29	F	Blondin on tight rope, Boston, 1861 ...	5 9 6 52
30	S	Louis Philippe died, 1850 .....	5 10 6 50
31	<b>S</b>	<b>11th Sun. aft. Trinity.</b> <small>Fire at Mr. Cooks, Hildyke Bar, 1861</small>	5 12 6 47

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

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**

# SEPTEMBER 1862.



Wet and changeable, and but little fine weather may be expected to the end of this month.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 10h. 17m. morn.	5 13 6 45
2	T	Great Fire of London, 1666 .....	5 15 6 43
3	W	.....	5 17 6 41
4	Th	New Style introduced, 1752.....	5 18 6 39
5	F	Wood Enderby Church re-opened, 1861	5 20 6 36
6	S	Louth Floral Show (last of season) held, 1861.	5 21 6 34
7	S	<b>12th Sun. aft. Trinity</b> ....	5 23 6 32
8	M	<b>Full Moon,</b> 7h. 57m. morning...	5 25 6 29
9	T	Sebastopol evacuated, 1855.....	5 26 6 27
10	W	Explosion in the Great Eastern, 1859..	5 28 6 25
11	Th	Mrs. Plant of Boston East, died suddenly, 1861	5 29 6 23
12	F	Delhi taken, 1857 .....	5 31 6 20
13	S	.....	5 33 6 18
14	S	<b>13th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 34 6 16
15	M	Boston new Fair, for foals, cattle, &c.	5 36 6 13
16	T	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> 4h. 22m. morn.	5 37 6 11
17	W	Died at Boston, in 1809, Wm. Raisin, aged 100	5 39 6 9
18	Th	Boston Corn Exchange opened to free admission 1861 .....	5 41 6 6
19	F	Dr. Johnson, born 1709 .....	5 42 6 4
20	S	At Boston, aged 76, Harriet, widow of the late William Garfit, Esq., 1861.	5 44 6 2
21	S	<b>14th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 45 6 0
22	M	.....	5 47 5 57
23	T	<b>New Moon,</b> 8h. 57m. afternoon.	5 49 5 55
24	W	.....	5 50 5 53
25	Th	At Boston in 1861, Rev. Rd. Conington, aged 65.	5 52 5 50
26	F	Balaklava taken 1854 .....	5 53 5 48
27	S	Anniversary of Benington Labourer's Society, held 1861	5 55 5 46
28	S	<b>15th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 57 5 44
29	M	New Michaelmas Day. <i>St. Michael</i>	5 58 5 41
30	T	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 4h. 9m. afternoon	6 0 5 39

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

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

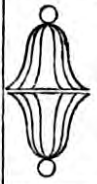
14 **S**  
15 M  
16 T  
17 W  
18 T  
19 F  
20 S

21 **S**  
22 M  
23 T  
24 W  
25 T  
26 F  
27 S

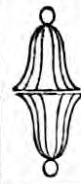
28 **S**  
29 M  
30 T



# OCTOBER 1862.



Alternate wet and fair weather most of the month, with an improvement upon that of the few weeks previous.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Duty on Paper repealed, 1861....	6 25 37
2	Th	Battle of the Voltorno, 1860 .....	6 35 34
3	F	Died at Louth in 1808, the Rev. Joseph Theodosius Langhouse, vicar of Little Grimsby - - - - -	6 55 32
4	S	Stamford Mercury reduced from 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2d. 1861	6 75 30
5	<b>S</b>	<b>16th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	6 85 28
6	M	<i>St. Faith</i> .....	6 105 25
7	T	<b>Full Moon</b> , 8h. 45m. afternoon	6 125 23
8	W	King of Hayti shot himself, 1820 .....	6 135 21
9	Th	.....	6 155 19
10	F	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6 175 17
11	S	Queen of Belgians died, 1850....	6 185 14
12	<b>S</b>	<b>17th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	6 205 12
13	M	Napoleon I. landed at St. Helena, 1815	6 225 10
14	T	Died at Grimsby in 1808, Mr. W. Walker, aged 82. He introduced the Rev. John Wesley to that town ... ..	6 245 8
15	W	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> 11h. 41m. aft....	6 255 6
16	Th	Abd-el-Kader released, 1852 ....	6 275 4
17	F	Great Northern Loop Line opened from Peterborough to Lincoln, 1848 - - - - -	6 295 1
18	S	<i>St. Luke.</i> .....	6 304 59
19	<b>S</b>	<b>18th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	6 324 57
20	M	.....	6 344 55
21	T	The Marquis of Huntly rode 105 miles in less than 7 hours, in 1808 - - - - -	6 364 53
22	W	.....	6 374 51
23	Th	<b>New Moon</b> , 7h. 37m. morning...	6 394 49
24	F	(23) Irish Rebellion, 1641 .....	6 414 47
25	S	M'Bryan, p.e. shot at midnight in Wyberton, 1860	6 434 45
26	<b>S</b>	<b>19th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	6 444 43
27	M	Cuba discovered by Columbus, 1492 ...	6 464 41
28	T	<i>St. Simon and Jude</i> .....	6 484 39
29	W	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 11h. 44m. aft. ....	6 504 37
30	Th	Tower of London burnt, 1841 .....	6 524 35
31	F	Blackfriars bridge begun, 1761 .....	6 534 33

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

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

# NOVEMBER 1862.



Rain, rain, rain, appears likely to prevail yet for some weeks; with some high wind, and occasional frost.



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Municipal Elections. <i>All Saints.</i>	6 55 4 32
2	S	<b>20th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	6 57 4 30
3	M	(2) Michaelmas Term begins.....	6 59 4 28
4	T	Mr. S. Burman, surgeon of Wisbeach, died suddenly, 1860	7 04 26
5	W	Gunpowder Plot. Bull baiting at Lincoln, 1809 .. .....	7 24 25
6	Th	<b>Full Moon</b> 0h. 48m. afternoon....	7 44 23
7	F	The Rev. H. Holdsworth of Fishtoft, thrown from his vehicle and fatally wounded, 1860.	7 64 21
8	S	Presentation of a silver trumpet to the Boston Artillery Corps, and a silver bugle to the Rifle Corps, 1860.	7 74 20
9	S	<b>21st Sun. aft. Trinity.</b> Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 94 18
10	M	The Rev. H. Holdsworth of Fishtoft, died in 1860, from the injuries received on the 7th	7 114 16
11	T	A young Whale found stranded off Freiston shore, 1860.	7 134 15
12	W	Rd. Baxter born, 1615 .....	7 154 13
13	Th	Wesleyan chapel opened at Toynton All Saints, 1860.	7 164 12
14	F	<b>Moon's last qr.</b> 6h. 10m. aft. ....	7 184 11
15	S	Thomas Richardson committed for trial for the murder of M'Brian, p.c. at Wyberton, 1860.	7 204 9
16	S	<b>22nd Sunday aft. Trinity</b> .....	7 224 8
17	M	<i>St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln</i> .....	7 234 6
18	T	Boston Horse Mart, three days....	7 254 5
19	W	.....	7 274 4
20	Th	<i>Edmund, King and Martyr</i> .....	7 284 3
21	F	<b>New Moon,</b> 6h. 14m. afternoon	7 304 2
22	S	Died, aged 65, Mr. Wm. Bull, treasurer to the Boston Corporation, 1860.	7 324 1
23	S	<b>23rd Sunday aft. Trinity</b> .....	7 334 0
24	M	James Bacon, R.A. sculptor, born, 1740.	7 353 59
25	T	<i>Michaelmas Term ends</i> .....	7 363 58
26	W	The Lincoln Rifle Corps appeared in their uniform at drill for the first time, 1859	7 383 57
27	Th	At Boston, it was resolved to form a Rifle and Artillery Corps, 1859	7 403 56
28	F	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 10h. 22m. morn.....	7 413 55
29	S	Tattershall Coursing Meeting, (2 days) 1860	7 423 54
30	S	<b>1st Sun. in Advent.</b> <i>St. Andrew.</i>	7 443 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

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**

# DECEMBER 1862.



The weather may be expected of the wet and dreary kind until after Christmas, indeed a fortnight of the new year may pass before a dry season begins.



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

			Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Died at Alford, Henry Willson, Esq., solicitor, 1860	7 45	3 53
2	T	Spa Fields riot, 1816. ....	7 47	3 52
3	W	Severe Frost at Boston, 1856 .....	7 48	3 52
4	Th	Norway passed to Sweden, 1814	7 50	3 51
5	F	Died, aged 68, Mr. John Abbott at Market Rasen, parish clerk, 1859	7 51	3 51
6	S	<b>Full Moon</b> , 7h. 37m. morning ...	7 52	3 50
7	S	<b>2nd Sunday in Advent</b> .....	7 53	3 50
8	M	Scartho Church, near Grimsby, re-opened, 1859	7 54	3 50
9	T	Rd. Mason, Esq. Clerk of the Peace for the City of Lincoln, resigned his office, 1859	7 56	3 49
10	W	Mr. Thomas Smith, aged 36, drowned in the Hammond Beck Drain, Spalding, 1860	7 57	3 49
11	Th	Boston Beast Mart.....	7 58	3 49
12	F	Day decreased 8h. 44m. ....	7 59	3 49
13	S	<i>St. Lucy, V. M.</i> .....	8 0	3 49
14	S	<b>3rd Sun. in Advent.</b> Moon's last Qr. 10h. 32m. morn.	8 1	3 49
15	M	Mr. J. W. Moats, of Spalding, died whilst dressing, 1859	8 1	3 49
16	T	South Carlton Church re-opened, 1860	8 2	3 49
17	W	Mr. Manning's flax works at Gainsborough destroyed by fire, 1860	8 3	3 50
18	Th	Lord Stanhope elected M.P. for South Nottingham, 1860	8 4	3 50
19	F	Meeting at Spilsby to form a Rifle Corps, 1859. Important Drainage meeting at Boston, 1860	8 5	3 50
20	S	Dulwich Gallery founded by Sir F. Bourgeois, R.A. 1810	8 6	3 51
21	S	<b>4th Sun. in Advent.</b> St. Thomas. Shortest d. New Moon, 5h. 4m. m.	8 6	3 51
22	M	Meetings at Holbeach and Gosberton to form Rifle Corps, 1859	8 6	3 51
23	T	Mrs. Sarah Farbon, of Horncastle, severely burnt by her clothes taking fire, 1860	8 7	3 52
24	W	The cold on Christmas Eve, 1860, was the severest ever known in England.	8 7	3 52
25	T	<b>Christmas Day</b> .....	8 7	3 53
26	F	<i>St. Stephen.</i> Meeting at Sleaford to form a Rifle Corps, 1859	8 8	3 54
27	S	<b>Moon's 1st qr.</b> 11h. 44m. } <i>St. John...</i> afternoon }	8 8	3 55
28	S	<b>1st Sun. aft. Christmas. Innocents</b>	8 8	3 56
29	M	Testimonials presented to Rd. Young, Esq. Mayor of Wisbeach, 1859	8 8	3 57
30	T	Died at Spalding, aged 90, Mr. Cape, 1859	8 8	3 58
31	W	Notices of Meeting issued for forming Rifle Corps at Bourn and Deeping, 1859	8 8	3 59

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

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

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MEMORANDA FOR 1862.

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**Principal Articles of the Calendar, for the Year 1862.**

Golden Number ..	1	Dominical Letter ..	F
Epact .. .. .	30	Roman Indication ..	5
Solar Cycle . . .	23	Julian Period ..	6575

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

Epiphany .. .. .	Jan. 6	<i>Rogation Sunday</i> ..	May 25
Martyrdom of K. Charles I.	30	<i>Ascension Day--Holy Th.</i>	May 29
<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i> ..	Feb. 16	Restoration of K. Charles II.	29
St. David .. .. .	March 1	<i>Pentecost--Whit Sun.</i>	June 8
<i>Quinquagesima--Shrove Sun.</i>	2	<i>Trinity Sunday</i> .. .. .	15
<i>Ash Wednesday</i> .. .. .	5	<i>Corpus Christi</i> .. .. .	19
<i>Quadragesima--1st Sunday</i>		Accession of Q. Victoria ..	20
<i>in Lent</i> .. .. .	9	Proclamation .. .. .	21
St. Patrick .. .. .	17	St. John Bapt--Midsum. Day	24
Annunciation--Lady Day..	25	St. Michael--Mich. Day. Sep.	29
<i>Palm Sunday</i> .. .. .	April 13	Gunpowder Plot .. .. .	Nov. 5
<i>Good Friday</i> .. .. .	18	St. Andrew .. .. .	30
<b>EASTER SUNDAY</b> .. .. .	20	<i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i> ..	30
St. George .. .. .	23	St. Thomas.. .. .	Dec. 21
<i>Low Sunday</i> .. .. .	27	Christmas Day .. .. .	25

The Year 5623 of the Jewish Era commences on September 25, 1862.  
 Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on March 2, 1862.  
 The Year 1279 of the Mohammedan Era commences on June 29, 1862.

**Law Terms for 1862.**

*As settled by Statutes.*

II GEO. IV. and I WILL. IV. cap. 70, s. 6.	(Passed July 23, 1830.)
I WILL. IV. - - - - - cap. 3, s. 2.	(Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)
Hilary Term.....	begins Jan. 11 .....ends Jan. 31.
Easter .....	„ Apr. 15 ..... „ May 13.
Trinity .....	„ May 27 ..... „ June 17.
Michaelmas .....	„ Nov. 2 ..... „ Nov. 25.

For Returns see Statute I Will. IV. cap. 3, s. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)

**University Terms for 1862.**

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms.	begins.	ends.	begins.	divides.	ends.
Lent .....	Jan. 14 ..	April 12	Jan. 13	Feb. 26, noon	April 11
Easter ....	April 30 ..	June 7	April 25	May 23, noon	June 20
Trinity ....	June 12 ..	July 5	.....	.....	.....
Michaelmas	Oct. 10 ..	Dec. 17	Oct. 1	Nov. 8, noon	Dec. 16
	The Act, July 1.			The Commencement,	June 17.

**Eclipses.**

In the Year 1862 there will be three Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.  
 I.—A Total Eclipse of the MOON, June 11, 1862, invisible at Greenwich.  
 II.—A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, June 26, 1862, invisible at Greenwich.  
 III.—A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, November 21, 1862, invisible at Greenwich.  
 IV.—A Total Eclipse of the MOON, Dec. 5, 1862, partly visible at Greenwich.  
 V.—A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, Dec. 20, 1862, invisible at Greenwich.



## A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
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
<i>The House of Blois.</i>					
Stephen	{ 3rd son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, } by Adela, 4th dau. of William I. }	1135	1154	49	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
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	1400	33	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
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	1471	49	36
<i>The House of York.</i>					
Edward IV	{ His grandfather, Richard, was } son of Edmund, 5th son of Ed. } 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.	1482	1485	42	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
Henry VII	{ His father was Edmund, eldest } son of Owen Tudor and Queen } Catherine, widow of Hen. V., and } his mother was Margt. 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
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
James I...	{ Son of Mary Queen of Scots, gd- } daughter of James IV. and Mar- } garet 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	3

*A Table of the Kings and Queens of England—continued.*

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
William III } AND Mary } Anne .....	Son of William of Nassau by } Mary, daughter of Charles I. .. } Eldest daughter of James II. .. }	1688 {	1702	51	13
			1694	32	6
	Daughter of James II. ....	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
George I. {	Eldest son of the Duke of Han. } by Sophia, daughter of Fred. V } King of Bohemia, and 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.

PRINCE ALBERT, born August 26, 1819.

Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841	Prince Leopold George Albert, born April 7, 1853
Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840	Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 20, 1857
Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843	King of Hanover,.... May 27, 1819
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844	Duke of Cambridge.. Mar. 26. 1819
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846	Duchess of Cambridge,.... July 25, 1797
Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848	Augusta Caroline, Duchess of Mecklenburgh, July 19, 1822
Prince Arthur Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850	Princess Mary of Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1833

**Reigning Sovereigns***Of the principal Countries of Europe.*

STATE.	NAME.	TITLE.	Date of Birth.	Date of Access.
Great Britain ..	Victoria .....	Queen ..	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Russia .....	Alexander II. ..	Czar ....	April 29, 1818	March 2, 1855
Belgium ... ..	Leopold I. ....	King ....	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831
Prussia .....	Frederick .....	King ....	.....	..... 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. Emmanl. II	King ....	Mar. 14, 1820	..... 1861
Greece .....	Otho I. ....	King ....	June 1, 1815	May 7, 1832
Turkey .....	Abdul Aziz ....	Sultan ..	.....	July 4, 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 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	"	"	" " about 11 "
6	"	"	" " about 12 "
7	"	"	at or near 1 in the morning.
15	"	"	at full it rises about 6 in the evening.
16	"	at a quarter after	7 " "
17	"	half-past	8 " "
18	"	about	10 " "
19	"	about	11 " "
20	"	about	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 and 2 in the morning . . . . .	Fair . . . . .	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
2 and 4 morning . . . . .	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 afternoon . .	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.			No. 2, YEARLY.			
DAY.	WEEK.	YEAR.	YEAR.	CAL. MONTH.	WEEK.	DAY.
s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
0 1	0 6	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 8	0 4	0 2
0 2	1 0	2 12 0	1 10 0	2 6	0 7	1
0 3	1 6	3 18 0	2 0 0	3 4	0 9	1 1/2
0 4	2 0	5 4 0	2 2 0	3 6	0 9	1 1/2
0 5	2 6	6 10 0	2 10 0	4 2	0 11	1 3/4
0 6	3 0	7 16 0	3 0 0	5 0	1 1	2
0 7	3 6	9 2 0	3 3 0	5 3	1 2	2
0 8	4 0	10 8 0	3 10 0	5 10	1 4	2 1/2
0 9	4 6	11 14 0	4 0 0	6 8	1 6	2 1/2
0 10	5 0	13 0 0	4 4 0	7 0	1 7	2 3/4
0 11	5 6	14 6 0	4 10 0	7 6	1 8	3
1 0	6 0	15 12 0	5 0 0	8 4	1 11	3 1/4
1 1	6 6	16 18 0	5 5 0	8 9	2 0	3 1/4
1 2	7 0	18 4 0	5 10 0	9 2	2 1	3 1/2
1 3	7 6	19 10 0	6 0 0	10 0	2 3	4
1 4	8 0	20 16 0	6 6 0	10 6	2 5	4 1/4
1 5	8 6	22 2 0	6 10 0	10 10	2 6	4 1/4
1 6	9 0	23 8 0	7 0 0	11 8	2 8	4 1/2
1 7	9 6	24 14 0	7 7 0	12 3	2 10	4 3/4
1 8	10 0	26 0 0	7 10 0	12 6	2 10	5
1 9	10 6	27 6 0	8 0 0	13 4	3 1	5 1/4
1 10	11 0	28 12 0	8 8 0	14 0	3 2	5 1/2
1 11	11 6	29 18 0	8 10 0	14 2	3 3	5 3/4
2 0	12 0	31 4 0	9 0 0	15 0	3 5	6
2 1	12 6	32 10 0	9 9 0	15 9	3 7	6 1/4
2 2	13 0	33 16 0	10 0 0	16 8	3 10	6 1/2
2 3	13 6	35 2 0	10 10 0	17 6	4 0	7
2 4	14 0	36 8 0	11 0 0	18 4	4 3	7 1/4
2 5	14 6	37 14 0	11 11 0	19 3	4 5	7 1/2
2 6	15 0	39 0 0	12 0 0	20 0	4 7	8
2 7	15 6	40 6 0	12 12 0	21 0	4 10	8 1/4
2 8	16 0	41 12 0	13 0 0	21 8	5 0	8 1/2
2 9	16 6	42 18 0	13 13 0	22 9	5 3	9
2 10	17 0	44 4 0	14 0 0	23 4	5 4	9 1/4
2 11	17 6	45 10 0	14 14 0	24 6	5 8	9 1/2
3 0	18 0	46 16 0	15 0 0	25 0	5 9	10
3 3	19 6	50 14 0	15 15 0	26 8	6 0	10 1/4
3 4	20 0	52 0 0	16 0 0	26 1	6 2	10 1/2
3 6	21 0	54 12 0	16 16 0	28 0	6 5	11
3 9	22 6	58 10 0	17 0 0	28 4	6 6	11 1/4
4 0	24 0	62 8 0	17 17 0	29 6	6 10	11 3/4
4 3	25 6	66 6 0	18 0 0	30 0	6 11	11 3/4
4 6	27 0	70 4 0	18 18 0	31 6	7 3	12 1/4
4 9	28 6	74 2 0	19 0 0	31 8	7 3	12 1/2
5 0	30 0	78 0 0	20 0 0	33 4	7 8	13 1/4

The first table is for reckoning the wages of the day labourer, 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 1/2 d. a week, & 7d. a day.

Every person having many reckonings to make should procure a **READY RECKONER**, which may be had of J. Morton, price 6d. and 1s. each.

## 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.

<i>Coast of England.</i>		<i>Coast of Scotland.</i>	
	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
St. Agnes's Lights	add 2 5	Scarborough Pier	add 2 5
St. Alban's Head	" 4 50	Scilly Islands	" 2 5
Aldborough Bay	" 8 0	Seaford	" 7 36
Barnstable Bar	" 3 20	Sheerness	sub. 1 10
Bembridge Point	" 9 0	Shields	add 0 20
Berry Head	" 3 50	Sidmouth	" 3 50
<b>Boston</b>	" 4 30	Small's Light	" 3 20
Brighthelmstone	" 7 40	Southampton	" 9 5
Bristol Quay	" 4 20	Sunderland	" 0 10
Burlington Pier	" 2 20	Swansea	" 3 20
Chatham	sub 1 10	Torbay	" 3 50
Christchurch	add 6 20	Weymouth Bar	" 4 20
Cowes	" 8 20	Whitby Bar	" 1 5
Cromer Cley	" 4 20	Whitehaven	" 8 20
Dartmouth	" 3 35	Wight. W. End	" 6 20
Deal	" 8 35	Wintertonness	" 5 35
Dover Bar	" 8 35	Wisbeach	" 4 54
Exmouth Bar	" 3 50	Woolwich	sub. 0 25
Falmouth	" 3 5	Yarmouth Roads	add 6 20
Flamborough Head	" 2 0	Yarmouth, I. of Wight	" 6 50
Folkestone	" 8 20		
Gravesend	sub. 0 54		
Hamoaze	add 2 50	<i>Coast of Scotland.</i>	
Harwich, within	" 8 50	Aberdeen Bar	sub. 1 55
Hastings	" 8 50	St. Andrew's Bay	" 1 10
St. Helen's	" 9 0	Arbroath	" 1 0
Holyhead	" 7 0	Dundee Pier	" 0 25
Hull Dock Gate	" 3 20	Fort George	add 8 35
Humber, river entrance	" 2 35	Greenock	" 8 30
Hurst Castle	" 6 50	Inverness	" 8 50
Ilfracombe	" 3 20	Leith Bar	sub 0 20
Ipswich	" 9 20	Montrose	" 1 10
Land's End	" 1 50	Peterhead	" 2 40
Liverpool	" 9 10	Stone Hive	" 1 40
Lowestoff Roads	" 7 20		
Lyme	" 4 5	<i>Coast of France.</i>	
Lynn	" 3 20	Abbeville	add 7 0
Lundy Island	" 3 0	Boulogne	" 8 30
Margate Roads	" 9 5	Bourdeaux	" 0 50
Milford Haven	" 3 20	Brest Harbour	" 1 5
Mount's Bay	" 2 20	Caen	" 6 50
Nore	sub. 2 10	Calais	" 9 10
Penzance	add 2 20	Casket Lights	" 7 20
Plymouth	" 3 35	Cherbourg	" 4 50
Portsmouth	" 9 5	Dieppe	" 8 30
Portsmouth to I. Wight	" 8 35	Havre de Grace	" 8 30
Ramsgate, outer pier	" 8 20	St. Maloes	" 8 30
Sandwich	" 8 50	Rochfort	" 1 35
		Rouen	" 1 15

**Interest Table,**

*Showing the sum per pound to which a rate of Interest per cent. is equal.*

2 per cent. interest is equal to nearly	Os.	5d.	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	1½	.. .. .
6 .. .. . „	1	2½	.. .. .
7 .. .. . „	1	5	.. .. .
8 .. .. . „	1	7½	.. .. .
9 .. .. . „	1	9½	.. .. .
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 5. 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.																		
7 and under 7½	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100
7½ „ 8	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12
8 „ 8½	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13
8½ „ 9	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	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	16	16
10 „ 10½	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17
10½ „ 11	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	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 measure 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.

**A Table for Planting.**

*Showing the Number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from One Foot to Twenty-one Feet distance from plant to plant.*

Distance.		No.	Distance.		No.
Feet.	In.		Feet.	In.	
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	August 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	August 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	March 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
March 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sep. 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
April 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 foetus; 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 labour, 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.*—Swan sits 42 days; parrots, 40 days; geese, 30; ducks, 30; hens, 21; pigeons, 18; canaries, 14. The temperature for hatching is 104° Fahrenheit.

## Rules for calculating Timber, &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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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 fourth part 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 five times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight nearly of the four quarters, in imperial stones, of 14lb. avoirdupois. For example, if the girt be  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet and the length  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet, we shall have  $6\frac{1}{2}$  multiplied by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  making  $42\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  multiplied by 5, making  $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; then  $42\frac{1}{4}$  multiplied by  $26\frac{1}{2}$ , making 1109  $\frac{1}{16}$ , and this, divided by 21, gives 52  $\frac{4}{5}$  stones nearly, or 52 stones 11 lb. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be about one-twentieth less, than the weight attained by this rule. The four quarters are little more than half the weight of the living animal; the skin weighing about the eighteenth part, and the tallow about the twelfth 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 three months, and is called old on the 1st of September.

### *The cost of growing Weeds.*

Each plant of common groundsel produces 2,080 seeds; of dandelion, 2,700; of sowthistle, 11,040; and of spinge, 540; total, 16,360 plants, springing from four weeds annually, that will cover just about three acres and a half of land at three feet apart. To hoe land costs say 6s. per acre, so that the allowing four such weeds to produce their seed, may involve an expense of a guinea. In other words, a man throws away 5s. 3d. a time as often as he neglects to bend his back to pull up a young weed; before it begins to fulfil the first law of nature.



### 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. Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton Hall, near Grantham.

**BOSTON.**—Meaburn Staniland, Esq., of Boston. J. W. Malcolm, Esq., 7, Great Stanhope Street, May Fair, London.

**GRANTHAM.**—Hon. J. Tollemache. William Earl Welby, Esquire, Denton Hall, Grantham.

**GREAT GRIMSBY.**—Lord Worsley, of Brocklesby.

**LINCOLN.**—Major Sibthorpe, of Canwick Hall, Lincoln. G. F. Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall.

**LORD LIEUTENANT.**—Earl of Yarborough, of Brocklesby Park.

**CLERKS OF THE PEACE.**—*J. H. Hollway, Esq.*, of Spilsby, for parts of Lindsey. *M. P. Moore, Esq.*, of Sleaford, for parts of Kesteven. *M. Staniland, Esq., M.P.*, of Boston, deputy for J. R. Carter, Esq., for parts of Holland.

**BOSTON TOWN CLERK.**—*J. G. Calthrop, Esq.* **CLERK TO THE BOROUGH MAGISTRATES,** B. S. Simpson, Esq. **CLERK TO THE HOLLAND MAGISTRATES,** John Porter, Esq. **CLERK TO THE WITHAM COMMISSIONERS,** F. T. White, Esq. **CLERK TO THE FOURTH DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS,** F. T. White, Esq.

### Quarter Sessions, &c.

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, according to the Act 1st. William IV. c. 70, are appointed to be held in the first full week (Sunday being deemed the first day of the week) after the 11th day of October: in the first week after the 28th day of December: in the first week after the 31st day of March: and in the first week after the 24th day of June.

*Note.*—The Magistrates determine the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence: as Boston, Monday; Spalding, Thursday; Bedford, Wednesday; Berks, Tuesday; Bucks, Tuesday; Cambridge, Friday; Cheshire, Monday, &c.

The Quarter Sessions through North and South Wales are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the Magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

By Act of 4 and 5 William IV. c. 17, for preventing the interference of the Spring Assizes with the April Quarter Sessions, justices are empowered, at Epiphany Sessions, to name two of their own body to fix any day for holding the next General Quarter Sessions, between March 7th and April 22. And all business relating to the assessment and application of county rates to be transacted in open court, and public notice of Quarter Sessions to be given in two county newspapers published or circulated in the County. 4 and 5 William IV. c. 48.

**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.	Aft.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. 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 Grantham, Gainsborough, Brigg, Kirton Lindsey, Market Rasen, &c.—1st despatch	5 40	..	..	1 0
2nd despatch	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, & Hull	11 0	..	7 0	..
London	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Scotland { 1st despatch	5 40	..	..	1 0
{ 2nd despatch	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 40	..	..	..
{ 2nd despatch	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Lincoln { 1st despatch	A. M. 8 45	..	7 0	1 0
{ 2nd despatch	P. M. 5 40	..	..	..
Leafield	P. M. 9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Stamford	P. M. 9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Grantham	5 40	9 0	9 20	7 0
Nottingham	5 40	9 0	9 20	..
Spalding	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Peterborough	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
<b>Local Posts.</b>				
Burgh, (Mail Cart), Wainfleet and intermediate Villages	A. M. 4 45	..	7 0	..
Horncastle, (Mail Cart), Coningsby, and intermediate Villages	4 15	..	7 0	..
Kirton, (Foot Messenger) Skirbeck Quarter, Wyberton and Frampton	6 0	..	7 0	..
Langrick, (ditto), 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 once daily in the Evening, viz.

Bargate Bridge .. ..	8 10	Witham Place .. ..	8 20
High Street .. ..	8 20	Railway Station ..	8 30
Bargate Receiving House .. ..		8 50.	

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 10 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.

*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, and Chapel Hill.

Ditto by the Burgh Mail Cart, viz., Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, New Leake, Wrangle, Friskney, Wainfleet, Adlethorpe, 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 7 p.m.

Hubbert's Bridge Messenger passes through Cow Bridge, Frith Bank, 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1d.; not more than 1 oz. 2d.; not more than 2 oz. 4d.; not more than 3 oz. 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 oz. 1d.; not more than 8 oz. 2d.; not more than 16 oz. 4d.; not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 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 6d. 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.

COUNTRIES.	Mails when made up in London.	Letters.		News- papers, &c.
		Under qr. oz.	Under hf. oz.	
Alexandria, <i>via Marseilles</i> v	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26..	0 9	1 0	4 oz 3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> v	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27..	0 6	0 6	1
Australia, S, <i>ditto</i> .....c	M, 20th each month.	0 6	0 6	1
„ <i>via Marseilles</i> ..c	E, 26th each month .	0 9	1 0	3
Austria, <i>via Belgium</i> .....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 6	0 6	1
Belgium, ( <i>if prepaid</i> ) .....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 4	0 4	1
Bermuda .....v	E, every alt. Saturday	0 6	0 6	1
Brazil .....c	M, 9th each month..	1 0	1 0	1
Brunswick, <i>via Belgium</i> ....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 6	0 6	1
Buenos Ayres .....c	M, 9th each month..	1 0	1 0	1
California & Oregon, <i>via US</i> c	E, every Saturday ..	1 2½	1 2½	2
Canada, <i>via United States</i> ..v	E, every Saturday ..	0 8	0 8	1
„ <i>by Canadian Packet</i> v	E, every Wednesday	0 6	0 6	1
Cape of Good Hope.....v	E, 5th each month..	0 6	0 6	1
Ceylon, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....v	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo	0 9	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> ..c	E, 4th & 20th ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	2
Constantinople, <i>via Mar.</i> ..v	E, every Thursday..	0 6	1 0	1
( <i>by French Pkt.</i> )				
„ <i>via France &amp; Trieste</i> ..v	M & E, Sun. except.	1 2	2 4	1
China, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....c	E, 10th each month.	0 9	1 0	3
Denmark, <i>via Belgium</i> ....c	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 10½	0 10½	1
Egypt, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....c	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th	0 9	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> ....c	M, 4, 12, 20 and 27th	0 6	0 6	1
France, ( <i>if prepaid</i> ) .....v	M & E, Sun. except,	0 4	0 8	1
Gibraltar .....c	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27 .	0 6	0 6	1
Hamburgh, <i>via Belgium</i> ....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 6	0 6	1
Holland, <i>via Belgium</i> .....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 8	0 8	1
Hong Kong, <i>via Marseilles</i> ..c	E, 10th each month .	1 3	1 6	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> ....c	M, 4th each month ..	1 0	2 0	2
India, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....v	E, 3rd and 18th ....	0 9	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> ...v	M, 12th and 27th ..	0 6	0 6	2
Ionian Islands, <i>via Belgium</i> v	E. daily, Sun. except.	1 0	1 0	
Italy, (ex. Papal States)....v	M & E, daily, Sun. ex.	0 6	1 0	2
<i>via France &amp; Sar.</i>				
Jamaica .....c	M, 2nd & 17 ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	1
Malta, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....c	E, 3, 10, 18, & 26th ..	0 6	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> ....c	M. 4, 12, 20, and 27 .	0 6	0 6	1
New Zealand, <i>via Southam.</i> c	M, 20th each month .	0 6	0 6	1
„ <i>via Marseilles</i> .....c	E, 26th each month .	0 9	1 0	3
Prussia, <i>via Belgium</i> .....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 6	0 6	1
Russia, <i>via Belgium</i> .....v	E, daily, Sun. except,	0 11½	0 11½	1
Spain, <i>via France</i> .....v	M & E, Sun. except.	0 6	1 0	2
Sweden, <i>via Belgium</i> .....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	1 2	1 2	1
Switzerland, <i>via France</i> ....v	M & E, Sun. except.	0 6	1 0	1
Turkey, <i>via Belgium</i> .....c	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 8	0 8	2
United States, <i>by Brit. pkt.</i> ..v	E, every Saturday ..	1 0	1 0	1
West Indies. ( <i>British</i> ) ....c	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	1
W. Australia, <i>via Southam</i> ...c	M, 20th each month.	0 6	0 6	1

Explanation.—“v” Prepayment voluntary. “c” Prepayment compulsory.

### Railway Goods and Parcels.

The receiving houses in London of the Great Northern Railway Company for goods and parcels are, the 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.

*Auxiliary Offices.*—Four Swans, Bishopsgate, E. C.; La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, E.C.; Phœnix, King William-street. City, E.C.; 11, Gracechurch-street, E.C.; 40, Gresham-street, E.C.; Saracen's Head, Snowhill, E.C.; Kingstons's, 11, Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square, W.; Slark's Office, Knightsbridge, W.; Hatchett's White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, W.; Glo'ster Warehouse, Oxford-street, W.; Ship, Charing Cross, S.W.; Peacock, Islington, N.; Bull Inn, Aldgate, E.; Nag's Head, High-street, Borough, S. E.

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's 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.	Not exceeding		Above 3 and not exceeding		Above 14 lb. for each additional lb.	
	1 lb. each.	3 lbs. each.	14 lbs. each.	14 lbs. each.	14 lbs. each.	14 lbs. each.
Above 300 miles . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 6	0 2		
251 to 300 " . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 3	0 1½		
201 to 250 " . . . .	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 1½		
151 to 200 " . . . .	0 8	1 3	1 9	0 1½		
101 to 150 " . . . .	0 6	1 0	1 6	0 1		
51 to 100 " . . . .	0 6	0 8	1 0	0 1		
31 to 50 " . . . .	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 0½		
1 to 30 " . . . .	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 0½		

These rates apply to Game and all other Parcels.

The Company are not responsible for parcels not delivered direct to their authorized Agents at their stations or receiving offices.

*Market Day Tickets for the Double Journey* at Two Single Third Class Fares, available by Parliamentary and Market Trains only, are issued to

SPALDING, on Tuesdays, from stations between Peakirk and 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.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from stations between Boston and Gainsborough inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; and from stations between Sibsey and Louth inclusive.

STAMP OFFICE,  
BOSTON.



JOHN MORTON,  
*Sub-Distributor.*

**STAMP DUTIES.**

**Affidavit** not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, £ s. d.  
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 bank-  
ruptcy 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.—See 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*l.* 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 indorsed  
thereon or annexed thereto .. .. . 0 0 6

And where the same shall contain 2160 words, then for  
every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein,  
over and above the first 1080 words a further *progressive*  
duty of .. .. . 0 0 6

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

Agreements of any tenancy are charged as a Lease.

**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*l.* .. .. . 0 2 6  
And where it shall exceed 50*l.* and not exceed 100*l.* .. .. 0 5 0  
" " 100*l.* .. " .. 200*l.* .. .. 0 10 0  
" " 200*l.* .. " .. 500*l.* .. .. 0 15 0  
" " 500*l.* .. .. . 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*l.* .. .. . 0 1 3  
Exceeding 50*l.* and not exceeding 100*l.* .. .. . 0 2 6  
" 100*l.* .. " .. 150*l.* .. .. . 0 3 9  
" 150*l.* .. " .. 200*l.* .. .. . 0 5 0  
" 200*l.* .. " .. 250*l.* .. .. . 0 6 3  
" 250*l.* .. " .. 300*l.* .. .. . 0 7 6

And where the same shall exceed 300*l.*, then for every 100*l.*  
and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* .. .. . 0 2 6

*Stamp Duties continued.*

**Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order, viz.**

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

This duty is a reduction from 3s. in Great Britain, by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, and 1s. 6d. in Ireland by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 82; by sections 24 and 34 of which Acts, respectively, a penalty of 50*l.* is imposed for making or signing any bill of lading upon unstamped paper; and the stamping of any such bill of lading is prohibited (a).

**Bill of Sale** absolute.—See Conveyance.

**Bill of Sale** as a security.—See Mortgage.

**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*l.* besides the duty; but after a month it cannot be stamped at all.

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

**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 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*l.* or upwards .. .. . 0 0 1

**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;

(a) The duty of 1s. 6d. on a "Customs Bill of Lading" and certain other duties to be denoted by adhesive stamps, imposed by the 23 Vict. c. 22, although for the purpose of collection declared to be stamp duties, form part of the Customs Revenue.

*Stamp Duties continued.*

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed shall not exceed 25l. . . . .	0	2	6
And where the same shall exceed 25 and not exceed 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 600l. then for every 100l. and also for any fractional part of 100l. . . . . 0 10 0

**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 charged on an affidavit*

**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

**Legacies.**— *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 a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, and their descendants . . . . .	6	0	0



*Stamp Duties continued.*

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*l.*, each shall be charged with duty, although each or either may be separately under that amount or value.

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

**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*l.* . . . . . 0 0 0

And where the same shall exceed 5*l.* and not exceed 10*l.* . . . . . 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 . . . . . " . . . . . 150 . . . . . 0 15 0

    "          "          150 . . . . . " . . . . . 200 . . . . . 1 0 0

    "          "          200 . . . . . " . . . . . 250 . . . . . 1 5 0

    "          "          250 . . . . . " . . . . . 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 same shall exceed 600*l.*, then for every 50*l.* . . . . . 0 5 0

and also for every fractional part of 50*l.* . . . . . 0 5 0

**Lease or Tack (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 25*l.* . . . . . 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.

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

To be taken out *yearly* by every person (except a licensed auctioneer) who shall exercise the said calling or occupation of an appraiser; or who for or in expectation of any gain, fee, or reward, shall make any appraisalment or valuation chargeable by law with any stamp duty.—See "License for House Agent."

*Stamp Duties continued.*

**Licence (Medicines)** to be taken out yearly by the owner, proprietor, maker, and compounder of, and by every person uttering, vending, or exposing to sale, or keeping ready for sale, 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 way affecting the human body; or any packets, boxes, bottles, pots, phials, or other inclosures, with any contents subject to the duties on certain 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 other 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
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*Chapter 21. passed 18th June, 1861, section 3, enacts That*  
 "it shall be lawful for any person to take out a licence 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; and it shall not be necessary to the obtaining of such licence that the said house or shop shall be rated to the relief of the poor to any amount, or that the person applying for such licence shall produce any certificate; or enter into any bond required by any Act relating to the sale of beer by retail."

*(All Provisions of former Acts to apply to this Act.)*

**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
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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 day of July, then next following and no longer.

*Stamp Duties continued.*

**Licence (Hawker),** to be taken out by any Hawker, Pedlar, or Petty Chapman in Great Britain who shall travel and trade on foot, without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burden, and who 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 selling or exposing the same for sale in any town to which he may travel.

Where such Licence shall be granted for any period not exceeding six months .. .. . 1 0 0

And where the same shall be granted for any period exceeding six months and not exceeding a year .. .. . 2 0 0

**Licence** to be taken out by any such trading person in Great Britain who shall travel with one beast of burden only, that is to say, an ass or a mule, or a horse not exceeding in height thirteen hands, of four inches to each hand,

Where such licence shall be granted for any period not exceeding six months .. .. . 2 0 0

And where the same shall be granted for any period exceeding six months and not exceeding a year .. .. . 4 0 0

The several stamp duties herein-before contained in this Schedule to be in lieu of the stamp duties now payable upon the like matters under any other act now in force.

**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 (Retail Spirits)** for and upon every additional excise licence to be taken out by any licensed dealer in spirits in Great Britain to authorize and empower him to sell by retail Foreign or 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

**Mortgage.**—Not exceeding 50*l.* .. .. . 0 1 3  
 Exceeding 50*l.* and not exceeding 100*l.* .. .. . 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*l.*, then for every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* .. .. . 0 2 6

*Stamp Duties continued.*

**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 1s. and not exceed 2s. 6d. .. 0 0 3

“ “ 2s. 6d. “ “ 4s. .. .. 0 0 6

“ “ 4s. .. “ “ 10s. .. .. 0 1 0

“ “ 10s. .. “ “ 20s. .. .. 0 2 0

“ “ 20s. .. “ “ 30s. .. .. 0 3 0

“ “ 30s. .. “ “ 50s. .. .. 0 10 0

“ “ 50s. .. .. .. 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 5l. .. .. .. 0 0 1

Exceeding 5l. 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 4000l., then for every 1000l. or part of 1000l. of the money thereby made payable 0 10 0

**Receipt or Discharge**, given for or upon the payment of money

Amounting to 2l. or upwards .. .. .. 0 0 1

**Succession Duty.**—

	<i>per cent.</i>
Lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor .. .. .	1 0 0
Brothers and sisters of the predecessor & their descendants	3 0 0
Brothers & 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, and the husband or wife of a successor chargeable with the rate of 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.

### Ale and Beer Licenses.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 11th and 12th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating the sale of beer and other liquors on the Lord's Day," the 4th and 5th sections enact as follow:

Section 4. And be it enacted, That no person shall open any house or place of public resort for the sale of fermented or distilled liquors, or sell therein such liquors, in England or Scotland, before the hour of half-past twelve of the clock in the afternoon, or where the morning Divine service in the church, chapel, kirk or principal place of worship shall not usually terminate by that time, before the time of the termination of such service on Sunday, or in England before the like hour on Christmas Day or Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, except as refreshment for travellers.

Section 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any constable at any time to enter into any house or place of public resort for the sale of wine, spirits, or other fermented or distilled liquors; and every person who shall refuse to admit or shall not admit such constable into such house or place shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

And by a subsequent Act passed in the 18th and 19th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to repeal the Act of the 17th and 18th years of the reign of Her present Majesty for further regulating the sale of beer and other liquors on the Lord's Day, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof," it is enacted by section 2, That it shall not be lawful for any licensed victualler or person licensed to sell beer by retail to be drunk on the premises or not to be drunk on the premises, or any person licensed or authorized to sell any fermented or distilled liquors, or any person who by reason of the freedom of the mystery or craft of vintners of the city of London, or of any right or privilege, shall claim to be entitled to sell wine by retail to be drunk or consumed on the premises, in any part of England or Wales, to open or keep open his house for the sale of or to sell beer, wine, spirits, or any other fermented or distilled liquor between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, nor after eleven o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday, or on Christmas Day or Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, or before four o'clock in the morning of the day following such Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or such days of public fast or thanksgiving, except to a traveller or to a lodger therein.

And by section 3, it is enacted, That no person shall open any house or place of public resort for the sale of fermented or distilled liquors, or sell therein such liquors, in any part of England or Wales, between three and five o'clock in the afternoon, or after eleven o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday, or on Christmas Day, or Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, or before four o'clock in the morning of the day following such Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or such other days appointed as aforesaid, except to travellers.

And by section 4, That it shall be lawful for any constable at any time to enter into any house or place of public resort in England or Wales for the sale of beer, wine, spirits, or other fermented or distilled liquor or liquors; and every person who shall refuse to admit or shall not admit such constable into such house or place shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

And by section 5, That every person who shall offend against this Act shall be liable, upon a summary conviction for the same before any justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, liberty, city, borough, or place where the offence shall be committed, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, and every separate sale shall be deemed a separate offence.

**Assessed Taxes.**

<b>Inhabited House Duty, charged on the annual value of £20</b>	£	s.	d.
or upwards, for every 20s. the sum of .. .. .	0	0	9
<b>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 .. .. .</b>	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 only .. ..	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 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, Shepherd, or Herdsman	0	10	6
Let to hire.. .. .	1	1	0

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

*Assessed Taxes continued.*

	£	s.
Such ponies or mules kept for any other purpose .. .. .	0	5
Ponies let for hire, used for riding, or drawing carriages chargeable with duty .. .. .	0	10
Horses used by Common Carriers .. .. .	0	10

*Schedule (G.)*

Duties payable annually on DOGS.

For every Dog, of whatever description or denomination the same may be .. .. .	0	12
Hounds, where 66 or more are kept .. .. .	39	12
Greyhounds, where 15 or more are kept .. .. .	9	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 bonâ 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 Vict. cap. 90.*)

*Schedule (I.)*

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

*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
And where such person shall not be so chargeable .. .. .	0	13

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.


**Certificates to Kill Game.**

*The new Duties are charged as follows:—* £ s.


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

 *This Licence is on Red tinted paper.*


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

 *This Licence is on Green tinted paper.*

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

 *This Licence is on Yellow tinted paper.*

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

 *This Licence is on White paper.*

\*\*\* The above Licences may be procured at the Stamp Office.

**DRAINAGE DOCUMENTS.****REPORT OF JOHN HAWKSHAW, ESQ., C.E., ON THE  
WITHAM DRAINAGE.**

*To the General Commissioners for Drainage  
by the River Witham.*

GENTLEMEN,

On the 6th of March last, I was applied to by Mr. Banks Stanhope, M.P., to advise the General Commissioners on the improvement of the Drainage of the Fourth District of the Witham Drainage, and on the 19th of March, I met at my office in London a deputation of the Commissioners, consisting of Mr. Banks Stanhope, M.P., Mr. Vessey, and Mr. E. B. Waite, who were accompanied by Mr. White, the Clerk, and by Mr. Lewin, the Engineer to the Commissioners.

At that interview, I received full instructions as to the points upon which the Commissioners sought my advice and recommendations.

The main requirements from me were, that after due examination of the various Reports, Plans, and other Documents that were placed at my disposal, and of the District in question, and after such surveys as I might deem necessary, I should devise a plan for draining the Fourth District, which, would be applicable solely to that District, and I should also propose another plan, which, while it would improve the drainage of the Fourth District, would also be more general in its application.

Accordingly I visited Boston on the 8th of April, and again on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of May last.

Previous to my second visit I had directed certain levels to be taken by Mr. J. R. Wright, and such inquiries to be made by him, and by other assistants, as appeared to me to be necessary for the further elucidation of the subject.

Many questions bearing on the matter submitted to me, had been under consideration and reported on from time to time during the past half century, by most of our eminent engineers, among whom may be mentioned, Messrs. Rennie, Telford, and Walker, Sir William Cubitt, Sir John Rennie, and at a still earlier period, by Messrs. Kindersley and Hudart; and few questions perhaps have had more careful and repeated consideration than the mode of dealing with and

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*Note.*—The "Haven" (from the Grand Sluice to the Outfall) is, in this report, called the "Witham."



*Hawkshaw's Drainage Report continued.*

improving the Rivers Witham and Welland, upon which, as outfalls, so large a portion of the drainage of Lincolnshire has been made to depend.

I am much indebted to those early inquiries for information on the régime of both these rivers, and as to the changes that have taken place in them.

I have also derived much information from the able Report of Mr. Lewis D. B. Gordon, on the scheme of the Lincolnshire Estuary Company, "as regards the proposed new cuts or channels for the Rivers Witham and Welland, and their effects on the drainage and navigation." This Report, Mr. Gordon made to the Admiralty in 1851, after holding an enquiry on the subject, and it is accompanied by the voluminous evidence upon which it is based.

The information afforded by this Report, however, like that derived from those of the Engineers I have referred to, is applicable chiefly to the outfall of the rivers. Indeed, it is probable that in previous inquiries connected with the River Witham, (which constitutes the outfall of the Fourth District) the improvement of the navigation always formed a main element of consideration. Thus the upper portion of the Witham was converted into a canal, and Mr. Telford, in his Report, apparently considering the question of navigation chiefly, lamented that Hobhole Sluice should have been put so low down the river, though it is evident as respects the drainage of the district, that the lower down the river the sluice was placed, the greater fall would be thereby secured.

In order to obtain more correct information as to the interior of the district, I deemed it necessary to take the following sections, copies of which accompany this Report, viz. :--

1. A Section of Hobhole Drain.
2. A Section of the West Fen and Maud Foster Drains.
3. A Section of the Bellwater Drain, and through Wainfleet to the Sea Bank.
4. A Section of Cowbridge or Junction Drain.
5. A Section of Fodder Dyke, and of an extension from it by a proposed new cut to Gibraltar.

The Sections show, at intervals, the levels of the adjoining lands, and from those levels I have deduced the heights of the lands above the cill of the Hobhole Sluice, and marked them upon the Ordnance Map (A), which also accompanies this Report.

*Hawkshaw's Drainage Report continued.*

These Sections show that the northern portion of the East Fen lies at a lower level, by about three feet, than the West and Wildmore Fens, and is consequently placed under greater difficulties as it respects drainage.

Thus, while the larger portion of the West and Wildmore Fens and the land draining into Hobhole Drain below Lade Bank are comparatively uninjured by the water in the drains rising ten to eleven feet above the cill of Hobhole Sluice, a considerable portion of the East Fen lying to the north of Lade Bank is, when the water rises to that height, incapable of being drained by gravitation to Hobhole.

The portion of the East Fen, including lands draining into it, which extends north of Lade Bank, amounts to about 30,000 acres. About one-half of that quantity lies at so low a level as to require for its effectual drainage that the water at Hobhole should not rise higher than about seven feet above Hobhole cill; but that level would be one foot below low water of the Witham outside of Hobhole Sluice in time of floods, which then rises to eight feet above the cill, and it is for this reason that those low lands cannot, on those occasions, drain naturally through Hobhole Sluice.

Speaking of the lands of the East Fen generally, this sluice would more effectually drain them if less water were passed into Hobhole Drain from the West and Wildmore Fens; for instance, if no water were allowed to be passed from those fens to Hobhole when the floodwaters outside the sluice had risen to eight feet on the cill, as suggested by Mr. Lewin in his Report of the 20th February, 1861, to the Commissioners of the Fourth District.

While on this subject, I beg to say that I have thought it no part of my duty to discuss the clauses of the "Wildmore Fen and West and East Fens Drainage Act, 43 George III., 1803," which provide for the mode in which water is to be passed from the West and Wildmore Fens into Hobhole Drain. It appeared to me more in accordance with the instructions I had received, to seek for the best plan of improving the drainage of the whole district, though on the adoption of any plan for this purpose and before any equitable apportionment of cost could be made, those regulations would no doubt form one of the elements for consideration, and would have to be carefully weighed before determining the fair proportions of contribution from the various portions of the district.

*Hawkshaw's Drainage Report continued.*

After a careful consideration of the questions submitted to me, and of the documents and information placed at my disposal, and of the surveys made under my own direction, I have come to the conclusion that of the several modes of dealing with the matter that have occurred to me, the following only require to be noticed, and to those I now beg to refer.

The first plan I have to suggest is to place draw-doors across Hobhole Drain, near Lade Bank Bridge, and to erect a pumping engine at that spot sufficiently powerful to lift the flood waters from the northern to the southern side of those doors—say, to a maximum height of five feet.

The area of land which lies beyond Lade Bank is, as before stated, (including the uplands draining into the fen) about 30,000 acres.

I assume a fall of one quarter of an inch of rain in twenty four hours as a measure of the quantity to be lifted to the maximum height of five feet. This quantity of rain on 30,000 acres, would, in round numbers, be equal to a depth of six feet on 100 acres, which is about the surface area of the main drains lying between Lade Bank, the Aqueduct Doors, and Hobhole Sluice. As the Hobhole Sluice doors would remain open about six hours a tide, the drains below the Lade Bank doors would be raised only one foot six inches by the water pumped into them during the time the sea doors were closed.

To lift this quantity of water five feet high in twenty-four hours, would require an engine of 178, say 180 horse power.

The cost of this plan of pumping would be as follows :

Engine Pumps and Engine House .....	£10,000
Draw Doors, &c. and Land .....	5,000
	* £15000
£15,000 at 5 per cent. ....	750 per ann.
Attendance, Coals, and Repairs.....	1,250
Total cost per Annum	£2,000

Another mode of improving the drainage which I have had under consideration, is the construction of a new drain to Wainfleet, with sea doors opening on sea low water. And since sea low water of neap tides, at the point to which the

\* If this plan requires Parliamentary sanction, the expenses of the application will have to be added.

*Hawkshaw's Drainage Report continued.*

drain would be carried, rises only four feet above the cill of Hobhole Sluice, the East Fen water could by this means be easily kept under the requisite level.

This cut could be made to communicate with the Hobhole Drain through the Fodder Dyke, which, however, would require deepening and widening. The sea sluice would be costly, whilst the length of new drain that would have to be made would be seven miles and a half.

The cost of this plan would therefore be considerable, greater in fact than the expense of making a new channel to Clayhole; and there are other objections to it of so serious a nature, as, in my judgment, to preclude its adoption. The diversion of waters that have for so many years drained into the Witham would be strenuously resisted, and ought not to be attempted unless it should prove more difficult than I think it will be to obtain the end in view in some less objectionable manner. Therefore, though in obedience to the instructions I received, I thought it right fully to investigate this new outfall, I cannot recommend its adoption.

The conclusion I have arrived at is, that the only feasible plan that admits of being undertaken by the Fourth District Commissioners *alone*, and which could be carried out by that District without injuriously affecting any other interest, is the plan of pumping at Lade Bank Bridge.

The adoption of this plan would, I consider, be beneficial to the whole of the Fourth District; for while it would clear the lowest lands of floodwater, it would at the same time render it unnecessary to impose any restrictions on passing water from the West and Wildmore Fens.

Having stated what appears to me to be the best mode of dealing *separately* with the drainage of the Fourth District, I will proceed to state what appears to me to be the best *general* plan of treating it.

After all the consideration I have given to this subject the project which has been recommended so frequently and for so long a period of time, viz.—of forming a new cut to Clayhole, appears to me to be the best, as a general plan; for it would not only assist the drainage of the Fourth District, but it would also improve the outfall of all the great drains which empty themselves into the Witham, and it would benefit the navigation to and from the port of Boston.

*Hawkshaw's Drainage Report continued.*

In arriving at the conclusion that it is best to extend the Witham to Clayhole, I have not overlooked the suggestions of Mr. Charles Frow of Holbeach, who proposes to make the junction of the Witham and the Welland at the Macaroni, or South Channel; but that gentleman greatly underrates the cost of that measure, and all the inquiries I have made lead to the conclusion that Clayhole is the best point for the outfall.

The construction of a new channel for the Witham into Clayhole appears to involve the necessity of extending the Welland to a junction with it at the same point.

Assuming Clayhole to be adopted, there can be very little difference of opinion as to the direction of the new channel. I have marked upon the accompanying plan the place where the two channels would converge, and I have had a section made of the new channel of the Witham, a copy of which accompanies this Report.

In estimating the cost of the work, I see no reason at present for departing from the dimensions that have been fixed by previous investigation and inquiry. They seem, from such inquiry as I have been able to bestow upon them, to have been judiciously determined, and they appear on former occasions to have received the sanction of the representatives of the different interests concerned.

I have therefore assumed that the bottom of the cut opposite to Hobhole Sluice will be three feet below the cill of that sluice, and that the width of bottom at that point will be 100 feet; the bottom to have a regular fall of one foot per mile from its commencement to its termination at Clayhole. The slopes of the sides of the cut to be four feet and a half horizontal to one perpendicular to the height of seven feet above the bottom, and four horizontal to one perpendicular to a height of twenty feet above the cill of Hobhole Sluice; the foreland to be seventy feet in width. The extension of the River Welland should start at the end of the fascine work now completed, and should fall uniformly to its junction with the Witham at Clayhole.

I estimate the cost of this work as under:—

The Boston Outfall .. .. .	£80,000
The Welland Outfall .. .. .	20,000
Parliamentary and Engineering, say .. .. .	15,000
	<hr/>
	£115,000

*Hawkshaw's Drainage Report continued.*

Taking the level of the cill at Hobhole Sluice as datum, which is also the level of low water of ordinary spring tides at Clayhole, the following table shows the levels of the cills of the different sluices, viz. :—

	Feet	Inches.
Hobhole Sluice (datum) .. .. .	0	0
Maud Foster Sluice .. .. .	3	3
Black Sluice .. .. .	0	7
Grand Sluice .. .. .	5	0

The present level of floods at low water in the Witham, opposite the above sluices respectively, and reckoning from the same datum point, that is to say, from the cill of Hobhole Sluice, is as under, viz. :—

	Feet	Inches
Opposite Hobhole .. .. .	8	0
Maud Foster .. .. .	11	3
Black Sluice .. .. .	11	8
Grand Sluice .. .. .	12	9

It has been estimated by engineers who have preceded me, that the extension to Clayhole would depress the low water flood level about three feet at Hobhole. It is possible that this will be the result. I am of opinion that a depression of that level to the extent of two feet can very safely be reckoned upon as a minimum at all the before mentioned sluices.

Were the depression of the flood level not to exceed that dimension it would effect a general improvement of all the districts drained through those sluices; but, as regards the navigation of Boston, I am of opinion that a still greater amount of benefit would be derived, inasmuch as the low water of the river in dry weather would be depressed to a greater extent than the low water of the river in time of floods, and the channel would be scoured to an equivalent depth; and while it is mainly on the depression of the low water level in time of floods that the drainage depends, the navigation will have the advantage of the former. This plan would also improve the navigation of, and the drainage into the river Welland.

I have now endeavoured to place before you two schemes, either of which would tend to the improvement of the Fourth District.

I have assumed that the scheme of pumping can be carried out without consultation with, or injury to any other district, and it would I believe lead to the improvement of the drainage of *that* District.

*Hawkshaw's Drainage Report continued.*

The scheme for improving the Witham is more costly, and requires the co-operation of the *other* Districts.

If, however, it can be accomplished, it is the better measure of the two. It will confer a large amount of good upon *the whole* of the Districts, and it is of a more permanent and comprehensive character than the scheme for pumping.

From all that I have read and thought on the subject, it seems probable that the sands in the upper part of the estuary are steadily, though slowly, accumulating and encroaching on the sea.

The evil effects of this can be counteracted only by training and straightening the rivers that empty themselves into the estuary, and by pushing them forward as the sea retires.

The extension of the channels of the main outfall is therefore a step in the right direction, and would be a permanent work as far as it goes. Should the landowners generally not join you in the more comprehensive and general measure, I see nothing for it but to advise you to expend your money on the minor and internal scheme; but, looking to the future, such a step would have to be regretted. Funds, that otherwise might have helped to carry out the general measure, will be lost to it when the time shall arrive when all who are interested in keeping open the outfall, upon which so large a tract of rich land and so much valuable property has been made to depend, will be driven to act vigorously to secure its existence.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

33, *Great George Street,*

*Westminster, 29th June, 1861.*

JOHN HAWKSHAW.

*Abstract of Low Lands paying to the Witham Commissioners, copied from a Map of the Six Districts.—C. BURTON, DEL.*

	A.	R.	P.
First District,	24,544	3	20
Second District,	19,080	2	7
Third District,	4,569	3	7
Fourth District	{ 27,743	0	26
	{ 34,483	0	0
Fifth District,	4,781	2	19
Sixth District,	11,565	2	5
Total..	▲126,768	2	4

*Acts of Parliament relating to the Drainage by the River Witham.—*

- Act 1.— 2 George III. 1702.
- Act 2.— 52 George III. 1812.
- Act 3.— 58 George III. 1818.
- Act 4.— 2 Victoria, 1839.

*Fen Awards.*—Extracts from the Awards of the Commissioners appointed for dividing and allotting the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, in the County of Lincoln, are published in 2 parts, 2s. 6d. each, by J. Morton, Printer, &c.

**GENERAL STATEMENT**  
OF THE  
**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS**  
OF THE  
**GENERAL COMMISSIONERS**

*Between the 3rd of July, 1860, and the 2nd of July, 1861.*

**River Witham Drainage.**

July 3rd, 1860.	<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance .. .. .		4105	18	8
Taxes received, due Lady-day, 1860 .. .. .		2496	0	0
Foreland Rents, due ditto .. .. .		52	0	0
Taxes received, due Lady-day, 1861 .. .. .		2983	0	0
Foreland Rents, due ditto .. .. .		50	0	0
Dashwood and Lee, unclaimed Interest .. .. .		9	14	4
		<u>9696</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>
	<i>Disbursements.</i>			
Interest on Securities .. .. .		2318	13	11
Clerk's Bill to 30th June, 1860, proportion of .. .. .		30	0	0
Great Northern Railway, Annual Payment .. .. .		2800	0	0
Mr. Lewin's Salary .. .. .		250	0	0
<b>SLUICE KEEPERS :</b>				
James Porter, Grand Sluice .. .. .		31	4	0
J. Mellor, Bargate and Stamp-end .. .. .		20	0	0
Saxby and Turner, Side Sluices .. .. .		10	0	0
		<u>61</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>MR. LEWIN, SURVEYOR, AS UNDER:</b>				
General Repairs .. .. .		124	4	1
Roding River Witham to Bardney Lock and Side Drains .. .. .		44	11	11
Tradesmen's Bills .. .. .		54	19	1
Rent of Offices .. .. .		50	0	0
Rates and Taxes .. .. .		9	17	11
		<u>59</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>
		<u>283</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>
A Year's Income Tax .. .. .		100	11	11
		<u>5844</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Balance in Treasurer's hands .. .. .		3852	10	2
		<u>£9696</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>



## Fourth District.

July 3rd, 1860.	<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance .. .. .		611	0	4
Taxes received, due Lady-day, 1860 .. .. .		1298	0	0
Foreland Rents, due ditto .. .. .		355	0	0
Taxes received, due Lady day, 1861 .. .. .		1645	0	0
Foreland Rents, due ditto .. .. .		100	0	0

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 4009 0 4
*Disbursements.*

Clerk's Bill to 30th June, 1860, proportion of .. .. .	125	8	8
Mr. Lewin's Salary .. .. .	250	0	0
Ditto, Engineering Expenses .. .. .	71	15	0

## SLUICE KEEPERS :

Wm. Arliss, Cowbridge and Aqueduct .. .. .	40	0	0
Henry Hansard, Hobhole .. .. .	40	0	0
Wm. Cussons, Steeping River Tunnels .. .. .	6	0	0
Henry Baker, Freiston Doors .. .. .	4	0	0
John Holmes, Revesby Tunnel .. .. .	1	0	0
	<hr/>	91	0 0

## MR. LEWIN, SURVEYOR, AS UNDER :

General Repairs .. .. .	533	6	1
Roding Drains .. .. .	288	8	4
Tradesmen's Bills .. .. .	139	7	1
Rents, Rates, and Taxes .. .. .	61	9	0
	<hr/>	1022	10 6
Interest .. .. .		9	14 3
		<hr/>	1570 8 5
Balance in Treasurer's hands .. .. .	2438	11	11
		<hr/>	£4009 0 4

At the Annual Meeting of the General Commissioners, examined, approved, and allowed.

J. BANKS STANHOPE, Chairman.

*Examined,* F. T. WHITE,

Clerk to the General Commissioners.

*Witham Office, Boston, 2nd. July, 1861.*

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Information on Drainage of the County of Lincoln is given in a new series of "Drainage Papers", of which Nos. 1 and 2 have been published by J. MORTON, Printer, Boston.

### Great Storm in Lincolnshire in July, 1861.

This county was visited by a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy falls of hail and rain on Monday afternoon, the 8th inst. The peals of thunder were unusually loud, closely resembling the firing of artillery, and the lightning was peculiarly vivid and forked.

In the neighbourhood of *Louth* much damage was done to the young crops by the hail. At *Ashby* 3 milch cows and a heifer in-calf were killed. At *Maidenwell*, Mr. Browne had a valuable horse destroyed, and a cow killed by lightning, the poor animal being cut up as with a knife. Mr. Sowerby's crops at *Withcall* were damaged to nearly £1000. A field of peas, about 4 acres, belonging to the Hon. and Rev. A. H. Gore was completely destroyed. Hail-stones on the following day lay on the roads and fields nearly a yard in thickness.

At *Alford* and neighbourhood the storm passed over with terrible severity, killing 8 sheep belonging to Mr. Hanson, of *Driby*. A large tree in the same parish was struck by lightning, and its bark shrivelled off.

At *Coningsby* and the immediate neighbourhood, the storm passed over with great violence. The lightning was very vivid, with loud claps of thunder, indicating the nearness of the cloud. The rain, with large hail-stones, fell in torrents for a considerable time, and the streets and houses were flooded.

At *Tattershall* it was equally severe, though no hail fell; the decorated market-cross was struck by the lightning, and some stones were severed. The shock was felt by several of the inhabitants.

Near *Horncastle*, the electric fluid destroyed four horned cattle at *Ashby Farthorpe*, the property of Mr. Clifton. Three of them were milch cows, which had sought shelter under a large tree, and were found dead there. Several other accidents occurred in the neighbourhood.

At *Market Deeping* the tempest passed over with great violence. The residence of Mr. John Bellars, at *Maxey*, was struck by lightning; the chimney was knocked down, and the electric fluid passed through the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Bellars and two friends were dining. The provisions were swept off the table, the plates displaced, and one of Mrs. Bellars's hands was scorched; and the whole party much alarmed.

*Lincoln* and neighbourhood was visited by this fearful storm. At *Navenby*, a labourer, named Jacob Mablethorpe, in the employ of Mr. Burton Bellairs, was killed instantaneously by lightning whilst taking shelter under a hedge with two other men. The men had been mowing, when between 1 and 2 o'clock, the storm began so violently, that they laid down their scythes, and ran to the next field and got under a hedge. Before they had been five minutes there, the deceased was struck by lightning, causing him to spring up into the air

*Great Storm in Lincolnshire continued.*

and fall flat on his face, and he never moved hand nor foot again. One of his boots was torn to pieces, and the nails drawn from the soles; his clothes were reduced to rags, and his cap torn to pieces. The other two men, named Joseph Toynbee and John Smith, were partially struck by the lightning, and one was insensible for half an hour.

At *Caistor* and the neighbourhood serious and irreparable mischief was done to the crops of corn and turnips. The rain with hail fell in torrents for an hour, with lightning of the most vivid kind. In *Caistor* some of the streets were flooded, and many houses inundated.

At *Bingham* and the neighbourhood this terrible and alarming storm passed over. The electric fluid struck the house roof of Mr. John Foster, farmer, and displaced some bricks and slates. At *Scarrington*, Mr. Thomas Watson had two lambs killed, and one injured.

At *Brigg*, very heavy rains fell, accompanied with heavy peals of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning. The storm extended over the greater part of North Lincolnshire. It was violent at *Ulceby*, *Brocklesby*, *Barton*, &c.

At *Osbourneby* the thunder was terrible, and the lightning truly alarming. Two sheep belonging to Mr. Mowbray were killed. At *Newton Grange*, a poplar tree situated a few yards from the kitchen door of Mrs. Doughty, was split from the top to the bottom by the lightning; and the vibration of the thunder shook a mug off the table.

The violence of this storm raged at *Peterborough* and *Newark*. The rain came in such torrents that the streets were flooded. The lightning was intense and frequent, and was followed by thunder claps perfectly deafening. At *Newark* a house occupied by the Misses Robinson situate in *Crown Terrace* was struck by the electric fluid; at the top of the chimneys it caused a great blaze, then passed over the roof, and descended in front of the house. On reaching the ground it appeared to burst into a large flame, which was followed by a great smoke and a suffocating sulphurous smell. A number of slates were loosened, the furniture much soiled by the soot from the chimneys, but no other material injury was done.

**Fire at Hillyke Bar.**

Mr. Cook at the "Pied Bull" inn had the misfortune to have his stack yard set on fire on Friday, September 2, 1861, by one of his own children, a boy about seven years old; who, with a lucifer match ignited some hay about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and then went to his tea, leaving the hay burning. The Boston fire engines were sent for, and after the utmost exertions had been used, the fire was kept to the yard and a shed. The loss was estimated to be upwards of £130 and not insured. Mr. Winter's premises adjoining escaped, although in considerable danger during the fire.

### Borough Franchise.

The following return of the number of male persons resident within the parliamentary district of a city or borough, assessed to the last poor rate, made previous to November 7th, 1859, at £6 and under £10, shows the increased number which would be added to the register, by lowering the franchise from £10 to £6.

Name of Borough.	Number of Electors on Register.	Freemen.	Additional.
Boston .....	1078	195	326
Great Grimsby ..	920	315	358
Grantham .....	742	265	170
King's Lynn .....	1019	143	665
Lincoln (city) .....	1435	513	1060
Newark.....	763	.....	244
Peterborough (city) ..	568	.....	528
Stamford .....	539	.....	134

### Impounding of Cattle.

By the 74th section of the Act 5 and 6 William IV, cap. 50, it is enacted "That if any horse, ass, sheep, swine, or other beast or cattle of any kind shall at any time be found wandering, straying, or lying, or being depastured, on any highway, or on the sides thereof, without a keeper, (except on such parts of any road as lead or pass through or over any common or waste or uninclosed ground,) *any surveyor or any other person authorized by him*, is hereby required to seize and impound every such horse, ass, sheep, swine, or other beast or cattle in the common pound (if any) of the parish where the same shall be found or in such other place as the surveyor shall have provided or shall provide for that purpose, and the said horse, ass, sheep, swine, or other beast or cattle there to detain until the owner thereof shall for every and each horse, ass, sheep, swine, or other beast or cattle so impounded pay any sum *not exceeding 1s.* together with reasonable charges & expenses such charges & expenses to be settled by any two justices, of impounding and keeping the same, to the surveyor of the parish in which the beast so impounded shall have been found, the said sum so paid for each beast to be applied to the repair of the said highway; and in case the said penalty, charges and expenses shall not be paid within five days after such impounding (notice being thereof first given to the owner, if known at the time,) it shall and may be lawful for any two justices of the peace to order every such horse, ass, sheep, swine, or other beast or cattle to be sold, except where it shall be made to appear to such justices, that the horse, ass, sheep, swine, or other beast or cattle impounded, escaped from any inclosure by any gate or fence being wilfully or negligently left open or destroyed by any person not being owner of such inclosure, nor

*Impounding of cattle continued.*

employed by such owner, or that it arose from accident, and was not wilful, in which case such justices may remit the said penalty; and the money arising from such sale, after deducting the said penalty, and charges and expenses of impounding, keeping, and selling every such horse, ass, sheep, swine, or other beast or cattle, shall be paid to the person whose property the same so sold shall appear to have been; and in case the owner thereof shall not be known, and no application shall be made for the money arising from such sale within one calendar month after such sale shall have taken place, the said money shall be applied, after deducting the said charges and expenses, in the same manner as the said penalty of one shilling is herein directed to be applied: Provided always, that no owner of any horse, ass, sheep, swine or other beast or cattle impounded as aforesaid shall in any case pay more than the sum of twenty shillings, over and above the charges and expenses of impounding and keeping the same, for any number of horses, asses, sheep, swine or other beast or cattle impounded at one time: And provided always, that nothing in this act shall be deemed, taken, or construed to extend to take away any right of pasturage which may exist on the sides of any highway." (*See Morton's Highway Surveyor's Yearly Account Book.*)

**Louth.**

The second prize meeting of the Archery Society was held on the Elkington pasture ground on Friday, July 12, 1861, although heavy rains fell at intervals during the day, a large number of the fair sex and gentlemen attended, and the meeting altogether was most successful. The following is the judges' award of prizes:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Underwood, 2nd Miss Cholmeley: best gold prize, Mrs. Allenby. Gentlemen: 1st Rev. C. C. Ellison, 2nd Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson: best gold prize, Rev. J. G. Smith. Strangers ladies' prize, Miss Cane; gentlemen's ditto, Mr. Beavor.

**The New Excise and Stamp Duties Act.**

The new duty to dealers in spirits for a retail licence to sell "not less than one reputed quart bottle, or as to foreign liquors in the bottles in which the same may have been imported, and not to be drunk or consumed on the premises," is 3*l.* 3*s.* For a licence to sell table beer not exceeding 1½*d.* the quart, 5*s.* and not to be drunk on the premises. The new stamp duties are as follow:—On foreign bills of exchange exceeding 500*l.*, the duty of 1*s.* for every 100*l.* For an agreement and counterpart to let a furnished house for any less term than a year, where the rent for such period exceeds 25*l.*, the duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* For a licence to be taken out yearly, after the 5th of July, 1861, by every person using the business of a house-agent, the duty of 2*l.*

*Saltfleetby.*—At Saltfleetby, near Louth, a new peal of five bells was hung in the parish Church of All Saints, on the 14th of January, 1800, They were cast by Mr. James Harrison, of Barton.

## The Family Save-All.

(Miscellaneous Hints.)

- 1128 ☞ *Potatoe Water*, in which potatoes have been scraped, the water being allowed to settle, and afterwards strained, is good for sponging dirt out of silk.
- 1129 ☞ Sitting to *sew by candle light*, before a table with a *black cloth* on it, is injurious to the eyes. When such work must be done, lay a black cloth before you.
- 1130 ☞ *Straw Matting* may be cleaned with a large coarse cloth, dipped in salt and water, and then wiped dry. The salt prevents the straw from turning yellow.
- 1131 ☞ *Cold boiled potatoes* used as soap will cleanse the hands, and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over-boiled are best.
- 1132 ☞ 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.
- 1133 ☞ *Leaves*, green, of any kind, worn inside the hat in the heat of summer, are said to be an effectual preventive of sun stroke.
- 1134 ☞ Cakes, Puddings, &c., are always improved by making the *currants, sugar, and flour* hot, before using them.
- 1135 ☞ 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.
- 1136 ☞ *Buttermilk* is excellent for *cleaning sponges*. Steep the sponge in the milk for some hours, then squeeze it out, and wash in cold water.
- 1137 ☞ *Lamp shades of ground glass* should be cleaned with soap or pearlash; these will not injure nor discolour them.
- 1138 ☞ When *reading by candle light*, place the candle behind you, that the light may pass over your shoulder and fall upon the book from behind.
- 1139 ☞ *Walnut Pickle*, after the walnuts are consumed, is useful for adding to gravies and sauces, especially for minced cold meats, and hashes.
- 1140 ☞ *Coffee Grounds* are a disinfectant and deodorizer, being burnt upon a hot fire shovel, and borne through any apartment.
- 1141 ☞ *Cold boiled eggs* may be warmed by putting them into cold water and warming them gradually, taking them out *before the water boils*.
- 1142 ☞ The best plan to *collect dripping* is, to put it while warm into water nearly cold. Any impurities it may contain will sink to the bottom.
- 1143 ☞ *Hay*, sprinkled with a little chloride of lime, and left for one hour in a closed room, will remove the *smell of new paint*.
- 1144 ☞ *Tea leaves*, used for keeping down the dust when sweeping carpets, are apt to stain light colours; in which case, use newly-mown damp grass instead.

\* \* \* The above page is copied from a new book entitled "The Family Save All." It contains nearly 300 pages of most valuable information for every Household, and may be purchased for the moderate price of 2s. 6d. of J. Morton, Bookseller, Stamp Office, Boston, Lincolnshire.

**The late Rev. Thomas Hardwick Rawnsley,**  
*Of Halton Hologate.*

The deceased was appointed Rector of Halton Hologate in 1825. He also held that of Falkingham, with Laughton Vicarage many years. He resided at the rectory of Halton, where he died after a few months of illness, on the 2nd July, 1861, and his funeral took place there on Tuesday, 9th July following, in the presence of a large company of friends, by whom he was highly respected. During his long ministry of nearly 36 years, many improvements in the parish were effected. The erection of a school for the better education of his youthful parishioners, and the thorough restoration of the noble Parish Church, are memorials which may long be associated with the name of their late Rector.

For some years he was Chairman of the Spilsby Board of Guardians, the duties of which, he continued to perform until a few months before his death; and such was the estimation of him by the Board, that an address of sympathy and gratitude was unanimously agreed to. He was also a Magistrate of the Spilsby Bench, and for some years he had given his attention to the chief duties engaged there, and frequently was Chairman at the Petty Sessions. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions referred to his death in sentiments expressive of the great loss which that district had sustained.

**Lincoln Cathedral.**

A sepulchral slab, in the form of a coffin stone lid, has recently been placed over the grave of the late Dean Ward, who was interred in the chantry chapel, called Humphreville's chapel, (at the north-east corner of the great transept, and dedicated to St Giles), of Lincoln Cathedral, at the early part of last year. The slab is of Aberdeen granite, tapering towards the bottom, and with a cross fleury in bas relief, the style of the 12th century. Along the sides is the inscription, "John Giffard Ward, M.A., Dean, born 29th July, A. D. 1779, died 28th Feb., 1860." And at the head are the following words: "Thy will be done." The cross is polished, and the slab altogether has a very neat appearance.

**Cough Mixture.**

Honey, 5 ounces; treacle, a quarter of a pound; best vinegar, 7 ounces. Mix, and simmer over the fire a quarter of an hour. When it is nearly cold add two drachms of ipecacuanha wine. The dose is a table spoonful every four hours; one half or less for children.

☞ This is for a cough just beginning to be troublesome.

*Mixture for a long-standing Cough.*

Take a mixture of gum ammoniac, cinnamon water, of each 2 ounces and a half; ipecacuanha wine, two drachms; paregoric elixir, half a drachm; syrup of tolu, six drachms, mix. Take a table spoonful every four hours or when the cough is troublesome.

☞ If these receipts be used, take them to a respectable chemist to be made up of the *best genuine* drugs.

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*Frithville.*—On January the 20th, 1861, Frithville Church in the West Fen, was near being burnt down.

**The late Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt,**

*Of Bayons Manor, Tealby, near Market Rasen.*

The right hon. gentleman died on Sunday evening, the 21st of July, 1861, aged 77, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. H. Palmer, q.c. Gloucester-place, London, after a brief illness.

He was the eldest surviving son of Mr. George Tennyson, of Bayons Manor, in the County of Lincoln, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Turner, of Caistor, and was born on the 20th July, 1784. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1805, M.A. in 1818, and was called to the bar by the hon. society of the inner temple in 1806. Entered parliament in 1818 as member for Great Grimsby, and continued to represent that borough until 1826. He sat for Blechingley from 1826 to 1831. In the latter year he succeeded in the memorable contest to obtain a seat at Stamford, in opposition to Col. Chaplin. His next seat in parliament was for the new borough of Lambeth, created by the reform bill. He continued its member for 20 years, and then retired into private life at Bayons Manor.

In 1853, his old friends in Lambeth presented him with a magnificent silver vase of the value of 400 guineas, at a public dinner held on the 22nd of June, presided over by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1832, immediately after his retirement from the appointment of Clerk of the Ordnance.

Mr. D'Eyncourt was married on the 1st January, 1808, to Frances Mary, only child of the Rev. John Hutton, of Morton, in Lincolnshire, by whom he leaves surviving issue, three sons and three daughters. He succeeded his father in 1835, and took by royal licence in that year, the name of *D'Eyncourt*, in addition to that of *Tennyson*, "to commemorate his descent from the ancient and noble family of D'Eyncourt and his representation as co-heir of the Earls of Scarsdale and the Barons D'Eyncourt of Sutton."

He was high steward of Louth, a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant for Lincolnshire. Antiquarian subjects he was somewhat proficient in, and had attained the honours of F.R.S. and F.S.A. He had considerable architectural taste, as shewn in the additions he made to the castellated mansion of Bayons Manor. It was in the state room of this residence, that his friend Sir Bulwer Lytton wrote his "Harold." The new school and institute at Tealby was erected by him a few years ago, for the use of the district around.

The deceased was buried in the family vault at Tealby, on the 31st July. The coffin was of great weight, and was attended by the chief members of the family and other friends. At half-past two o'clock the body arrived at his last resting place, and the church was quickly filled. The service was read by the Rev. Field Flowers. The tenantry, tradesmen, and school pupils also attended in great numbers.



### The Great Fire at London Bridge.

Some idea may be formed of the immense destruction of property at the great fire at London-bridge by the following figures, which, however, only represent a portion of the stores which fell a prey to the flames :—Of sugar 878 tons were destroyed; coffee, 420 tons; cocoa, 23 tons; tea, about 1,000,000 lbs.; rice, 4487 tons; pepper, 241 tons; ginger, 75 tons; cassia, 12 tons; cassia buds, 15 cwt.; nutmegs, 1 ton; mace 9 cwt.; cloves, 40 tons; sago, 785 tons; flour, 88 tons; cochineal, 25 tons; lac dye, 120 tons, saltpetre, 484 tons; jute, 1150 tons; cotton, 2960 tons; cardamons, 10 cwt.; cutch, 85 tons; galls, 23 packages; gums, 75 tons; gutta percha, 27 tons; hemp, 1204 tons; oil, 70,000 lbs.; safflower, 20 tons; senna, 10 tons; shellac, 8 tons; turmeric, 95 tons; gambier, 311 tons; tallow, 8800 casks; bacon, 1300 bales, Irish; 2700 packages, foreign; beef and pork, 4000 or 5000 packages, chiefly beef; molasses, 260 tons. At Hay's wharf were destroyed—16,000 bags sugar; 700 bales hemp; 130 tons chicory; 300 bags clover seed; 900 sacks flour; 1200 barrels ditto; 200 bags myrabolasses; 800 bags turmeric; 5150 bales hops; 60 bags rice; 80 bags corvries; 173 blocks gutta percha; 30 cases of lac dye; 29 cases shells; 600 bags shumac; 900 bundles rattans; 70 tons cutch; and a large quantity of skins.

### The Babraham Ram Sale.

Mr. Jonas Webb's celebrated flock of Southdown sheep was disposed of by auction in July, 1861, and France, America, Germany, and Russia, competed with John Bull for their future ownership. Many of the best of the flock will in a few months find their way to New York, Buenos Ayres, Melbourne, and New Zealand, as well as to most European countries. In all 963 sheep were sold; 99 2-yr-old and aged rams fetched 3052*l*. 7*s.*, 110 shearling rams realized 2710*l*. 1*s.*, 199 shearling ewes made 2113*l*. 19*s.*, 105 2-yr-old ewes were sold for 813*l*. 15*s.*, and 455 older ewes realized 2142*l*. Among the purchasers were the Dukes of Richmond, Bedford, Newcastle, and Devonshire, the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl of Winchelsea who was present, the Earls of Sandwich, Falmouth, Yarborough, & Radnor, and Lords Braybrooke, Sondes, Walsingham, Feversham, &c.

Several of the rams fetched upwards of 100 guineas each; one was purchased by Mr. Hudson of Castle Acre, for the unprecedented sum of 260 guineas; and among the yearling ewes was a pen of five, purchased by Sir T. Lennard for 170 guineas, or 34 guineas apiece. The whole of the Babraham flock above the age of lambs was thus disposed of for the sum of 10,922*l.*, averaging 11*l*. 5*s.* 8*d.* apiece.

The lambs of the year remain on hand, to be disposed of next year, when Mr. Jonas Webb will finally give up that connection with Southdown breeding which has made his name so widely and so honourably known.

### Boston Working Men's College.

The annual general meeting of this institution was held in the reading room on Wednesday evening, September 4th, 1861, presided over by the Rev. G. B. Blenkin, the Principal. The funds were stated to be satisfactory, and the College free from debt. The Income during the year amounted to 165*l*. 4*s.* 10*d.*; the expenditure to 162*l*. 16*s.* 11*d.*; leaving a balance of 47*s.* 11*d.*

### Farming in Hungary.

The largest estates are those of the Counts Zichy, who possess between 220 and 230 thousand jochs (1.46 English acre) or about 337,500 acres, and the holy order of the Cister Cienser, who own in the country 45,000 English acres. Each landlord farms his own land by a system of stewards, directors and bailiffs; tenant farmers may be said not to exist. A *metairie* or farm contains 6000 to 8000 jochs, or from 6 to 12 thousand acres. These districts are divided and subdivided by avenues of acacias into plots of five or six hundred acres, such a thing as a hedge or ditch being quite unknown.

The chief articles of export are wool and wheat. The sheep are kept principally in stables, on account of the extremes of heat and cold in summer and winter, and these buildings (indeed all the farm buildings) are on an enormous scale. I had one stable measured, and found it to be 92 yards long by 11 in breadth, and 14 in height. It was to accommodate 2000 ewes, allowing about four and a half square feet to each ewe. The farm buildings form a square, with a large building in the centre. One is appropriated to agricultural machinery, of which an immense quantity of every kind has been imported from England, principally through the agency of *Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co.*

Another contains the dwellings of the agricultural labourers. They have separate bed-rooms, according to the number of the family, and in common one large kitchen and outhouses. Each labourer has a division of a small row behind the houses, in the lower part of which he keeps his four pigs—in the upper his poultry.

The building I have described is not of unusual dimensions. All are constructed in the most solid style. The arched roof is frequently supported with massive stone pillars; the walls are of extraordinary thickness to protect their contents from the severe extremes of heat and cold. Hay, corn, and all the various produce of the soil are kept in similar buildings.—*Standard, July 23, 1861.*

### Butterwick.

On the 8th of March, 1860, died at Butterwick, Mr. William Sharp, in the 82nd year of his age.

He was for many years clerk for the parishes of Butterwick and Frieston; and during that time he had assisted in the interment of 660 of his friends and neighbours at Butterwick, and 1860 more at Freiston. At Butterwick he assisted at the altar in uniting 165 marriages, and at Freiston 330 more. For many years he was leader of the singing party, and so intent was he to fulfil his office in the reading desk at church, even when he was not able to walk, that he had to be assisted to and from home several times before he relinquished his duty.

For others oft he dug the grave,  
For others toll'd the bell;  
Each act a solemn warning gave,  
Of his own passing knell.

### Wild Swans.

During the winter of 1860-1, a fisherman named Thomas Hall, residing in Kirton Skeldyke, shot no less than ten wild swans. These birds are rarely seen on our coast.

### Fire at Gainsborough.

On Monday night, December 17th, 1860, a fire broke out in the flax works at Gainsborough, the property of Mr. Manning, which raged with terrible violence for the space of eight hours. The roofs and walls of the buildings fell with a crash, one after another, in an incredibly short space of time; and as the flames had also spread to seven stacks of unseeded flax adjoining, each containing about 15 tons, the conflagration lighted up the surrounding country for miles.

### Sibsey.

At a vestry meeting held at Sibsey, on the 18th February, 1747-8, for passing and allowing of the Dikereeve's Accounts, it was declared that the quantity of land for assessment was 2530 acres.

### The Comet of 1861.

On Sunday, June 30th, a comet was discovered in the northern sky, which although not so brilliant as that of 1858, was still larger and more prominent than any other seen by the present generation. When first seen it was underneath the polar star, and about half way betwixt it and the horizon. Its motion, however, was wonderfully rapid, being upwards, and to the left, passing a little above the group of stars known by the name of the Great Bear, King Charles' Wain, or the Waggoner and Horses. Its appearance was misty, and its tail very indistinct and turned away from the sun. When the sky was a little hazy its tail was scarcely discernible. In the course of a fortnight it travelled to the top of the Great Bear's tail, being a little further from that star than it is from the next one of the tail. Its tail was at this time very slightly discernible by the naked eye, and its nucleus had a dim appearance.

*Appearances observed at Highfield Observatory on the evening of Sunday, the 30th of June, by E. J. LOWE.* The sky had a yellow, auroral, glare-like look, and the sun, though shining, gave but feeble light. The comet was plainly visible at a quarter to eight o'clock (during sunshine), while on subsequent evenings it was not seen till an hour later. In confirmation of this I may add, that in our parish church the vicar had the pulpit candles lighted at seven o'clock, a proof that the sensation of darkness was felt even with the sun shining. Without being aware that the comet's tail was surrounding us, yet, being struck by the singularity of the appearance, I recorded in the day book the following:—"A singular yellow phosphorescent glare, very like diffused Aurora Borealis, yet being daylight such Aurora would scarcely be noticeable."—*Times, July 9.*

### The Steam Cultivator in Lincolnshire.

At the Burgh le-Marsh Market anniversary on the 12th July last, Mr. Dring, farmer of Claxby near Spilsby, in his reply to the chairman's toast of "Dring, the introducer of the steam cultivator" is reported, among other topics to have spoken as follows. "Many of them had seen great improvements already effected; he would instance only turnips as winter feeding for their sheep. He remembered old Mr. Rinder of Skendleby, talking with his (Mr. Dring's) father. Land at that time, in Skendleby, was let for 2s. 6d. per acre. It now made 27s. or 28s., and with the increased rental it was more beneficial to the labourer, the farmer, and the landlord. What had made it so? The improvements which had been effected. But it was thought more yet might be done by steam cultivation. At present it was only in its infancy. But a beginning had been made, and he had no doubt that in a few years there would be introduced such improvements in the construction of the cultivator, and in its adaptation to the work required to be done, that it would be brought into general use. It had been a question whether the traction engine should be adopted. His opinion was that if the land was to be cultivated by steam power, it must be by the stationary engine. It was a fact that it was profitable to use the cultivator in its present state, but it would become more so by the improvements which will be effected. His friend Mr. Heanley had a most valuable engine, and had made great progress in the cultivation of his land by steam, and had given several fields a tillage which could not have been given with horses. A friend of his who by the wetness of the seasons had got behind hand, had been induced to use the steam cultivator, and it had pulled him up again. He would say to them, "when you have not sufficient horses to do your work, then take the engine and break up your land. He had always found the banking interest ready to help when help was needed; but if they had a steam engine and would set it to work, it would do as much for them as going to the bank and borrowing £500 or £600. At one time he broke up 80 acres of land with steam and it yielded him three sacks per acre more than his other land, and he got a better price for it too. Indeed, he always found that he got the highest price when he had the best produce. For his own part he intended to go on and use the engine as far as he had opportunity."

### Wrangle.

Died at her residence, 30, Highbury-place, Islington, on the 4th of May 1861, Ann, relict of Thomas Stephens, Esq. and last surviving daughter of the late Robert Walls, Esq. of Wrangle, in this county, in her 92nd year.

*Coningsby.*—A new peal of six bells opened at Coningsby on the 24th of May, 1799, by the Sibsey ringers.

### Enormous Pike.

On Monday, February 4, 1861, the Rev. T. M. Latham, Incumbent of Tattershall, caught an enormous Pike, near Kyme Lock ; its weight was 19½ lbs., length 1 yard 4 inches, and girth 18 inches. It was caught with a trolling line.

### Spilsby Volunteer Rifle Corps.

*Presentation of Colours and Bugle.*—This interesting ceremony took place at Eresby, on Friday, the 5th of July, 1861, in the open space between the gardens formerly used as a bowling green by the Dukes of Ancaster. The Bugle was of silver, and was purchased by subscriptions raised by the ladies of Spilsby and neighbourhood. The colours were those borne by the volunteers of Spilsby at the commencement of the present century, when this country was in danger of invasion by Napoleon I., and great apprehension existed at the time, that the coast of Lincolnshire was a likely one for landing. The corps (7th Lincolnshire) mustered in front of Mr. Kirkham's, of the White Hart Hotel, under the command of Capt. Hollway, and marched to the ground at Eresby to receive these distinguished marks of favour. The bugle was presented by Lady Craufurd "as a token of the approbation of the ladies of the surrounding neighbourhood, and of the interest which they take in your truly praiseworthy and patriotic undertaking." The colours were presented by Samuel Vessey, Esq. of Halton, who expressed great gratification in doing so, and said, the colours "have floated over the heads of many brave men who have passed away from us ; and I have no doubt but when borne by the corps to whom I now present them, they will float over the heads of men as brave as those who possessed them in years gone by. The colours were made when the first Napoleon was threatening our coasts with invasion." At the conclusion of the ceremony, the corps went through their usual drill, and afterwards made their grand attack upon Mount Eresby, which, notwithstanding the brave defence of those within, was eventually compelled to yield.

### Phenomenon.

A luminous band of exceeding brilliancy was seen at Boston on Saturday evening, March 9th, 1861, at a quarter past ten at night. It much resembled the tail of the great comet of 1858, and stretched across the heavens from the south-west to north-east in great splendour for about five minutes, and then faded away. It appeared near the earth, and the stars shone dimly through it.

*Parish of Sibsey.*—The Churchwarden's Assessment for the parish of Sibsey, was 2d. in the pound on £1,594 in the year 1746.

*Glinton.*—At Glinton a peal of bells was opened on the 11th of November, 1799. They were cast and hung by Mr. Thomas Osbourn of Downham.

### The Extraordinary Snow Storm of 1860.

The first appearance of snow was on Sunday morning the 16th of December and was very slight, and melted away immediately. The next morning was unusually bright but cold, and about noon snow began to fall, and at intervals on several successive days, until the ground was covered to a depth of from six to eight inches. The temperature during the week from the 17th to 24th was almost uniformly, but not excessively, cold. On Christmas Eve, however, a frosty night set in, which some have declared to have been the lowest in point of temperature, ever experienced in England. The thermometer was as low as 3 and 4 degrees below zero, that is to say, 36 degrees lower than the point at which water freezes. In fact the cold was so intense that iron began to feel burning hot and to stick to the flesh. It is well known that the touch of anything excessively cold produces the sensation of burning the flesh. The air became so rarefied and so sonorous, that the slightest noise reverberated in a new and extraordinary way; and so pure was it, that the slightest smell was perceived at a great distance.

Such was the weather which ushered in the Christmas of 1860, which will long be remembered, for its parallel was recollected by few, and with many doubts. The day was bright and sunny but still the temperature continued low, the snow crunched beneath the foot and glistened in the sun, but did not melt. So piercing was the cold that it was with difficulty the circulation could be kept up even within doors, amidst abundance of Christmas cheer, and all the social indulgences of good old English fare.

Slightly diminished this cold weather continued until Saturday, the 29th, when the wind changed its character, and blew fitfully in gusts, with that peculiar southing observed in soft breezes. This thaw slowly continued until the evening of the 31st, when it blew a complete gale, mixed with a little rain; and so the year 1860 ended, with a stormy easterly wind, having most of the characteristics of a west one. During the extreme cold, the wind was due north, with a little veering westerly, but in the thaw, it bore easterly, veering occasionally north or south. But before half the snow was melted on New year's day, the easterly wind veered away towards the north, and soon increased in violence and coldness, until it became one of the most distressing nights of the storm. Early on the following morning the wind abated, but the frost continued with slight abatements until Monday, the 16th of January, having lasted a month.

“On Monday evening, December 31, a valuable ram, belonging to Mr. Robert Smith, farmer of Goltho, was frozen to death. By some means it either walked into a pond or fell in, and on Tuesday morning was found in the pond quite dead, not drowned, but frozen.”



### Blondin on the Tight Rope at Boston.

This performance of Blondin, who was styled the "hero of Niagara," caused great interest in Boston and the neighbouring towns. Cheap trains brought people from all parts, and at an early hour, strangers began to arrive in great numbers. At two o'clock the public were admitted by ticket, 1s. each, to the grounds of Major Hopkins, adjoining his residence in Wide-Bargate. Various games and amusements entertained the spectators until Mr. Blondin made his appearance. He proceeded in an open carriage from the Peacock Hotel, and precisely at five o'clock he entered the grounds, and immediately ascended a platform at the extremity of the rope. Taking the balance pole in his hands, he began his dangerous engagement: at first he proceeded slowly and with assumed caution, but gradually increased his speed, until he almost ran to the centre of the rope, when he feigned a false step. After fastening the pole to the rope he went through a number of gymnastic performances, hanging alternately with his hands and legs, sometimes only one; then standing on his head, turning summersaults, &c.

After completing these tricks, he went to the end of the rope and commenced a new series of exploits which astonished his numerous spectators, numbering it was estimated between 5000 and 6000. His first act was to tie a bandage across his eyes, then to envelope his head and body in a sack. In this new equipment he began his return to the starting point. With great caution he appeared to proceed and occasionally to make a false step, but the crowd exhibited no fear, as many were aware that he was in no *real* danger. Having crossed the rope and astonished the public for some time, he very successfully accomplished his last feat of carrying upon his back M. Natale, the same individual he carried across the Falls of Niagara.

At the end of this wonderful feat he received the hearty cheers of his admiring spectators. The performance lasted three quarters of an hour, & it was commonly reported that he was to receive £150 for it.

The History of Boston, published in 1820, contains an account of the following remarkable descents from the tower of St. Botolph's church, early in the last century.

"In 1732, a man descended from the steeple of the church, on a rope, to the grate on the eastern side of the Market-place, near to the house now occupied by Mr. Huntsman."

"Another man descended on a rope in 1734, from the steeple to the Pack-house Quay, with a wheelbarrow, in which was a boy; he afterwards descended in a similar manner to the sign post of the White Hart inn, now the east end of Bridge-street; he made a third descent from the steeple to a post fixed for the purpose, a little south-east from the Church gate."

## The Royal Agricultural Society,—Leeds Meeting,

July, 1861.

The 22d annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Leeds, has proved the most successful gathering, in a pecuniary point of view, which the society has ever had. The show of Implements opened on Monday morning, July 15th, at six o'clock, the charge for admission being 5s., and about two o'clock, when the judges of live stock had completed their awards, the visitors were admitted to that department without extra charge. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the show, including both implements and live stock, was open from six o'clock in the morning until the same hour in the evening, the charge for admission on Tuesday and Wednesday being 2s. 6d. and on the latter days 1s. The following shows the number of persons who paid for admission on each day:—

| Day.            | No. of<br>Visitors. | Charge<br>for admission. | Receipts.        |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Monday.....     | 2027                | 5s. 0d.                  | £506 15 0        |
| Tuesday .....   | 10257               | 2s. 6d.                  | 1285 17 6        |
| Wednesday ..... | 18823               | 2s. 6d.                  | 2352 17 6        |
| Thursday .....  | 73824               | 1s. 0d.                  | 3691 4 0         |
| Friday .....    | 40368               | 1s. 0d.                  | 2018 8 0         |
|                 | <u>145329</u>       |                          | <u>£9855 2 0</u> |

The following table shows the amount received for admission, with the entries of Live Stock and Implements at each show:—

| Year. | Locality.       | Admissions. | Entries of<br>live stock. | Entries of<br>implements. |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1839  | Oxford .....    | £1235       | 249                       | 23                        |
| 1840  | Cambridge ....  | 3416        | 352                       | 36                        |
| 1841  | Liverpool ..... | 4106        | 319                       | 312                       |
| 1842  | Bristol .....   | 4202        | 510                       | 455                       |
| 1843  | Derby .....     | 1969        | 730                       | 505                       |
| 1844  | Southampton ..  | 2432        | 716                       | 99                        |
| 1845  | Shrewsbury .... | 1682        | 527                       | 93                        |
| 1846  | Newcastle ..... | 2168        | 775                       | 110                       |
| 1847  | Northampton ..  | 2473        | 580                       | 142                       |
| 1848  | York .....      | 2514        | 866                       | 146                       |
| 1849  | Norwich .....   | 2360        | 799                       | 145                       |
| 1850  | Exeter .....    | 2493        | 769                       | 418                       |
| 1851  | Windsor .....   | 3397        | 1226                      | —                         |
| 1852  | Lewes .....     | 1184        | 828                       | 105                       |
| 1853  | Gloucester .... | 2734        | 931                       | 123                       |
| 1854  | Lincoln .....   | 3378        | 939                       | 130                       |
| 1855  | Carlisle .....  | 3260        | 1076                      | 121                       |
| 1856  | Chelmsford .... | 2988        | 906                       | 151                       |
| 1857  | Salisbury ..... | 3447        | 1462                      | 156                       |
| 1858  | Chester .....   | 6187        | 1444                      | 197                       |
| 1859  | Warwick .....   | 5459        | 1601                      | 236                       |
| 1860  | Canterbury .... | 2689        | 891                       | 204                       |
| 1861  | Leeds .....     | 9855        | 1027                      | 358                       |



*The Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting continued.*

In explanation of the preceding table it ought to be stated that the years 1840, 1841, and 1842 include the receipts for dinner, the amount of local fund, &c., and the years 1841, 1842, and 1843 show the number of implements exhibited and not the number of implement exhibitors. The whole of the catalogues—5000 implement catalogues and 8000 of the live stock department—were sold by Thursday morning at 1s. each. The society, of course, takes the whole of the receipts in connection with the show, and the total expenses borne by the local committee in connection with the meeting will be about £4500.

“The Royal Agricultural Society's trials of steam ploughs took place last week at Garforth, eight miles from Leeds, on land of Mr. Brady Nicholson. Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, exhibited an engine, having its hind-wheel axletree lengthened in order to support two winding drums, one on each side the boiler, driven by intermediate cog-wheels from the crank shaft. Thus no windlass on a separate carriage is required. The rope is laid out around the field, like Messrs. Howard's; the implement is a three-furrow plough, having two sets in lever frames, partly balancing each other, as in Messrs. Chandler and Oliver's patent. Messrs. Richardson and Darley, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, used their locomotive engine, a stationary one, to drive Mr. Beard's small windlass and light tackle hauling a common two-furrow plough, which is turned round at the ends of the work. Messrs. Howard, of the Britannia Ironworks, Bedford, also brought out some novelties.”

(*Stamford Mercury*, July 12th, 1861.)

**Fatal Occurrence at Winterton.**

An old catalogue of events towards the latter end of the last century has the following:—

“Inquisitions were held at Winterton, in Lincolnshire, by M. Gervis one of the Coroners for that County, on the bodies of William and John Smith, two children, one of them five years of age, and the other two. It appeared that the grandmother of the said children (by desire of their mother) on Sunday se'nnight gave to them and one other of her grandchildren (about a year old) each a quantity of an herb, powdered, commonly called Bear's Foot, with an intent to destroy worms, about as much as would lie on a sixpence. They were very soon after seized with a violent vomiting, followed by convulsion fits; the family were alarmed, and sent for assistance, but too late, for in the evening two of the boys died; the younger recovered. It is to be wished that this may be a caution to people who give so dangerous an herb to children troubled with worms, that they may no more tamper with herbs or drugs, the effects of which they do not understand.”

### Valuable Furniture.

During the three days sale in January, 1860, of the valuable Furniture of the late Mr. Everington, of Ludgate Hill, London, the following were the most important. The sale was largely and fashionably attended, and many of the articles brought high prices.

A magnificent buhl centre table, 4 feet 6 inches over, inlaid with red tortoise-shell, ivory, and pearl, banded in ormolu, chased in masks, &c., on massive pillar and claw, enriched with fine chasings of cupids and birds, in ormolu ..... 50 guineas.

A pair of costly Florentine cabinets, 4 feet 2 inches high, and 3 feet 8 inches wide, with shaped black marble tops; the doors enriched with pietra dura, birds, fruit, and flowers; massive chased ormolu mountings, in cupids, masks, &c. .... 60 guineas.

A pair of handsome gilt ormolu candelabra, with branches for seven lights each, the stems chased in cupids, the bases finished in animals, &c. From the collection of the late Queen Dowager ..... 30 guineas.

A pair of Sèvres vases, of exquisite form, of the finest period, 24 inches high, on pedestals, bleu du roi ground, richly encrusted with gilt spangles; the medallions charmingly painted in portraits of female rustics; on the reverse, garden scenes, after Laucet; mounted in finely chased gilt ormolu, glass shades and gilt stands..... 210 guineas.

A magnificent pair of Oriental jars, with covers, 4 feet 3 inches in height, embellished with paintings, in rich colours, of Chinese cocks, storks, flowers, and landscapes, on sea-green ground, emparqueté with highly-finished medallions, the upper part blue ground, with enamelled flowers and medallions of beetles, flies, &c., the covers enamelled and finished with gilt arabesques. From the Palace of the Escorial, Madrid. Although one of the jars was very much damaged, the pair went for the enormous price of ..... 450 guineas.

(Purchased by Mr. Durlacher, for we understood, Baron Rothschild.)

Of the statuary, fine marble busts of Shakspeare, Milton, Oliver Cromwell (by Roubilliac), Napoleon I., the late Duke of Wellington, and Sir Walter Scott, averaged ..... 20 guineas.

A beautiful marble statuette of a female weeping, resting upon an urn, with square marble pedestal, went for ..... 40 guineas.

Charming sculptured bust of a nymph, on scagliola pedestal, 35 guineas.

### Curious Epitaph in Lincoln Cathedral.

An old Book gives the following:—"On the REV. MR. WILLIAM COLE.

Reader, behold the pious pattern here,  
Of true Devotion and of holy Fear:  
He sought God's Glory and the Church's Good,  
Idle Idol Worship firmly he withstood.  
Yet died in Peace, whose Body here doth lie,  
In Expectation of Eternity,  
And when the latter Trump of Heaven shall blow,  
Cole now rak'd up in Ashes, then shall glow."  
(He died about Michaelmas, 1600.)

### Italian Confectionery.

#### *Custard for Ices.*

Take a pint of good fresh cream, and mix it slowly in a small copper pan with eight yolks of eggs, which must be quite fresh; cut a very thin slice of lemon-peel, just the surface of the rind of a lemon, and put it in the cream; put your pan on a slow fire, and stir the cream constantly with a whisk, taking care not to let it boil, for it will turn to curds; this you will easily perceive, as it then begins to form small lumps; you will know when it is done enough by the cream becoming of a thicker consistence, and instead of turning round the pan, it at once stops; then immediately take it from the fire, add to it six ounces of pounded sugar, more or less, according to taste; strain it through a sieve over a basin, and give it what flavour you choose. In case of necessity you may use half milk and half cream, by adding the yolks of two more eggs, but it is better with new cream and fewer eggs.

#### *Shrewsbury Cakes.*

1 lb. fresh Butter, 1 lb. Flour, 1½ lb. powdered Sugar, 2 Eggs, and ½ oz. of Carraway Seeds.

Mix these ingredients well together on a paste-board; if you find the paste too stiff, add a little more egg to make it work easily; use as little flour to roll it out as possible, because, if you have too much flour, the paste will be tough, and draw up in baking; roll the biscuits quite thin, cut them out with a round cutter, and bake them on plates in a hot oven.

#### *Pine-apple Ice Cream.*

To a pint of cream, add as much pine-apple pulp as will flavour it, with six ounces of pounded sugar, and the juice of a lemon; strain it; pour it into the freezing pot, working it as usual.

#### *Savoyard Biscuits.*

Seven yolks of Eggs, 3 whites of Eggs, 6 oz. of Sugar, 5 oz. of Flour, the raspings of 1 Lemon.

Mix these all together, except the flour; whisk it well till your paste becomes firm, white, and light; pass the flour through a sieve, and add it to your paste; dress it on a sheet of paper, as finger biscuits, or any shape you please.

#### *Spirit of Coffee.*

One pound of coffee, and nine pints of brandy. Roast a pound of coffee, grind and infuse it in the brandy; let it steep for a week; distil it, and receive about five pints of spirit.

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Extracted from a new work entitled "The Italian Confectioner; or, Complete Economy of Desserts, according to the most modern and approved practice. By W. A. Jarrin." With illustrations, price 3s. 6d. Sold by J. Morton, Bookseller, Stamp Office, Boston.

### Obituary of aged people of Lincolnshire.

At Kirton Lindsey, December 6th, 1808, Mrs. Letitia Bullock, of Osgodby, aged 100, the last of the once considerable family of that place.

In the Hull Workhouse, on the 8th of December, 1808, Alice Potts, aged 103 years.

At West Rasen, on the 26th of May, 1792, Ann Frost, in her 111th year.

“ She had been married three times, and has a daughter living 90 years of age. She was married to her last husband when in her 93rd year ;  
“ had done all her domestic work until about two years of her death ;  
“ and had lived for many years on milk diet and tea.”

At Fulletby, near Horncastle, on the 30th September, 1800, Mrs. Hicks, aged 101, widow of Mr. Hicks, farmer.

At West Keal, near Spilsby, on the 30th of November, 1800, Mrs. E. Shaw, aged 117. She remembered the Revolution in 1688.

In Deeping Fen, on the 5th January, 1801, Mr. Congreve, farmer, in his 100th year.

At Huttoft, on the 29th November, 1801, Mr. John Stephenson, farmer, in his 102nd year. His death was occasioned by a fall.

At Lincoln, on the 26th of November, 1804, Mr. Daniel Law, aged 105.

At Boston, in 1792, the widow Lowdison, aged 103.

At Gainsborough, in November, 1804, Elizabeth Bullard *alias* Winfrey, widow. “ She remembered George I. coming to England, could see  
“ without spectacles, and died without pain, being literally exhausted  
“ and worn out.”

At Lincoln, on the 1st of April, 1806, Nurse Lawrence. She was born at Nettleham, and her maiden name was Hird.

At Aby, near Louth, on the 9th September, 1807, Mrs. Mary Alcock, aged 100½ years. “ The shirt which she made for her first child served for  
“ 39 other children in their infancy.”

At Skirbeck, on the 14th May, 1849, Mr. Moses Graves, formerly a farmer at Wyberton, aged 94.

At Boston, on May 20th, 1849, Eleanor, widow of Capt. Wm. Howard, of that port, aged 87. She had resided in White Horse lane for 83 years.

At New York, near Coningsby, on the 6th February, 1861, Mr. David Dickinson, aged 92.

At Leverton Fen Allotment, near Stickney, on the 7th January, 1861, Mr. George Ingamells, farmer, aged 86.

At Middle Rasen, on the 6th January, 1861, Mr. William Coupland, aged 93 years.

At Sibsey, on the 23rd of December, 1860, Mr. Robert Ashling, aged 87. He was fife-player in the Sibsey Volunteers 50 years ago.

At Mumby Chapel, near Alford, on the 12th December, 1860, Mary, widow of Mr. George Johnson, farmer, aged 95.



### Origin of Odd Fellows.

The origin of the Order of the Odd Fellows is of an ancient date: it was established by the Roman Soldiers in camp after the Order of the Israelites, during the reign of Nero, the Roman Emperor, who commenced his reign A.D. 55, at which time they were called Fellow-Citizens. The name of Odd Fellows was given to this order of men (A.D. 79) by Titus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, from their singularity of notions, and from their knowing each other by night as well as by day, and for their fidelity to him and their country. He not only gave them the name of Odd Fellows, but at the same time, as a pledge of friendship, presented them with a dispensation, engraved on the arch of Titus Cæsar, the ark of the covenant, the golden candlesticks, the golden table (weighing one great talent), the sun for N.G., the moon and stars for V.G., a lamp for secretary, the lion for guardian, the dove for warden, and the emblems of mortality for the G.M.

It is very probable that the first Odd Fellows made their appearance in North Wales about that time, as an invasion was made by one of Titus Cæsar's generals (Agricola) on North Wales, and shortly afterwards on the island of Mona, now called Anglesea.

The first account we have of the Order spreading into other countries is in the fifth century, when it was established in the Spanish dominions, under the Romish dispensation; and in the sixth century by King Henry in Portugal; and in the twelfth century it was established in France, and afterwards in England by John D'Neville, attended by five knights from France, who formed a Loyal Grand Lodge of Honour in London, which Order remained until the reign of George III., when a part of them began to form themselves into a Union, and a portion of them remain until this day. On this account the lodges which remain and are very numerous throughout the world, call themselves Loyal Ancient Independent Odd Fellows, being a part of the original body.

### An eccentric old lady.

The Poor-law Inspector reports as follows:—"Mrs. Gordon Mary Wilson, Rathven, Banff, age fifty-nine, mania of pride; wears a huge turban or mitre-like head-dress; a vast Elizabethan frill; profuse flounces; white-washes her face; says she is related to half the dukes and earls of the land; secludes herself; she white-washes all her furniture, and has always a white-washed table in the centre of a white-washed floor, surrounded by white-washed chairs, with white-washed peats on them as guests, to eat out of the white-washed plates with which it is covered; she lives alone and is frequently not seen for days. When we called she refused to answer, and the inspector, fearing she might be dead, caused her house to be entered forcibly. Allowance, 2s. 6d. weekly."



Anno Vicesimo Quarto

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

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## CAP. XIV.

An Act to grant additional Facilities for depositing small Savings at Interest, with the Security of the Government for due Repayment thereof. [17th May 1861.]

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to enlarge the Facilities now available for the Deposit of small Savings, and to make the General Post Office available for that Purpose, and to give the direct Security of the State to every such Depositor for Repayment of all Monies so Deposited by him, together with the Interest due thereon: 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 :

1. It shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, with the Consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to authorize and direct such of his Officers as he shall think fit to receive Deposits for Remittance to the Principal Office, and to repay the same, under such Regulations as he, with the Concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may prescribe in that respect.

Postmaster General may direct Officers in Post Office to receive Deposits.

2. Every Deposit received by any Officer of the Postmaster General appointed for that Purpose shall be entered by him at the Time in the Depositor's Book, and the Entry shall be attested by him and by the dated Stamp of his Office, and the Amount of such Deposit shall upon the Day of such Receipt be reported by such Officer to the Postmaster General, and the Acknowledgment of the Postmaster General, signified by the Officer whom he shall appoint for the Purpose, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Depositor, and the said Acknowledgment shall be conclusive Evidence of his Claim to the Repayment thereof, with the Interest thereon, upon Demand made by him on the Postmaster General; and, in order to allow a reasonable Time for

Legal Title of Depositor to Repayment.

This Act may be had for Twopence of all Booksellers.

*Post Office Savings Banks.*

the Receipt of the said Acknowledgment, the Entry by the proper Officer in the Depositor's Book shall also be conclusive Evidence of Title for Ten Days from the Lodgment of the Deposit; and if the said Acknowledgment shall not have been received by the Depositor through the Post within Ten Days, and he shall, before or upon the Expiry thereof, demand the said Acknowledgment from the Postmaster General, then the Entry in his Book shall be conclusive Evidence of Title during another Term of Ten Days, and *toties quoties*: Provided always, that such Deposits shall not be of less Amount than One Shilling, nor of any Sum not a Multiple thereof.

Depositors entitled to Repayments not later than Ten Days after Demand made.

3. On Demand of the Depositor or Party legally authorized to claim on account of a Depositor, made in such Form as shall be prescribed in that Behalf, for Repayment of any Deposit, or any Part thereof, the Authority of the Postmaster General for such Repayment shall be transmitted to the Depositor forthwith, and the Depositor shall be absolutely entitled to Repayment of any Sum or Sums that may be due to him within Ten Days at farthest after his Demand shall be made at any Post Office where Deposits are received or paid.

Names of Depositors, &c. not to be disclosed.

4. The Officers of the Postmaster General engaged in the Receipt or Payment of Deposits shall not disclose the Name of any Depositor nor the Amount deposited or withdrawn, except to the Postmaster General, or to such of his Officers as may be appointed to assist in carrying this Act into operation.

Money to be paid to Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and repaid to Depositors through Post Office.

5. All Monies so deposited with the Postmaster General shall forthwith be paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; and all Sums withdrawn by Depositors, or by Parties legally authorized to claim on account of Depositors, shall be repaid to them out of the said Monies, through the Office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

Additional Security to Depositor.

6. If at any Time the Fund to be created under the Authority of this Act by the Investment of the Deposits shall be insufficient to meet the lawful Claims of all Depositors, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, upon being duly informed thereof by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to issue the Amount of such Deficiency out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or out of the growing Produce thereof; and the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall certify such Deficiency to Parliament.

Rate of Interest payable to Depositors.

7. The Interest payable to the Parties making such Deposits shall be at the Rate of Two Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, but such Interest shall not be calculated on any Amount less than One Pound or

*Post Office Savings Banks.*

some Multiple thereof, and not commence until the First Day of the Calendar Month next following the Day of Deposit, and shall cease on the First Day of the Calendar Month in which such Deposit is withdrawn.

8. Interest on Deposits shall be calculated to the Thirty-first Day of *December* in every Year, and shall be added to and become Part of the Principal Money.

Interest how calculated.

9. The Monies remitted to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt under the Authority of this Act shall be invested in some or in all of the Securities in which the Funds of Savings Banks established under the existing Laws may be invested; and a separate and distinct Account shall be kept by the said Commissioners of all Receipts, Investments, Sales, and Repayments; and a Balance Sheet of such Account from the First of *January* to the Thirty first of *December* in every Year shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament not later than the Thirty-first of *March* in every Year.

Investment of Funds received under this Act.

10. If any Depositor making deposit under this Act shall desire to transfer the Amount of such Deposit to a Savings Bank established under the Acts relating to Savings Banks, he shall, upon Application to the chief Office of the Postmaster General, be furnished with a Certificate stating the whole Amount which may be due to him, with Interest, and thereupon his Account under this Act shall be closed; and, upon Delivery of such Certificate to the Trustees or Managers of the Savings Bank to which it is proposed by the Depositor to transfer such Deposit, they shall, if they think fit, open an Account for the Amount stated in such Certificate for such Depositor, who shall thereupon be subject to the Rules of such Savings Bank; and the Amount so transferred shall, upon such Certificate being forwarded to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, be written off in the Books of the said Commissioners from the Amount of Monies received under the Authority of this Act, and shall be carried to the Account of the Savings Bank to which such Transfer shall have been made; and, in like Manner, if any Depositor in a Savings Bank established under the Savings Bank Acts shall desire to transfer the Amount due to him, with Interest, from such Savings Bank to the Postmaster General, for Deposit under the Provisions of this Act, the Trustees or Managers of such Savings Bank shall, upon his Request, furnish such Depositor with a Certificate, in a Form to be approved by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, signed by Two Trustees of such Savings Bank, and thereupon his Account with such Savings Bank shall be closed, which Certificate the Depositor may deliver to any Officer of the Postmaster General authorized to receive Deposits under this Act, and such

Depositors desiring to transfer their Deposits.



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Certificate shall for the Amount therein set forth be considered to be a Deposit made under the Authority of this Act, and being forwarded to the said Commissioners, the said Amount shall then be transferred in the Books of the said Commissioners from the Account of the said Savings Bank to the Credit of the Account of Monies deposited under the Authority of this Act. Provided always, that nothing contained in this Act respecting Savings Banks shall render it necessary to have the Rules and Regulations of any Savings Bank again certified if the same have been before certified according to Law.

Not necessary to have Rules, &c. of Savings Banks again certified.

Postmaster General, with Consent of Treasury to make regulations.

11. The Postmaster General, with the Consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may make, and from Time to Time, as he shall see Occasion, alter Regulations for superintending, inspecting, and regulating the Mode of keeping and examining the Accounts of Depositors, and with respect to the making of Deposits and to the Withdrawal of Deposits and Interest, and all other Matters incidental to the carrying this Act into execution, in his Department, and all Regulations so made shall be binding on the Parties interested in the Subject Matter thereof to the same Extent as if such Regulations formed Part of this Act; and Copies of all Regulations issued under the Authority of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within Fourteen Days from the Date thereof, if Parliament shall be then sitting, and if not then within Fourteen Days from the next re-assembling of Parliament.

Copies of Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

Accounts to be laid before Parliament.

12. An annual Account of all Deposits received and paid under the Authority of this Act, and of the Expenses incurred during the Year ended the Thirty-first of *December*, together with a Statement of the total Amount due at the Close of the Year to all Depositors, shall be laid by the Postmaster General before both Houses of Parliament not later than the Thirty-first of *March* in every Year.

Accounts to be examined by Commissioners of Audit.

13. The annual Accounts of the Postmaster General, and of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to the Thirty-first of *December* in each Year, in respect to all Monies deposited or invested under the Authority of this Act, shall annually, prior to the Thirty-first of *March* in each Year, be submitted for Examination and Audit to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

Provisions of Savings Bank Acts applicable to this Act.

14. All the Provisions of the Acts now in force relating to Savings Banks as to Matters for which no other Provision is made by this Act shall be deemed applicable to this Act, so far as the the same are not repugnant thereto.

Expenses of Act.

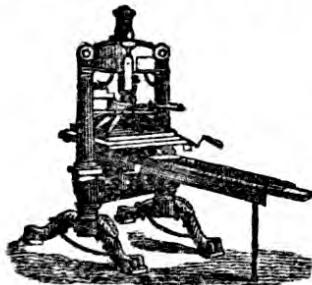
15. All Expenses incurred in the Execution of this Act shall be paid out of the Monies received under the Authority of this Act.

### Latest from the Arctic Regions.

Those who take an interest in arctic navigation will be glad to hear that Dr. Hayes, who attended the late Dr. Kane on his last voyage in search of Sir John Franklin, and who afterwards proceeded to the North in the little schooner *United States*, has returned to Uppernavik, in Greenland, in safety. Dr. Hayes (whose account of his strange adventures in the Arctic Regions has been so much admired,) sailed from Uppernavik on the 9th of August, 1860, northwards, and arrived on the 27th September at Winter Harbour, about eight miles north of Cape Alexander, where the party wintered, in latitude about 78 deg. There, during the winter, a great richness of animal life was found, no less than 300 reindeer having been brought on board, and many more were killed but consumed on shore. In addition to these, about 60 blue foxes and 20 hares were slain. Of the animals many were very fat.

The astronomer Sontag died while absent on an excursion in December alone with the Greenlander "Hans", the same who, it will be remembered, accompanied the steward, Morton, in his expedition to the supposed "Open Polar Sea" of Kane, and who, smitten with the charms of a Cape York beauty, afterwards abandoned the expedition, and remained among the natives at Cape York.

Dr. Hayes himself undertook an excursion with sledges, on the 4th of April, 1861, from which he returned on the 28th of May, having reached, as it is asserted, the high latitude of  $82\frac{1}{2}$  deg. No "Open Polar Sea" was found, but only the streams of open water not unusually met with on the coasts of Greenland. On the 15th of July the schooner was got out of Winter Harbour, and reached Uppernavik on the 31st of August, whence Dr. Hayes hoped to sail for New York on or about the 6th of September. The Doctor is said to express his desire again to be able to proceed to the North with screw steamers.—*Times*, October 19th, 1861.



### Printing in China.

According to the best authorities the art of printing was known in China upwards of 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were formed of slips of Bamboo; and about 150 years after Christ, paper was first made: A. D. 745, books were bound into leaves: A. D. 900, printing was in general use. The process of Printing is simple. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printers carry with them from place to place. Without wheel, or wedge, or screw, a printer will throw off more than 2500 impressions, in one day. The paper (thin) can be bought for one-fourth the price in China, that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, 6 volumes, 400 leaves, can be bought for ninepence. For an historical novel, twenty volumes, one thousand, five hundred leaves, half-a-crown is the price amongst the Chinese.

### Theory of Consumption.

In the sitting of the 8th of the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Piorry read a paper on the treatment of Phthisis, in which he developed the following propositions:—

1. Pulmonary phthisis is a combination of multifarious variable phenomena, and not a morbid unity;
2. Hence there does not and cannot exist a specific medicine against it;
3. Therefore, neither iodine nor its tincture, neither chlorine nor sea salt, nor tar, can be considered in the light of anti-phthical remedies;
4. There are no specifics against phthisis, but there are systems of treatment to be followed in order to conquer the pathological states which constitute the disorders;
5. In order to cure consumptive patients, the peculiar affections under which they labour must be studied and appreciated, and counteracted by appropriate means;
6. The tubercle cannot be cured by the use of any remedy, but good hygienic precautions may prevent its development;
7. The real way to relieve, cure, or prolong the life of consumptive patients is to treat their various pathological states, which ought to receive different names according to their nature;
8. Consumption thus treated has often been cured, and oftener still life has been considerably prolonged;
9. Phthisis should never be left to itself, but always treated as stated above;
10. The old methods founded on the general idea of a single illness called phthisis are neither scientific nor rational, &c.;
11. The exact and methodical diagnosis of the various pathological states which constitute the malady will dictate the most useful treatment for it.—*Times*, Oct. 19, 1861.

### Boston Municipal Election, Nov. 1st, 1861.

*Bargate Ward.*—Stephen Lewin, 257; Henry King, 234; Wm. Wilkinson, 231; Dr. Snaith, 80; Jeremiah Briggs, 77; John Oldrid, 46.

*West Ward.*—William Henry Lewin, 323; Charles Bean, 316; John Porter, 310; Joseph Best, 301; John Swinn, 288; Farndon Groom, 278; Enoch Daubney, 25.

### Novel Rifle March of the Boston Volunteers.

On Thursday, October 31st, 1861, about 30 Members of the Boston Rifle Corps with Capt. Garfit, proceeded to Louth by train to compete for a silver tankard, offered by their Captain, who with a view to test the strength and endurance of the men, made it a preliminary condition, that a march from thence to Well Vale was performed by them fully armed and accoutred, including 40 rounds of ammunition in their pouches. The distance of 14 miles was accomplished in four hours in good order, and the shooting match on the Alford practising grounds in Well Vale quickly followed, when Ensign Gee won the tankard, and also a second prize. Another prize of £3. was won by private J. S. Sills.

*Boston Tonnage Dues.*—These dues were reduced from 6d. to 3d. per ton, on and after the first of November, 1861.

### The Volunteers of England at Court.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Court on Wednesday, March 7th, 1860 in St. James's Palace, for the reception exclusively of Officers of Volunteer Corps. Amongst those presented were the following from Lincolnshire.

#### ARTILLERY.

*First Company.*—Capt. F. T. White, Lieutenants Wilkinson and Smyth.

*Second Company.*—Capt. Adam Smith, Lieutenant J. Whitford.

Presented by Earl De Grey and Ripon.

#### RIFLE CORPS.

*Second Company.*—Capt. W. H. Smyth, Lieutenant W. Chaplin.

*Fourth Company.*—Capt. F. L. Hopkins, Lieut. T. Wright, Ensign Gee, Hon. Surgeon Tuxford.

*Fifth Company.*—Capt. Lieut. Col. Cantley, Lieut. R. N. Newcomb, Ensign J. Phillips.

*Thirteenth Company.*—Capt. T. Hilliam, Lieut. F. T. Selby, Ensign A. Maples, jun., Hon. Chaplin Rev. E. Moore, M.A., Hon. Assistant Surgeon Dr. A. Ball.

*Fourteenth Company.*—Hon. Assistant Surgeon S. B. Roberts, M.D.

*First Company.*—Capt. Commandant C. Amcotts, Capt. Trollope, Lieutenants Shuttleworth, Carline, and Clayton; Surgeon Walsh, Ensign J. Stephenson.

Presented by the Under Secretary of State for War.

The presentation took place in the order they are entered above.

#### Cold Beds.

A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of the body will speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chillness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all—the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and for less susceptible of the influence of atmospheric vicissitudes, than that of the latter.

#### Verses designed for an Epitaph.

Death! Judgment! Heaven! Hell! think Christians, think,  
 You stand on vast Eternity's dread brink;  
 Faith and repentance, piety and prayer,  
 Despise this world, the next be all your care.  
 Thus, while my tomb the solemn silence breaks,  
 And to the eye this cold dumb marble speaks,  
 Tho' dead, I preach. If e'er with ill success,  
 Living, I strove the important truths to press,  
 Your precious, your immortal souls to save.  
 Hear me, at least, oh! hear me from my grave.

### Population of Lincolnshire, 1861.

An extract from a Parliamentary Paper on the Census of England and Wales taken on the 8th of April, 1861.

The Population *enumerated* on April 8th, 1861, in England and Wales and the Islands in the British Seas, amounting to 20,205,504. The portion of the Army, Royal Navy, and Merchant Seamen out of the country at the time of the Census is not included, and as it appears from official returns that the Army abroad amounted to about 137,000, the Royal Navy and Marines absent from the UNITED KINGDOM to about 42,900, and the Merchant Seamen absent on voyages to about 96,000, it may be assumed that the numbers of these classes *belonging to* ENGLAND and WALES were collectively not less than 162,021, mostly adult males.

The *actual increase* of population (2,169,576), between 1851 and 1861, was greater than in any previous decennial period, but the *rate of increase*, owing to active emigration, had somewhat diminished.

Houses and Population in Superintendent Registrars' Districts on March 31st, 1851, and on April 8th, 1861.

Superintendent Registrars' District.	Inhabited Houses.		Population Enumerated.		Increase or Decrease between 1851-61.		Excess + of Births over Deaths
	1851.	1861.	1851.	1861.	In.	De.	
Bourn * .....	4,296	4,429	22,362	21,405	....	957	3,097
Boston .....	7,832	7,897	38,444	37,941	....	503	4,593
Caistor .....	6,719	7,793	34,291	37,301	3,010	....	4,605
Gainsborough....	5,795	5,789	27,258	26,213	....	1,045	2,984
Glandford Brigg..	7,002	7,554	33,786	34,647	861	....	4,995
Grantham .....	5,566	5,961	29,850	28,886	....	964	3,935
Holbeach.....	3,767	3,836	19,134	18,404	....	730	2,315
Horncastle .....	5,002	5,133	25,089	24,710	....	379	3,438
Lincoln .....	8,321	9,623	42,062	47,065	5,003	....	5,893
Louth .....	6,773	7,416	33,427	34,683	1,256	....	4,735
Sleaford .....	4,853	5,130	24,551	24,913	362	....	3,526
Spalding .....	4,364	4,510	21,290	20,935	....	355	2,629
Spilsby.....	5,761	6,013	28,937	28,784	....	153	4,334
Stamford .....	3,684	3,730	19,755	18,102	....	1,653	2,192

\* The Bourn Union (pop. 20,225), and Deeping Fen (pop. 1,180) not under the Poor Law Amendment Act. + These include only the Births which have been registered.

### Anniversary of the Labourers' Society at Benington.

This Society has been formed for the encouragement of skill, industry, and good conduct among the Labouring Classes in husbandry; giving premiums to successful competitors of the first, second, and third degree in a variety of Classes for ploughing, hedging, and under-draining.

The operations of the Society extend over a large district of the immediate neighbourhood of Benington, viz.; Leverton, Benington, Leake, Wrangle, Friskney, Butterwick, Freiston, Fishtoft, Skirbeck, Sibsey, Stickney, Wydale, the East, West, and Wildmore Fens. The anniversary and competition take place at Benington, where the prizes are presented by the Chairman to those who may be adjudged by the Stewards as the winners of a prize.

The anniversary of the past year took place on Friday, 27th September, Thomas Wise, Esq., J.P. of Boston, in the Chair; and the dinner was attended by a numerous and influential number of farmers and gentlemen, who were accommodated in a large booth, erected for the occasion by Miss Nicholson, of the "Lord Nelson" inn. The premiums were awarded (after dinner) in the presence of about 250 spectators, by whom the successful competitors were heartily and joyously applauded. The following is a list:—

First Class..Ploughing..Farmers' Sons..Silver Cup..Thomas Drury	
Second Class, Ditto.....Farming Men..1st £2.....Richard Benton	
Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto.....2nd £1.....John Muntace	
Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto.....3rd 10s..... Thomas Dyon	
Third Class..Ploughing..Farming Boys..1st 30s..... Hubbert Collins	
Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto.....2nd 15s....David Ingamells	
Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto.....3rd 7s. 6d.. (No competitor.)	
Fourth Class, Ploughing, Farm Labourers, 1st £2..... John Overton	
Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto.....2nd £1..... Jesse Collins	
Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto.....3rd 10s..... Henry Vinter	
Fifth Class, Ploughing, open to all Eng. £3 Geo. Brown (Messrs Hornsby.)	
Ditto.....Ditto.... Ditto.....£1. W. Wheatley, (C. Swain Esq.)	
Seventh Class, Hedging.....1st £1.... Anthony Randall	
Ditto.....Ditto.....2nd 16s.....Sheriff Taylor	
Ditto.....Ditto.....3rd 10s.... William Woods	
Eighth Class..Stacking.....1st £1 and sweepstakes.. Wm. Wheatley	
Ditto.....Ditto.....2nd £1..... John Sexty	
Ditto.....Ditto.....3rd 10s..... Wm. Hildred	
Ninth Class, Shearing, (in June last).....1st £1..... B. Fox	
Ditto..... Ditto.....2nd 12s. 6d.. Wm. Holland	
Ditto..... Ditto.....3rd 7s. 6d.... R. Wallhead	
Tenth Class, (under 18 years) Shearing....1st £1..... John Harrison	
Ditto..... Ditto..... 2nd 10s.....Wm. Harrison	
Ditto..... Ditto..... 3rd 5s..... John Saul	

Eleventh Class, Shearing.. Farm Servants.. 1st £1..	} A new class, first competition, 1862
Ditto..... Ditto.....Ditto.....2nd 10s.	
Twelfth Class, Underdraining.. Labourers.. 1st 30s.....	John Wright
Ditto.....Ditto.....Ditto.....2nd £1 ..	Thomas Atkinson
Ditto.....Ditto. ....Ditto.....3rd 10s.....	E. Harwood
Thirteenth Class, Underdraining, open to all England, 1st £2..	W. Horry
Fourteenth Class, Sheep rearing, Shepherds, 1st £1.....	J. Darley
Ditto..... Ditto.....Ditto.....2nd 10s.....	W. Barton

### Leisure Moments.

Young man! after the duties of the day are over, how do you spend your evenings? When business is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known, and now know, many young men, who, if they devoted to any scientific, or literary, or professional pursuits, the time they spend in games of chance, and lounging in bed, and in idle company, might rise to any eminence. You have all read of the sexton's son, who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars, after ringing the bell for nine o'clock. Sir William Phillips, who, at the age of forty-five, had attained the order of knighthood, and the office of high sheriff of New England, and governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write after his eighteenth year, of a ship carpenter in Boston. William Gifford, the great editor of the *Quarterly*, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and spent his leisure hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrote out his problems on smooth leather with a blunt awl. David Rittenhouse, the American astronomer, when a ploughboy, was observed to have covered his plough and fences with figures and calculations. James Ferguson, the great Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself, and mastered the elements of astronomy whilst a shepherd's boy in the fields at night. And, perhaps, it is not too much to say, that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation, at the tavern, were only spent in pursuit of useful knowledge, the dullest apprentice in any one of our shops might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for most of our civil offices. By such a course, the rough covering of many a youth is laid aside; and their ideas, instead of being confined to local subjects and professional technicalities, might range throughout the wide fields of creation; and other stars from the young men of this city might be added to the list of worthies that is gilding our country with bright yet mellow light.

*Rev. Dr. Murray.*

### Dean Ward.

The death of the Very Rev. John Giffard Ward, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, took place on Monday, 27th February, 1860. He was educated at Oxford, and was appointed to the Deanery of Lincoln upon the death of Dean Gordon in 1845.



Anno Quarto &amp; Quinto

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LIX.

An Act to authorize for One Year, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Application of a Portion of the Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads, in certain Cases. [22d June 1841.]

**W**HEREAS an Act was passed in the Fifth and Sixth Years of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways in that Part of Great Britain called England*, whereby divers Statutes passed in the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, relating to the Performance of Statute Duty, were repealed, and Statute Duty was thereby altogether abolished: And whereas the Revenues of some Turnpike Roads are so unequal to the Charge and Maintenance of such Roads, after paying the Interest and Principal of the Sums due upon Mortgage of the Tolls thereof, when deprived of the Aid heretofore derived from Statute Duty, that it is necessary that some additional Provision be made for such Roads, for a limited Period: 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, That it shall be lawful for the Justices at any Special Sessions for the Highways holden after the passing of this Act, upon Information exhibited before them by the Clerk or Treasurer of any Turnpike Trust that the Funds of the said Trust are insufficient for the Repairs of the Turnpike Roads within any Parish, Notice in Writing of such intended Information having been previously given on the Part of such Clerk or Treasurer to the Parish Surveyor Twenty-one Days at least before such Special Sessions, to examine the State of the Revenues and Debts of such Turnpike Trusts, and to inquire into the State and Condition of the Repairs of the Roads within the same, and also to ascertain the Length of the Roads, including Turnpike Roads, within such Parish, and how much of such Road is Turnpike Road, and if after such Examination it shall appear to the said Justices necessary or expedient, for the Purposes of any Turnpike Road, so to do, then to adjudge and order what Portion, if any, of the Rate or Assessment levied or to be levied by virtue of the said recited Act shall be paid by the said Parish Surveyor, and at what Time or Times, the said Commissioners or Trustees, or to their Treasurer or

Justices at Special Sessions for Highways, on Proof of the Deficiency of the Funds, &c. of any Turnpike Trusts, may order Payment to said Trust of a Portion of the Highway Rate.

5 & 6 W. 4. c. 50.



other Officers appointed by them on that Behalf, such Money to be wholly laid out in the actual Repairs of such Part of such Turnpike Road as lies within the Parish from which it was received.

Parish Surveyor neglecting to pay such Portion of Rate it may be levied by Distress.

II. And be it enacted, That if any such Parish Surveyor shall refuse or neglect to pay over such Portion of the said Rate or Assessment at the Time or Times and in the Manner mentioned in the Order of the said Justices, the same shall and may be levied upon the Goods and Chattels of such Surveyor in such Manner as Penalties and Forfeitures are by the said recited Act authorized to be levied.

Power of Appeal to Justices at Quarter Sessions.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any Person shall think himself aggrieved by any Order, Judgment, or Determination made or by any Matter or Thing done by any Justices of the Peace at any such Special Sessions, in pursuance of this Act, such Person shall be at liberty to make his Complaint thereof by Appeal to the Justices of the Peace at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County, Riding, Division, or Place wherein the Cause of such Complaint shall arise, such Appellant first giving to such Justices Ten Days Notice in Writing of the Grounds of such Appeal, within Six Days after such Order, Judgment, or Determination shall be so made or given as aforesaid, who are hereby required, within Forty-eight Hours after the Receipt of such Notice, to return all Proceedings whatever had before them respectively touching the Matter of such Appeal to the said Justices at the General or Quarter Sessions aforesaid; and that in case of such Appeal the said Justices at the said Quarter Sessions, upon due Proof of such Notice and Statement having been given as aforesaid, shall hear and determine such Appeal; and the said Justices at the said Quarter Sessions shall have Power to award such Costs to the Parties appealing or appealed against as they the said Justices shall think proper, such Costs to be levied and recovered in the same Manner as any Penalties or Forfeitures are recoverable under the said recited Act; and no Proceeding to be had or taken in pursuance of this Act shall be quashed or vacated for Want of Form: Provided always, that in case there shall not be Time to give such Notice as aforesaid before the next Sessions to be holden after such Order, Determination, or Judgment, then and in every such Case such Appeal may be made to the Justices at the next following Sessions, who shall proceed to determine such Appeal in manner aforesaid: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the Appellant to be heard in support of such Appeal, unless such Notice and Statement shall have been so given as aforesaid, nor on the Hearing of such Appeal to go into or give Evidence or of any other Grounds of Appeal than those set forth in such Statement as aforesaid.

Interpretation Clause.

IV. And be it enacted, That in construing this Act the Word "Parish" shall be taken to mean and include

Parish, Township, Tithing, Rape, Vill, Wapentake, Division, City, Borough, Liberty, Market Town, Franchise, Hamlet, Precinct, Chapelry, or other Place or District maintaining its own Highways.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall extend only Extent of Act. to *England*.

VI. And be it enacted That this Act shall continue Duration of Act. and be in force for One Year from the passing thereof, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

VII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amend- Amendment of Act. ed or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

### Twelve advantages of Post Office Savings Banks.

1. They will be quite safe. Money placed in them is placed in the hands of the Government, which is bound by law to repay it when it is wanted.

2. They will be near to every man. He will pass them as he goes to his work and as he returns from it.

3. They will be open for eight hours of every working day. A man may walk into one and deposit his money at his own convenience, and he may do this when none of his neighbours or friends are by to see him.

4. They will enable men to save up money by degrees. As small a sum as one shilling can be deposited in them.

5. They will give a fair interest for the money deposited in them. If a man deposits one shilling a week in them for ten years, he will then have nearly thirty pounds of Principal and Interest.

6. Persons depositing money in them will not be at any expense. There will be no charge for books, or forms, or postage. There will be no entrance fees and no fines.

7. Those who put money into them, and want it out again, can get it quickly—that is, in three or four days—and without trouble.

8. Women & children may deposit money in them in their own names.

9. If a man begins to deposit in one Post Office Savings' Bank, at Huddersfield, for instance, and afterwards goes to Rochdale, or Stourbridge, or some other town, he can go on depositing wherever he may be.

10. And if he has put his money into a Post Office Savings' Bank in one town, in Huddersfield, for instance, and wants it repaid to him in some other town, he can have it so repaid without difficulty.

11. The Postmasters are strictly ordered not to disclose the name of any depositor in a Post Office Savings' Bank, or to mention the amount he or she may have saved.

12. Lastly, those who put money into Post Office Savings' Banks will have the advantage of feeling that they are doing their duty by their families and by themselves, and that they are placing their money where it will be safe until sickness, or old age, or some other cause, compels them to ask for it again.

**Swineshead and Fosdyke Turnpike Trust.**

At an adjourned Meeting of Surveyors and Ratepayers of the parishes of Fosdyke, Algarkirke, Sutterton, and Wigtoft, held at the Swan Inn in Sutterton, on the 1st October, 1861 ;—present,

Mr. JOHN SMITH, Chairman.

*Fosdyke*

Mr. William Betts .....	Mr. Thomas Ireland .....
Mr. Richard Redford .....	Mr. Christopher Craven .....
Mr. Joseph Harrison .....	.....

*Algarkirke.*

Mr. Joshua Rogerson.....	Mr. George Richardson.....
Mr. Thomas Eley .....	Mr. J. Pretty .....
Mr. G. Nussey .....	.....

*Sutterton.*

Mr. Samuel Pocklington.....	Mr. John Fossitt .....
Mr. John Richardson .....	Mr. John Barton .....
Mr. John Dickenson .....	.....

*Swineshead.*

Mr. John Cooper.....	Mr. Joshua Sharp .....
Mr. John Jessop .....	Mr. Thomas Cooper .....
Mr. John Jackson .....	Mr. T. Tebb .....

*Wigtoft.*

Mr. Robert Dowse .....	Mr. Henry Bates.....
Mr. Brewster Craven .....	.....

And others interested in the proceedings.

The Chairman reported that the Resolution come to at the last Meeting to withhold payment of all further Moneys upon the call of the Clerks to the said Turnpike Trust had received the unqualified approbation of a large number of Ratepayers and Inhabitants residing in the above-mentioned Parishes and interested in the result of the proceedings before the Justices, at the Special Sessions of the Highways appointed to be held at Boston on Wednesday, the 23rd October.

The Chairman also laid before the Meeting important information relative to the probable yearly cost of the repairs of the Roads included within the said Turnpike Trust in the above-mentioned parishes, from which it appeared that the sums of money paid by the Surveyors from 1851 up to the present time, exceeded the amounts actually expended by the said Turnpike Trust upon the said Roads.

It was thereupon unanimously resolved that the whole of the facts and information relative to the matter which had been communicated to this Meeting, be presented to the Justices by Mr. Bean, solicitor, on the 23rd instant, as justifiable grounds for the position which the above Parishes have assumed in these proceedings.

*Sessions House, Oct. 23rd, 1861.*

At a Meeting of the Justices, at a Special Sessions of the Highways, held this day, before the Revs. J. Wilson (chairman,) C.F. Newmarch, H. T. Fletcher, C. A. Moore, and Major Hopkins,

F. T. White, Esq., Clerk to the said Turnpike Trust, applied for an order on the various Parishes for the payment of £50 per statute mile, or such other sum as the Justices shall deem fit, for the Repairs of the Roads lying within the said Parishes, and included within the said Turnpike Trust. In opposition, C. Bean, Esq., who was concerned for the whole of the Parishes, objected to the making of such order, on the grounds—

First—That no satisfactory account had been produced to the Justices, showing the application of the money *already* contributed by the Parishes.

Second—That the evidence given on behalf of the Parishes, proves that there is at present, in the hands of the said Trust, a considerable sum to the credit of the aforesaid Parishes, applicable to the Repairs of the said Roads.

Thirdly—That from the admissions made by the Surveyor and Clerk to the Turnpike Trust, a considerable sum of money contributed during the past 10 years by the said Parishes has been expended otherwise than in the actual Repairs of the Roads, and contrary to the statute 4th and 5th Vic. c. 59, section 1.

The Justices retired; and upon their return into Court, the Chairman said the Bench was unanimously of opinion that the application on behalf of the said Turnpike Trust had not been supported by satisfactory Accounts, showing the expenditure of Monies *already paid* by the said Parishes, and therefore they had determined to make no order upon any of the Surveyors.

Mr. White then asked that the proceedings might stand adjourned for three weeks, on the grounds that it would be a considerable expense to the Turnpike Trust to commence proceedings *de novo*.

Mr. Bean intimated that the Parishes had had no desire in these proceedings to put the Trust to any unnecessary expense, and actuated by the same spirit they would not offer any objections to the application. The proceedings were therefore ordered to stand adjourned to Wednesday the 20th of November instant.

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### Epitaph on a Child.

A little spirit slumbers here,  
 Who to one heart was very dear;  
 Oh! she was more than life or light,  
 Its thought by day, its dream by night;  
 The chill winds came, the young flower faded  
 And died,—the grave its sweetness shaded.  
 Fair child, thou shouldst have wept for me,  
 Not I have had to mourn for thee,  
 Yet not long shall this sorrowing be;—  
 Those roses I have planted round  
 To deck thy dear sad sacred ground,  
 When spring gales next those roses wave,  
 They 'll blush upon thy mother's grave.

### Enigma.

I am never admitted into respectable societies, but in a gang of Gipsies or Beggars make a principal figure. My abode is near the extremity of a village, and am always to be seen late in the evening or middle of night, as I dare not shew my face in day-time.—I am fond of gaming, though I never fail to end in cheating and plundering. It is the opinion of many that I should always be in jail, but 'tis not my fate to be there at present. From the character I have given of myself, you may suppose me some thief or pickpocket, but as a proof that I am neither, I never was in a crowd, & I no sooner appear before one than I am instantly gone.

**Epitaph.**

My name, my country, what are they to thee ?  
 What, whether base or proud my pedigree ?  
 Perhaps I far surpassed all other men,—  
 Perhaps I fell below them all,—what then ?  
 Suffice it stranger, that thou see'st a tomb.  
 Thou know'st its use—it hides—no matter whom.

**A Legal Pun.**

One of the Queen's counsel being asked if Her Majesty had any concern in the old 'Times,' replied, "This I know not; all my case is to prove that my client has had no connection with the 'Courier.'"

**Enigma.**

Some centuries since my name was known  
 In every country and in every town;  
 I travel be the weather hot or cold,  
 I'm born each day and quickly shall grow old,  
 Yet many wondrous things by me are told;  
 Sometimes I prophecy of things to come  
 In France, in Spain, in Germany, or Rome;  
 Sometimes what's truth, sometimes what's false I tell;  
 Sometimes I kill, I murder, and make well;  
 From towns and palaces I take my name,  
 And am chief herald to exulting fame.

**Parody upon 'Sing a song of sixpence.'**

Sing a song of sixpence, a green bag full of lies,  
 Four and twenty witnesses all proved to be spies.  
 Before the bag was opened the Ministers 'gan to sing,  
 Oh! here we have a dainty dish to set before the King;  
 But when the bag was opened, the Lords began to stare,  
 To see their precious evidence all vanish into air.

**Question.**

What is that which is above all human imperfection, and yet shelters and protects the weakest, wickedest, as well as the wisest of mankind.

**Enigma.**

From the 3rd Henry's reign I my pedigree trace,  
 Tho' some will contend that more ancient's my race;  
 But in those early days my importance was small,  
 I ne'er came by choice, but obey'd others' call;  
 Now so willing am I, no entreaties I need,  
 But I tremble with fear lest I should not succeed.  
 I was born amidst tumult, and riot, and noise,  
 We're a numerous family, all of us boys;  
 We are none of us dumb, some have language profuse,  
 But two words are as many as most of us use;  
 One little hint further to give I think fit,  
 We all of us *stand* before we can *sit*.



Anno Vicesimo Quarto & Vicesimo Quinto

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LV.

An Act to amend the Laws regarding the Removal of the Poor and the Contribution of Parishes to the Common Fund in Unions. [1st August, 1861.]

WHEREAS it is desirable that the Laws for the Removal of the Poor should be amended: 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:

1. That after the Twenty-fifth Day *March* next the Period of Three Years shall be substituted for that of Five Years specified in the First Section of the Statute Ninth and Tenth *Victoria*, Chapter Sixty-six, and the Residence of a Person in any Part of a Union shall have the same Effect in reference to the Provisions of the said Section as a Residence in any Parish. So much of Sec. 1. of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, as prescribes a Residence of 5 Years to be altered to 3 Years, &c.
2. Where a Child under the Age of Sixteen Years, residing with its surviving Parent, shall be left an Orphan, and such Parent shall at the Time of Death have acquired an Exemption from Removal by reason of a continued Residence, such Orphan shall, if not otherwise irremovable, be exempt from Removal in like Manner and to the same Extent as if it had then acquired for itself an Exemption from Removal by Residence. Provision for Orphan Children under 16 Years of Age.
3. Where a married Woman shall have been or shall be deserted by her Husband, and shall after his desertion reside for Three Years in such a Manner as would, if she were a Widow, render her exempt from Removal, she shall not be liable to be removed from the Parish wherein she shall be resident, unless her Husband return to cohabit with her. Provision for deserted Wives.
4. Where any destitute Wayfarer, Wanderer, or Foundling shall be or become chargeable upon the Common Fund of any Union, the Cost of the Relief of such Wayfarer, Wanderer, or Foundling shall continue to be charged to such Common Fund until the Relief shall be discontinued. Chargeability of Wayfarers.
5. When any Person shall be or become chargeable upon the Common Fund of a Union, by reason of some Accident or Sickness which will not produce permanent Chargeability of sick Persons.

*Irremoveable Poor.*

Disability, the Chargeability upon such Fund shall cease when the Person shall be cured, and thenceforth, if the Relief continue, the Cost thereof shall be charged to the Parish where the poor Person shall be then residing unless he shall be in the Workhouse of the Union, and in such Case it shall be charged to the Parish wherein he was residing when he was removed to such Workhouse, and the Overseers of the Parish so charged may apply for and obtain an Order of Removal.

Lunatics to be chargeable upon the Common Fund.

6. The Cost of the Examination of any Lunatic Pauper, present or future, of his Removal to and from, and his Maintenance in any Asylum, Licensed House, or Registered Hospital, who would under any Provision of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth *Victoria*, Chapter Ninety-seven, be chargeable to a Parish in a Union, shall from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* next be borne by the Common Fund of the Union comprising such Parish.

Orders in Lunacy may be obtained by or appealed against by Boards of Guardians.

7. The Guardians of any Union may obtain Orders upon the Guardians of any other Union, or upon the Guardians or Overseers of any Parish not comprised in a Union, or upon the Treasurer of the County, and may appeal against or defend any Orders in respect of any Lunatic Paupers hereby made chargeable upon the Common Fund of the Union, in like Manner and subject to the same Incidents and Provisions as are contained in the said last cited Act, in respect of Lunatic Paupers chargeable to any Parish in such Union: Provided that every Appeal now pending may be continued and determined as though this Act had not been passed.

Proviso for pending Appeals

Chargeability of Union Paupers on Common Fund made perpetual.

8. The temporary Provisions of the several Statutes whereby the Costs of the Relief, Burial, and Maintenance of certain Paupers have been made chargeable upon the Common Fund of Unions until the End of this Session of Parliament are hereby made perpetual.

Parishes comprised in any Union formed under 4 & 5 Vict. c. 76, to contribute to Common Fund according to the annual Value of rateable Property.

9. And whereas it is also expedient to alter the Mode in which the Contributions of Parishes to the Common Fund of the Union in which they are comprised are now calculated; Be it therefore enacted, That after the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* next the several Parishes comprised in any Union already formed or hereafter to be formed under the Provisions of the Fourth and Fifth of *William* the Fourth, Chapter Seventy-six, shall contribute to the Common Fund thereof, in proportion to the annual rateable Value of the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in such Parishes respectively assessable by the Laws in force for the Time being to the Relief of the Poor, and in no other Manner, whether the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments shall be actually rated or not, and whether the Rate levied shall be collected in full or upon any Composition: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the Liability of any Parish comprised in any such

Proviso as to Liabilities.

*Irremoveable Poor*

Union in regard to any Charge lawfully created in the said Union, and secured upon the Poor Rates of all or any of the Parishes comprised therein, which shall have been created at any Time previous to the said Twenty-fifth Day of *March*: but the same shall continue to be charged and payable in like Manner as it would by Law have been charged and payable if this Act had not been passed; provided also, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any Contribution which shall be in arrear from any Parish in such Union on the said Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, but the same shall be recoverable and shall be applicable in the same Manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Proviso for Contributions in arrear.

10. The Guardians of every such Union, in computing the Amount of Contribution to the Common Fund from the several Parishes, shall take the annual rateable Value of such Property in every Parish therein from the Valuation upon which such Parish was assessed to the County Rate, or, where there is no County Rate, to the Borough or Ward Rate, or other Rate in the Nature of a County Rate, in the last Assessment made not less than One Month next preceding the Day when the Order for such Contribution is made.

Mode of ascertaining the annual rateable Value.

11. No Order of Guardians for Contribution purporting to be made in accordance with this Act shall be deemed to be void by reason of any Error in the Estimate of the rateable Value of the Property in any Parish in the Union upon which the Contribution shall have been calculated; but every Parish affected by such Error shall be entitled to have the same set right in the making out and closing of the Accounts of the Union or at the Audit thereof.

No Order for Contribution to be deemed void by reason of Error in the Calculation.

12. The Words used in this Act shall be construed in the like Manner as in the said Act of King *William* the Fourth; and the Provisions contained therein and in the subsequent Acts explaining and extending the same, and not repealed, shall, so far as they shall be consistent herewith, be extended to this Act.

Interpretation of Terms, and Consolidation of the Acts.

**Fires.**

By the Police of Towns Act the person occupying or using premises in places where the Act is adopted, whose chimney is accidentally on fire incurs a penalty of ten shillings, unless he prove that the fire was not owing to the omission, neglect, or carelessness of himself or servant. A person wilfully setting any chimney on fire may be fined five pounds; but he remains, notwithstanding, liable to a charge of arson. The owners of land or buildings where a fire happens, are required to pay the expense of the engines, &c., if so determined by two justices. By some Local Acts in London and elsewhere, the occupiers of houses may be required to pay rewards to the engine conductors.

("Every day Law for every day life," price 1s.)



### THE INGRAM MEMORIAL.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a preliminary meeting held on the 4th December, 1860, by some friends of the late Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P.

1. That, in perpetuation of the memory of the late HERBERT INGRAM, M.P., and of his promotion of the Fine Arts, and in recognition of his useful and honourable career, a Memorial Fund be raised by subscription amongst his friends, in order to erect a suitable Monument to his memory.
2. That the model prepared by his friend Mr. Munro, the sculptor, and inspected this day at Mr. Munro's studio, be recommended for adoption, with a view to the early erection of the Monument; and that the Drinking-fountain proposed to be attached to the Monument be also approved.
3. That, recognising the special services which Mr. INGRAM rendered to his native town, and remembering the confidence which led its electors to return him to Parliament on three successive occasions, it is fitting that the Monument and Drinking-fountain be placed at BOSTON, provided its citizens will permit them to be placed in the Market Place, and will agree to supply the Fountain with water, and keep the Monument in repair.

A committee was formed to procure subscriptions and carry out the objects of the meeting.

The town of Boston and the personal friends of Mr. Ingram have responded, by subscribing freely to this memorial, which is expected to be shortly erected in the Market Place, Boston.

#### Heckington Fen.

A fatal accident happened to Mr. Richard Bowles, a farmer of Heckington Fen, when returning from Boston Market, on Wednesday, 27th January, 1858. When near to Swineshead High-bridge he fell from his cart on to the road, and the wheel passed over his body. He was found lying on the road in an insensible state, and the injuries he had received were of too serious a nature to leave any hope, and he expired on Saturday morning. An inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned. He was 62 years of age.

#### Present from Boston in America.

The gift from Boston in America, early in the year 1858, to the Mayor and Corporation of Boston in the County of Lincoln, comprises a proof line engraving of the city of Boston in the United States, in a handsome gilt frame; the "History of Boston, Mass. by S. G. Drake" and "Memorial of the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin." The 2 books are bound in the best style, and are most exquisitely finished.

### Boston Musical Festival.

This event took place on Thursday, January 28th, 1858, in the Corn Exchange, which had been fitted up for the occasion. The orchestra measured 50 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, and was erected across the eastern end of the hall, covered with handsome carpeting and crimson cloth, and rising in three tiers. In the centre of the upper tier was placed Roubillac's bust of the celebrated composer HANDEL, from the Crystal Palace. The old Boston coat of arms, surrounded by laurels, graced the front of the platform. Wreathes of evergreens and large vases of hot-house plants also formed part of the decoration. The entrance to the Exchange from the Market-place to the centre door, was converted into a very handsome arcade, and in the evening it was lighted up by a pretty gas-star, the effect was both novel and beautiful; the decorations altogether excited general admiration.

The Oratorio commenced at two o'clock, at which time the audience numbered, as nearly as can be calculated, 750 ladies and gentlemen.

The principal performers were Madame CLARA NOVELLO, Soprano; Miss PALMER, Contralto; Mr. G. PEARSON, Tenor; Mr. J. ATKINSON, Bass. The *Messiah* (composed by Handel) was the piece performed, and was accomplished very satisfactorily, and received universal admiration.


In the evening there was a miscellaneous concert, attended by about 1100 persons. Madame NOVELLO again honoured the performance with her assistance. Her reception was said to have been more enthusiastic than anything ever known in this County.

The great and concluding triumph of the concert was "the National Anthem," supported by Madame Novello and the gentlemen of the Orphen's Union. The version was that arranged by Costa for the opening of the Sydenham Crystal Palace.

It is 50 years since the first oratorio was performed in Boston.

### Statutes of Limitations.

These statutes are so called because they limit the time within which legal proceedings can be commenced. This time varies, according to the nature of the proceedings and the statutes regulating them, from seven days to sixty years. But the limitations most useful to be generally known are those limiting the rights to sue debtors or persons from whom another has suffered damages. Thus no action can be maintained on written or verbal agreements to recover debts or damages, unless commenced within six years after the cause of action has arisen, unless the person entitled to sue when such cause arise, be under twenty-one years of age, a married woman, a lunatic in prison, or beyond the seas: but as soon as the disability to sue for these reasons ceases, the time will begin to run, and cannot again be interrupted. The limitation to actions of rent under bonds, covenants, &c. extends to twenty years. The time begins from the moment the plaintiff might have brought his action. If, however, the debtor makes a new promise to pay, in writing, after the six years, then he can be sued on this promise. Actions for assaults, &c. are limited to four years.

 "Every-day Law for every day life," price 1s.

### Answers to Correspondents.

*Q. R. (Coroner)*—The late Mr. Thomas Fricker, of Boston, was appointed Coroner on the 28th July, 1849, in the place of Mr. Charles Mastin, who had resigned the appointment.

*B. B. (Butterwick.)*—The account of the melancholy death of John Sherriff, of Frieston, in the Boston Lock-up is given in *Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack*, for 1858. He was taken ill in Boston when going his Christmas rounds, and was found seated upon a door-step in Wide Bargate very ill and nearly insensible. He was taken care of by the Police, and lodged in the customary way at the Police station, where he died early the next morning, to the great surprise of all. He was much respected, although most eccentric in his habits and customs. His age was 69.

*R. N. (Boston Election, 1849.)*—This contest took place on Thursday, August 2nd, between the Hon. Capt. Dudley Pelham, R.N., (brother of the Earl of Yarborough) and the late David Williams Wire, solicitor of London, on the retirement of Sir James Duke. The majority of 101 was obtained by Capt. Pelham. The number polled was 743, viz., Capt. Pelham 422. Mr. Wire 321. The number of electors 1040.

*N. V. (Rewards.)*—The East Holland Association for the prosecution of Felons hold their annual meeting in January, at Benington. The accounts for the past year are examined, and the new subscriptions are then payable. A dinner at the "Lord Nelson" inn is provided, and members dine at 2 o'clock. Edward Black, Esq. of Boston is the Treasurer. Rewards on conviction for various offences are paid, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*

*E. R. (Saved from Drowning.)*—The portrait of Mr. Henry Bonner of Boston, is engraved in the "Illustrated London News" dated April 16, 1859. It is there stated that he has at different times greatly distinguished himself by saving the lives of eleven persons; and that the Royal Humane Society at their eighth anniversary, presented him with a large silver medal and clasp, with a very complimentary address from the President. The number of the paper can be had for 5*d.*

*Curious. (Potatoes)*—In 1849, the late Mr. Wiseman of Skirbeck had a potatoe plant growing on his premises with a stalk six feet high. In another instance, 61 potatoes were dug from the root of one plant, by Mr. Rainforth. Both these cases are more singular than the one mentioned by our correspondent.

*G. T. (Torchlight Procession.)*—It was on the evening of the 7th of January, 1861, that a torchlight procession was advertised to take place on the river Witham, between seven and eight o'clock. The great novelty of such a sight caused many to visit the scene, the spectators were highly gratified at the pretty sight which the grand procession of skaters with torchlights presented. Another procession of torchlight skaters took place on the following Wednesday, which proved as successful as the former one.

*C. A. (Campanologia.)*—A work on Bell Ringing is not often to be met with, and to make up partly for this deficiency, elementary portions have been given in this Almanack of various past years; indeed, the whole of the *first system* of the art of Ringing was comprised in "*Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack*" for 1858, giving the changes in full for Bob, Reverse Bob, and Double Bob.

*D. B. (Leake)*—Mr. William Cowham, the oldest inhabitant of Leake, died on the 24th of February, 1860. He had long been connected with the ringers, and to his memory, a dumb peal was rung in the evening. He was carried to the grave by six of his grandsons. He had a numerous family connection, and left behind him six children, thirty-two grandchildren, and thirty-four great grandchildren, and was 89 years of age.

*S. B. (Burton's Marsh, &c.)*—These marshes, comprising 312 acres, belonged to the Boston Harbour Trust, and were sold by public auction, on the 11th July, 1861, to Edward Black, Esq. The warping of the marshes on each side of the Boston Haven has made great progress during the past twenty years, and rich farming land will soon result from the process of enclosure, now going on by the new proprietor.

*W. S. (Thunder Storm in 1849.)* This storm passed over Wrangle and Friskney on Thursday, the 26th July, when a horse of Mr. Samuel Whiting's was knocked down, but it recovered. A beast was killed by lightning, belonging to Mr. Bateman.

*C. H. (Executions at Lincoln.)* John Ward was hung at the new drop, Lincoln, for murder, on the 27th July, 1849. He had confessed to the deed, and for some days prior to his execution, he appeared resigned to his fate, and was very penitent.

*B. T. (School of Art.)*—The "Boston School of Art" was formed in 1860. Courses of instruction are given in "Drawing by aid of Instruments; French and Drawing; Painting in oil, Tempera, and Water Colours." A certificated master has been appointed. There are a variety of classes and fees, and the year is comprised in two sessions. A prospectus has been issued with full particulars of the classes, prizes, &c.

*H. H. (Harbour Master)*—Mr. Thomas Girdham was elected to this office on the 23rd of November, 1860, in the room of the late Mr. Kitwood, deceased.

*C. S. (Franklin Statute.)*—During the present year (1861) the pedestal and bronze statue have been in process of formation, and before the new year comes, they are expected to be erected in the town of Spilsby, in front of the Town Hall, to commemorate the services of the late Sir John Franklin, of Arctic discovery renown. He was a native of Spilsby, and is well remembered by the inhabitants there, and the neighbourhood.

*B. G. (Boston Gas Light Co.)*—A dividend of eight pounds and ten shillings per cent. was paid by this Company, free of Income Tax, in 1861. Their accounts are made up and printed annually at the end of June, with a Report addressed to the Shareholders.

## List of Fairs.

*The market days are thus distinguished, m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.*

### Lincolnshire.

- Alford, Whit Tuesday, Nov. 8, *tu*  
 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, March 7, May 6, Sept. 30,  
 Oct. 29, *s*  
 Bramwell, May 14, Oct. 10  
 Brigg, August 5, *th*  
 Burgh, 2nd Thursday in May, 2nd  
 Thursday in Aug., Sept. 26, *th*  
 Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day  
 Caistor, Sat. before Palm Sunday,  
 Easter Eve, Sat. after 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 Thursday after May 1,  
 Thursday after Sept. 29, *s*  
 Falkingham, Ash Wednesday, Palm  
 Monday, May 13, June 14, 15,  
 July 12, Thursday aft. Old Mich-  
 aelmas Day, Nov. 22, *th*  
 Fillingham, Easter Tues., Nov. 22  
 Gainsborough Mart, Tu. in Easter  
 week, fair the day after, Tuesday  
 after Oct. 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, Sep 17, Oct 11, *th*  
 Haxey, July 6  
 Horncastle, June 21<sup>h</sup> horses; 22,  
 beasts; Aug. 21, Oct 28, mart 29, *s*  
 Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec. 11, *s*  
 Lincoln, April fair second Tuesday  
 after 13th, four days, 1st and 2nd  
 days for horses, 3rd day for sheep,  
 4th for cattle; Wed. after Sep. 12,  
 for cattle, horses, sheep; Oct. 27,  
 horses, *f*  
 Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday  
 after Sept. 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, Aug. 2; Nov. 30  
 Market Deeping, 2nd Wed. in Old  
 May, Old Lammas, fair last Wed.  
 in July, Old Michaelmas fair Oct.  
 10, new fairs Tuesday before Feb.  
 13, Monday before Mid-lent, Mid-  
 lent Monday, Monday before  
 May 12, June 25, Aug. 5. Nov.  
 8, 9, *w*  
 Market Rasen, Sep. 25 *t*  
 Messingham, Trinity Monday, *th*  
 Navenby, Aug. 18, Oct. 17  
 New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*  
 Partney, Aug. 1, 25; Sept. 18, 19;  
 1st. Wed. and Thurs. after Old  
 Michaelmas Day  
 Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*  
 Scotter, July 10  
 Sleaford, Plough Mon., Easter Mon.  
 Whit Mon., Aug. 7, Oct. 20, *m*  
 Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug.  
 28, Sept. 25, Dec. 6, *tu*  
 Spilsby, Mon. before Whit Mon.,  
 and Monday after if in May; 1st  
 Monday after July 12, *m*  
 Spittal, Nov. 25  
 Stamford, Tuesday before Feb. 13,  
 Monday bef. Mid-lent, Mid lent  
 Mon., Mon. before May 12, Mon.  
 after *Corpus Christi*, August 5,  
 Nov. 8, 9, *m f*  
 Stockwith, September 4  
 Stow Green, July 3, 4  
 Stow, Oct. 10.  
 Swaton, Oct. 11  
 Swineshead, 2nd Thursday in June,  
 October 2 (cheese fair), *th*  
 Swinstead, Monday after Oct. 11  
 Tattershall, May 15, Sept. 25  
 Tedford, Monday after Easter Mon.,  
 December 6  
 Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May  
 Torksey, Whit Monday  
 Wainfleet, 3rd Sat. in May, July 5,  
 Aug. 24, Oct. 24, *s*  
 Welton-by-Spilsby, Old Lady Day  
 Winterton, July 5, Sept. 23  
 Wragby, Holy Thurs., Sept. 29, *th*

*List of Fairs—continued.***Nottinghamshire.**

Bingham, Feb. 9 to 12, 1st Thursday in May, Whit-Thursday, May 31, November 9, *th*  
 Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct. 9, *w*  
 Dunholme, Aug. 1  
 Edwinstone, October 29  
 Gringley, December 13  
 Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun week, Nov. 11  
 Mansfield, 1st Thurs. in April, 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. before Oct. 2, Nov. 1, Monday before December 11, *w*  
 Nottingham, Friday after Jan. 13, March, 7, 8, Thurs. before Easter, October 2, 3, 4, *w f s*  
 Ollerton, May 1, Sept. 27  
 Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs. after June 11, last Thur. in July, Oct. 2, for hops, &c., 2nd Thursday in December, *s*  
 Southwell, Whit Monday  
 Tuxford, May 12, Sept. 25, 28, *m*  
 Warsop, Mon. before Whit Monday  
 Worksop, March 31, Oct. 14, *w*

**Huntingdonshire.**

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

**Leicestershire.**

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tues., Whit Tuesday, Sept. 14, Nov. 8, *s*  
 Belton, Monday after Trinity week  
 Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*  
 Bosworth Husband, October 16  
 Castle Donington, March 17, September 29

Hollaton, Holy Thursday, Thursday three weeks after  
 Hinckley, Aug. 26, 3rd Mon. after Epiphany, Easter Mon., Monday before Whit Monday; Whit Monday, Monday after St. Simon and St. Jude, October 29, *m*  
 Kegworth, Feb. 18, Easter Monday, April 30, October 10  
 Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Saturday, Saturday in Easter week. May 12, July 5, October 10, Dec. 8; new fairs Jan. 4, June 1, Aug. 1, September 13, Nov. 2, *w s*  
 Loughborough, March 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thursday, August 12, September 30, Nov. 13  
 Lutterworth, Feb. 16, April 2, Holy Thursday, September 16, *th*  
 Market Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*  
 Market Harborough, Jan. 6, Feb. 16, April 29, July 31, Oct. 19, lasts 9 days, new fairs Tuesday after May 2, Tuesday after Mid-lent, Tuesday before Nov. 22, Dec. 8, *t*  
 Melton Mowbray, 1st Tuesday after Jan. 17, March 13, May 31, Whit Tues., Aug. 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 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 Sunday Wednesday before Whit Sunday, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

**Rutland.**

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Saturday in April, May 9, Sat. in Whitsun week, Saturday after October 19, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Sept. 8, 9, *s*  
 Uppingham, March 7, July 7 horses, cattle, coarse linen, *w*

*List of Fairs—continued.***Northamptonshire.**

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26 -  
 Brackley, Wednesday after Feb. 25,  
 April 19, Wednesday after June  
 22, Wednesday after October 11,  
 December 11  
 Brigstock, April 25, September 4,  
 November 22  
 Brixworth, Whit Monday  
 Fotheringay, 3rd Mon. after July 6  
 Daventry, first Monday in Jan. last  
 Monday in Feb. Easter Tuesday,  
 June 6, 7, first Monday in July,  
 August 3, first Monday in Sep.  
 Oct. 2, 3, 27, first Mon. in Dec  
 Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before  
 Feb. 6, March 6, Thursday before  
 May 12, June 28, Thursday before  
 August 5, October 11, Dec. 6  
 Kettering, Thursday before Easter,  
 Friday before Whit-Sunday, Thur  
 bef. Oct. 11, Thu. bef. Dec. 21, s  
 King's Cliffe, October 29  
 Northampton, February 20, April 6,  
 May 4, June 19, August 5, 26,  
 Sep. 19, first Thursday in Nov.  
 [toll free] Nov. 28, Dec. 19, s  
 Oundle, February 25, Whit-Monday,  
 August 21, October 12, th  
 Peterborough, July 10, Oct. 2, s  
 Rockingham, September 25  
 Rothwell, Trinity Monday (a week)  
 Thrapston, 1st Tu. in May, Aug. 5  
 Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May  
 12, October 29  
 Weldon, first Thursday in February,  
 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 Octo., first  
 Monday after October 18, first  
 Monday after November 2, w  
 Adwalton, Feb. 6. March 9, Easter  
 Thursday, and every Thursday  
 fortnight after till Michaelmas  
 Aldborough, September 4, w s  
 Appletreewick, October 26 and 27  
 Askrig, May 10 and 17, first Thurs.  
 in June, October 28 and 29, th

Askwick, Thursday before Whit  
 Sunday  
 Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb. 28  
 May 13, October 11, w  
 Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov. 22, s  
 Bedale, Easter Tues. Whit Tuesday  
 June 6, 7, July 5, 6, October 11,  
 12, December 13, th  
 Beatham, January 25, June 25,  
 Saturday in Easter week  
 Beverley, Thursday before Feb. 25,  
 Holy Thursday, July 5, November  
 5, principal markets for cattle,  
 Wednesday before April 6, Wed.  
 before May 12, Wed. before 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, December 9, th  
 Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June  
 22, 23, August 16 (horses and  
 cattle), 17 (sheep), October 23,  
 December 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)  
 Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18,  
 19, December 9, 10, 12, m  
 Brawby, 1st Monday after July 11, m  
 Bridlington, Monday before Whit  
 Sunday, October 21, s  
 Brampton, Nov. 12  
 Bransburton, May 14, cattle market  
 every alternate Wednesday, com-  
 mencing with the principal stal-  
 lion 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, February 2, April 5,  
 August 3, November 16, s  
 Easingwold, July 5, September 25, f  
 Egton, Tuesday before Feb. 14, May  
 13. Sep. 4, Tues. before Nov. 22  
 Fodingham, July 10, October 2  
 Gargrave, December 11, 29  
 Grassington, March 4, April 24,  
 June 29, September 26  
 Grinton, Good Friday, December 11  
 Guisborough, last Tuesday in March  
 and April, 3rd Tuesday in May,  
 Aug. and Sep, 2nd Tues. in Nov.

*List of Fairs—continued.*

- Halifax, June 24, *s*  
 Harwood, last Monday in April, 2d Monday in October  
 Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sep. 28  
 Haworth, July 22, October 14  
 Hedon, Feb. 14, Aug. 2, Sept. 22, November 17, December 6, *m*  
 Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct. 2, November 6, *s*  
 Holmfirth, October 30  
 Hornsey, August 13, December 16  
 Huddersfield, March 11, May 14, *tu*  
 Hull, second Tuesday in April (for cattle, &c.) October 11, *t f*  
 Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Septem. 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-Moorside, Whit Wednesday September 18  
 Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October  
 Kirkham, Trinity Monday  
 Knaresborough, Wed. aft. Jan. 13, Wed. after March 12, May 6, Wed. after Aug. 12, Tuesday after Oct. 11, Wednesday after Dec. 10, *w*  
 Lee, August 24, September 17  
 Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov. 8, 9, *t s*  
 Leighton, June 24  
 Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in February, May, October and December  
 Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, August 26, September 19  
 Long Preston, March 1, Sep 29  
 Malham, June 25, October 4  
 Malton, Mon. before Palm Sunday, Whitsun Eve, Oct. 11, 12, *t s*  
 Marsden, April 25, July 10, Sep. 29  
 Marsham, September 17, 18, *tu*  
 Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*  
 Moor Kirk, June 24  
 Northallerton, February 14, May 5, Sep. 5, Oct. 3, second Wednesday in October for cheese, *w*  
 North Duffield, May 4  
 Otley, August 1, November 15, *tu*  
 Patrington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*  
 Pennistone, March 28, July 18, last Thurs. in March, Thurs. before May 12, Thurs. after Oct. 11  
 Pickering, Monday before Feb. 14, Monday before July 6, Sep. 25, Monday before Oct. 11, *m*  
 Pocklington, March 7, May 6, Aug. 5, November 4 (show of horses,) February 24, December 7, 12, *s*  
 Pontefract, 1st Sat. after Jan. 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after February 13. Sat. before Palm Sunday, Low Sunday and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sep. 12, first Sat. in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays after the York fortnight fairs, *s*  
 Reeth, Friday before Palm Sunday, 2d Fri. before May 13, Fri. before Aug. 24, 2d Friday before Nov. 22  
 Richmond, Sat. after Candlemas, Saturday before Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25  
 Ripley, Easter Monday & Tuesday, August 25, 26 and 27, *f*  
 Ripon, Thursday after January 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 before 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*  
 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 before Trinity Sun. *s*



*List of Fairs—continued.*

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 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, Sep 25, *w*  
 Wetherby, Holy Thurs, August 5, Oct 11, Thursday before Nov 22  
 Whitby, October 5, November 25  
 Whitgift, July 22  
 Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, Oct 19, *th*  
 York, principal fairs, Whit Monday July 10, August 12, November 22, Principal markets every other Thu. 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 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, first Monday after October 10, first Monday aft. November 11, *f*

Belper, May 11, Oct 31. cattle, *s*  
 Bolsover, June 24  
 Buxton, February 6, April 1, May 8, second Monday in Sep, Oct 28, cattle, ironstone, china  
 Castleton, April 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*  
 Crich, April 6, October 11  
 Derby, January 25, Friday in Easter week, third Friday after May 1, Friday in Whitsun week, July 25 horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, Sep 27, 28, 29, cheese  
 Duffield, Thursday after New Year's day, March 1, *th*  
 Glossop, May 6, cattle  
 Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, &c 2nd Tuesday in September  
 Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tuesday, first Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*  
 Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24  
 Ripley, Wednesday in Easter week, October 23, horses, cattle, &c.  
 Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wednesday in Sept, Oct 19, cattle, sheep  
 Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sept 8, 3rd Tues in Nov. cattle, pedlary

Published

ANNUALLY,

MORTON'S

PENNY

ALMANACK.



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DESK

ALMANACK,

PRICE 1d.

**MORTON'S**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK**

AND DIARY,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

**1863,**

BEING THE THIRD AFTER LEAP YEAR.



*Boston Borough Arms.*

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**BOSTON:**  
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AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

# JANUARY, 1863.



“ Consider not what might have been, but  
what is now to be done.”



| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |    | Sun<br>rises.                                                                                            | Sun<br>sets. |
|------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1                            | Th | <i>Circumcision.</i> The <i>Alice Jane</i> wrecked, 1862 ...                                             | 8 8 4 0      |
| 2                            | F  | A public meeting at Boston appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions in aid of the Volunteers, 1862 | 8 8 4 1      |
| 3                            | S  | Great Carlton Church, near Louth, re-opened by the Bishop of Lincoln, 1861 ... ..                        | 8 8 4 2      |
| 4                            | S  | <b>2nd Sunday after Christmas....</b>                                                                    | 8 8 4 3      |
| 5                            | M  | <b>Full Moon, 3h. 32m. morning ...</b>                                                                   | 8 8 4 4      |
| 6                            | T  | <i>Epiphany.</i> Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day....                                                      | 8 7 4 5      |
| 7                            | W  | The Earl of Yarborough, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln, died at Brighton, 1862 ... ..          | 8 7 4 7      |
| 8                            | Th | Anniversary of the Boston Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, 1862 ... ..                                     | 8 6 4 8      |
| 9                            | F  | { Annual Masonic Meeting and Supper at Spalding, 1862<br>{ 9d. Postage Stamps issued, 1862 ... ..        | 8 6 4 9      |
| 10                           | S  | The Rev. C. H. Parry, of Surfleet, lectured at Boston on behalf of the Athenæum, 1862 ... ..             | 8 5 4 11     |
| 11                           | S  | <b>1st Sunday after Epiphany ....</b>                                                                    | 8 5 4 12     |
| 12                           | M  | Plough Monday.... ..                                                                                     | 8 4 4 14     |
| 13                           | T  | <b>Moon's last Qr. 12h. 6m. night .</b>                                                                  | 8 3 4 15     |
| 14                           | W  | Oxford Lent Term commences .                                                                             | 8 3 4 17     |
| 15                           | Th | The subject of steam ploughing discussed by the Louth Agricultural Society, 1862 ... ..                  | 8 2 4 18     |
| 16                           | F  | Soiree in aid of the Mechanics' Institute, Spalding, 1862                                                | 8 1 4 20     |
| 17                           | S  | Rifle Corps Ball in the Town-hall, Spilsby, 1862 ...                                                     | 8 0 4 21     |
| 18                           | S  | <b>2nd Sunday after Epiphany ...</b>                                                                     | 7 59 4 23    |
| 19                           | M  | <b>New Moon, 4h. 1m. afternoon....</b>                                                                   | 7 58 4 24    |
| 20                           | T  | Annual Meeting of the Louth Floral Society, 1862 ...                                                     | 7 57 4 26    |
| 21                           | W  | Cricket Match on the Ice at Gainsboro', 1861..                                                           | 7 56 4 28    |
| 22                           | Th | Corporation Ball at Boston, 1862                                                                         | 7 55 4 30    |
| 23                           | F  | Mr. E. B. Waite, Sibsey, elected Commissioner of 4th Dist., in room of J. Thompson, Esq., resigned, 1862 | 7 54 4 31    |
| 24                           | S  | Mining operations commenced on the Hendon Estate, near Caistor, 1861 ... ..                              | 7 53 4 33    |
| 25                           | S  | <b>3rd Sun. aft. Epiphany. St. Paul</b>                                                                  | 7 52 4 35    |
| 26                           | M  | <b>Moon's first Qr. 4h. 53m. aft. ...</b>                                                                | 7 51 4 36    |
| 27                           | T  | Meeting at Lincoln to form a Farmers' Club, 1860                                                         | 7 50 4 38    |
| 28                           | W  | Westminster Confession of Faith signed by Jas. VI, 1581                                                  | 7 49 4 40    |
| 29                           | Th | George III. died at Windsor, 1820                                                                        | 7 47 4 42    |
| 30                           | F  | Martyrdom of King Charles I.....                                                                         | 7 46 4 44    |
| 31                           | S  | Fire at Crown Inn, Surfleet, 1862 ...                                                                    | 7 43 4 45    |

# MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

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

# FEBRUARY, 1863.



“ People obey willingly where they are  
commanded kindly.”



| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |                                                                                                         | Sun<br>rises. | Sun<br>sets. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1                            | <b>S</b> <b>Septuagesima Sunday</b> ... ..                                                              | 7 41          | 4 47         |
| 2                            | <b>M</b> <i>Purification.</i> <b>Candlemas Day</b> ...                                                  | 7 40          | 4 49         |
| 3                            | <b>T</b> <b>Full Moon</b> , 10h. 25m. night ...                                                         | 7 38          | 4 51         |
| 4                            | <b>W</b> A pike 19½lbs. caught near Kyme Lock, 1861 ..                                                  | 7 37          | 4 53         |
| 5                            | <b>Th</b> Spilsby Rifle Corps marched to Dalby Hall, 1862 ...                                           | 7 35          | 4 54         |
| 6                            | <b>F</b> Mr. Clark, Swineshead, thrown out of his dog-cart, 1862                                        | 7 33          | 4 56         |
| 7                            | <b>S</b> Tattershall and Coningsby first lighted with Gas, 1861                                         | 7 32          | 4 58         |
| 8                            | <b>S</b> <b>Sexagesima Sunday</b> ..... ..                                                              | 7 30          | 5 0          |
| 9                            | <b>M</b> No marriage banns published in Boston Church, 1862                                             | 7 28          | 5 2          |
| 10                           | <b>T</b> Queen Victoria married, 1840 ....                                                              | 7 26          | 5 4          |
| 11                           | <b>W</b> <b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 10h. 46m. morn.                                                         | 7 25          | 5 5          |
| 12                           | <b>Th</b> Mr. J. B. Moore returned for Lincoln by a majority of<br>25 over Mr. J. H. Palmer, 1862... .. | 7 23          | 5 7          |
| 13                           | <b>F</b> .....                                                                                          | 7 21          | 5 9          |
| 14                           | <b>S</b> Lincolnshire Twitch Company dissolved, 1861                                                    | 7 19          | 5 11         |
| 15                           | <b>S</b> <b>Quinquagesima. Shrove Sun.</b>                                                              | 7 17          | 5 13         |
| 16                           | <b>M</b> Theatrical Performance, Corn Exchange, Sleaford, 1860                                          | 7 15          | 5 14         |
| 17                           | <b>T</b> <b>Shrove Tuesday</b> .... ..                                                                  | 7 13          | 5 16         |
| 18                           | <b>W</b> <b>Ash Wed. New Moon</b> 3h. 6m. m.                                                            | 7 11          | 5 18         |
| 19                           | <b>Th</b> Mr. J. P. Sharp, butcher, Brigg, attempted to murder<br>his wife, 1861 ... ..                 | 7 9           | 5 20         |
| 20                           | <b>F</b> .....                                                                                          | 7 7           | 5 22         |
| 21                           | <b>S</b> (22) Eliza Dixon, Louth, aged 87, burnt to death, 1861...                                      | 7 5           | 5 24         |
| 22                           | <b>S</b> <b>Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent</b>                                                          | 7 3           | 5 25         |
| 23                           | <b>M</b> Joanna Baillie died, 1851 ....                                                                 | 7 1           | 5 27         |
| 24                           | <b>T</b> <i>St. Matthias.</i> { Resolved to establish a Gas<br>Company at Coningsby, 1860               | 6 59          | 5 29         |
| 25                           | <b>W</b> <b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 0h. 34m. aft. ...                                                      | 6 57          | 5 31         |
| 26                           | <b>Th</b> Victor Hugo born, 1802 .... ..                                                                | 6 55          | 5 33         |
| 27                           | <b>F</b> Boston Harbour Trust resolved to fix a Barometer on<br>the Packhouse Quay, 1862 ... ..         | 6 53          | 5 34         |
| 28                           | <b>S</b> General Fast, praying for success on our arms, 1810 ...                                        | 6 51          | 5 36         |

### HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

|                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mariner's Compass discovered 1302 | Stamp Duties instituted ....1694 |
| Musical Notes invented .....1070  | Telescopes invented.....1590     |
| Printing discovered.....1436      | Vaccination introduced ....1796  |

# MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

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

# MARCH, 1863.



“The essence of things is seldom so much regarded as the external and accidental appendages.”



| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |                                                                                                                     | Sun<br>rises. | Sun<br>sets. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1                            | <b>S</b> <b>Second Sunday in Lent</b> ....                                                                          | 6 46          | 5 40         |
| 2                            | <b>M</b> Mrs. Eliza Hird, Skellingthorpe, died 1861, aged 91 ...                                                    | 6 44          | 5 42         |
| 3                            | <b>T</b> <b>Macready born, 1793</b> ....                                                                            | 6 42          | 5 43         |
| 4                            | <b>W</b> Boston Town Council voted £25 towards the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, 1862               | 6 40          | 5 45         |
| 5                            | <b>Th</b> <b>Full Moon, 2h. 45m. afternoon.</b>                                                                     | 6 37          | 5 47         |
| 6                            | <b>F</b> Sir Charles Napier born, 1786....                                                                          | 6 35          | 5 48         |
| 7                            | <b>S</b> .....                                                                                                      | 6 33          | 5 50         |
| 8                            | <b>S</b> <b>Third Sunday in Lent</b> ....                                                                           | 6 31          | 5 52         |
| 9                            | <b>M</b> (8th) Testimonial to Mr. Calthrop, Boston, for 25 years' services as Clerk to the Board of Guardians, 1862 | 6 29          | 5 54         |
| 10                           | <b>T</b> Post Office Savings Banks opened at Grimsby, Haxey, and Caythorpe, 1862                                    | 6 26          | 5 55         |
| 11                           | <b>W</b> .....                                                                                                      | 6 24          | 5 57         |
| 12                           | <b>Th</b> <b>Moon's last Qr. 6h. 55m. aft.</b> ...                                                                  | 6 22          | 5 59         |
| 13                           | <b>F</b> Rippon's Mill, Donington, burglariously entered, 1862                                                      | 6 20          | 6 0          |
| 14                           | <b>S</b> Victor Emmanuel II. born, 1820                                                                             | 6 17          | 6 2          |
| 15                           | <b>S</b> <b>Fourth Sunday in Lent</b> ....                                                                          | 6 15          | 6 4          |
| 16                           | <b>M</b> .....                                                                                                      | 6 13          | 6 6          |
| 17                           | <b>T</b> <i>St. Patrick</i> ...                                                                                     | 6 10          | 6 7          |
| 18                           | <b>W</b> Dumb Peal rung at Boston on the death of the Duchess of Kent, 1861                                         | 6 8           | 6 9          |
| 19                           | <b>Th</b> <b>New Moon, 2h. 37m. afternoon.</b>                                                                      | 6 6           | 6 11         |
| 20                           | <b>F</b> Burnet, John, (painter,) born 1784 ..                                                                      | 6 4           | 6 12         |
| 21                           | <b>S</b> Cranmer burned at Oxford, 1556 ..                                                                          | 6 1           | 6 14         |
| 22                           | <b>S</b> <b>Passion Sunday, or 5th in Lent</b>                                                                      | 5 59          | 6 16         |
| 23                           | <b>M</b> Colby apprehended for the murder of Miss Pulley at Stamford, 1860                                          | 5 57          | 6 17         |
| 24                           | <b>T</b> Slave Trade abolished, 1807 ....                                                                           | 5 55          | 6 19         |
| 25                           | <b>W</b> <b>New Lady Day. Annunciation</b> ....                                                                     | 5 52          | 6 21         |
| 26                           | <b>Th</b> A very large eagle shot on Sir J. Banks' estate, 1810                                                     | 5 50          | 6 22         |
| 27                           | <b>F</b> <b>Moon's first Qr. 8h. 57m. morn.</b>                                                                     | 5 48          | 6 23         |
| 28                           | <b>S</b> Oxford Lent Term ends. {Caistor Fair.                                                                      | 5 45          | 6 26         |
| 29                           | <b>S</b> <b>Palm Sunday</b> ....                                                                                    | 5 43          | 6 27         |
| 30                           | <b>M</b> Falkingham Fair ....                                                                                       | 5 41          | 6 29         |
| 31                           | <b>T</b> James Macdonald fined £1 for driving his cart through the streets of Boston on Sunday, 1813                | 5 39          | 6 31         |

# 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, 1863.



“Happiness grows at our own firesides, and  
is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.  
“Tranquil pleasures last the longest.”



| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |    |                                                                                                            | Sun<br>rises. | Sun<br>sets. |
|------------------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1                            | W  | All Fools' day. Louth Steeple Chase, 1862 -                                                                | 5 36          | 6 32         |
| 2                            | Th | <i>Maundy Thursday</i> ... ..                                                                              | 5 34          | 6 34         |
| 3                            | F  | <b>Good Friday</b> ... ..                                                                                  | 5 32          | 6 36         |
| 4                            | S  | <b>Full Moon</b> , 4h. 8m. morning ...                                                                     | 5 30          | 6 37         |
| 5                            | S  | <b>Easter Sunday</b> ... ..                                                                                | 5 27          | 6 39         |
| 6                            | M  | Sleaford Fair ... ..                                                                                       | 5 25          | 6 41         |
| 7                            | T  | Gainsborough Mart ... ..                                                                                   | 5 23          | 6 42         |
| 8                            | W  | School of Art opened at Boston, 1861 .                                                                     | 5 21          | 6 44         |
| 9                            | Th | Presentation to Rev. E. Rawnsley, M.A., on resigning<br>the vicarage of Hundley, 1860 -                    | 5 18          | 6 46         |
| 10                           | F  | Annual Sale of Shorthorns, Burghley Park, 1862                                                             | 5 16          | 6 47         |
| 11                           | S  | <b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 1h. 22m. morn.                                                                      | 5 14          | 6 49         |
| 12                           | S  | <b>Low Sunday, 1st after Easter</b> ....                                                                   | 5 12          | 6 51         |
| 13                           | M  | Several houses flooded in Boston by the tide, owing to<br>the South-end sewer door being left open, 1862 - | 5 10          | 6 52         |
| 14                           | T  | Princess Beatrice born, 1857 ...                                                                           | 5 7           | 6 54         |
| 15                           | W  | Oxford Easter Term commences                                                                               | 5 5           | 6 56         |
| 16                           | Th | The Earl of Yarborough (Lieut.-Colonel of the Lindsey<br>Battalion) inspected Grimsby Volunteers, 1862 -   | 5 3           | 6 57         |
| 17                           | F  | Richard Morris, farmer, Fleet, committed suicide, 1862                                                     | 5 1           | 6 59         |
| 18                           | S  | <b>New Moon</b> , 3h. 5m. morning ...                                                                      | 4 59          | 7 1          |
| 19                           | S  | <b>Second Sunday after Easter</b> ...                                                                      | 4 57          | 7 2          |
| 20                           | M  | The body of John Valentine found in the Welland at<br>Spalding, 1862 -                                     | 4 55          | 7 4          |
| 21                           | T  | Lincoln Fair, four days ... ..                                                                             | 4 53          | 7 5          |
| 22                           | W  | A furious cow attacked a funeral procession at Spald-<br>ing, 1810 -                                       | 4 51          | 7 7          |
| 23                           | Th | <i>St. George</i> ... ..                                                                                   | 4 49          | 7 9          |
| 24                           | F  | Foundation stone of a new Baptist Chapel laid at<br>Coningsby, 1862 -                                      | 4 47          | 7 10         |
| 25                           | S  | <i>St. Mark.</i> Volunteer Soiree at Louth, 1862 -                                                         | 4 45          | 7 12         |
| 26                           | S  | <b>3rd Sun. aft. Easter.</b> Moon's first Qr.<br>4h. 7m. morn.                                             | 4 43          | 7 14         |
| 27                           | M  | Spalding Fair ... ..                                                                                       | 4 41          | 7 15         |
| 28                           | T  | Foundation stone of a new Church laid at Fotherby, by<br>the Rev. W. Smith, 1862 -                         | 4 39          | 7 17         |
| 29                           | W  | Some sheep estimated to weigh 50 pounds per quarter<br>shown at Spalding, 1860 -                           | 4 37          | 7 19         |
| 30                           | Th | Parish Church of All Hallows, Horsington, consecrated<br>by the Bishop of Lincoln, 1860 -                  | 4 35          | 7 20         |

# 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, 1863.



“ Company which does not help to improve us will certainly have a contrary effect.”



| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |          |                                                                                                 | Sun<br>rises. | Sun<br>sets. |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1                            | F        | <i>St. Philip and St. James</i> ....                                                            | 4 33          | 7 22         |
| 2                            | S        | Spilsby Statutes, 1862: a very meagre attendance -                                              | 4 31          | 7 23         |
| 3                            | <b>S</b> | <b>4th Sun. aft. Easter.</b> FULL MOON,<br>2h. 51m. afternoon                                   | 4 29          | 7 25         |
| 4                            | M        | Boston Fair (sheep) ....                                                                        | 4 28          | 7 27         |
| 5                            | T        | Boston Fair (beast) ....                                                                        | 4 26          | 7 28         |
| 6                            | W        | A violent hail-storm at Crowland, 1862                                                          | 4 24          | 7 30         |
| 7                            | Th       | Epworth Fair ....                                                                               | 4 22          | 7 31         |
| 8                            | F        | Easter Term ends ....                                                                           | 4 21          | 7 33         |
| 9                            | S        | The body of a female child found in a manure heap at Tattershall, 1862                          | 4 19          | 7 35         |
| 10                           | <b>S</b> | <b>Rogation Sunday.</b> Moon's last Quarter,<br>7h. 15m. morn.                                  | 4 17          | 7 36         |
| 11                           | M        | Thomas Cheyney, Esq., Mayor of Boston, died, 1799 -                                             | 4 16          | 7 38         |
| 12                           | T        | Boston Artillery inspected by Adjutant Humphries, 1862                                          | 4 14          | 7 39         |
| 13                           | W        | Ben. Thornally, Wainfleet, hanged himself, 1862                                                 | 4 13          | 7 41         |
| 14                           | Th       | <i>Ascension Day</i> ....                                                                       | 4 11          | 7 42         |
| 15                           | F        | Tattershall Fair ....                                                                           | 4 10          | 7 44         |
| 16                           | S        | Wainfleet Fair { Mr. R. Babington, Horncastle,<br>died, aged 94, 1862 -                         | 4 8           | 7 45         |
| 17                           | <b>S</b> | <b>Sunday aft. Ascension.</b> { NEW MOON,<br>4h. 48m. aft.                                      | 4 7           | 7 47         |
| 18                           | M        | A Fire broke out in the yard of the "Pincushion," at Wyberton, and destroyed two stacks, 1862 - | 4 5           | 7 48         |
| 19                           | T        | Fleet and Gedney Band of Hope Anniversary, 1862 -                                               | 4 4           | 7 49         |
| 20                           | W        | Fire at Mr. Parkinson's, Gedney Marsh, 1862 -                                                   | 4 3           | 7 51         |
| 21                           | Th       | Severe storm passed over Lincolnshire, 1862 ..                                                  | 4 1           | 7 52         |
| 22                           | F        | Party of emigrants to New Zealand left Gainsboro', 1862                                         | 4 0           | 7 54         |
| 23                           | S        | Oxford Easter Term ends....                                                                     | 3 59          | 7 55         |
| 24                           | <b>S</b> | <b>Whit Sunday.</b> Queen Victoria born, 1819                                                   | 3 58          | 7 56         |
| 25                           | M        | <b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 8h. 47m. even.                                                          | 3 57          | 7 57         |
| 26                           | T        | <i>St. Augustine.</i> Donington Fair .                                                          | 3 56          | 7 59         |
| 27                           | W        | Oxford Trinity Term commences                                                                   | 3 55          | 8 0          |
| 28                           | Th       | Long Sutton Gas Company declared a dividend of £7½ per cent., 1862 .                            | 3 54          | 8 1          |
| 29                           | F        | Militia and Volunteer Review at Lincoln, 1862                                                   | 3 53          | 8 2          |
| 30                           | S        | Rowing Match on the Fosdyke, Lincoln, 1862                                                      | 3 52          | 8 3          |
| 31                           | <b>S</b> | <b>Trinity Sunday</b> ....                                                                      | 3 51          | 8 5          |

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

F  
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# JUNE, 1863.



“The pains of life serve, by contrast, to multiply enjoyments; they make the foil which sets off and heightens the flashing brightness of the gem.”

| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |    | Sun rises.                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                            | M  | <b>Full Moon, 11h. 29m. night ....</b> 3 508                                                                  |
| 2                            | T  | A duel in Elkington Cow-pasture, Louth, 1811 . 3 498                                                          |
| 3                            | W  | Annual Soiree in connexion with the Working Men's College, Boston, 1862 - - - - - 3 498                       |
| 4                            | Th | Bourn Gas Company declared a dividend of £5 per cent., 1862 - - - - - 3 488                                   |
| 5                            | F  | Meeting of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society held at Market Rasen, 1862; 2 days - - - - - 3 488      |
| 6                            | S  | (7.) Major-General Douglass inspected Boston Rifle Corps, 1862 - - - - - 3 478                                |
| 7                            | S  | <b>First Sunday after Trinity ....</b> 3 468                                                                  |
| 8                            | M  | <b>Moon's last Qr. 1h. 52m. after.</b> 3 468                                                                  |
| 9                            | T  | Died at Bilsby, aged 91, Mr. Ben. Grant, 1861 3 458                                                           |
| 10                           | W  | Foresters' Gala at Stamford, 1861 .. 3 458                                                                    |
| 11                           | Th | <i>St. Barnabas.</i> .... 3 458                                                                               |
| 12                           | F  | The body of Mr. George Baxter found in the Forty-foot Drain, near Wyberton chain bridge, 1862 - - - - - 3 448 |
| 13                           | S  | First distribution of Boston School of Art prizes, 1862 3 448                                                 |
| 14                           | S  | <b>Second Sunday after Trinity....</b> 3 448                                                                  |
| 15                           | M  | (14.) Deerfoot, the celebrated Indian pedestrian, ran at Boston, 1862 . - - - - - 3 448                       |
| 16                           | T  | <b>New Moon, 7h. 36m. morning....</b> 3 448                                                                   |
| 17                           | W  | <i>St. Alban</i> .... 3 448                                                                                   |
| 18                           | Th | Battle of Waterloo, 1815.... 3 448                                                                            |
| 19                           | F  | Died at Spilsby, aged 86, W. Walker, Esq., 1861 3 448                                                         |
| 20                           | S  | Access. of Queen Victoria, 1837 3 458                                                                         |
| 21                           | S  | <b>Third Sunday after Trinity ....</b> 3 458                                                                  |
| 22                           | M  | Horncastle Fair.... 3 458                                                                                     |
| 23                           | T  | Horncastle Fair. { Annual Wool Show at Sleaford, 1862 - - - - - 3 468                                         |
| 24                           | W  | <b>Midsummer Day.</b> { Moon's first Quarter, 10h. 31m. morn. . 3 468                                         |
| 25                           | Th | (21.) <i>St. John Baptist</i> .... 3 468                                                                      |
| 26                           | F  | Lindsey Rifle Volunteer Contest, (2 days) Lincoln, 1861 3 478                                                 |
| 27                           | S  | (28.) Fire at Little Carlton, 1861 ... 3 478                                                                  |
| 28                           | S  | <b>Fourth Sunday after Trinity....</b> 3 478                                                                  |
| 29                           | M  | <i>St. Peter.</i> Crowland Fair ... 3 488                                                                     |
| 30                           | T  | A brilliant comet appeared in the northern heavens, 1861 3 488                                                |

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, 1863.



“The follies of the fool are known to the world,  
but hidden from himself; those of the wise man  
are known to himself, and hidden from the world.”

## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

Sun  
rises.

|    |    |                                                                                                       |           |
|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | W  | <b>Full Moon</b> , 6h. 46m. morning ....                                                              | 3 49 8    |
| 2  | Th | (1st) Brass Band Contest, Boston, 1861                                                                | 3 50 8    |
| 3  | F  | Stow Green Fair, (two days) ....                                                                      | 3 51 8    |
| 4  | S  | (3rd) Body of P. Mawer exhumed at Boston, supposed to have been poisoned by Constance Wilson, 1862    | 3 51 8    |
| 5  | S  | <b>Fifth Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                                | 3 52 8    |
| 6  | M  | Old Midsummer Day ....                                                                                | 3 53 8    |
| 7  | T  | <b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 10h. 28m. night                                                                | 3 54 8    |
| 8  | W  | Fire Insurances due ....                                                                              | 3 55 8    |
| 9  | Th | Three children named Wheatley drowned in a cistern by their mother, near Epworth, 1861                | 3 56 8    |
| 10 | F  | New Bolingbroke Fair. Stickford Feast                                                                 | 3 57 8    |
| 11 | S  | Oxford Trinity Term ends ....                                                                         | 3 58 8    |
| 12 | S  | <b>Sixth Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                                | 3 59 8    |
| 13 | M  | Spilsby Fair ....                                                                                     | 4 0 8     |
| 14 | T  | First French Revolution began, 1789...                                                                | 4 1 8     |
| 15 | W  | <b>New Moon</b> , 10h. 53m. night { <i>St. Swithin</i>                                                | 4 3 8     |
| 16 | Th | Sibsey Church Clock put up, 1807 ...                                                                  | 4 4 8     |
| 17 | F  | Horticultural Show, Sleaford, 1862 ...                                                                | 4 5 8     |
| 18 | S  | This day known as "Hot Wednesday," 1808 ..                                                            | 4 6 8     |
| 19 | S  | <b>Seventh Sunday after Trinity</b> .                                                                 | 4 8 8     |
| 20 | M  | <i>Margaret, V. and M.</i> ....                                                                       | 4 9 8     |
| 21 | T  | Foundation of a new Church at Louth laid, 1862                                                        | 4 10 8    |
| 22 | W  | The <i>Eagle</i> , of Boston, wrecked at the mouth of the Humber, 1861: captain and mate lost         | 4 12 8    |
| 23 | Th | <b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 9h. 32m. night                                                                | 4 13 7 5  |
| 24 | F  | National School Bazaar at Deeping St. James, 1861                                                     | 4 14 7 5  |
| 25 | S  | <i>St. James, apostle</i> . . . . .                                                                   | 4 16 7 5  |
| 26 | S  | <b>Eighth Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                               | 4 17 7 5  |
| 27 | M  | Thomas Campbell, poet, born, 1777 ...                                                                 | 4 18 7 5  |
| 28 | T  | Horncastle Rifle Corps shot for six prizes, 1862                                                      | 4 20 7 5  |
| 29 | W  | Wilberforce died, 1833 ....                                                                           | 4 21 7 5  |
| 30 | Th | <b>Full Moon</b> , 1h. 33m. afternoon .                                                               | 4 23 7 48 |
| 31 | F  | An Irishman attempted suicide by throwing himself from Pack-house Quay into the river, Boston, 1862 . | 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, 1863.



“ The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.”



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

Sun rises. S

| 1  | S  | <i>Lammas Day.</i> Partney Fair ....                                                     | 4 | 26  | 7  |
|----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|----|
| 2  | S  | <b>Ninth Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                   | 4 | 27  | 7  |
| 3  | M  | Sibsey Feast ....                                                                        | 4 | 29  | 7  |
| 4  | T  | Shelley born, 1792 ....                                                                  | 4 | 30  | 7  |
| 5  | W  | Boston Fat Cattle Fair ....                                                              | 4 | 32  | 7  |
| 6  | Th | <b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 10h. 5m. morn.                                                    | 4 | 33  | 7  |
| 7  | F  | <i>Name of Jesus</i> ....                                                                | 4 | 35  | 7  |
| 8  | S  | Thos. Miller, poet and author, born at Gainsboro,' 1808                                  | 4 | 37  | 7  |
| 9  | S  | <b>10th Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                    | 4 | 38  | 7  |
| 10 | M  | <i>St. Lawrence, M.</i> ....                                                             | 4 | 40  | 7  |
| 11 | T  | F. T. White, Esq., elected Town Clerk of Boston, 1862                                    | 4 | 41  | 7  |
| 12 | W  | Southey born, 1774 ....                                                                  | 4 | 43  | 7  |
| 13 | Th | Burgh Fair ....                                                                          | 4 | 44  | 7  |
| 14 | F  | <b>New Moon,</b> 2h. 2m. afternoon....                                                   | 4 | 46  | 7  |
| 15 | S  | Annual Survey of the Buoys and Beacons of the Port of Boston, 1862                       | 4 | 48  | 7  |
| 16 | S  | <b>11th Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                    | 4 | 49  | 7  |
| 17 | M  | Donington Fair ....                                                                      | 4 | 51  | 7  |
| 18 | T  | Dr. Beattie, poet, died 1805 ...                                                         | 4 | 52  | 7  |
| 19 | W  | Edward I. crowned 1274 ....                                                              | 4 | 54  | 7  |
| 20 | Th | (19th) A man found under a bed past midnight at the Peacock Hotel, Boston, 1862          | 4 | 56  | 7  |
| 21 | F  | Horncastle Fair ....                                                                     | 4 | 57  | 7  |
| 22 | S  | <b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 6h. 19m. morn.                                                   | 4 | 59  | 7  |
| 23 | S  | <b>12th Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                    | 5 | 07  | 7  |
| 24 | M  | <i>St. Bartholomew</i> ....                                                              | 5 | 27  | 7  |
| 25 | T  | Partney Fair ....                                                                        | 5 | 46  | 58 |
| 26 | W  | Foundation stone of a Freemason's Hall at Grimsby laid, 1812                             | 5 | 56  | 57 |
| 27 | Th | Boston Corporation agreed to present the freedom of the borough to Lord Wellington, 1812 | 5 | 76  | 55 |
| 28 | F  | <b>Full Moon,</b> 8h. 55m. evening ....                                                  | 5 | 86  | 52 |
| 29 | S  | <i>St. John Baptist beheaded</i> ....                                                    | 5 | 106 | 50 |
| 30 | S  | <b>13th Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                    | 5 | 126 | 48 |
| 31 | M  | Charles Lever born, 1806 ....                                                            | 5 | 136 | 46 |

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MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

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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

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# SEPTEMBER, 1863.



“Don't live in hope with your arms folded;  
fortune smiles on those who roll up their  
sleeves, and put their shoulders to the wheel.”



| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |                                                                                                        | Sun<br>rises. | Sun<br>sets. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1                            | T Shooting season commences ....                                                                       | 5 15          | 6 44         |
| 2                            | W Great Fire of London, 1666 ....                                                                      | 5 16          | 6 41         |
| 3                            | Th Lincoln Fine Arts Exhibition closed, 1861 ..                                                        | 5 18          | 6 39         |
| 4                            | F Donington Fair ....                                                                                  | 5 19          | 6 37         |
| 5                            | S <b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 1h. 9m. morning                                                               | 5 21          | 6 35         |
| 6                            | <b>S 14th Sunday after Trinity</b> ....                                                                | 5 23          | 6 32         |
| 7                            | M <i>Enurchus, Bp.</i> ....                                                                            | 5 24          | 6 30         |
| 8                            | T <i>Nativity of Virgin Mary</i> ....                                                                  | 5 26          | 6 28         |
| 9                            | W (8th) Malakoff Tower taken, 1855 ...                                                                 | 5 27          | 6 26         |
| 10                           | Th Price of wheat at Lincoln, per quarter, 130s. to 170s.; at<br>Louth and Brigg, 140s. to 150s., 1812 | 5 29          | 6 23         |
| 11                           | F Boston Temperance Gala, 1862.                                                                        | 5 31          | 6 21         |
| 12                           | S Lincoln cattle Fair ....                                                                             | 5 32          | 6 19         |
| 13                           | <b>S 15th Sun. aft. Trinity</b> { <small>NEW MOON,</small><br><small>4h. 41m. morn.</small> }          | 5 34          | 6 16         |
| 14                           | M Grimsby Fair. <i>Holy Cross Day.</i>                                                                 | 5 35          | 6 14         |
| 15                           | T Boston horse and foal Fair ....                                                                      | 5 37          | 6 12         |
| 16                           | W Post-office Savings Bank opened at Holbeach, 1861 -                                                  | 5 39          | 6 9          |
| 17                           | Th Holbeach Fair. <i>Lambert, Bp.</i> ....                                                             | 5 40          | 6 7          |
| 18                           | F Partney and Louth Fairs ....                                                                         | 5 42          | 6 5          |
| 19                           | S John Wesley ordained deacon by Bishop Potter, 1725 -                                                 | 5 43          | 6 3          |
| 20                           | <b>S 16th Sun. aft. Trinity</b> { <small>Moon's first Qr.</small><br><small>1h. 33m. aft.</small> }    | 5 45          | 6 0          |
| 21                           | M <i>St. Matthew, apostle</i> ....                                                                     | 5 47          | 5 58         |
| 22                           | T King John visited Lincoln, 1216                                                                      | 5 48          | 5 56         |
| 23                           | W Winterton Fair ....                                                                                  | 5 50          | 5 53         |
| 24                           | Th Shock of an earthquake felt at Stamford and neigh-<br>bouring places, 1813                          | 5 52          | 5 51         |
| 25                           | F Long Sutton Fair ....                                                                                | 5 53          | 5 49         |
| 26                           | S <i>St. Cyprian</i> ....                                                                              | 5 55          | 5 46         |
| 27                           | <b>S 17th Sun. aft. Trinity</b> { <small>FULL MOON,</small><br><small>6h. 2m. morn.</small> }          | 5 56          | 5 44         |
| 28                           | M Tuxford Fair ....                                                                                    | 5 58          | 5 42         |
| 29                           | T <b>Michaelmas Day.</b> <i>St. Michael</i> .                                                          | 6 0           | 5 40         |
| 30                           | W Bourn Fair. <i>St. Jerome</i> ....                                                                   | 6 1           | 5 37         |

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

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

## OCTOBER, 1863.



Either the future or the past is written in every face, and makes us, if not melancholy, at least mild & gentle.



| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |          | Sun<br>rises.                                                                                   | Sun<br>sets. |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1                            | Th       | The body of a child found in a pit in Skirbeck Quarter, 1861                                    | 6 35 35      |
| 2                            | F        | Swineshead Fair                                                                                 | 6 55 33      |
| 3                            | S        | A whale captured in the entrance to Boston Deepes, 1861                                         | 6 65 31      |
| 4                            | <b>S</b> | <b>18th Sun. aft. Trinity</b> { Moon's last Qr. } 7h. 21m. even. }                              | 6 85 28      |
| 5                            | M        | Remains of Herbert Ingram interred at Boston, 1860                                              | 6 105 26     |
| 6                            | T        | Plate robbery on the premises of Robert Abbott, Esq., Alford, 1860                              | 6 115 24     |
| 7                            | W        | Free Evening School opened at Louth, 1861                                                       | 6 135 22     |
| 8                            | Th       | King's College, London, opened, 1831.                                                           | 6 155 19     |
| 9                            | F        | Mr. Thomas Parry, Sleaford, elected chairman of the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Railway, 1860 | 6 165 17     |
| 10                           | S        | Michaelmas Term begins                                                                          | 6 185 15     |
| 11                           | <b>S</b> | <b>19th Sunday after Trinity</b>                                                                | 6 205 13     |
| 12                           | M        | <b>New Moon, 6h. 42m. evening</b>                                                               | 6 215 11     |
| 13                           | T        | Major Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln, died at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, 1861, aged 45               | 6 235 8      |
| 14                           | W        | Partney Fair, (2 days)                                                                          | 6 255 6      |
| 15                           | Th       | John Foster died, 1843                                                                          | 6 275 4      |
| 16                           | F        | Allan Ramsay died, 1774                                                                         | 6 285 2      |
| 17                           | S        | Donington Fair                                                                                  | 6 305 0      |
| 18                           | <b>S</b> | <b>20th Sunday after Trinity</b>                                                                | 6 324 58     |
| 19                           | M        | <b>Moon's first Qr. 8h. 5m. evening</b>                                                         | 6 334 56     |
| 20                           | T        | Sleaford Fair                                                                                   | 6 354 54     |
| 21                           | W        | Coleridge, poet, born, 1772                                                                     | 6 374 52     |
| 22                           | Th       | A number of skeletons found on the site of the churchyard of St. Mary Bennewerk, Stamford, 1861 | 6 394 50     |
| 23                           | F        | William Hird, Wyberton, killed while crossing the line near Boston, 1860                        | 6 404 48     |
| 24                           | S        | Wainfleet Fair                                                                                  | 6 424 46     |
| 25                           | <b>S</b> | <b>21st Sunday after Trinity</b>                                                                | 6 444 44     |
| 26                           | M        | <b>Full Moon, 5h. 55m. evening</b>                                                              | 6 464 42     |
| 27                           | T        | Lincoln Fair                                                                                    | 6 484 40     |
| 28                           | W        | <i>St. Simon and St. Jude</i>                                                                   | 6 494 38     |
| 29                           | Th       | Keats, poet, born, 1796                                                                         | 6 514 35     |
| 30                           | F        | Falkingham Church re-opened, 1860                                                               | 6 534 34     |
| 31                           | S        | Died at Grimsby, aged 71, Quester Veal, Esq., treasurer to the Corporation, 1861                | 6 554 32     |

# 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, 1863.



Some people are never quiet, others are always so,  
and they are both to blame; for that which looks like  
vivacity and industry in the one is only a restlessness  
and agitation; and that which passes in the other for  
moderation & reserve is but a drowsy & inactive sloth.



| REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC. |                                                                                                      | Sun<br>rises. | Sun<br>sets. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1                            | <b>S</b> <b>22nd Sun. aft. Trin.</b> <i>All Saints</i>                                               | 6 55          | 4 32         |
| 2                            | <b>M</b> <i>The Yarborough steamer, of Grimsby, and three of her crew lost, 1861. Stickney Feast</i> | 6 56          | 4 30         |
| 3                            | <b>T</b> <b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 3h. 34m. after.                                                      | 6 58          | 4 29         |
| 4                            | <b>W</b> (5th) Meeting of Parish Choirs at Louth, 1861                                               | 7 0           | 4 27         |
| 5                            | <b>Th</b> Gunpowder Plot                                                                             | 7 2           | 4 25         |
| 6                            | <b>F</b> <i>Leonard, Conf.</i> Sir George Back born, 1796                                            | 7 4           | 4 23         |
| 7                            | <b>S</b> Tattershall Coursing Meeting (3 days), 1861                                                 | 7 5           | 4 22         |
| 8                            | <b>S</b> <b>23rd Sunday after Trinity</b>                                                            | 7 7           | 4 20         |
| 9                            | <b>M</b> Alford Fair. { Prince of Wales born, 1841. Election of Mayors. }                            | 7 9           | 4 19         |
| 10                           | <b>T</b> (11th) Post-office Savings Bank opened at Boston, 1861                                      | 7 11          | 4 17         |
| 11                           | <b>W</b> <b>New Moon,</b> 7h. 59m. morning...                                                        | 7 12          | 4 15         |
| 12                           | <b>Th</b> Ruskington Church re-opened, 1861                                                          | 7 14          | 4 14         |
| 13                           | <b>F</b> (12th) Annual competition of the Caistor Ploughing Society, 1861                            | 7 16          | 4 12         |
| 14                           | <b>S</b> Annual Meeting of Tetney Agricultural Society, 1861                                         | 7 18          | 4 11         |
| 15                           | <b>S</b> <b>24th Sunday after Trinity</b>                                                            | 7 19          | 4 10         |
| 16                           | <b>M</b> New railway bridge over the river Witham at Bardney opened, 1860                            | 7 21          | 4 8          |
| 17                           | <b>T</b> Dana, poet, born, 1787                                                                      | 7 23          | 4 7          |
| 18                           | <b>W</b> <b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 3h. 5m. morn.                                                       | 7 25          | 4 6          |
| 19                           | <b>Th</b> (18) Boston Horse Mart, 3 days                                                             | 7 26          | 4 4          |
| 20                           | <b>F</b> <i>Edmund, King and Martyr</i>                                                              | 7 28          | 4 3          |
| 21                           | <b>S</b> Princess Royal born, 1840                                                                   | 7 30          | 4 2          |
| 22                           | <b>S</b> <b>25th Sun. aft. Trin.</b> <i>St. Cecilia</i>                                              | 7 31          | 4 1          |
| 23                           | <b>M</b> <i>St. Clement.</i> Louth Fair                                                              | 7 33          | 4 0          |
| 24                           | <b>T</b> John Knox died, 1572                                                                        | 7 34          | 3 59         |
| 25                           | <b>W</b> <b>Full Moon,</b> 9h. 1m. morning                                                           | 7 36          | 3 58         |
| 26                           | <b>Th</b> (25th) Mr. B. Kenrick, formerly Town Clerk of Boston, committed suicide at Naples, 1861    | 7 38          | 3 57         |
| 27                           | <b>F</b> Annual Meeting of Goxhill Ploughing Society, 1861                                           | 7 39          | 3 56         |
| 28                           | <b>S</b> Spilsby Infant and National Schools opened, 1859                                            | 7 41          | 3 55         |
| 29                           | <b>S</b> <b>First Sunday in Advent</b>                                                               | 7 42          | 3 54         |
| 30                           | <b>M</b> <i>St. Andrew.</i> Mark Lemon b. 1809                                                       | 7 44          | 3 54         |

# 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, 1863.



Ambition—A mental dropsy, which keeps continually swelling and increasing until it kills its victim.



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

Sun rises.    Sun sets.

|    |          |                                                                                        |   |    |   |    |
|----|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|----|
| 1  | T        | Ebenezer Elliott, Corn-law rhymer, died, 1849                                          | 7 | 45 | 3 | 53 |
| 2  | W        | Queen Dowager Adelaide died, 1849 ...                                                  | 7 | 47 | 3 | 52 |
| 3  | Th       | <b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 0h. 14m. after. .                                               | 7 | 48 | 3 | 52 |
| 4  | F        | Lord Dundas born, 1785 ....                                                            | 7 | 49 | 3 | 51 |
| 5  | S        | Annual Meeting of Lincoln Mechanics' Institute, 1861                                   | 7 | 51 | 3 | 51 |
| 6  | <b>S</b> | <b>2nd Sunday in Advent</b> ....                                                       | 7 | 52 | 3 | 50 |
| 7  | M        | Spalding Fair ....                                                                     | 7 | 53 | 3 | 50 |
| 8  | T        | <i>Conception of the Virgin Mary</i> ..                                                | 7 | 55 | 3 | 50 |
| 9  | W        | Post-office Savings Banks opened at Coningsby, Caistor, and Crowland, 1861             | 7 | 55 | 3 | 49 |
| 10 | Th       | <b>New Moon</b> , 8h. 23m. evening ....                                                | 7 | 57 | 3 | 49 |
| 11 | F        | Boston Beast Mart ....                                                                 | 7 | 58 | 3 | 49 |
| 12 | S        | (10th) Elizabeth Bond Lovering, Paddock's Grove, Boston, aged 83, burnt to death, 1861 | 7 | 59 | 3 | 49 |
| 13 | <b>S</b> | <b>Third Sunday in Advent</b> ....                                                     | 8 | 0  | 3 | 49 |
| 14 | M        | The Prince Consort died, 1861 .                                                        | 8 | 0  | 3 | 49 |
| 15 | T        | Tattershall Church robbed, 1860                                                        | 8 | 1  | 3 | 49 |
| 16 | W        | Cambridge Mich. Term ends ....                                                         | 8 | 2  | 3 | 49 |
| 17 | Th       | <b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 11h. 45m. morn.                                                | 8 | 3  | 3 | 49 |
| 18 | F        | Charles Wesley born, 1708 ....                                                         | 8 | 4  | 3 | 49 |
| 19 | S        | An orphan girl, named Sarah Gooch, died in Spalding lock-up, of a broken heart, 1861   | 8 | 4  | 3 | 50 |
| 20 | <b>S</b> | <b>Fourth Sunday in Advent</b> ....                                                    | 8 | 5  | 3 | 51 |
| 21 | M        | <i>St. Thomas.</i> Shortest day ....                                                   | 8 | 6  | 3 | 51 |
| 22 | T        | Ordination at Lincoln Cathedral, 1861 .                                                | 8 | 6  | 3 | 51 |
| 23 | W        | H. Chaplin, Esq., Blankney, attained his majority, 1861                                | 8 | 7  | 3 | 52 |
| 24 | Th       | Hugh Miller died, 1856 ....                                                            | 8 | 7  | 3 | 53 |
| 25 | F        | <b>Christmas Day.</b> FULL MOON, 2h. 50m. morn.                                        | 8 | 7  | 3 | 53 |
| 26 | S        | <i>St. Stephen, Martyr</i> ....                                                        | 8 | 8  | 3 | 54 |
| 27 | <b>S</b> | <b>1st Sun. aft. Christmas.</b> <i>St. John</i>                                        | 8 | 8  | 3 | 55 |
| 28 | M        | <i>Innocent's day</i> ....                                                             | 8 | 8  | 3 | 56 |
| 29 | T        | Rifle Volunteer skating parade on the river Witham, at Lincoln, 1860                   | 8 | 8  | 3 | 56 |
| 30 | W        | Post-office Savings Bank opened at Stamford, 1861                                      | 8 | 8  | 3 | 57 |
| 31 | Th       | John de Wycliffe died, 1384 ....                                                       | 8 | 8  | 3 | 58 |

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

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

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MEMORANDA FOR 1863.

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**Principal Articles of the Calendar for the Year 1863.**

|                  |    |                     |      |
|------------------|----|---------------------|------|
| Golden Number .. | 2  | Dominical Letter .. | D    |
| Epact ..         | 11 | Roman Indication .. | 6    |
| Solar Cycle ..   | 24 | Julian Period ..    | 6576 |

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

|                                  |         |                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------|
| Epiphany .. ..                   | Jan. 6  | <i>Rogation Sunday</i> ..        | May 10   |
| Martyrdom of K. Chas. I. ,,      | 30      | <i>Ascension Day—Holy Th.</i> ,, | 14       |
| <i>Septuagesima Sunday</i> Feb.  | 1       | <i>Pentecost—Whit Sunday</i> ,,  | 24       |
| <i>Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.</i> | 15      | Restoration of K. Chas. II. ,,   | 29       |
| <i>Ash Wednesday</i> .. ..       | 18      | <i>Trinity Sunday</i> .. ..      | 31       |
| <i>Quadragesima—1st Sunday</i>   |         | <i>Corpus Christi</i> .. ..      | June 4   |
| <i>in Lent</i> .. ..             | 22      | Accession of Q. Victoria ,,      | 20       |
| St. David .. ..                  | March 1 | Proclamation .. ..               | 21       |
| St. Patrick .. ..                | 17      | St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day       | 24       |
| <i>Annunciation—Lady Day</i> ,,  | 25      | St. Michael—Mich. Day            | Sept. 29 |
| <i>Palm Sunday</i> .. ..         | 29      | Gunpowder Plot ..                | Nov. 5   |
| <i>Good Friday</i> .. ..         | April 3 | <i>1st Sunday in Advent</i> ..   | 29       |
| <b>EASTER SUNDAY</b> .. ..       | 5       | St. Andrew .. ..                 | 30       |
| <i>Low Sunday</i> .. ..          | 12      | St. Thomas .. ..                 | Dec. 21  |
| St. George .. ..                 | 23      | <i>Christmas Day</i> .. ..       | 25       |

The Year 5624 of the Jewish Era commences on September 14, 1863.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on February 20, 1863.

The Year 1280 of the Mohammedan Era commences on June 18, 1863.

**Law Terms for 1863.**

*As settled by Statutes.*

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

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

Hilary Term .. . . . begins January 11 . . . . ends January 31.

Easter . . . . . ,, April 15 . . . . . ,, May 8.

Trinity . . . . . ,, May 22 . . . . . ,, June 12.

Michaelmas . . . . . ,, November 2 .. ,, November 25.

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

**University Terms for 1863.**

| Terms.          | OXFORD.          |         | CAMBRIDGE.                 |                |         |
|-----------------|------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------|---------|
|                 | begins           | ends    | begins                     | divides        | ends    |
| Lent .. . . .   | Jan. 14          | Mar. 28 | Jan. 13                    | Feb. 18 midnt. | Mar. 27 |
| Easter . . . .  | Ap. 15           | May 23  | Ap. 10                     | May 18         | June 26 |
| Trinity . . . . | May 27           | July 11 | . . . . .                  |                |         |
| Michaelmas .    | Oct. 10          | Dec. 17 | Oct. 1                     | Nov. 8 noon    | Dec. 16 |
|                 | The Act, July 7. |         | The Commencement, June 23. |                |         |

**Eclipses.**

In the Year 1863, there will be Two Eclipses of the Sun, and Two of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, May 17, 1863, visible at Greenwich.

II. A Total Eclipse of the MOON, June 1, 1863, visible at Greenwich.

III. An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, Nov. 10, 1863, invisible at Greenwich.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the MOON, Nov. 24, 1863, partly visible at Greenwich.

## A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

| Title.                           | From whom descended.                                                                                                                                                               | Access. | Died. | Age. | Length of Reign. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|------------------|
| <i>The House of Normandy.</i>    |                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |       |      |                  |
| 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               |
| <i>The House of Blois.</i>       |                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |       |      |                  |
| Stephen..                        | { 3rd son of Stephen Earl of Blois }<br>by Adela 4th dau. of William I. }                                                                                                          | 1135    | 1154  | 49   | 19               |
| <i>The House of Plantagenet.</i> |                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |       |      |                  |
| Henry II.                        | { Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by }<br>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 }<br>son of Edward III. .... }                                                                                                                   | 1377    | 1400  | 33   | 22               |
| <i>The House of Lancaster.</i>   |                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |       |      |                  |
| Henry IV.                        | { Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of }<br>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    | 1471  | 49   | 36               |
| <i>The House of York.</i>        |                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |       |      |                  |
| Edward IV                        | { His grandfather Richard was son }<br>of Edmund, 5th son of Edward }<br>III., and his grandmother Anne }<br>was great grand-daughter of }<br>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                |
| <i>The House of Tudor.</i>       |                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |       |      |                  |
| Henry VII.                       | { His father was Edmund, eldest }<br>son of Owen Tudor and Queen }<br>Catherine, widow of Hen. V., and }<br>his mother was Marg. Beaufort, }<br>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 }<br>Catherine of Arragon .....                                                                                                                       | 1553    | 1558  | 42   | 5                |
| Elizabeth ..                     | Dau. of Hy. VIII. by Anne Boleyn                                                                                                                                                   | 1558    | 1603  | 69   | 45               |
| <i>The House of Stuart.</i>      |                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |       |      |                  |
| James I..                        | { Son of Mary Queen of Scots, gd. }<br>daughter of James IV. and Mar- }<br>garet, 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   | 3                |

*A Table of the Kings and Queens of England, continued.*

| Title.                           | From whom descended.                                                                                                            | Access. | Died.             | Age. | Length of Reign. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|------|------------------|
| William III<br>AND<br>Mary ..... | Son of William of Nassau by<br>Mary, daughter of Charles I...<br>Eldest daughter of James II. ..<br>Daughter of James II.....   | 1688    | 1702              | 51   | 13               |
| Anne .....                       |                                                                                                                                 |         | 1694              | 32   | 6                |
|                                  |                                                                                                                                 |         | 1702              | 1714 | 49               |
| <i>The House of Hanover.</i>     |                                                                                                                                 |         |                   |      |                  |
| George I. .                      | Eldest son of the Duke of Han.<br>by Sophia, daughter of Fred. V.<br>King of Bohemia by Elizabeth,<br>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<br>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,<br>born November 9, 1841                                                | Prince Arthur Patrick Albert, born<br>May 1, 1850               |
| Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840,<br>married Jan. 26, 1858, to Prince<br>Frederick William of Prussia | Prince Leopold George Albert,<br>born April 7, 1853             |
| Princess Alice Maud Mary, born<br>April 25, 1843, married July 1,<br>1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse     | Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria<br>Feodore, born April 14, 1857 |
| Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born<br>August 6, 1844                                                     | King of Hanover, May 27, 1819                                   |
| Princess Helena Augusta Victoria,<br>born May 25, 1846                                                  | Duke of Cambridge, Mar. 26, 1819                                |
| Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta,<br>born March 18, 1848                                                | Duchess of Cambridge, July 25,<br>1797                          |
|                                                                                                         | Augusta Caroline, Duchess of<br>Mecklenburgh, July 19, 1822     |
|                                                                                                         | Princess Mary of Cambridge, Nov.<br>27, 1833                    |

**Reigning Sovereigns***Of the principal Countries of Europe.*

| State.        | Name.            | Title.    | Date of Birth. | Date of Access. |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| Great Britain | 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 ....  | Frederick W. V.  | King .... | Mar. 22, 1797  | Jan. 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  | .....1861       |
| Greece.....   | Otho I. ....     | King .... | June 1, 1815   | May 7, 1832     |
| 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 FIRST AND THIRD QR. |       |             | MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR. |             |       |             |          |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|----------|
| Moon's age.                |       | HIGH WATER. |                              | Moon's age. |       | HIGH WATER. |          |
| days.                      | days. | Morning.    | Evening.                     | days.       | days. | Morning.    | Evening. |
|                            |       | h. m.       | h. m.                        |             |       | 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 and 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.              |
| " 8 .. 10 "                                                                                         | Rainy if S. or S.W. .. | Snow if S. or S.W.                |
| " 10 .. 12 "                                                                                        | Ditto.....             | Ditto                             |
| " 10 .. 12 "                                                                                        | Fair .....             | Fair with frost                   |

Table to Calculate Wages.

| No. 1, WEEKLY. |       |    |       | No. 2, YEARLY. |       |           |    |       |    |      |
|----------------|-------|----|-------|----------------|-------|-----------|----|-------|----|------|
| Y.<br>d.       | WEEK. |    | YEAR. |                | YEAR. | CAL. MON. |    | WEEK. |    | DAY. |
|                | s.    | d. | £.    | s. d.          |       | £.        | s. | d.    | s. |      |
| 1              | 0     | 6  | 1     | 6              | 0     | 1         | 0  | 0     | 4  | 0    |
| 2              | 1     | 0  | 2     | 12             | 0     | 1         | 10 | 0     | 0  | 7    |
| 3              | 1     | 6  | 3     | 18             | 0     | 2         | 0  | 0     | 0  | 9    |
| 4              | 2     | 0  | 5     | 4              | 0     | 2         | 2  | 0     | 0  | 9    |
| 5              | 2     | 6  | 6     | 10             | 0     | 2         | 10 | 0     | 0  | 11   |
| 6              | 3     | 0  | 7     | 16             | 0     | 3         | 0  | 0     | 1  | 1    |
| 7              | 3     | 6  | 9     | 2              | 0     | 3         | 3  | 0     | 1  | 2    |
| 8              | 4     | 0  | 10    | 8              | 0     | 3         | 10 | 0     | 1  | 4    |
| 9              | 4     | 6  | 11    | 14             | 0     | 4         | 0  | 0     | 1  | 6    |
| 10             | 5     | 0  | 13    | 0              | 0     | 4         | 4  | 0     | 1  | 7    |
| 11             | 5     | 6  | 14    | 6              | 0     | 4         | 10 | 0     | 1  | 8    |
| 0              | 6     | 0  | 15    | 12             | 0     | 5         | 0  | 0     | 1  | 11   |
| 1              | 6     | 6  | 16    | 18             | 0     | 5         | 5  | 0     | 2  | 0    |
| 2              | 7     | 0  | 18    | 4              | 0     | 5         | 10 | 0     | 2  | 1    |
| 3              | 7     | 6  | 19    | 10             | 0     | 6         | 0  | 0     | 2  | 3    |
| 4              | 8     | 0  | 20    | 16             | 0     | 6         | 6  | 0     | 2  | 5    |
| 5              | 8     | 6  | 22    | 2              | 0     | 6         | 10 | 0     | 2  | 6    |
| 6              | 9     | 0  | 23    | 8              | 0     | 7         | 0  | 0     | 2  | 8    |
| 7              | 9     | 6  | 24    | 14             | 0     | 7         | 7  | 0     | 2  | 10   |
| 8              | 10    | 0  | 26    | 0              | 0     | 7         | 10 | 0     | 2  | 10   |
| 9              | 10    | 6  | 27    | 6              | 0     | 8         | 0  | 0     | 3  | 1    |
| 10             | 11    | 0  | 28    | 12             | 0     | 8         | 8  | 0     | 3  | 2    |
| 11             | 11    | 6  | 29    | 18             | 0     | 8         | 10 | 0     | 3  | 3    |
| 0              | 12    | 0  | 31    | 4              | 0     | 9         | 0  | 0     | 3  | 5    |
| 1              | 12    | 6  | 32    | 10             | 0     | 9         | 9  | 0     | 3  | 7    |
| 2              | 13    | 0  | 33    | 16             | 0     | 10        | 0  | 0     | 3  | 10   |
| 3              | 13    | 6  | 35    | 2              | 0     | 10        | 10 | 0     | 4  | 0    |
| 4              | 14    | 0  | 36    | 8              | 0     | 11        | 0  | 0     | 4  | 3    |
| 5              | 14    | 6  | 37    | 14             | 0     | 11        | 11 | 0     | 4  | 5    |
| 6              | 15    | 0  | 39    | 0              | 0     | 12        | 0  | 0     | 4  | 7    |
| 7              | 15    | 6  | 40    | 6              | 0     | 12        | 12 | 0     | 4  | 10   |
| 8              | 16    | 0  | 41    | 12             | 0     | 13        | 0  | 0     | 5  | 0    |
| 9              | 16    | 6  | 42    | 18             | 0     | 13        | 13 | 0     | 5  | 3    |
| 10             | 17    | 0  | 44    | 4              | 0     | 14        | 0  | 0     | 5  | 4    |
| 11             | 17    | 6  | 45    | 10             | 0     | 14        | 14 | 0     | 5  | 8    |
| 0              | 18    | 0  | 46    | 16             | 0     | 15        | 0  | 0     | 5  | 9    |
| 3              | 19    | 6  | 50    | 14             | 0     | 15        | 15 | 0     | 6  | 0    |
| 3              | 20    | 0  | 52    | 0              | 0     | 16        | 0  | 0     | 6  | 2    |
| 3              | 21    | 0  | 54    | 12             | 0     | 16        | 16 | 0     | 6  | 5    |
| 3              | 22    | 6  | 58    | 10             | 0     | 17        | 0  | 0     | 6  | 6    |
| 4              | 24    | 0  | 62    | 8              | 0     | 17        | 17 | 0     | 6  | 10   |
| 4              | 25    | 6  | 66    | 6              | 0     | 18        | 0  | 0     | 6  | 11   |
| 4              | 27    | 0  | 70    | 4              | 0     | 18        | 18 | 0     | 7  | 3    |
| 4              | 28    | 6  | 74    | 2              | 0     | 19        | 0  | 0     | 7  | 3    |
| 5              | 30    | 0  | 78    | 0              | 0     | 20        | 0  | 0     | 7  | 8    |

The first Table is for reckoning the wages of the day laborer, 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.

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 Every person having many reckonings to make, should procure a **READY RECKONER**, which may be had of J. Morton, price 6d. and 1s.



## 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.

<i>Coast of England.</i>			
			h. m.
St. Agnes' Lights	....add	2	5
St. Alban's Head	....."	4	50
Aldborough Bay	....."	8	0
Barnstable Bar	....."	3	20
Bembridge Point	....."	9	0
Berry Head	....."	3	50
<b>Boston</b>	....."	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
Lowestoff 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	35
Ramsgate, outer pier	..	8	20
Sandwich	....."	8	50
Scarborough Pier	....add	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
<i>Coast of Scotland.</i>			
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	40
<i>Coast of France.</i>			
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. Maloes	....."	8	30
Rochfort	....."	1	35
Rouen	....."	4	15

**Interest Table.**

*Showing the sum per pound to which a rate of Interest per cent. is equal.*

2 per cent. interest is equal to nearly							0s. 5d. 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	9½	..	..	..
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 5, 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 and under 7½	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	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	16	16
10 " 10½	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17
10½ " 11	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	18
11 " 11½	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	19

*Explanation.*—Find the height of the room between the skirting and cornice in the left hand column, and the nearest figures to the measure 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.

**A Table for Planting.**

*Showing the number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from One Foot to Twenty-one Feet distance from plant to plant.*

Distance.		No.	Distance.		No.
Feet.	In.		Feet.	In.	
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	203
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 Bull'd.	Will Calve.	Day Bull'd.	Will Calve.	Day Bull'd.	Will Calve.	Day Bull'd.	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	Sept. 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
April 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 104° Fahrenheit.

## Rules for calculating Timber, &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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the length  $5\frac{1}{4}$  feet, we shall have  $6\frac{1}{2}$  multiplied by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  making  $42\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  multiplied by 5 making  $26\frac{1}{4}$ ; then  $42\frac{1}{4}$  multiplied by  $26\frac{1}{4}$  making 1109  $\frac{1}{16}$ , and this divided by 21 gives 52  $\frac{4}{5}$  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.

### *To Clean Paper Hangings.*

First blow off the dust with the bellows. Divide a white loaf of eight days old into eight parts. Take the crust into your hand, and, beginning at the top of the paper, wipe it downwards in the lightest manner with the crumb. Do not cross nor go upwards. The dirt off the paper and the crumbs will fall together. Observe, you must not wipe above half-a-yard at a stroke, and, after doing all the upper part, go round again, beginning a little above where you left off. If you do not do it extremely lightly, you will make the dirt adhere to the paper. It will look like new if properly done.

### 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., of Easton Hall, near Grantham.

**BOSTON**.—Meaburn Staniland, Esq., of Boston. J. W. Malcolm, Esq., 7, Great Stanhope Street, May Fair, London.

**GRANTHAM**.—Honorable J. Tollemache. William Earl Welby, Esq., Denton Hall, Grantham.

**GREAT GRIMSBY**.—G. W. Chapman, Esq., Hill's End, Mottram.

**LINCOLN**.—Charles Seely, Esq., Washingborough. J. B. Moore, Esq., Liverpool.

**LORD LIEUTENANT**.—Lord Aveland (Heathcote), Normanton Park.

**CLERKS OF THE PEACE**.—J. H. Hollway, Esq., of Spilsby, for *Parts of Lindsey*. M. P. Moore, Esq., of Sleaford, for *Parts of Kesteven*, M. Staniland, Esq., M.P., of Boston, (Deputy for J. R. Carter, Esq.,) for *Parts of Holland*.

**CLERK TO THE BOROUGH MAGISTRATES**.—B. S. Simpson, Esq.

**CLERK TO THE HOLLAND MAGISTRATES**.—John Porter, Esq.

**CLERK TO THE WITHAM COMMISSIONERS**.—F. T. White, Esq.

**CLERK TO THE FOURTH DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS**.—F. T. White, Esq.

### Quarter Sessions, &c.,

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, according to the Act 1 William IV., cap. 70, are appointed to be held in the first full week (Sunday being deemed the first day of the week) after the 11th day of October: in the first week after the 28th day of December: in the first week after the 31st day of March: and in the first week after the 24th day of June.

*Note*.—The Magistrates determine the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence: as, Boston, Monday; Spalding, Thursday; Bedford, Wednesday; Berks, Tuesday; Bucks, Tuesday; Cambridge, Friday; Cheshire, Monday, &c.

The Quarter Sessions through North and South Wales are held by the same rule as the foregoing; the Magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

By Act of 4 & 5 William IV., cap. 17, for preventing the interference of the Spring Assizes with the April Quarter Sessions, Justices are empowered, at Epiphany Sessions, to name two of their own body to fix any day for holding the next General Quarter Sessions, between March 7th and April 22nd. And all business relating to the assessment and application of County Rates to be transacted in open Court, and public notice of Quarter Sessions to be given in two county newspapers published or circulated in the County. 4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 48.

## POST-OFFICE, BOSTON.

Posting and Delivery of Letters.	Latest times for Posting at the Chief Office in the Market-place		Commencemen of Delivery by Letter Carriers.	
	No Fee.	1d. Fee.	Morn.	After.
London and all parts of the United Kingdom (except East Lincolnshire), and all places abroad .. .. .	P.M. 9 0	P.M. 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 40			1 0
{ 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 40			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	5 40			
{ 2nd ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Lincoln .. .. . { 1st despatch	A.M. 8 45		7 0	1 0
{ 2nd ditto	P.M. 5 40			
Sleaford .. .. .	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Stamford .. .. . P.M. 9 0	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Grantham .. .. . 5 40	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Nottingham .. .. . 5 40	9 0	9 20		1 0
Spalding .. .. .	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Peterborough .. .. .	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
<b>Local Posts.</b>				
Burgh (Mail Cart), Wainfleet, and intermediate Villages .. .. .	A.M. 4 45		7 0	
Horncastle (Mail Cart), Coningsby, and intermediate Villages .. .. .	4 15		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 Bridge	at 8.10 p.m.		Witham Place	at 8.20 p.m.
High Street	at 8.20 p.m.		Railway Station	at 8.30 p.m.
Bargate Receiving House at 8.50 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.

*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, and Chapel Hill.

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 7 p.m.

Hubbert's Bridge Messenger passes through Cowbridge, Frith-bank, 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 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.

COUNTRIES.	Mails, when made up in London.	Letters.		News- papers, &c.
		Under qr. oz.	Under hf. oz.	
Alexandria, <i>via Marseilles</i> ..v	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26 ..	0 9	1 0	4 ozs. 3d.
„ <i>via Southampton</i> v	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27 ..	0 6	0 6	1
Australia, S., <i>ditto</i> c	M, 20th each month .	0 6	0 6	1
„ <i>via Marseilles</i> ..c	E, 26th each month .	0 9	1 0	3
Austria, <i>via Belgium</i> .....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 6	0 6	1
Belgium ( <i>if prepaid</i> ) .....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 4	0 4	1
Bermuda .....v	E, every alt. Saturday	0 6	0 6	1
Brazil .....c	M, 9th each month ..	1 0	1 0	1
Brunswick, <i>via Belgium</i> ....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 6	0 6	1
Buenos Ayres .....c	M, 9th each month ..	1 0	1 0	1
California & Oregon, <i>via U.S.</i> c	E, every Saturday ..	1 2½	1 2½	2
Canada, <i>via United States</i> ..v	E, every Saturday ..	0 8	0 8	1
„ <i>by Canadian Packet</i> v	E, every Wednesday .	0 6	0 6	1
Cape of Good Hope .....v	E, 5th each month ..	0 6	0 6	1
Ceylon, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....v	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo.	0 9	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> ....c	E, 4th & 20th ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	2
Constantinople, <i>via Marslls.</i> v	E, every Thursday ..	0 6	1 0	1
„ [by French Pkt <i>via France &amp; Trieste</i> v	M. & E, Sun. except.	1 2	2 4	1
China, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....c	E, 10th each month ..	0 9	1 0	3
Denmark, <i>via Belgium</i> .....c	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 10½	0 10½	1
Egypt, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....c	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th	0 9	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> ....c	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th	0 6	0 6	1
France, ( <i>if prepaid</i> ).....v	M. and E, Sun. except	0 4	0 8	1
Gibraltar .....c	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th	0 6	0 6	1
Hamburgh, <i>via Belgium</i> ....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 6	0 6	1
Holland, <i>ditto</i> ....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 8	0 8	1
Hong Kong, <i>via Marseilles</i> ..c	E, 10th each month .	1 3	1 6	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> c	M, 4th each month ..	1 0	2 0	2
India, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....v	E, 3rd & 18th ea. mo.	0 9	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> .....v	M, 12th & 27th ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	2
Ionian Islands, <i>via Belgium</i> v	E, daily, Sun. except.	1 0	1 0	
Italy, (ex-Papal States) ....v	M. & E, daily, Sun. ex.	0 6	1 0	2
„ [via France and Sardinia				
Jamaica .....c	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	1
Malta, <i>via Marseilles</i> .....c	E, 3, 10, 18, & 26th ..	0 6	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> ....c	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th	0 6	0 6	1
New Zealand, <i>ditto</i> ....c	M, 20th each month .	0 6	0 6	1
„ <i>via Marseilles</i> ..c	E, 26th each month ..	0 9	1 0	3
Prussia, <i>via Belgium</i> ....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 6	0 6	1
Russia, <i>ditto</i> ....v	E. daily, Sun. except.	0 11½	0 11½	1
Spain, <i>via France</i> .....v	M. & E, Sun. except.	0 6	1 0	2
Sweden, <i>via Belgium</i> .....v	E, daily, Sun. except.	1 2	1 2	1
Switzerland, <i>via France</i> ....v	M, & E, Sun. except.	0 6	1 0	1
Turkey, <i>via Belgium</i> .....c	E, daily, Sun. except.	0 8	0 8	2
United States, <i>by Brit. Pkt.</i> v	E, every Saturday ..	1 0	1 0	1
West Indies, ( <i>British</i> ).....c	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo.	0 6	0 6	1
W. Australia, <i>via Southampton.</i> c	M, 20th each month ..	0 6	0 6	1

Explanation—v. prepayment voluntary; c, prepayment compulsory.



### 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, Crutche Friars, E.C.; 16, Fish-street-hill, E.C.; Bee Hive, White-Cross-st., 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.

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.	Not exceeding 1 lb.	Not exceeding 3 lbs.	Not exceeding 14 lbs.	Each additional lb.
1 to 30 miles	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 0½
31 to 50 "	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 0½
51 to 100 "	0 6	0 8	1 0	0 0½
101 to 150 "	0 6	1 0	1 6	0 1
151 to 200 "	0 8	1 3	1 6	0 1½
201 to 250 "	0 9	1 6	2 0	0 1½
251 to 300 "	0 9	1 6	2 3	0 1½
Above 300 "	0 9	1 6	2 6	0 2

*Rates to London*—3lb., 6d.; 7lb., 9d.; 14lb., 1s. 6d.; each add. lb., 1d.

*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.

*Market Tickets for the Double Journey*, at two single third class fares, available by Parliamentary and Market Trains only, are issued to—

SPALDING, on Tuesdays, from stations between Peakirk and 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.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from stations between Boston and Gainsborough inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; and from stations between Sibsey and Louth inclusive.

*Market Tickets for the Double Journey, in open carriages*, at 1d. per mile, will be issued to—

BOSTON, on Wednesdays, from Lincoln and intermediate stations, by Train leaving Lincoln at 9.15 a.m., available for return journey the same afternoon by Market Train leaving Boston at 3.45.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from Boston and intermediate stations, by Train leaving Boston at 7.40 a.m., available for return journey by Market Train leaving Lincoln at 2.30 the same afternoon.

STAMP OFFICE,  
BOSTON.



JOHN MORTON,  
SUB-DISTRIBUTOR.


STAMP DUTIES.

**Affidavit** not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, £. s. d.  
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 bank-  
ruptcy 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 instru-  
ment, together with every schedule, receipt, or other 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.

**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  
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  
And where the same shall exceed £300 then for every 100  
and also for any fractional part of 100 .. .. . 0 2 6

*Stamp Duties, continued.***Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order, viz.—** £. s. d.

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

This duty is a reduction from 3s. in Great Britain, by the 5 and 6 Vict. c. 79, and 1s. 6d. in Ireland by the 5 and 6 Vict. c. 82; by sections 24 and 34 of which Acts, respectively, a penalty of £50 is imposed for making or signing any bill of lading upon unstamped paper; and the stamping of any such bill of lading is prohibited (a).

**Bill of Sale** absolute.—See Conveyance.

**Bill of Sale** as a security.—See Mortgage.

**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.

**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

**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

(a) The duty of 1s. 6d. on a "Customs Bill of Lading," and certain other duties denoted by adhesive stamps, imposed by the 23 Vict. c. 22, although for the purpose of collection declared to be stamp duties, form part of the Customs Revenue.

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.

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 exceed £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 any fractional part of 100 .. .. . 0 10 0

**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 charged on an affidavit.

**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

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.  
per cent.

**Legacies.—**

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.*

**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:

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

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

**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 £25..

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 .. .. .

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

(a) These three Duties, for a Term not exceeding 35 years, are not chargeable where a Premium is paid.

*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

To be taken out *yearly* by every person (except a licensed auctioneer) who shall exercise the said calling or occupation of an appraiser; or who for or in expectation of any gain, fee, or reward, shall make any appraisement or valuation chargeable by law with any stamp duty.—See “Licence for House Agent.”

**Licence (Medicines)** to be taken out yearly by the owner, proprietor, maker, and compounder of, and by every person uttering, vending, or exposing to sale, or keeping ready for sale, 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 way affecting the human body; or any packets, boxes, bottles, pots, phials, or other inclosures, with any contents subject to the duties on certain 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 other 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

*Chapter 21, passed 18th June 1861, section 3, enacts* “That “it shall be lawful for any person to take out a licence 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; and it shall “not be necessary to the obtaining of such licence that the said “house or shop shall be rated to the relief of the poor to any “amount, or that the person applying for such licence shall “produce any certificate, or enter into any bond required by “any Act relating to the sale of beer by retail.”

*(All Provisions of former Acts to apply to this Act.)*

**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 authorised by them, shall, after the fifth day of July, One

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s.

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 authorise 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 day of July then next following, and no longer.

**Licence (Hawker,)** to be taken out by any Hawker, Pedlar, or Petty Chapman in Great Britain who shall travel and trade on foot, without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burden, and who 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 selling or exposing the same for sale in any town to which he may travel.

Where such Licence shall be granted for any period not exceeding six months .. .. . 1 0

And where the same shall be granted for any period exceeding six months and not exceeding a year .. .. 2 0

**Licence to be taken out by any such trading person in Great Britain who shall travel with one beast of burden only,**

Where such licence shall be granted for any period not exceeding six months .. .. . 2 0

And where the same shall be granted for any period exceeding six months and not exceeding a year .. .. 4 0

The several stamp duties herein-before contained in this Schedule to be in lieu of the stamp duties now payable upon the like matters under any other act now in force.

**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

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.

**Licence (Retail Spirits)** for and upon every additional excise licence to be taken out by any licensed dealer in spirits in Great Britain to authorise and empower him to sell by retail Foreign or 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

**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 1s. and not exceed 2s. 6d. .. .. 0 0 3  
 .. 2s. 6d. .. 4s. .. .. 0 0 6  
 .. 4s. .. 10s. .. .. 0 1 0  
 .. 10s. .. 20s. .. .. 0 2 0  
 .. 20s. .. 30s. .. .. 0 3 0  
 .. 30s. .. 50s. .. .. 0 10 0  
 .. 50s. .. .. .. .. 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



*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.

**Proxy to Vote** at any *one* Meeting *specified therein*, or at any adjournment thereof, of a Joint Stock or other Company whose Stocks are divided into Shares, and transferable; or at a Parish Meeting of Heritors in Scotland; or to Vote at any *one* Meeting *specified therein*, or adjournment thereof, of the Proprietors, Members, or persons having the control, of an Educational or Charitable Institution .. .. . 0 0 6

**Receipt or Discharge**, given for or upon the payment of money amounting to £2 or upwards .. .. . 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


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.**

*The new Duties are charged as follows:—*


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

 *This Licence is on Red tinted paper.*

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

 *This Licence is on Green tinted paper.*

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

 *This Licence is on Yellow tinted paper.*

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

*This Licence is upon White paper.*

\*.\* The above Licences may be procured at the Stamp Office.

## Assessed Taxes.

**Inhabited House Duty**, charged on the annual value of £20 £. s. d.  
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

*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 only ..	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 two 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,			

*Assessed Taxes, continued.*

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, Shepherd, or Herdsman	0	10	6
Let to hire .. .. .	1	1	0

## 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
Ponies let for hire, used for riding, or drawing carriages chargeable with duty .. .. .	0	10	6
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
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*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.

**Pedestrian Feat.**

On the 7th September 1809, a Waiter at the White Lion Inn, Sleaford, named Dawson, for a wager, trundled a hoop from that Town to Lincoln—distance 17 miles—without once letting it fall to the ground, or touch his body.

## DRAINAGE DOCUMENTS.

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Under this head it has been our custom to publish important and interesting papers on the improvement of the local drainage. Last year we gave a very elaborate report on the Witham drainage, prepared at the request of the General Commissioners by JOHN HAWKSHAW, Esq., C.E. On this occasion we place before our readers a comprehensive report on the same subject by Mr. LEWIN; and, inasmuch as it embraces the improvement of the river Witham between Lincoln and Boston (which was not the case with Mr. Hawkshaw's), it cannot fail to be deeply interesting just now, since a new scheme is on foot for the accomplishment of this object:—

### REPORT OF WILLIAM LEWIN, ESQ.,

Engineer to the Witham Commissioners,

*Upon the Outfalls of the Rivers Witham and Welland and Clay Hole, and the improvement of the River Witham above the Grand Sluice.*

Witham Office, April 21st, 1860.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Agreeable to your directions, I have carefully considered the state of the **OUTFALLS** of the **RIVERS WITHAM** and **WELLAND** that discharge themselves into **CLAY HOLE**, which I have surveyed many times during the present Winter; I have found that the Outfalls of both Rivers have been most seriously deteriorated, so much so that at the lower end near Clay Hole there was not above a depth of nine inches at low water over the Shifting Sands at Spalding Setway, at Skeldike Run, and near the Elbow Buoy, consequently the Outfall Drainage water from all the districts that drain thereby were barred up with the shifting sand. When there was nine inches of water over the sand near Clay Hole there was 7ft. 10in. of water on the cill of Hob Hole Sluice, the same obstacle would act upon and deteriorate the Outfalls of all the other Sluices that discharge themselves into the rivers, and interfere with the free navigation thereof. The accumulation of shifting sands commenced at the latter end of December

*Lewin's Drainage Report, continued.*

1859, and continued to the latter end of March, 1860; during the whole of this period the Outfalls of both rivers near the deep water in Clay Hole were barred up. These accumulations and obstructions have been caused by the dry seasons, of which there has been several, and the usual quantities of winter water has not passed down the rivers seaward that usually does, and which has caused a great accumulation of sand and silt in both rivers above Clay Hole. The passage of the flood waters from the river Witham above the Grand Sluice, from the Black Sluice, and from the East & West Fen Catchwater that drains by Maud Foster Sluice, have been considerably accelerated by the Channel from the Grand Sluice to Hob Hole Sluice, having been straightened, confined, and made more direct, consequently the water passes off from above with greater velocity than it used to do before the Channels were altered, and the same cause applies to the river Welland; and as soon as the silt and sand is scoured out of the rivers by the confined Channels into the wide and unconfined Channels the water loses its velocity, and then deposits the silt and sand into the several tributary Channels and bars them up. Such is the case between the Skeldike Run and Spalding Setway, from the finished part of the Fascine work in the River Welland, and from the New Cut and Fascine work above Hob Hole Sluice. It is at this part where all the deterioration has arisen to the Outfalls of both rivers, causing the accumulation of shifting sand at the lower end of the rivers Witham and Welland, near Clay Hole, which are continually removing during the land floods, forming meandering streams sometimes to the Westward, and sometimes to the Eastward, but never of a sufficient capacity or area to allow the utterance of the flood waters so essential for good drainage; I have known them to vary from 80 to 100 feet from where they were the previous tide. This, no doubt, is one of the great causes of the evils that have arisen this winter, combined with the land floods bringing down the great body of the silt and sand which was frequently brought down during the neap tides, which took place when the continued northerly gales held back the water in Clay Hole until the sand was deposited in the Outfall Channels, since which for a long time there was not sufficient hydraulic power to remove the deposits. Had the Channels of the Welland and the Witham been confined below Hob Hole Sluice, and from the finished work in the Welland to Clay Hole, then accumulations of sand and silt would not have taken place, and none of the losses that the occupiers of land in the several Fens have suffered could have arisen.

The accompanying Statement of the Dips taken at Low Water in Boston Haven, from the Cill of the Hob Hole Sluice to the Pilot Boat in Clay Hole, on the 21st, 23rd and 27th of February, 1859, and the 6th and 13th March, and 10th April, 1860, will show the state of the Outfalls at the different dates :—

## Lewin's Drainage Report, continued.

	1859.			1860.		
	Feb. 21st. Water. ft. in.	Feb. 23rd. Water. ft. in.	Feb. 27th. Water. ft. in.	March 6th. Water. ft. in.	March 13th. Water. ft. in.	April 10th. Water. ft. in.
Cill of Hob Hole Sluice	7 10	7 10	7 9	7 8	7 8	6 7
Outside of Guard Poles	6 10	7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	3 9
Old Jetty Work.....	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 7
Henry's Bank .....	5 4	4 0	4 0	4 3	4 3	5 6
Middle of Bank.....	6 2	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 10
Henry's Clough ....	6 0	5 0	4 9	4 3	4 3	4 6
Half a mile from Hob Hole Sluice.						
Lower Lights .....	7 0	3 6	3 6	3 9	3 9	3 9
Both Lights in line ..	6 0	5 6	5 3	2 0	2 0	3 3
Ditto.....	4 6	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 2
One mile from Hob Hole Sluice.						
Third Mooring Buoy	4 6	3 0	4 9	3 0	3 0	3 10
Junction of Channels	3 0	4 0	4 6	4 3	4 3	4 6
Scalp Buoy .....	3 6	3 2	3 9	3 2	3 2	4 3
One-and-half mile from Hob Hole Sluice.						
Skeldike Run .....	2 6	1 10	1 6	1 3	1 3	2 6
Two and One quarter miles from Hob Hole Sluice.						
Spalding Set End Buoy	0 11	1 0	2 0	0 10	0 10	2 9
Three miles from Hob Hole Sluice.						
Elbow Buoy.....	0 10	1 0	.. ..	0 10	0 10	1 7
Herring Hill Side....	0 0	2 0	.. ..	1 3	1 3	2 0
Soloman's Buoy ....	2 0	1 6	.. ..	1 6	1 6	3 1
Three and-a-half miles from Hob Hole Sluice.						
Ballust Beacon.....	9 6	8 0	.. ..	9 3	9 3	9 6
Clay Hole.....	9 9	9 0	.. ..	9 11	9 11	..
Pilot Boat.....	10 0	11 0	.. ..	11 0	11 0	..
Low Water at Hob Hole	7 7	7 4	.. ..	7 1	7 5	6 2

Drove a stake in at Clay Hole on 6th March at low water. Tidal water rose above the stake 19 ft. 9 in.; that was a lift of 19 feet 9 in. of water. At Hob Hole Sluice the tidal water line was 18 ft., but the water was only 7 ft. 1 in. at low water, having a rise of 10 ft. 11 in. at Hob Hole, making from thence a fall of 8 ft. 10 in. to low Water at Clay Hole.

On the 13th of March the tidal water at Clay Hole rose 18 ft. 3 in. above low water; at the Spalding Set End Buoy it rose 12 ft. 4 in., showing a fall from hence to Clay Hole of 5 ft. 11 in.; at the Lower Lights it flowed 11 ft., therefore there was a fall of 7 ft. 3 in. from hence to Clay Hole; at Hob Hole Sluice the tidal wave was 17ft. above Hob Hole Sluice, but low water was 7ft. 5in. above Cill, therefore 9ft. 7in. rise; this from 11 ft. gives a fall from Hob Hole Sluice to Lower Lights of 1 ft. 5 in.

The greatest obstruction to the drainage by Hob Hole Sluice and Rivers Witham and Welland is between Skeldike Run and Elbow Buoy, and at Spalding Setway, there being only from 10 inches to 1 ft. 6 in. of water over the shifting sand, and 7 ft. 1 in. of water at Hob Hole Sluice; the distance of this obstruction from the sluice is from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to 3 miles. Fall of water line from 8 ft. 3 in. to 5 ft. 11 in. from Lower Light to Clay Hole, and from Hob Hole Sluice to Lower Light 7 inches. Length of present channel from Hob Hole nearly 5 miles. Length of proposed channel nearly  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and in the Welland the obstruction is about 2 miles below the confined channel of fascine work.

*Lewin's Drainage Report, continued.*

Having now fully described the present state of the Outfalls between the New Cut in Burton's Marsh above Hob Hole Sluice and Clay Hole, and of the Welland from the present improved Channel of Fascine work to Clay Hole, it now becomes my duty to state the most efficient plan, in my opinion, to remove the evils now complained of. There has been many schemes proposed to accomplish the object—some by steam power, others by dredging and confining the Channels between the New Cut at Hob Hole and Clay Hole by Fascine work, and the same by the river Welland. There can be no doubt that conveying the downfall flood water by natural means in a direct line to Clay Hole is the only proper remedy for the whole of the levels. By this means all parties will participate in the general improvement which must take place by making the proposed Outfall to the deep water at Clay Hole. The Navigation as well as the drainage will largely benefit by the alteration.

The above plan has been in agitation for the last 120 years. It was proposed by Nathaniel Kinderley in 1750, it was revived in 1790, and Captain Huddart recommended Kinderley's cut to the late Sir Joseph Banks in 1793, and the late Mr. Rennie in 1800 adopted the direct line to Clay Hole, and it has since been recommended by Sir W. Cubitt and Sir John Rennie, and many others. I assisted in laying the line down in 1822, and estimated the cost of the proposed Channel to Clay Hole, for the Witham Commissioners, the Black Sluice Commissioners, and the Boston Harbour Trust. A great part of the works then recommended, as far as Hob Hole Sluice in Boston Haven to Clay Hole on the Welland, have been executed.

If the lower part of the Haven from the New Cut above Hob Hole has a new Channel made to Clay Hole with its bottom opposite Hob Hole Sluice, laid at least 4 feet between the Cill and the Channel, confined and embanked, it will allow all the flood waters from all the Sluices above the Outfall to be properly uttered, and will give a general relief to all the Low Lands that drain thereby. I have no doubt if the Channel is properly made that it will cause the head of water held up at Hob Hole Sluice at flood time to be lowered 5 feet, and from 2 to 3 feet at Maud Foster Sluice, the Black Sluice, and Grand Sluice, and by completing the Welland Channel to Clay Hole the same effect on that river would take place, and would make a difference of from 3 to 5 feet in head of water at Fosdyke Bridge in flood time, and would give relief to all parties to the injury of none.

Having made many Estimates for the proposed Works from the New Cut above Hob Hole to Clay Hole, for the Channel and Banks, for Rennie, Cubitt, Peto and Betts, and the Estuary Company, and others, and for the Fascine work on the Welland, I make the proposed Channels and Banks to amount as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
To a New Channel from above Hob Hole Sluice to Clay Hole, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long; average bottom, 130 feet wide, with slopes $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 to 1, the top of foreland to be 50 feet wide, excavation, 1,376,589 cubic yards ..	51,622	10	0
To making Bank across Channel from the Scalp to the New Cut above Hob Hole Sluice, three-quarters of a mile long, and 20 feet high, with 10 feet top; the soil for this Bank to be brought from the Cutting by rails, with temporary bridge to allow vessels to pass while the Channel is being turned.			
Embankment, 220,000 cubic yards .. .. .	5,500	0	0
Thorn Kids .. .. .	3,500	0	0
Cost of the Witham Channel .. .. .	£60,622	10	0

*Lewin's Drainage Report, continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
To Fascine work for the Welland from finished work two miles above Clay Hole—Kids, 10,560,000 ..	11,560	0	0
Clay .. .. .	2,000	0	0
Stakes, &c. .. .. .	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,560	0	0
To dredging Channels, 88,000 yards .. .. .	5,440	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cost of the Welland Channel .. .. .	£20,000	0	0

In the above Estimate I have not included the expense of obtaining an Act of Parliament, nor legal or engineering expenses, but all other expenses I have. As to the amount of improvements the new Channels would make I have understated them. I have no doubt that all vessels bound to Boston would always make the town in one tide, as a vessel, as soon as the flood tide moved at Clay Hole, could move in proportion to the draught of water and make the town much earlier than now, and at much less expense.

The Low Land that would be benefitted more or less by adopting new outfalls consist as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
In the six districts that pay drainage rates to the General Commissioners of Drainage by the River Witham ..	127,786	2	38
Land that paid for protection .. .. .	9,000	0	0
<b>BLACK SLUICE DRAINAGE.</b>	<b>A.</b>	<b>R.</b>	<b>P.</b>
Upper District .. .. .	35,580	2	4
Middle District .. .. .	10,634	2	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	46,215	1	2
Land that drains by the Black Sluice and does not pay drainage rate .. .. .	30,000	0	0
Land that drains by the River Welland:—Deeping Fen, Pinchbeck and Spalding Fen, Bourn South Fen, Thurlby, Croyland, and Cowbit Fens, Holbeach and Moulton embanked lands .. .. .	35,500	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total acres .. .. .	248,502	0	0

The whole of this land would drain by the outfall channels to Clay Hole, besides a large quantity of low land above Lincoln, which would be greatly relieved, as the water by the Grand Sluice would be uttered much quicker; and if the River Witham above the Grand Sluice is improved as it ought to be, the relief would be incalculable, as all parties would participate in the benefits that would arise by accomplishing the works.

**WITHAM DRAINAGE ABOVE THE GRAND SLUICE  
TO LINCOLN, ETC.**

The present Drainage between Boston Grand Sluice and Lincoln is not in the state it ought to be. The drainage water passes through the navigation channel between Bardney Lock and Grand Sluice, from thence to Lincoln, the drainage water and navigation are separate from the Lock at Bardney to Stamp End Lock. The water in the Witham is held up for navigation.



*Lewin's Drainage Report, continued.*

On the South side of the navigation there is what is called the South Delph, which forms a junction with Sincil Dyke at Lincoln, and empties itself into the Witham below Bardney Lock. The Sincil Dyke receives the flood water from the Bargate staunch and weir, and draw doors, and from the sunken tunnel under the Witham to the Great Gowt Drain, and from the weir on Little Gowt Drain. The waters from the land above the old river Witham's navigable part enters by Brayford Meer, and comes through High Bridge to Stamp End Lock, and its discharge is regulated by the draw doors and weirs at Stamp End. In case of heavy floods a large quantity of flood water is passed off by the navigation, but is regulated by the gauges so as not to allow more water to pass than is strictly legal, which gauges are regulated by a sluice keeper who has charge of the doors, and lives at Lincoln.

From the Grand Sluice, Boston, to Bardney Lock,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  miles, the River Witham is perfectly open, there being no lock except at the Grand Sluice and at Bardney. The Cill at Bardney Lock is nearly 4 feet above the Cill at the Grand Sluice; therefore, to allow a vessel drawing 5 feet of water to float over the Cill at Bardney requires 9 feet of water to be held up at the Grand Sluice. The bottom of the river was 50 feet wide to Chapel-hill, and 45 feet wide at Tattershall Bridge, and 36 feet wide at Bardney Lock, with slopes to the same on each side. Nearly 6 miles of the bottom of the River Witham above the Grand Sluice is from 5 feet to 2 feet below the level of the Cill. It has remained so to my knowledge above 27 years. I have now described the drainage above the Grand Sluice to Stamp End, and Bargate Weirs, and draw-doors at Lincoln.

#### IMPROVEMENTS THAT MAY BE ADOPTED BETWEEN THE GRAND SLUICE AND LINCOLN.

There can be no doubt that originally the Navigation and Drainage ought to have been made separately, but that cannot be altered now, in addition to which part of the river has been made use of by the Great Northern Railway, therefore all the improvements must be suggested for the benefit of the drainage without injuring the other parties. In accordance therewith, combined with the new outfall scheme, 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 5 feet at least, and the lock underpinned. By this means, by holding up 5 feet of water at Boston instead of 9 feet as at present, and in dry seasons for the benefit of the Fens, the water could still be retained at 9 feet, but drained down to 5 feet at ordinary seasons.

*Lewin's Drainage Report, continued.*

The whole of the low lands that drain by the Old River Witham above Bardney Lock and Bardney River would be immediately relieved from any flooding—such as Fiskerton, Stainfield, Bardney, Branston, and Willingham. The same by the low lands of Billingham Dales, Ruskington, Martin, and down to Kyme Eau, and up to Canwick, &c. The Sincil Dyke and the South Delph from Bardney would require to be widened and deepened to facilitate the utterance of the flood water to the improved outfall below the Grand Sluice, and if the improvements take place that I anticipate, would lead to lowering the Cill of the Grand Sluice, say 4 feet at least, which would relieve all the sluices below of a head of water as well as those above, and all the side drains—such as Timberland Delph, Carlton Delph, Nocton Delph, Branston Delph, and many others too numerous to mention. If these works are executed they would be done much cheaper with a new outfall than now.

To execute the several works above enumerated, I estimate as follows:—

To deepen and widen the River Witham above the Grand Sluice to Bardney Lock, new bottom, one foot below the Cill at Boston and 5 feet below the Cill at Bardney, making a level bottom for 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. . . . .	£.	s.	d.
Underpinning Tattershall Bridge . . . . .	24,576	0	0
Lowering the Cill of Bardney Lock 5 feet, and underpinning the whole fabric . . . . .	500	0	0
Widening and deepening the South Delph and Sincil Dyke . . . . .	2,700	0	0
Underpinning the Grand Sluice and Lock, new gates, &c., if required . . . . .	2,300	0	0
	5,200	0	0
	35,276	0	0
Contingencies . . . . .	3,527	0	0
	£40,003	0	0

There can be no doubt if the works herein mentioned in addition to the new outfall were carried out that the whole level would be relieved, and land that is now flooded would and could not suffer again, and that the land above both Stamp End and Bargate Weirs would be greatly relieved, as the drain doors could be used to their advantage at flood times, provided they paid for it. I have no doubt if all these works are done all the engine power will become useless in the several Fens alongside the river Witham from Boston to Lincoln.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

WILLIAM LEWIN.

To the General Commissioners of Drainage by the river Witham.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS  
OF THE  
GENERAL COMMISSIONERS,  
*Between the 2nd of July, 1861, and the 1st of July, 1862.*

**River Witham Drainage.**

July 2nd, 1861.	<i>Receipts.</i>	£.	s.	d.
Balance .. .. .		3852	10	2
Taxes due Lady-day, 1861 .. .. .	5758 0 0			
Credited in last year's Account .. .. .	2983 0 0			
	2775 0 0			
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1861 .. .. .	102 0 0			
Credited in last year's Account .. .. .	50 0 0			
	52 0 0			
Taxes, due Lady-day, 1862 .. .. .	5758 0 0			
Arrears .. .. .	2228 0 0			
	3530 0 0			
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1862 .. .. .	102 0 0			
Arrears .. .. .	52 0 0			
	50 0 0			
Dashwood and Lee, unclaimed Interest.. .. .		9	14	4
		£10,269	4	6

*Disbursements.*

Interest on Securities .. .. .	2280 6 10
Income-tax .. .. .	90 10 8
Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation), Annual Payment .. .. .	2800 0 0
Clerk's bill to 30th June, 1861 (proportion of) .. .. .	52 12 2
Mr. Lewin'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. LEWIN, SURVEYOR, AS UNDER :

General Repairs .. .. .	200 19 3
Roding River Witham up to Horsley Deeps, Lock and Side Drains .. .. .	44 11 11
Tradesmen's Bills .. .. .	18 1 8
Rent of Offices (proportion of) .. .. .	25 0 0
Rates and Taxes.. .. .	13 2 1
	38 2 1
	301 14 11

Carried forward .. .. . £5836 8 7

River Witham Drainage, *continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	5836	8	7
Treasurer's Account Book .. .. .	1	11	6
Mr. David Martin valuing Bank Rents .. .. .	6	6	0
	5844	6	1
Balance in treasurer's hands .. .. .	4424	18	5
	£10,269	4	6

*Estimated Funds for the Year 1862-3.*

Balance brought down .. .. .	4424	18	5
Arrears of Taxes .. .. .	2228	0	0
"    Rents .. .. .	52	0	0
	2280	0	0
	£6704	18	5
Year's Interest on Bonded Debt (£53,650) including arrears	3361	1	8
Annual Payment to Great Northern Railway Company (late Witham Navigation) .. .. .	2800	0	0
Current Salaries and Expenses .. .. .	331	4	0
	6492	5	8
Surplus for Works .. .. .	212	12	9
	£6704	18	5

## Fourth District.

July 2nd, 1861.	Receipts.	£.	s.	d.
Balance .. .. .		2438	11	11
Taxes due Lady-day, 1861 .. .. .	3117	0	0	
Credited in last Year's Account .. .. .	1645	0	0	
		1472	0	0
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1861 .. .. .	553	0	0	
Credited in last Year's Account .. .. .	100	0	0	
		453	0	0
Taxes, due Lady-day, 1862 .. .. .	3117	0	0	
Arrears .. .. .	1611	0	0	
		1506	0	0
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1862 .. .. .	553	0	0	
Arrears .. .. .	453	0	0	
		100	0	0
Interest .. .. .		29	17	1
		£5999	9	0

Fourth District, *continued.*

<i>Disbursements.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Clerk's Bill to 30th June, 1861 (proportion of)	.. ..	162	12	10
Mr. Lewin's Salary..	.. ..	250	0	0
John Hawkshaw, Esq., Engineering expenses..	.. ..	474	4	8
Treasurer's Account Book ..	.. ..	1	5	0
SLUICE KEEPERS:				
Wm. Harliss, Cowbridge and Aqueduct ..	.. ..	40	0	0
Henry Hansard, Hobhole ..	.. ..	40	0	0
Wm. Cussons, Steeping River Tunnels ..	.. ..	6	0	0
H. Baker, Freiston Doors, (£4 not paid)..	.. ..	0	0	0
John Holmes, Revesby Tunnel..	.. ..	1	5	0
				87 5 0
MR. LEWIN, SURVEYOR, AS UNDER:				
General Repairs..	.. ..	378	16	3
Roding Drains ..	.. ..	304	2	7
Tradesmen's Bills ..	.. ..	53	11	8
Rent of Offices (proportion of) ..	35 0 0			
Steeping Mill ..	.. ..	8	0	0
Rates and Taxes..	.. ..	42	8	9
		85	8	9
				821 19 3
WORKS:				
Steeping River, raising Banks ..	.. ..	139	4	0
West Fen Catchwater Drain, scouring out and deepening ..	.. ..	204	7	6
				343 11 6
				2140 18 3
Balance in Treasurer's hands ..	.. ..	3858	10	9
				£5999 9 0

At the Annual Meeting of the General Commissioners, examined, approved, and allowed.

DE GREY & RIPON, Chairman.

Witness, F. T. WHITE,

Clerk to the General Commissioners.

*Witham Office, Boston, 1st July, 1863.*

### Kinderley's Cut.

Some of the works for draining lands by the River Nene bear the name of "Kinderley's Cut." He was the engineer employed on the occasion, and several of his plans were deposited at Boston among the Records of the County of Lincoln, in accordance with the standing orders of the Houses of Parliament, when powers were sought to carry out new works.

### The Native Lincolnshire Sheep.

Mr. Robert Smith, of Exmoor, Devon, and formerly of Burley, Rutland, in writing a series of articles in the *Mark Lane Express*, descriptive of the live stock exhibited at the recent Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Battersea Park, thus speaks of the Lincoln sheep: "The good intentions of the society failed to bring out these lustre-fleece sheep, only 19 specimens appearing in the yard; and those exhibited did not represent the family type of the breed. They yet require to be seen 'at home' on the North Lincoln show-ground, or at the annual spring fairs in the month of April. The longwools of the marshy districts to the east and north of England were the earliest strong-natured sheep of the island. Their long and strong staple of wool, coarse bone, and fleshy character made them a hardy race for the then state of the country. Many of these sheep would clip 20lbs. of wool for several years in succession. They had been crossed and re-crossed again and again, so that but few of the original sort remain. We have known as many as 30 fourteen-months-old lamb-hogs, slaughtered at Lincoln April fair, averaging 35lbs. per quarter, and 100 together clip 14lbs. of washed wool. The leading ram-breeders are Messrs. Clarke of Long Sutton, Kirkham of Biscathorpe, Casswell of Laughton, Richardson of Great Limber, Chaplin of Tathwell, Torr of Aylesby, Greetham of Stainfield, Mayfield of Coningsby, Marshall of Branston, Lynn of Stroxtun, &c. These ram lettings and sales take place in the month of September; many are sold at the county fairs, but perhaps the largest and best display is at Peterborough fair, on the 2nd of October, where some 500 young Lincolnshire rams are annually exposed for sale by auction. The animals exhibited at Battersea were of fair average merit, but by no means the kind of animal we have seen in the county of Lincoln. The fleece upon Mr. Clarke of Long Sutton's shearling ram was much noticed, and frequently measured by the public, one adventurer remarking that the staple was 'as long as a week.' It had another advantage, that of showing to the discerning public a specimen of *lustre* wool. The first and second prizes for shearlings, and first for aged rams, were taken by Mr. Marshall, Mr. Mayfield third in each ram class, Mr. Clarke second for an aged ram, and Mr. Greetham first for theaves. Mr. Greetham is noted for a large and valuable flock of Lincolnshire sheep. As a proof of the strength of the Lincolns when they do come out, we may refer to the Lincoln Royal meeting, where 192 sheep were exhibited."

The following are the prizes referred to above:

#### LINCOLN SHEEP.

CLASS 1, shearling rams.—First prize, £15, T. B. Marshall, Branston, Lincolnshire. Second prize, £10, T. B. Marshall, Branston, Lincolnshire. Third prize, £5, J. Mayfield, Billingham Dales, Lincolnshire.

CLASS 2, rams of any other age than shearling.—First prize, £15, T. B. Marshall, Branston, Lincolnshire. Second prize, £10, J. Clarke, Old Bank House, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. Third prize, £5, J. Mayfield, Billingham Dales, Coningsby, Lincolnshire.

CLASS 3, pens of five shearling ewes of the same flock.—First prize, £15, W. Greetham, Stainfield, Wragby, Lincolnshire.

### Fosdyke Wash.

At a public meeting held at Spalding on the 30th October, 1807, it was resolved to establish a ferry-boat at Fosdyke inn, "by which travellers in this county will be enabled to avoid the uncertain, and sometimes dangerous passage of the Wash."

### Quaint Custom at Caistor.

There exists at Caistor, in Lincolnshire, a Palm Sunday custom of a very quaint nature, and which could not have been kept up in modern times if it had not been connected with a tenure of property. A person representing the proprietor of the Estate of Broughton, comes into the porch of Caistor Church while the first lesson is reading, and three times cracks a gad-whip, which he then folds neatly up. Retiring for a moment to a seat in the church, he must come during the second lesson to the minister with the whip held upright, and at its upper end a purse with thirty pieces of silver contained in it; then he must kneel before the clergyman, wave the whip thrice round his head, and so remain till the end of the lesson, after which he retires.

The precise origin of this custom has not been ascertained. We can see in the purse and its thirty pieces of silver a reference to the mis-deeds of Judas Iscariot, but why the use of the whip? Of this, the only explanation which conjecture has hitherto been able to supply refers us back to the ancient custom of the procession of the Ass, which took place annually on Palm Sunday before the change in our religion. Of that procession it is supposed that the gad-whip of Caistor is a sole-surviving relic. The term gad-whip has been a puzzle to English antiquaries, but a gad (goad) for driving horses was in use in Scotland so lately as the days of Burns, who alludes to it.

### "Washing Molly Grime."

In the church of Glentham, Lincolnshire, there is a tomb with a figure, popularly called "Molly Grime," and this figure was regularly washed every Good Friday by seven old maids of Glentham, with water brought from Newell well, each receiving a shilling for her trouble, in consequence of an old bequest connected with some property in that district. In 1832, the property being sold without any reservation of the rent-charge of this bequest, the custom was discontinued.

### Skirbeck.

The body of a child buried in Skirbeck Church yard, was exhumed on Saturday, March 1st, 1862. The child died suddenly without having been attended by any medical man. The mother went to Mr. Coupland, registrar of births and deaths, stating the circumstances of the child's death to him, and obtained a certificate of burial. After the funeral, rumours were rife of the child having come by its death unfairly, and the mother was distinctly charged with having poisoned her offspring. These rumours reached the ears of the Coroner, who gave orders for the exhumation of the body, and an inquest was held thereon. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Snaith, and resulted in his finding that death took place from natural causes.

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On the 13th January, 1810, Lord Monson's stud of thirty-five horses was sold at Burton, near Lincoln, and realized the large sum of £3821 : 6 : 0, being a fraction over £109 for each animal.

As returned to the Justices at Spilsby, September 16th, 1786, by the Minister and Churchwardens, by Order of Parliament.

| No. | Name of the Person who gave the Charity. | When given. | By Will, or Deed. | For what purpose given.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Whether in Land or Money.                    | In whom now vested.                           | Annual Produce.  |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1   | Wm. Keelby .....                         | 1590        | By Will           | { To be distributed annually to the Poor, two dozen of penny bread and four shillings in money ...                                                                                                                                                   | Paid out of Land                             | Minister and Churchwardens.. }                | £. s. d<br>0 6 0 |
| 2   | Thomas Martin .....                      | 1590        | By Will           | { 1 moiety to the Poor at Christmas, the other at Easter, at the discretion of the Vicar and the Churchwardens .....                                                                                                                                 | Land .....                                   | Minister and Churchwardens.. }                | 0 15 0           |
| 3   | John Would .....                         | 1625        | By Will           | To the Poor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Land .....                                   | Ditto, ditto, & Ovrs. }                       | 1 10 0           |
| 4   | Richard Smith .....                      | 1628        | By Deed           | Ditto, annually on Candlemas Day                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Paid out of Land                             | Min. & Chwardens. }                           | 0 3 0            |
| 5   | Jn. Wrightson .....                      | 1700        | By Will           | { To be distributed annually to 10 poor persons not receiving relief, on Aug. 17, by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers                                                                                                                      | Paid out of Lands belonging to the Vicarage. | Churchwardens and Overseers.. }               | 0 10 0           |
| 6   | Not known .....                          | 1700        | By Will           | To the Poor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Ditto ditto ..                               | Ditto ditto .....                             | 1 0 0            |
| 7   | Purchased with the Poor's Money          | 1706        | .....             | For the use of the Poor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2 roods of Arable                            | Min., Chns., & Ovrs. }                        | 0 6 0            |
| 8   | Not known .....                          | 1706        | By Will           | To the Poor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Paid out of Land                             | Min. & Chwardens. }                           | 0 2 6            |
| 9   | Purchased with the Poor's Money          | 1710        | .....             | For the use of the Poor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Ditto ditto ..                               | Min., Chns., & Ovrs. }                        | 0 12 0           |
| 10  | John Brown .....                         | 1716        | By Will           | { To be put out at Interest by the Churchwardens and Overseers, and the Interest to be given annually on March 4, to ten poor persons not receiving relief, by the Churchwardens and Overseers. The money is now in the hands of the Overseers ..... | Money—£10..                                  | Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers..... } | 0 10 0           |
| 11  | Thomas Peet .....                        | 1785        | By Will           | { To the Minister and Churchwardens, to be put out at Interest to be annually laid out in bread and given to the Poor on Saint Thomas's Day, at the discretion of the Min. and Churchwardens                                                         | Money—£10..                                  | Minister and Churchwardens.. }                | 0 10 0           |



### Spilsby.

The Grammar School at Spilsby was founded by Edward VI, in the year 1550, for the free education of thirty boys of the town. The studies pursued embrace English, classics, mathematics, &c.

### Sibsey Charity School.

"The Rev. John Tonge was chosen master of the Charity School in Sibsey on the 14th May, 1742.

"Mr. Samuel Brown was elected master of the Sibsey Charity School on the 21st May, 1745.

"Joseph Baxter, jun., was appointed master of the Charity School, Sibsey, May 16th, 1749.

"Robert Hudson was appointed master of the Charity School, Sibsey, March 30th, 1758.

"Mr. Matthew Sagar, of Stokesley, in the county of York, was appointed schoolmaster of the Charity School at Sibsey, June 21st, 1771.

"Mr. William Marratt, of Boston, was appointed master of the Sibsey Charity School on the 6th March, 1804, by the trustees, at a salary of £46 per year."

### The Danes in the Wash.

The Thames certainly brought many Danes in ancient times to the country South of Watlinge Strait; but the large bay on the Eastern coast of England, called the "Wash," and the rivers Humber, Tees, and Tyne, attracted still more of them to the Eastern and Northern districts. The Wash especially seems to have been one of the landing-places most in favour with them. Whether it were its situation, directly opposite to Jutland on the one side, and on the other on a line with the fruitful midland districts of England; or whether it were rather the rapid current which sets in there, that attracted the ships of the Vikings, is a point that we must leave undecided. This much, however, is certain, that the first and richest settlements of the Danes were around this bay;\* and from it afterwards extended itself quite up to the frontiers of Scotland, the so-called "Danelagh," which was a district so considerable as to comprise fifteen of the thirty-two Counties, or Shires, then existing in England.

In the province called Mercia (or the Marches), which formed the centre of England, and in that of Lindisse (or in old Norsk Lindisey), which extended from the Wash to the Humber, they were not only in possession of a great number of villages and landed estates, which they had selected to settle on, but had likewise made themselves masters of several towns, and particularly the five strong fortresses of Stamford, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln. These places, which as early as Alfred's reign belonged to the Danes, and which were distinguished by their size, their commerce, and their wealth, obtained the name of "The Five Burghs" (Femborgene). They formed, as it were, a little separate state, and possessed in common their own courts of judicature, and other peculiar municipal institutions."—*Worsaae's Danes in England.*

\*Skirbeck was evidently from its name a Danish or Scandinavian settlement. Fishtoft and Brothertoft were probably the same.

**The late Right Hon. Charles A. Pelham, Earl of Yarborough,**  
*(Of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.)*

The right honourable gentleman died, after a prolonged illness, at Brighton, on Tuesday evening, the 7th January, 1862, aged 52.

He was the only surviving son of Charles, first earl, by Henrietta, second daughter of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, and was born April 9th, 1809. He commenced an active public life at an early age. In 1831, when in his 22nd year, being then the Honourable Charles Anderson Worsley Pelham, he was elected member for Lincolnshire, with Sir W. Ingilby; Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, the previous colleague of Sir W. Ingilby, not contesting the seat. In 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill, when the representation of the county was increased, and two members apportioned to each division, the Hon. Mr. Pelham and Sir W. Ingilby became candidates for the north division, and were opposed by Sir R. Sheffield. Mr. Pelham obtained an immense majority. He was returned again in 1835, and also in 1837, having then become Lord Worsley on the elevation of his father to the earldom. On the death of his father, in 1846, his lordship was called to the Upper House, after having represented the county 15 years. During the whole of this time he was eminently a working member of the House, and never forgot or grew careless about his duties. A more earnest county member than Lord Worsley probably never sat in parliament. Every subject affecting the interests of his constituency received his earnest attention, and he maintained a correspondence with his constituents that would have sickened three-fourths of the other members of parliament. He undertook the arduous task of introducing and carrying through the House of Commons the Inclosure Bill—a measure which is still known as Lord Worsley's Act.

In 1847, the year after the right hon. gentleman was raised to the Upper House, a magnificent piece of plate, weighing 1,400 ounces, together with an address signed by 2,200 of his late constituents, were presented to him as an expression of their appreciation of his services and upright conduct during the fifteen years he had been their representative.

His lordship was appointed Vice-Admiral of the coast of Lincolnshire in 1854; and in 1857 was made Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The remains of the deceased nobleman were interred in the grand mausoleum in Brocklesby Park, on Thursday, 16th January.

#### Witham Tolls.

In 1810 the tolls of the River Witham were let for £3,000. Twenty years before that time they realized only £300, so that they had risen in value between the two dates at the rate of £135 a year!

*Sale of Bilsby Hall, near Alford.*—Bilsby Hall and lands, near Alford, the seat of the late Capt. Taylor, was sold by auction, on the 1st October, 1861, for the sum of £8300. The quantity of land was 117 acres.

### Boston.

*Body Exhumed.*—The body of Mr. Peter Mawer, master mariner, which was buried about eight years ago, was exhumed on the 3rd July, 1862, under a supposition of having been poisoned by the notorious Constance Wilson. For some time previous to his death, Mrs. Wilson lived with Mr. Mawer in the capacity of housekeeper, and from some cause or other he was induced to leave her a life interest in his property to the amount of £50 a year. Soon after his will was thus made in her favour he died, and though no suspicions of unfairness were entertained at the time, the recent revelations of the woman's character gave rise to a supposition, at least, that death might have taken place through unfair means. To set the matter, therefore, beyond all doubt, the body was exhumed, a coroner's jury empanelled, and the viscera forwarded to Dr. Taylor to be analyzed. As the analysis, however, failed to discover any traces of poison, the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased, Peter Mawer, died under very suspicious circumstances, but how or by what means there is no evidence before the jury to prove."

### Election of Clerk of Sewers at Spilsby.

A meeting of Commissioners of the Court of Sewers was held at the Sessions-house, Spilsby, on the 24th July, 1862, for the purpose of electing a clerk for the Wapentakes of Calceworth, Candleshoe, Louth Eske, Ludborough, and Gartree, and the Sokes of Bolingbroke and Horncastle, the office having become vacant by the death of Wm. Walker, Esq. The election was appointed by the Sheriff to take place at 12 o'clock.

There were four candidates for the office originally; viz: Thomas Falkner Allison, Esq., of Louth, J. Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Louth, Langley Brackenbury, Esq., of Alford, and George Walker, Esq., of Spilsby. The first mentioned three, however, retired from the contest before the day of election, leaving Mr. Walker in sole possession of the field. The meeting opened at 12 o'clock, the time appointed by the sheriff; Mr. David Martin, of Wainfleet, on the motion of Mr. Marshall Heanley, of Croft, seconded by J. Rinder, Esq. of Keal, was unanimously voted to the chair.

The deputy sheriff, Fred. Burton, Esq., stated that the meeting had been convened by the sheriff, who had been requested by precepts from the Louth and Spilsby courts to proceed to the election of a clerk for the whole of the above named districts; and that, after receiving these precepts, he had received a protest from Louth against the election of a clerk for the several districts, and asking for each court to be allowed to choose its own clerk. But, inasmuch as the present court had been called before the protest reached the sheriff, the several points it contained could not then be considered.

Having made this statement, the deputy sheriff called upon the court to proceed to the business for which it had been convened; and after a

personal appearance for the purpose of protesting against the proceedings of the day had been put in by Mr. Grant Allison, of Louth, and Mr. Higgins, chairman to the Alford court, it was proposed by the Rev. Edward Rawnsley, that Mr. Geo. Walker be elected clerk to the several districts in the place of his deceased uncle; this was seconded by Mr. Marshall Heanley, and as no other candidate was proposed, the proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The following is a copy of the protest from the Louth court :—

“To the CHAIRMAN of the COURT of SEWERS to be holden (in pursuance of the Sheriff's summons) at Spilsby, on the 24th July, 1862, for the purpose of Electing a Clerk of Sewers for the Wapentakes of Calceworth, Candleshoe, Hill, Louth Eske, Ludborough, and Gartree, and the Sokes of Bolingbroke and Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln, in the room and stead of Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, deceased.

“We the undersigned, Commissioners of Sewers, residing in and acting for the Wapentakes of Louth Eske, and Ludborough, beg to state,

“That a separate Court for the above Wapentakes has for many years been held at Louth.

“That the business of the Louth Court is very heavy, and the District within its jurisdiction includes many highly-important Works of Sewers.

“That the said Court has for many years exercised the powers vested in them by Statutes 23 Henry VIII. c. 5, & 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 22, and appointed a Surveyor, Treasurer, Bailiff, and other officers of the said Court.

“That we are desirous of further exercising the said powers, by appointing a Clerk of the said Court, resident at Louth; such an appointment being, in our opinion, highly desirable for the following reasons :—The business of the Court would be more efficiently transacted, the Costs of the Court would be lessened, the Suitors within the Jurisdiction of the Court at Louth would have opportunity of readily consulting the Clerk without the trouble and expense of a journey to a town out of the District.

“Suitors would not then be compelled, as they now are, to consult the Chairman, who ought not to be required to advise on matters which must come before the Court of which he is Chairman.

“For the above reasons we do not approve of the Election of a Joint Clerk for the Districts of Alford, Horncastle, Spilsby, and Louth.

(Signed)

THOS. MASON, Mayor.

FREDK. CHAPLIN.

H. HYNMAN ALLENBY.

BEN. HYDE.

W. H. HARROLD.

JOHN ALLENBY.

SAML. TROUGHT.

W. HYDE.

RICHARD STURDY.

WM. ALLISON.

FIELD FLOWS. GOE.

WM. NELL.”

### North Lincolnshire Agricultural Show.

The North Lincolnshire Society held its annual show this year at Lincoln, two large and commodious closes, comprising several acres in extent, and conveniently situate on the Monk's-road, being the chosen site. This society, after more than a quarter of a century's experience and usefulness, is more flourishing than ever. The report for last year states that the meeting which took place at Brigg that year, may be considered, on the whole, one of the best, if not *the* best, the society has ever held.

The show-yard opened this year at noon on the 30th July. There was a good attendance, and the weather was beautifully fine. On the following day a soaking rain greatly interfered with the success of the show; but in spite of this upwards of 8000 persons visited the show-yard. The show of sheep was not so large as in former years, but the specimens, especially the rams, maintained the celebrity of this distinguished society in this department. The show of horses was very large and superior. The pig-pens were occupied with an excellent class of animals. The poultry show was also good. The Society's next annual meeting will be held at Boston.

### Lincoln.

Four men were executed at Lincoln, on the 17th of August, 1810. They were placed in a cart in the Castle-yard at eleven o'clock, and taken to the place of execution a little north of the city, 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, named Atkinson, exclaimed, "Oh God! oh God! I can't die: lift me up." A person instantly went to him, and having 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.

### The Family of "Kinderleys."

"Amongst the great local men of former generations, the family of Kinderleys, eminent engineers, who were, in fact, the pioneers of the reclamation of the South Holland Fens, by an improved drainage, will stand high in the page of history. Their tomb, near the porch in Moulton Churchyard, is covered with a fine marble slab; but for many years the plumbers have made fires on it, and other workmen have used it when repairing the Church, until it was broken, and all traces of dates and names of the family were obliterated."

**HORSE AND CATTLE RECIPES.****For Sore Shoulders.**

Crude sal ammoniac 1 oz., spirits of salts 1 oz.; mix these with a pint of water and wash the sores twice a day.

**For Scab in Horses.**

4 oz. powdered hellebore, 2 oz. sublimate, 1 oz. tobacco; boil in a gal. of water; this is enough for one horse.

**To give a Horse a fine Skin.**

3 oz. cummin seeds, 2 oz. aniseeds, 2 oz. fenugreek, 3 oz. liver antimony, 2 oz. cream tartar, 2 oz. sulphur, 8 oz. nitre; give a table spoonful to each horse every other morning.

**Balls for the Autumn.**

12 oz. powdered resin, 12 oz. powdered liquorice root, 8 oz. nitre, 3½ oz. ginger, 6 oz. spirits turpentine; make into 2 oz. balls, and give one twice a week.

**Cough Balls.**

18 drams. gum ammonicum, 6 drams. squill roots, 6 drams. camphor, 3 drams. Turkey opium, 3 oz. powdered liquorice root; make 6 balls and give one every night.

**Condition Powders.**

8 oz. powdered gentian root, 4 oz. fenugreek, 4 oz. aniseeds, 4 oz. diapente, 4 oz. nitre, 8 oz. crocus antimony, 4 oz. sulphur, 2 oz. ginger; mix and give two table spoonful every other morning.

**Cow Drink.**

2 oz. aniseeds, 2 oz. juniper berries, 1 oz. diapente, 1 oz. turmeric, 1 oz. gentian, 1 oz. liquorice powder, ½ oz. ginger; mix and give in a quart of gruel.

**Calving Drink.**

1½ oz. aniseeds, 1½ oz. coriander seeds, ½ oz. ginger, 1½ oz. turmeric, 1½ oz. diapente, 1½ oz. caraway seeds, 1 oz. roch alum; give in a quart of warm ale immediately after calving.

**For Foot Halt.**

½ oz. vitriol, ½ oz. butyr antimony, ¼ oz. goulard, ¼ oz. spirit turpentine, ¼ oz. verdigris.

**Drying Drink.**

½ lb. Glauber salts, 1 oz. powdered nitre, 1 oz. red bole, 1 oz. roch alum.

**Black Oils.**

2 oz. Barbadoes tar, 1½ pint turpentine, 2½ pints linseed oil, 2 oz. oil of vitriol (by measure).

**White Oils.**

1 pint linseed oil, 2 oz. turpentine, 2 oz. sal ammoniac, ¼ oz. oil thyme.

**For cuts or green Wounds.**

2 oz. spirits lavender, 1 oz. sal ammoniac, ¼ oz. camphor, 1 oz. spirits of wine.

### Lincolnshire Rifle Association.

The second annual meeting of this Association commenced on Monday, August 4th, 1862, on the South Common, Lincoln, on which day the representative men, two from each company or sub-division in the county, competed for the money prizes, £10, £5, and £5. The ranges were 200, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds at each distance. The first prize of £10 was taken by Private R. Wadsley, from Falkingham, who made 21. The next highest was Private West, of Grimsby, who scored 20; and Privates Wren, of Boston, and Farrow, of Alford, stood next with a score of 19 each, and on shooting off their tie (500 yards) the result stood thus: Wren 0, Farrow 1. The score:—

*Lincoln, 3rd Company.*—Sergeant Bourne 16, Private Bradbury 17.

*Louth.*—Sergeant Mason, 14; Private Waite, 16.

*Horncastle.*—Privates Firth 15, Cheffins 14.

*Spalding.*—Corporal Preston 13, Private Wallis 18.

*Bourn.*—Sergeant Sharman 18, Private Peach 18.

*Falkingham.*—Privates R. Wadsley 21, J. Wadsley 14.

*Gainsborough.*—Sergeant Woolvine 17, Private Kidd 7.

*Lincoln, 1st Company.*—Private Rudgard 14, Corporal Trotter 11.

*Boston.*—Assistant-Surgeon Tuxford 13, Private Wren 19.

*Stamford.*—Corporal Desborough 11, Private Richardson 17.

*Grimsby.*—Privates Marshall 17, West 20.

*Spilsby.*—Privates Rainey 13, Rimmington 14.

*Donington.*—Privates Holmes 8, Caswell 14.

*Holbeach.*—Private Franklin 8.

*Lincoln, 2nd Company.*—Corporal Thornton 15, Private Hughes 14.

*Grantham (two companies).*—Sergeant Dickinson 9, Privates Atties 18, Bell 15, Thompson 15.

*Sleaford.*—Sergeant Bissill 16, Private Hoole 14.

*Alford.*—Ensign Cartwright 13, Private Farrow 19.

*Boston.*—Privates Gray 16, Stainton 17.

*Rasen.*—Captain Goodwin 16, Corporal Twigg 11.

The firing on Tuesday morning commenced with Captain Uppley's prize of £5, competed for by the highest ten of the day before, excepting the three who then took prizes, at 500 yards: it was won by Private Marshall, of Grimsby, the following being the score:—

*Boston.*—Private Wren 5. *Spalding.*—Private Wallis 6. *Bourn.*—Sergeant Sharman 2, Private Peach 6. *Grantham.*—Private Atties 5. *Lincoln, No. 3.*—Private Bradbury 1. *Gainsboro'*—Sergeant Woolvine 6. *Stamford.*—Private Richardson 4. *Grimsby.*—Private Marshall 9. *Barton.*—Private Stainton 4.

The other shooting was for money prizes given by the Association—£25, £20, £15, £10, and £5, at 200 and 600 yards. The winners were—Corporal Mason, Alford; Private Hughes, Lincoln; Private J. Wadsley, Falkingham; and Ensign Craig, Falkingham. The following are the scores:—

*Lincoln (2nd Company).*—Ensign R. Trotter 8, Sergeant Young 6, Corporal Thornton 8, Privates Baker 7, Drury 7, Gordon 10, Ghest 9, Hughes 13, Hall 9, Hayward 8, Harrison 7, Hart 9, Smith 2, Wilson 8, White 4, W. Young 10.

- Grantham*.—Sergeants Dickinson 3, Robinson 4, Corporals Basker 6, Fillingham 8, Gibson 5, Privates Atties 11, Bell 10, Donning 10, Palmer 8, Thompson 10.
- Steaforth*.—Sergeant Bissill 9, Privates Hoole 6, Lowe 8.
- Alford*.—Captain Higgins 5, Lieutenant Wilson 5, Ensign Cartwright 7, Sergeant Atkin 9, Corporal Mason 12, Privates Brooks 6, Cavey 8, Handsley 10, Mackinder 11, Willows 11.
- Barton*.—Ensign Mason 13, Corporal Porter 6, Private Gray 8.
- Rasen*.—Captain Goodson 6, Sergeant Foster 9, Private Self 8.
- Lincoln (1st Company)*.—Lieutenant Keyworth 9, Sergeant Kirton 4, Corporals Cousans 4, Trotter 5, Barker 8, Privates Dawber 6, Rudgard 3.
- Boston*.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Wheeler 9, Color-Sergeant Yeatman 6, Armourer Slingsby 11, Corporal Storr 7, Privates Garfit 11, Sills 11, Wren 5, Young 7.
- Stamford*.—Corporal Desborough 6, Privates Bacon 7, Clark 4, Fox 9, Popple 4, Richardson 10.
- Grimsby*.—Sergeants Copeland 2, Hollingworth 5, Tupling 8, Privates Marshall 9, Oates 7, West 12.
- Spilsby*.—Privates Bettell 10, Jee 7, Riggall 10, Rimmington 8, Rainey 4, Thompson 6.
- Donington*.—Assistant-Surgeon Morris 4, Privates Cocks 7, Isaac Churchin 8, John Churchin 7, Caswell 4, Holmes 6.
- Holbeach*—Private Franklin 3.
- Lincoln (3rd Company)*.—Assistant-Surgeon Lowe 4, Sergeants Keyworth 9, Bourne 10, Reeve 4, Privates Bradbury 8, Sackston 8, Turner 9.
- Louth*.—Ensign Robson 3, Sergeant Mason 4, Privates Iles 6, Marsden 9, Sutton 4, Sharpley 7, Waite 9, Wilson 6.
- Horncastle*.—Captain Conington 6, Privates Armstrong 8, W. S. Clithrow 7, Gill 7, Jeffery 7, Parish 6, Scott 5, Sissons, 11.
- Spalding*.—Corporal Preston 6, Private Wallis 7.
- Bourn*.—Lieutenant Paulett 8, Ensign Waters 7, Color-Sergeant Harrison 9, Sergeants Campbell 9, Sharman 6, Corporal Sandell 9, Privates Hall 7, Peach 12.
- Falkingham*.—Captain Smith 7, Ensign Craig 12, Sergeant Yarrod 5, Privates Green 7, Richards 11, R. Wadsley 6, J. Wadsley 12.
- Gainsborough*.—Sergeant Woolvine 8, Corporal Redgrave 4, Privates Barr 3, Barton 4, Selby 10.

The ties were shot off as follows, at 600 yards:—Ensign Mason (Barton) 1, £25; Private Hughes (Lincoln) 0, £20; Corporal Mason (Alford) 2, £15; Private West (Grimsby) 0; Private Peach (Bourn) 0; Ensign Craig (Falkingham) 1; Private J. Wadsley (Falkingham) 1, £10; Private West (Grimsby) 1; Ensign Craig (Falkingham) 2, £5; Private Peach (Bourn) 1.

### Railway to Freiston Shore.

A project has been set on foot during the past year for laying down a railway from Boston to Freiston Shore. It is proposed that the new line shall branch off from the East Lincolnshire line near Rawson's bridge, and thence go straight to the shore across Hobhole drain; and from the shore along a high embankment to Freiston Low, which shall serve as a dock. The scheme is considered by some to be the best yet devised for increasing the shipping trade of Boston; and the Great Northern Railway Company are said to look upon it with favor.



### Spilsby.

*Death of Wm. Walker, Esq.*—It was with no small degree of regret that the inhabitants of this town heard the mournful announcement that this respected gentleman had passed away to his long home. He died on the 3rd July, 1862, in the 63rd year of his age. Having for many years pursued a course of honourable integrity, he had gained to himself the confidence of his numerous clients as well as the high esteem of his personal friends and acquaintance, while, by the kind-heartedness and benevolence by which he was so greatly distinguished, he was regarded as the friend of the poor and the distressed. To the charitable institutions of the town he was a liberal contributor, and we utter no words of unmeaning or undeserved eulogy when we say that his death has created a void in the town which will not easily be filled up.

The deceased gentleman was, from the formation of the Union until failing health obliged him to resign the appointment, Clerk to the Guardians, Supt. Registrar of the District, and Registrar of the County Court. He continued to hold the offices of Clerk to the Magistrates and Clerk to the Court of Sewers, and for those appointments an active canvass was commenced immediately after his decease. At the meeting of the Magistrates at Spilsby, on Monday, July 14, 1862, Thos. Thimbleby, Esq., was unanimously appointed clerk to the Bench in place of Wm. Walker, Esq., deceased.

The services at the parish church on Sunday, July 3rd, 1862, were possessed of more than ordinary interest. In the morning, the Rev. W. V. Turner preached to a large congregation a sermon occasioned by the death of the above-named gentleman, whom he justly eulogised for his benevolence and kindheartedness, observing that his death had created a vacancy in the town which would not easily be supplied. The sermon was founded on Job, chap. 1, v. 21. In the evening, the members of the Rifle corps, under the command of Captain Hollway, attended the service. The church was crowded in every part. The Rev. W. V. Turner, as the honorary chaplain of the corps, again officiated, and preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon from 1 Peter, chap. 2, v. 17, in which he pointed out in most felicitous terms the duties of volunteers towards themselves, their neighbours, their sovereign, and their Maker.

### Scremby.

A young man named George Fred. Kitchen, son of Mrs. Kitchen, of Boston, was found drowned in a ditch by the side of the public highway, in the parish of Scremby, on the 8th of February, 1862. He had lived sometime with an uncle at Hundley, and was well known at Spilsby. He was subject to epileptic fits, and as he was seen on the day of his death sitting on the fence beside the ditch, it was supposed he was seized with a fit and fell into the water. The body was warm when taken out of the water, but life was extinct.

### The Middle Level Deluge.

The Bedford Level is a tract of low land, containing about 400,000 acres, situate in Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire. Its natural drainage is by the Rivers Nene and Ouse into the great estuary of the Wash, and so to the German Ocean; but much of it, lying below the level of the sea, remained for ages a series of lakes and swamps. Its name is derived from the ducal family of Bedford, which possesses large property in it, and two of the heads of which—Francis, fourth earl, and his son and successor William, fifth earl and first duke—successively undertook (with the assistance of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutch engineer,) its drainage and reclamation.

In 1695 the Bedford Level was divided into the North, Middle, and South Levels, all under the management of the Bedford Level Corporation. In 1753 the North Level finally separated from the others, and, having its own drainage by the Nene (the Peterborough and Wisbech river), it is no longer considered part of the Bedford Level. The Middle and South Levels each drain into the Ouse or Lynn River; but, as will be seen hereafter, the Middle Level has now no connexion with that river until shortly before it reaches Lynn.

One of the earliest and chief works of the Bedford Level Corporation was the erection of a sluice across the Ouse at Denver, about twelve miles above Lynn. This was advised by Vermuyden, but opposed by Westerdycck, another Dutch engineer employed by the corporation. A sluice consists of folding doors set in strong brickwork, and constructed so as to be opened by the fresh water when the tide runs out, and shut by the salt water when it comes in—the retreating fresh water thus making way for its own egress, and the advancing salt water opposing a barrier to its own progress. The advantages of a sluice are that the banks above it need not be made strong enough to bear the weight and violence of the sea water, nor high enough to avoid being overtopped by an unusually high tide, and that the retreating fresh water is not impeded in its course by the advancing salt water.

Denver sluice was, of course, constructed solely with a view to drainage, and its erection was thought to have a bad effect on the navigation, particularly in choking Lynn harbour. In fact, drainage and navigation are, and always must be, conflicting interests, the former requiring the channel to contain as little, the latter as much water as possible.

In 1713 the controversy was for a time settled by the tidal waters undermining and “blowing up” Denver sluice, and in that condition it remained until 1750, when, in spite of strong opposition from Lynn, it was rebuilt, and has remained ever since, the recent statement of its destruction being altogether a mistake.

Notwithstanding numerous and expensive works for the drainage of the Middle and South Levels, it remained very imperfect, while the navigation of the Ouse became worse daily. An opinion gradually prevailed

*The Middle Level Deluge, continued.*

that the bad state of both drainage and navigation proceeded from the width, shallowness, and circuitous course of the Ouse from Eau Brink to Lynn, and in 1795 an act was passed for making a straight cut between these points, which, however, was not completed until 1821. The act was the first of a series, called Eau Brink Acts, by which the drainage of the Bedford Level is in effect placed under the control of a body lately called the Eau Brink Drainage Commissioners, but now the Conservators of the Ouse Outfall, leaving the Bedford Level Corporation but the shadow of authority. It has recently been proposed to dissolve that corporation, and finally separate the Middle and South Levels.

The proprietors of the Middle Level have already taken a great step in that direction. Their existing drainage being very incomplete, and particularly a large lake, called Whittlesea Mere, being altogether incapable of drainage, they obtained an act for making a new drain from their level to Eau Brink Cut, which had answered the expectations of its promoters, and the objections of its opponents, by greatly improving both drainage and navigation. This "Middle Level drain" was completed in 1852, at a cost of over £400,000, and it has been a complete success, having given the whole Middle Level, including Whittlesea Mere, an efficient natural drainage.

The drain is about eleven miles long, perfectly straight, and devoted exclusively to drainage, there being no navigation. Its outfall into the Eau Brink Cut (about three miles above Lynn) was secured by a sluice which cost £30,000, and by which it is said the contractor lost £10,000.

The drain, although made for the sole benefit of the Middle Level, runs through a district called Marshland, lying between Lynn and Wisbech, and forming no part of the Bedford Level. A great part of Marshland consists of fens, the largest of which is called Marshland Fen. These fens were drained about half a century ago, under local acts, entirely distinct from those affecting the levels, and through them runs the Middle Level drain, carrying through the Marshland fens the waters of the Middle Level on their way to the sea.

The Marshland fens, from reedy swamps, have been converted by drainage and cultivation into good corn land, almost equal in value to that of the rest of Marshland, which is one of the most fertile districts in England.

On Sunday, the 4th May, 1862, the Middle Level Sluice blew up, as that at Denver had done in 1713, the cause in both cases being probably the same—viz., that the tidal waters had gradually undermined the brickwork and formed a hole in the bed of the river, in which the structure was engulfed. Whether this took place without warning is a controverted point, which may result in litigation.

It was now evident that unless some means could immediately be adopted for excluding the waters of the Ouse from the Middle Level drain, the banks of the latter (constructed only to resist the fresh water from

*The Middle Level Deluge, continued.*

above) must give way. Attempts were made to make a dam across the drain, but they failed, and on Monday morning, the 12th May, under the weight of a high spring tide, the west bank of the drain broke, and the roaring tide, which had previously nearly overtopped the bank, poured into the adjoining fens, carrying away the bank for about seventy yards, and making, it is said, a hole ten feet deep where it had stood. And at every subsequent tide for some time after, the water poured over the defenceless country, until it is supposed that nearly 10,000 acres were submerged—all a few days before verdant with luxuriant crops.

The railway from Wisbech to Lynn was submerged, and the trains had to be sent round by Ely. Telegraph posts were washed away, and the country adjacent was like an open sea. Houses were inundated to such a depth that refuge had to be taken in the upper rooms, and all communication between neighbours was obliged to be carried on by means of boats. Intense excitement prevailed in the district for miles round, and thousands of persons visited the scene of disaster, many of them being from a great distance. The loss of property was estimated at nearly a million sterling.

The case of the landowners, and indeed all those persons whom the inundation has affected, is especially hard: the drain which has burst was not their drain: it was not constructed to relieve their land, but on the contrary the water-courses by which they are drained pass underneath the bed of this Middle Level Drain, which was brought through this part of the country against the wish of the proprietors of the soil. The Middle Level is some thirty miles away, in another part of the country; and the drain merely passes through the districts where the accident has happened on its way to the Ouse, into which, at certain states of the tide (for the Ouse is here a tidal river), it discharges its superfluous waters. The Commissioners, then, of the Middle Level Drain, who were responsible for its construction, and for its maintenance in a perfect condition of security, were bound to be especially vigilant in caring for the safety of the land through which they brought this dangerous water-course. To relieve their own Middle Level District, they made an opening in the great embankment of the tidal river, that opening they guarded with a sluice, and upon the soundness of that sluice the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts of Marshland and Magdalen Fen depended for the security of their possessions. As it has turned out, the sluice was not sound; the Marshland and surrounding districts are flooded.

It is always difficult to be impartial in making *ex post facto* comments. If no disaster had followed, the little attention paid by the authorities to certain signs of weakness exhibited by the sluice, would have escaped without censure. We are all influenced by results, and the results in this case have been lamentable. Briefly, the case seems to stand thus: the proprietors of the land in the neighbourhood where this accident has happened, protested strongly, at the time when this drain was pro-

*The Middle Level Deluge, continued.*

posed, against its being brought through their property. Their protests were disregarded by the House of Commons' committee which sat in judgment on the project. This point strengthens the case of the injured inhabitants and proprietors of the land. Their protest put aside, and permission granted for the works to proceed, the next question is, how those works were executed? In spite of certain weak points in the banks of the drain, which the commonest looker-on cannot fail to observe, there seems little doubt that these were strong enough for any pressure which there was a reasonable probability of their having to sustain; for it must be remembered that they were never intended to bear an irruption of the tidal river. The main structure of the drain being thus disposed of, we come to the far more important question as to the soundness of the sluice itself—the gate which kept out the tide from rushing into the drain, and virtually (for no drain could hold that great and powerful river) over the surrounding country.

Upon this point, of course, all sorts of contrary opinions prevail. Some will tell you that the arches of the sluice should have reposed upon an invert, while others will affirm that the nature of the river's bed rendered this impossible, and that the foundation of piles, with a platform of 4-inch planking, was the very best base on which the structure could be raised. You will hear again that the sluice was built too far out into the river, and so was needlessly exposed to the violence of the waters; that its position was ill chosen, as being too near the old bed of the river, now no longer used; that for its very great width it was inadequately thick and solid; that the piles which formed its defence were placed in front and behind it only, and not used to flank it at the sides. On all these matters it is obvious that no person who has not devoted himself to the study of such subjects is competent to give an opinion; but this much is certain, that if any possible measure, which could give additional strength to a structure placed in so critical a position were omitted, a great wrong was done.

The strength of the original structure of the sluice is, perhaps, even a more important subject of inquiry than the degree of watchfulness exercised over it after its completion, and the attention given to the symptoms of decay which appeared before the time of its fall. Yet this is important enough too. That many serious indications of the coming accident were given there seems no doubt, and one cannot help thinking that if, at the moment when the sluice first seemed in danger, a strong dam had been commenced some little way up the drain, the work would have been sufficiently advanced by the time the sluice fell to have prevented much of the loss which has occurred. This seems to have been a case in which the diving apparatus might have been judiciously used, and it is difficult to see why there should not be a diver always employed to go down at regular intervals and report upon the condition of those

*The Middle Level Deluge, continued.*

parts of an important structure like this sluice, which are necessarily always out of sight. One is also inclined to wonder that all should be trusted to a single barrier, and that there should not be a second defence against the enemy, ready in the event of the first outworks being carried. The expense of a double structure would not be so great as that which this disaster has occasioned; and when once a great work has been pronounced important enough to be executed at all, there should be no undue economy in carrying it out. In such cases we should imitate the ancients, whose work stands well because of the astounding mass of material employed.

It may prove not uninteresting to note down some few of the more remarkable features connected with this accident before the memory of the whole affair has altogether passed away; and first I would call the attention of those who are interested in such matters to the curious watery etymology which characterises these lands. From a friend well read in such lore I have received the accompanying notes:—

“The variety of forms in which the word *water* turns up in the Marshland suggests some interesting reflections as to the history of the tribes which have peopled that district:—

“1. The modern English form: water, waters, as Westwater-Plautwater, and the waters generally.

“2. The old Danish or Jutish form: wash, at least so I imagine it to be. It is equivalent to the German *wasser*, and is used either as a singular or plural noun. Observe, Sutton Wash, or Welney Washes. In the corporation records of Wisbech mention is made of the Washway, that is the Waterway.

“3. French: Eau, as in Popham's Eau, St. John's Eau, Bourn Eau, and a number of others. This is but the French spelling of the following:—

“4. Old Saxon Eu, which still survives in the English word ewer, a water jug. The plural of Eu would be Eus, and we find this still surviving in the name of the Ouse, that is the waters. Dugdale calls it the river Use. I am writing from memory, but I rather think that in ancient days the Ouse had two mouths, the one as at present at Lynn, the other at Wisbech, where the river Nene now flows. Wisbech means the water's mouth. A variety of Eu is Wye, precisely the same word, and the name of a river in the West of England. The plural of Wye is Wyse, and four hundred years ago the name of Wisbech was spelt Wysebeche.

“The bech in Wisbech is sometimes spelt Wisbeach. This suggests a false etymology. In point of fact it means mouth, and is to be identified with the French *bouche*, with the modern English beak, and with the old Saxon forms bec and beche.”

The lands in this particular part of Norfolk may well have watery names, being to so large an extent mere reclamations from the sea. Those reclamations have gone on through successive ages, and go on still. The sea recedes gradually from this part of Norfolk, and as it recedes the

*The Middle Level Deluge, continued.*

land becomes first of all covered with a growth of samphire. Vegetation succeeds to this; and when at length the roots of that vegetation have formed a kind of web or network over the soil, it becomes worth while to erect around the land so reclaimed, a sea-wall or dyke which shall protect the land behind it from the higher tides. For it must be remembered that the land, even while this vegetation is forming, is free from the influence of the low tides only, and that until the sea-wall is erected the spring tides dash over it and make cultivation of the soil impossible. Doubtless the sea relinquishes its hold on the earth reluctantly, and every now and then will make some mad grasp at its lost property, as in the present case.

**Letter from Grimsby, from Richard Devereux to Lord Cromwell,***On the Suppression of Friars' Houses.*

“Plesethe ytt your goode Lordshype to understande that syth I laste was with you I have receyuyd to the Kyng's use xij. howses of Freres, that ys, one in Huntynghon, iiij. in Boston iiij. in Lyncolne, one in Granthame, one in Newewarke, and nowe one in Grymesby. They all ware in pouertye and lytyll left, scarce to pay the detts, and yn some place nott so moche by. iij. or more, so that in these howses the Kyng's Grace shall have butt the lede [lead], the wyche I thynke yu all xij. howses shalbe as I can judge ytt, aboute xij. score foder [fother] or more, and xxiiij. bells, suche as they be; so off every house chales [chalice] off vj. or x. unc. a pese [a-piece], in some place more, these chales I bere with me, and oder sylver yff that I fynde ytt. I now ryde to Hull, and so to Beverlaye and to Skarborrowe, and Karlehyll [Carlisle], and to Lancaster, and oder houses, as I shall here off by the waye. Good my Lorde, the Mayer and the Aldermen off Grymesby pay de a great parte off all my costs in Grymesby; and to the Mayer I have comyitted the house ther to the Kyng's use, with the lede and bells, by yndenture; and I Percyve that they will make sute to your Lordshype to have that house to the towne, to make off ytt a comon house for ordynans and other necessarys for the defense off the Kyngs enemys yff nede be; ytt stonde the very well for the purpose nere the water, and open on the see, very necessary for the comon welthe in my mynde: the lede off that house ys about xx. or xxij. foders. I beseche you be good Lorde to them in their sute, and I ever your orator to Jhesu, who ever preserve your goode Lordshype to hys hye honor. Wrytten in Grymesby, thys xxix. day off Februarij., by yr. servante, and orator, Richard Devereux. To my syngular goode Lorde Crumwell, Lord Privy Seale, thys be delyvered.”

*Water communication between Boston and the Midland Counties.*—Public meetings were held at Stamford on the 5th, and at Boston on the 25th Sept., 1809, to consider a plan proposed by Mr. Oddy, for making a navigable communication between Boston and the Midland Counties by way of Stamford.

### Skegness.

*Shipwreck.*—On Sunday the 6th July, 1862, about 7 o'clock in the morning, an oyster smack from Lynn, with five hands on board, ran on shore here. Information of the occurrence having been given to the coast guard, they, under the superintendence of Mr. Macnutt, the chief boatman, put off as speedily as possible, although it was at the risk of their lives, as the wind was blowing strong and the sea was running very high at the time. They happily succeeded in saving the lives of the five men, and landed them safely about 8 o'clock. Their vessel at the time was making so much water that notwithstanding all their efforts to get rid of it they were every hour in danger of her sinking. One of the crew was more than 70 years of age, and he declared that although long accustomed to the sea he was never in so violent a storm. Another was a poor boy whom the others had lashed to the rigging, and he was found half dead.

### Saxilby.

A man named Thomas Otter, *alias* Temporell, was hanged in chains at Saxilby in March, 1811, for the murder of his wife on the day of their marriage. The body was left hanging in the chains for some considerable time, and in the month of May a bird's nest, containing some half-fledged younglings, was discovered in the mouth. The circumstance attracted a great number of persons to the spot, and many, to satisfy their curiosity, climbed the jibbet post to look at the nest and its contents.

### Freiston.

*A Veteran Reaper.*—"A fine field of wheat, about 8 acres, situated in the parish of Freiston, has during the last fortnight been entirely cut and gathered by the owners, an old veteran, who numbers 88 summers, and his son, a boy of 66. The father complains to his neighbours that his son is getting old and lazy, and cannot do the same quantity of work he did 30 or 40 years ago."—*Stamford Mercury*, August 29, 1862.

### Louth.

*The Town Clerkship.*—At a meeting of the Louth Town Council, held on the 14th of August, 1862, the Mayor said that, in consequence of the continued illness of their respected Town Clerk, he had been compelled to exercise an authority which the Municipal Act conferred upon him in a special case like the present. He had obtained a certificate from the Town Clerk's medical attendant in London, to the effect that he was altogether incapable of attending to his official duties, though he had improved in health during the past month, and as the borough was without a Town Clerk he had under authority of the 16th section of the Municipal Act appointed Mr. John Hyde Bell, his partner, to execute his duties for a fortnight, and if the council approved of what he had done, he proposed to renew the appointment until the Town Clerk recovered or his office was vacated. The above arrangement was agreed to.



### Rifle Corps.

A contest took place among the Boston Rifle Corps, on Tuesday evening, July 22nd, 1862, for the purpose of selecting two members to represent the corps at the meeting of the Lincolnshire Rifle Association, which took place at Lincoln on the 4th and 5th of August, 1862. Hon. Surgeon Tuxford and Private Wren made the highest number of points, and were declared the successful candidates.

### Grantham.

There was formerly a public-house in Grantham with the singular sign of an inhabited bee-hive, under which the following lines were inscribed.—

“Two wonders Grantham now are thine,  
The highest spire, and a living sign.”

### Wool-winders, A.D. 1793.

In the County of Lincoln Wool-winders are duly sworn before the Mayor of the Staple “that they will truly and justly, without deceit, wind and fold all and singular the wools that they shall take upon them to wind or fold, without leaving or putting within any such fleece or fleeces of wool, any manner of clotchets, locks, hinder-shanks, tails, wash-locks, sand, stones, dust, coomber, or double marks, or any wool or wools of worse nature or growth than the same fleece or fleeces be of; nor any other filth to be left upon the breeches of any of the fleece or fleeces, whereby they may be made more weighty, or minished, or take away any part or proportion of the goodness of any of the fleeces, to the intent to deceive the buyer thereof, nor put in use any other deceit, craft, guile, or fraud therein.” And every person so sworn has a certificate thereof, and an appointment to be a wool-winder, under the hand and seal of the Mayor of the Staple.

### The International Exhibition.

The award of prizes in connection with the International Exhibition took place on Friday, July 11th, 1862. Nothing was spared by the executive to make this State ceremonial the pageant of the season. Though the attendance of visitors on this occasion was more than double that which crowded to the opening, yet, from some cause or other, the interest evinced in the proceedings bore no manner of relation to the eager curiosity with which every event of the 1st of May was watched.

The jurors and their associates engaged in examining the objects of the Exhibition amounted to 615 persons, of whom 297 were foreigners and 328 English. They were men of high social, scientific, and industrial position, drawn from nearly every civilized country in the world. Their labours occupied two months, and were of the most arduous description, as they had to examine the objects displayed by at least 25,000 exhibitors. The number of medals voted by the jurors was nearly 7000, and the “honourable mentions” about 5300. The proportion of awards to exhibitors was greater

than in the International exhibition of 1851, but less than that in 1855. Notwithstanding the varied nationalities represented in the juries, it is gratifying to record that the utmost harmony prevailed during the whole time that the jurors were associated in their labours. The efforts made by so many distinguished men of different nations to recognise and reward the exhibitors from all parts of the civilized world cannot be too highly appreciated.

The following is a list of Lincolnshire Exhibitors who obtained medals or received honourable mention.

#### MEDALS.

*John Marriott Blashfield, Stamford*, objects for architectural beauty—terra cotta and pottery—"perfection of manufacture and beauty of form."

*Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., Lincoln*, for steam engine—"good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

*Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., Lincoln*, for their steam engines and thrashing machines.

*Hornsby and Sons, Grantham*, for their steam engines, thrashing machines, winnowing machines, and ploughs.

*Tuxford and Sons, Boston*, for traction engine—"good design and good workmanship."

*Tuxford and Sons, Boston*, for their portable steam engines and thrashing machines.

*Thos. Greetham, Stainfield*, for wool—Lincoln fleeces.

*Robey and Co., Lincoln*, for their traction engines and thrashing machines.

*Ruston, Proctor, and Co., Lincoln*, for their portable steam engines.

*T. W. Wallis, Louth*, for wood carvings from nature—"good design and workmanship."

*T. W. Wallis, Louth*, for artistic carvings in wood from nature—"of great excellence."

#### HONOURABLE MENTION.

*T. W. Ashby and Co., Stamford*, for their haymaking machine.

*J. Coultas, jun., Grantham*, for his corn drills and horse hoes.

*J. Tye, Lincoln*, for his mills and millstones.

*Wilkinson & Wright, Boston*, for their stacking & straw-carrying machines.

*S. Merry*, (clerk of the course of Stamford races,) for saddlery and harness, for excellence of quality.

#### Fishtoft.

On Sunday morning, the 13th July, 1862, Mr. Fred. Wm. Danby, of Fishtoft, was found lying dead on the drain bank near Lund's bridge. Deceased left home about half-past 7 in the morning, to affix a notice on the church door, after which he went into the fields, and was not seen again alive. He was 27 years of age, and had been subject to fits for the last nine years.

May 22, 1812.—An act for improving and regulating the port of Boston, and another for rendering more effective the drainage by the river Witham, received the Royal assent.

June 9, 1812.—An Act to form townships of extra parochial lands in the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, received the Royal assent.

### Lincoln Castle.

A petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 30th of May, 1812, by Sir S. Romilly, from Thomas Holden, a prisoner for debt in Lincoln Castle, complaining of ill treatment on the part of the officials. Mr. Brougham alluded to Godfrey's case, in the same gaol, which had proved fatal. The petition was ordered to lay on the table, and Sir S. Romilly gave notice that he should submit a motion on it. On the 1st June Mr. Ellison asked the House to suspend their judgment on the subject until the necessary enquiries had been made. He observed that Lincoln Castle had been in a state of insurrection for eighteen months. On the 25th June the subject was again brought before the house, and in the discussion Mr. Chaplin, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Brougham, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Sumner, and Sir C. Mordaunt took part. Sir Francis Burdett said there were some things in the management of Lincoln Castle which required explanation. He should like to know why Godfrey was left in such a state that medical relief could not be immediately afforded him? It was alleged in a statement he had received that the coroner was in the habit of borrowing money from the gaoler; and that the latter, at a salary of £300 a year, had contrived to amass great wealth, and was worth not less than £20,000. It also appeared that the whole area of the prison which should be devoted to the prisoners for airing and exercise, was appropriated by him for his garden, hothouses, and cows. A committee of 21 gentlemen was appointed to enquire into the matter and report to the House.

### Grimsby.

*Countess of Yarborough's Prize.*—On Monday, 14th July, 1862, the three companies of the 1st Lincolnshire Artillery Brigade assembled at head-quarters (Grimsby) to contest for the following prizes, which were kindly presented by the Dowager Countess of Yarborough, viz. :—1st, a silver cup, value 30 guineas; 2nd, a field glass and case; 3rd, a silver medal. Points were given for the shots as follows, viz., maximum for elevation, 3 points; maximum for direction, 3 points; hits to count two points extra; grazes within one yard of target at 1,200 yards range, and within two yards of target at 1,700 yards range, to count one point extra; and ricochet hits not to count as hits, but to receive the maximum for direction, and for elevation according to graze. The firing commenced at 10 a.m. and was continued until 5 p.m., when it was announced the prizes were awarded as follows :—1st, silver cup, value 30 guineas, to Corporal Liddall, of Boston; 2nd, field glass, to Gunner Thomas Chapman, of Grimsby; 3rd, silver medal, to a member of the Louth corps.

*A Liberal Gift.*—A lady, who for the present wishes her name to remain unknown, has intimated her intention of presenting a very handsome lectern to Boston parish church, from plans designed by G. G. Scott, Esq., the eminent Gothic architect.

### Boston.

*The Union.*—At a meeting of the Guardians on Saturday, July 12, 1862, the tender of Mr. John Lee, of Freiston, to execute the proposed alterations and additional buildings at the union house, according to plans and specifications, and to the satisfaction of the surveyor appointed by the board, for the sum of £487, was accepted, subject to approved security being provided for the due completion of the works. The highest tender was £580 4s. 6d., being just about £100 more than the one accepted.

*Election of Coroner.*—In compliance with her Majesty's writ *de coronatore eligendo*, a special county court was held in the Guildhall, Boston, on Wednesday, February 12, 1862, to elect a coroner for the Boston district, in the room of Mr. J. Caruthers Little, who had been removed from the office at his own request, being about to leave this county. J. T. Tweed, Esq., Under-Sheriff, presided. There was a numerous gathering of freeholders of the county. The various writs having been read, Alderman Cooke proposed and Captain Parker seconded the nomination of Mr. Walter Clegg, surgeon. No other person having been proposed, Mr. Clegg was declared duly elected. Mr. Clegg then briefly returned thanks, and assured the freeholders that he would endeavour to fulfil the duties of the important office to which he had been elected, in a fearless and truthful manner—never invading, if it could be avoided, the sanctity of private grief, but should circumstances demand a strict investigation, then nothing should be wanting on his part to fulfil the strict requirements of justice. Mr. J. C. Little returned thanks, and hoped that during the three years he had held the office he had fulfilled the duties to the satisfaction of the freeholders of the district. Mr. Clegg took the oaths, and the business terminated. The whole proceedings did not occupy more than ten minutes.

*Storm: Effects of the Lightning.*—A thunder storm of great violence visited Boston and neighbourhood, on Wednesday, July 16, 1862. The lightning was very vivid, and the hailstones—which accompanied the storm—were of an unusually large size. Many trees in the locality were completely shivered by the electric fluid. A poor woman was struck by the lightning in the Market place, but was not seriously injured. The lightning struck two horses, the property of Mr. Welberry, of Butterwick, whilst ploughing in a field. One of the animals was killed on the spot, and the other one was only slightly injured on the fore leg, but by the attention of Mr. Bland, veterinary surgeon, soon recovered. The man who was with the horses was also affected by the electric fluid striking the plough hale and running down the poor fellow's right side, thereby rendering him insensible.

*Reaping Machines.*—A trial of reaping machines, in connection with the North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, took place on the farm of Mr. R. B. Richardson, of West Firsby, near Lincoln, on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, 1862, and was decided in favour of Cuthbert's. The competition was only limited, but the work was satisfactory.

### Lincolnshire one of the driest Counties in England.

England, though a rainy country, is far surpassed by Norway and even by a part of Spain. Except in such an abnormal year as 1860, sunny weather during six months at least may be reasonably expected as the rule and not the exception. Yet the misty ideas of the Roman historians still float in people's minds. Even if dispossessed of the notion that England as a country is remarkable for rain and clouds, every one transfers the notion to his own county or to some other county where his summer holiday was once spoilt, so as to suit his particular grievance. Devon and Westmoreland are special victims to this, but Lincolnshire is the general scapegoat for atmospheric sins. It is but quite recently that railroads have informed people that its inhabitants are not web-footed, and do not keep boats instead of carriages. It is supposed to be the home of mists, fogs, and aguish miasmata. Only those who are deeply read can discriminate between the fens, wolds, and marsh into which it is physically divided, and the leaping-poles, still to be seen in a few districts, serve to keep in a state of credulous vitality the fabulous notions which have been mentioned. Yet, notwithstanding its evil odour, statistics disclose to us that Lincolnshire is among the driest counties of England.

*Railway Accident.*—An accident occurred to the up-mail train leaving Boston station at 9.48, on Wednesday evening, July 16, 1862. When near the Forty-foot drain, one of the carriages ran off the line, and it was not discovered until the train had crossed the London-road, a short distance further on the line. The train was immediately stopped, and it was fortunately found that the passengers had sustained no further inconvenience than the alarm occasioned by the occurrence. Assistance was speedily obtained from Boston station, and in a short time the train was restored to travelling order and despatched on its journey.

### Sleaford.

*Wool Show.*—The silver cup given annually by Mr. Elston Law, of O. C. Villa, Sleaford, for the best 20 hog fleeces of wool from sheep bred and grazed by the exhibitor, was competed for on Monday the 23rd June, 1862, and awarded to G. King, Esq., of Culverthorpe Hall, who has for many years held a high position in this county as a breeder of rams. The fleeces exhibited by this gentleman averaged in weight 14lbs. each, and were much admired for their size and quality. The wool shown by Mr. Wright, of Nocton, was highly commended, as were also the samples of Messrs. Graves, Sneath, and Marston.

*September 30th, 1807.*—An extraordinary high tide. At Boston very few houses situate near the river escaped its effects, and in several places on the Lincolnshire coast the banks overflowed, and the low lands near the sea were inundated.

**Lincolnshire Ministers Ejected by the Act of Uniformity, 1662.**

**ALLINGTON** (Rectory, value £160.)—Rev. George Beck. He was chaplain to the Earl of Manchester for some time, and attended him at the battle of Winceby, near Horncastle. After the war he was minister of Rippingale, near Falkingham. He was presented to Allington in 1656. He was a very popular preacher and a loving pastor. He died at Tottenham in 1666.

**AUTHORPE** (R.)—Rev. Thomas Spademan. He was much esteemed for his learning, diligence, and charity. In 1672 he was chosen pastor of a Presbyterian church at Boston, where he was greatly esteemed for his piety and moderation. He died in 1678.

**BARROWBY** (R.)—Mr. Elwood.

**BARTON** (Vicarage)—Mr. Roate.

**BILLINGBOROUGH** (V.)—Mr. James Morton. He had the living of Horbling also, a small place about a mile from Billingborough. He died in 1663.

**BEOTHBY**, on the cliff (R.)—Mr. John Sanders.

**BOSTON** (V.)—Mr. Anderson. He was accounted a very good man and an excellent preacher. His principles were congregational.

**BROCKLESBY** (R.)—Mr. Theophilus Brittain. After his ejection he removed to Swinderby, near Lincoln, and opened a private school. While there he was prosecuted by the Bishop of Lincoln's chancellor, and committed to prison. Having been confined some time, he removed himself by *habeas corpus* to London, where his cause was heard; and by means of Lord Shaftesbury, then Lord Chancellor, he obtained his liberty. After this he became chaplain to Colonel King, of Ashby, in this county, and preached publicly till the colonel's death. He then removed to Bloxham, near Sleaford, where he took a small farm and taught a few scholars for his livelihood. In Monmouth's time he was committed to Grantham gaol, but set at liberty again on his defeat. He died on the 12th September, 1706.

**BURTON-PEDWARDIN**—Mr. Lee. He published one pamphlet or more against the Protector.

**COLSTERWORTH** (R.)—Mr. Brown.

**CROWLE** (V.)—Mr. Robert Durant. After his ejection he removed to Redness, where he preached in private till 1664, when he was seized and incarcerated in York Castle; but nothing being laid to his charge, he was set at liberty after a short confinement. He afterwards took charge of a congregation at Sheffield, where he died on the 12th of February, 1678.

**DOWSBY**, near Falkingham (R.)—Mr. Rocket. He was a very popular preacher, and met with general applause. He died soon after his ejection.

**FLIXBOROUGH**, near Brigg (R.)—Mr. Jonathan Grant. He was an active man, of good abilities and considerable learning, and was a popular preacher. He died in 1681.

**FRODINGHAM**, near Brigg (V.)—Mr. John Ryther.

**FULBECK** (R.)—Mr. Tristram Hinchfield.

**GATE-BURTON** (R.)—Mr. Mark Trickett. His pulpit performances were greatly applauded. After his ejection he removed into the county of York, and was eventually imprisoned at York for his non-conformity.

*Lincolnshire Ministers ejected in 1662, continued.*

GLENTWORTH, near Gainsborough (V.)—Mr. Airs.

GRANTHAM (V.)—Mr. Henry Vaughan. He was an excellent preacher, and greatly opposed to the "Rump Parliament," and their adherents. Mr. Starkey, of Grantham, was another of the ejected ones. He was fellow-labourer with Mr. Vaughan. The greatest enemies of the Non-conformists had nothing to object to in him but his non-compliance with their impositions.

GUNNERBY (R.)—Mr. Matthew Sylvester. He was an able divine, a good linguist, no mean philosopher, an admirable textuary, and a popular preacher. He was author of several pamphlets of considerable merit.

HARLAXTON (R.)—Mr. Richard Northam. His preaching was plain and practical, and his life unblameable.

HORNCastle (V.)—Mr. Dickenson.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY (V.)—Mr. Moses Mells. He was born at Sibsey, near Boston. After his ejection he removed to Lincoln, where he remained till the Corporation Act forced him away. He afterwards went to Lessingham, and then to Sleaford, where he used to preach to a few persons who were admirers of him.

LEE (R.)—Mr. Thomas Bonner. After his ejection he used to preach at Wispington, near Horncastle.

LINCOLN—Mr. Edward Reyner, Mr. George Scottwreth, and Mr. James Abdy. All of them were excellent men. Mr. Reyner was the author of several works of considerable ability.

LESSINGHAM (R.)—Mr. Hales.

LUDBOROUGH (R.)—Mr. Alford.

MANBY—Mr. Cramlington.

MAREHAM (V.)—Mr. Arnold.

PICKWORTH (R.)—Mr. Michael Drake.

SCRIVELSBY-HALL—Mr. Andrew Thornton.

SLEAFORD—Mr. George Boheme. He was born at Colberg, in Germany, in 1628. His family came to England when he was young. After his ejection he lived at Falkingham.

STAMFORD—Mr. Edward Brown, Mr. John Richardson, and Mr. Joseph Cawthorn.

SWAYFIELD (R.)—Mr. Weston.

SWINDERBY (V.)—Mr. John Birkett. He was born at Billingboro'. Previous to his presentation to Swinderby he was master of the Grammar School at Grantham.

TOFT (R.)—Mr. Lawson.

TOTHILL (R.)—Mr. Gunoil.

WYBERTON (R.)—Mr. Law.

WINTHORPE (V.)—Mr. Horn.

WRAGBY (V.)—Mr. Jackson.

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### The First Boston Newspaper.

June 22nd, 1810.—"The public are respectfully acquainted that on Tuesday, the 3rd of July, 1810, a newspaper, entitled the *Boston Gazette*, will be printed and published at the office of John Wellaby, in that town.

### The late Ebenezer Radcliff, Esq.

Ebenezer Radcliff, Esq., died at Walthamstow, Essex, October 17th, 1809, aged 77. He was the author of various theological works, and in his early manhood he was a popular preacher among the Dissenters. His first settlement was at Boston, Lincolnshire, where, he says, "I staid several years endeavouring to discharge the duties of my profession to the best of my abilities, and receiving in return every instance of respect an affectionate people could give." Whilst residing at Boston he published three sermons: two on the occasion of the disastrous circumstances of the war then carried on on the Continent in aid of the King of Prussia; and the other in celebration of the victory at Minden, on the 1st of August, 1759. In 1759 he removed from Boston to the neighbourhood of London, being chosen afternoon preacher to an opulent congregation at Walthamstow, in connection with the celebrated Hugh Farmer.

### A Wedded Fellowship.

The following verses were written by "Clericus," in 1809, on Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, and Thomas Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York, founders of Lincoln College Oxford:

Hail, pious founders of our college walls,  
Who learning and religion's champions stood,  
Obeyed best charity's benignant calls,  
And nobly sought to serve your country's good.

Hail, Rotheram and Fleming's honoured name!  
Five years beneath your peaceful roof I staid;  
A fellow then I joyfully became,  
For which to Heaven and man my thanks were paid.

Two years this prize I held—but ah! my heart  
To cold celibacy was ne'er inclined;  
Forced from monastic solitude to part,  
*A fellowship I found more suited to my mind.*

The second founder of Lincoln College, Thomas Rotheram, was Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard III., but was disgraced by that tyrant for refusing to sanction his enormities.

### Enclosure, 1708.

"Upon the sea-coast are a great many parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in, as about Boston, Spalding, and other parts of Lincolnshire."—*Mortimer*.

### Five Hundred a Year!

W. R., dating from Tealby, Market Basen, advertised for a wife in a London paper of the 21st July, 1862. He is 26 years of age, possesses £500 a year, and "money is no object" to qualifications which are to be "agreeable and well-educated." Why does not W. R. dispense his lucky chances nearer home? By coming to Rasen, he can have two or three "agreeable, well-educated," and pious in the bargain for that money!



### Ram Shows.

**HALTON.**—The Annual Ram Show at Halton Manor took place on Monday, September 1st, 1862, and was attended by a larger number of persons than had ever been seen at any previous letting. The number of sheep shown was 160, and many of them were shearlings. Business commenced early in the day, and before dinner 150 were disposed of; the remainder were let immediately after. At two o'clock the company adjourned from the lawn to the dining-room, where they sat down to one of those excellent repasts from the White Hart Hotel, Spilsby, which the heads of that establishment know so well how to provide. Mr. Vessey took the chair, and was supported on the right by L. Massingbeard, Esq, and C. H. Mundy, Esq; on the left by the Rev. D. Rawnsley, of Halton, and J. H. Hollway, Esq., of Spilsby. Among the company were most of the principal gentlemen graziers and sheep breeders of the immediate neighbourhood, as well as from other parts.

**TATHWELL.**—The Tathwell Rams, the property of F. Chaplin, Esq., were let on Tuesday, 2nd September, 1862. There was a large attendance, and considerable competition for some of the lots. One hundred and eleven were disposed of; shearlings at an average of £11 2s. 6d. each; aged sheep, £11 12s. 6d. each. The highest prices realised were, £38 and £37. The total amount of the letting was £1,500.

**WRANGLE.**—The annual show at Wrangle Manor took place on Tuesday, the 9th September, 1862, when 80 rams were offered to public competition by Mr. Crow, in the presence of a highly respectable company, some of whom were from adjoining counties. The shearlings on this occasion surpassed in appearance any that Mr. Swain had previously exhibited.

**DOGDYKE.**—The annual ram-letting of Mr. James Mayfield, of Dogdyke, took place on Thursday, 11th September, 1862. Upwards of 100 rams were disposed of at an average of £9 10s. each. One very fine animal realised £36, and another £20.

**BISCATHORPE.**—The Biscathorpe flock of long-wool rams, the property of J. Kirkham, Esq., was offered to public competition on Thursday, the 4th September, 1862. The company comprised gentlemen from every district in the county, and not a few from surrounding counties. One of the shearlings realised £46, and another £42. The latter was engaged by Mr. Mayfield, of Dogdyke. Two of the two-shears reached the high figure of £60 each. The entire flock of 128 sheep realised £2,060, being an average of £16 2s. The average the previous year was £14 17s. 9d.

*Laudable Assistance.*—A charitable assembly held at Lincoln, on the 19th December, 1809, realised £60 on behalf of the distressed widow of a tradesman who had died insolvent.

*January 19th, 1814.*—A charitable assembly at Lincoln, for the benefit of widow Milner, realised £90.

### Spalding.

*Ancient Remains.*—During the excavation of the Abbey-yard for the purpose of laying down a new tunnel to drain the Crescent-road and Sheep-market, several old relics and remains of the masonry of Spalding Abbey were disinterred, consisting of pieces of marble, the *debris* of broken columns, &c., as well as four skeletons and a skull, which were in a good state of preservation. Antiquarians in the neighbourhood are naturally much interested in the excavated relics.

*Archery.*—G. A. Moore, Esq., of Moulton, held an archery practice at his residence on Thursday, the 31st July, 1862, at which there was a large attendance of visitors.

*Sand Fair.*—A sand fair took place on Moulton common on Monday, August 4th, 1862, which was attended by a large number of persons from Moulton, Weston, Whaplode, and the neighbourhood. The popular way of going to these sand fairs is by waggons, which are borrowed of the farmers for the purpose.

### Land Letting.

On the 17th of July, 1862, the Boston Charity Trustees offered a quantity of their houses and land for public competition for a term of ten years, and in almost every instance an increase of rent was obtained. Lot 1, shop in Wormgate, Boston, no bidder; the tenant, Mr. Lynagh, took it at its former rental of £12. Lot 2, a close of arable land, containing 10a. 1r. 38p., in Wrangle, let to Mr. Wm. Simpson, of Wrangle, for £37; former rent, £28. Lot 3, 1a. 0r. 4p. of arable land, in Wrangle, let to Mr. George Needham for £6; former rent, £3. Lot 4, 6a. 1r. 36p. of meadow land, in Benington, re-let to former tenant at the old rent of £26. Lot 5, 7a. 2r. 24p. of meadow land, in Benington, let to Thomas Brown, of Leverton, for £30; former rent, £23. Lot 6, 3a. 0r. 16p. of arable land, in the same parish, re-let to Mr. Humble for £12, the former rent. Lot 7, 1½a. of land, with cottage and barn standing thereon, re-let to Mr. H. Ellis for £10. Lot 8, 4a. of arable land, in Fishtoft, let to Mr. Ellis for £12; former rent, £10. Lot 9, 4a. of arable land, in the same parish, let to Mr. H. Teesdale for £14; former rent, £10. Lot 10, 2½a. of arable land, in the same parish, also let to Mr. Teesdale for £11; former rent, £6. Lot 11, 2a. 1r. 11p. of arable land, re-let to Mr. Geo. Winter for £8; former rent, £6. There was a large attendance at this letting, and the competition for some portions of the land was very great.

### Capture of a Sturgeon.

A sturgeon, measuring seven feet six inches in length, was caught by some fishermen in the Haven, near the Black Sluice, Boston, on the 1st September, 1862. The sturgeon is a fish of very fine taste, and is sometimes caught in the Thames, but is commonly imported in a cured state from America and the Baltic. By an ancient custom, those caught in the Thames are presented to the sovereign.

**Murrain—1747-8.**

“*Memorandum.*—Be it known to all the surviving Inhabitants and Parishioners of the Parish of Sibsey, That in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty seven and 8, A most terrible distemper did reign amongst the Horned Cattle in this Parish, and in a many parts of this Kingdom, and the greatest part of the Coast that was affected with the Distemper died, particularly Milch Cows, but of all sorts suffered as well as old, fat as well as lean, And not a remedy could be found to be of service, though great pains was then taken by a great many people in this Kingdom, it was believed by the then Neighbours to the East Fen that That part was the wholesomest, the most recovered that was ill; but thanks be to God for favour to this Parish as not suffering so much as others in proportion to the number.”—*Sibsey Vestry Minute Book.*

**Sleaford v. Boston—Rifle Corps.**

A friendly contest took place on the Sleaford ground on Friday, August 1st, 1862, between ten members of the Boston corps and the same number of the Sleaford corps, when the latter were successful, beating their opponents by 24 points. The firing was five rounds each at 200, 400, 600, and 800 yards, hits and points being counted.

After the contest the competitors with their friends, to the number of 34, sat down to a sumptuous repast, provided by Messrs Stenhouse, of the Old White Hart Hotel, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Captain Garfit, of the Boston corps, occupying the vice-chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and after spending a most agreeable day, as well at the festive board as in the field, the company separated at half-past eight, to enable the Boston gentlemen to return by the last train from Sleaford. The following is the score:—

*Sleaford.*—Ensign Tomlinson 30, Sergeant Bissill 31, Corporal Newton 31, Privates Bacon 28, Butler 31; Fawcett 21, Hollis 46, Hoole 29, Hooton 39, Snow 25; total, 311.

*Boston.*—Ensign Gee 19, Sergeants Sharpe 30, Wheeler 34, Storr 29, Corporal Garfit 21, Privates Tuxford 27, Slingsby 25, Young 31, Wren 36, Sills 35; total, 287.

The return match came off at Boston on the 22d of August, when the Boston corps was victorious. The following is the score:—

*Boston.*—Ensign Gee 35, Surgeon Tuxford 14, Sergeants Wheeler 31, Sharp 23, Storr 28, Corporal Garfit 37, Armourer Slingsby 37, Privates Young 33, Waite 25, and Sills 28; total, 291.

*Sleaford.*—Ensign Tomlinson 22, Sergeant Bissill 31, Corporal Newton 31, Privates Bacon 30, Butler 35, Garton 23, Hoole 29, Hooton 32, Martin 21, and Snow 27; total, 281.

After the contest the Boston corps invited their competitors to a splendid dinner at the Red Lion Hotel, where a pleasant evening was spent.

A sprightly young female from the neighbourhood of Billingham, dressed in man's attire, was enlisted by a recruiting sergeant at Horncastle, July 7, 1807. Her sex was discovered on her being inspected by the surgeon.

### The Sibsey Tithe Cause, 1786.

This famous trial between the Rev. Joseph Ellis, the Vicar, and the Parishioners of this Parish, was heard during Hilary Term of 1786, in the Exchequer Court. The suit was instituted by the Vicar to recover Agistment Tithe, a Tithe which had never before been demanded by any of his Predecessors. To resist this demand, and to defeat this attempt to extort from the Parishioners that which they so strongly objected and abhorred, the Land Owners and Occupiers determined to make a defence against the suit in the Court of Exchequer.

This Cause was finally determined by the Barons of the Exchequer *against* the Vicar, on the 24th of February, 1790. The Vicar's Counsel endeavoured to prevail upon the Court to dismiss his Bill without Costs, but the Lord Chief Baron said, as it was a Bill of Experiment in which the Vicar had failed, and the Defendants had established their Case on every point, it was right that the Vicar should pay for such Experiment, and therefore ordered his Bill to be dismissed with costs.

This ill-fated Cause of the Vicar's doomed for ever any claim for Agistment Tithe in the East, West, or Wildmore Fens, either for depasturing barren Cattle in any of the Fens, or for any after-Pasture or Eddish. It was also decreed that the payments for wool were sufficient to show that there were no unprofitable sheep in this Parish; and the Acreage payments for meadow, were a compensation to the Impropiator for the Tithe of Hay; and the Acreage payments for Pasture Lands were a compensation for barren Cattle depastured thereon.

The feeling of satisfaction and joy felt at the time is left on record, and is thus described by one of the Parishioners. "Thus was the Vicar defeated in his Experiment, to the great joy of all the inhabitants of this Parish, and to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of all the neighbouring Towns."

The twenty-fourth of February was for many years the anniversary day of rejoicing. The fine peal of bells were rung by the famous Sibsey ringers, and the day became known as the "Ringing Day."

### Snakes in Lincolnshire.

On a farm occupied by Mr. George Ashlin, of Boultham, near the city, no less than six hundred snakes were destroyed. They were discovered in some manner on the 26th of July, 1812. The parish allowed a halfpenny each for the old snakes, and a farthing each for the young ones.

The Sibsey Town's Pit was ordered to be enlarged in 1791 for the use of the Workhouse, under the direction of Mr. William Pocklington, who subscribed two guineas. The remaining part of the expense was directed to be paid by the overseer.—*Sibsey Vestry Minute Book.*

Died at Louth, November 11th, 1813, Robert Simpson, carter, the heaviest man in the County of Lincoln. His coffin measured seven feet in length, twenty-two inches in depth, and twenty-nine inches in width at the shoulders.

### The Scientific Balloon Ascent of Mr. Glaisher.

The exact time of the descent was twenty minutes past three o'clock. It was accomplished without any accident, the spot being about seven and a half miles from Ludlow, in Shropshire.

When the voyagers reached the clouds they found a dense mass of moisture, which was 2,000 feet in thickness. These clouds contained as much moisture as they could possibly hold. Having shot through this, they found above them a beautiful clear blue sky, with the mass of clouds floating below. This was at an elevation of about a mile and three-quarters, after which no clouds were perceptible. At this height the air possessed such expanding power that the balloon, which previously contained not much more than two-thirds of its full complement, was now quite filled, and consequently shot up very rapidly.

When they had risen a little higher Mr. Glaisher attempted to take a photograph of the scene below, which he described as being very beautiful, but the immense velocity of the ascent rendered this impossible. At an elevation of three miles the first pigeon was thrown out of the car. It could not fly, and dropped as heavily as a stone. A second was then thrown out, when the same result was observable. A third attempted to fly, but failed, and shared the fate of the previous two. At four miles high a fourth pigeon was thrown out. This was more fortunate than its predecessors, and succeeded in effecting a lodgment on the top of the balloon, but it was not known what afterwards became of it. The two remaining pigeons were brought down in the car, when one was found to be dead and the other nearly so. This last, when liberated, flew about in a short circle, and then alighted in Mr. Glaisher's hand. Eventually, however, it got away, and flew in the direction of Wolverhampton.

At five miles' altitude symptoms of blindness were felt by Mr. Glaisher, whose last entry of the thermometer was *minus* 5, or 37 below the freezing point. He subsequently saw, but was unable to register, the barometer at 10 inches, which would indicate a height of five miles and a quarter. Mr. Glaisher then gradually became unconscious, and the last thing remembered by him was the dim outline of Mr. Coxwell's figure in the balloon. Mr. Coxwell remained, however, quite conscious, and the balloon ascended with great rapidity for ten minutes longer; and, according to Mr. Coxwell's reading, subsequently calculated by Mr. Glaisher, the aneroid barometer indicated that they had attained a height of six miles. At this juncture great risk was encountered, for Mr. Coxwell now began to feel faint, and on attempting to effect a discharge of gas by pulling the valve-string he found his hands had become powerless, and he was actually compelled to pull the valve-string with his teeth. The greatness of the risk at this height may be imagined when it is remembered that their safety depended entirely upon the

*The Scientific Balloon Ascent, continued.*

little remaining consciousness of Mr. Coxwell, for Mr. Glaisher still remained in an unconscious state.

Having at length effected a discharge of gas, the balloon began to descend, when Mr. Glaisher gradually recovered and resumed his reading of the instruments. The descent was now very rapid, but successful. During the voyage ozone was found in the atmosphere. Terrestrial sounds were heard by Mr. Glaisher at a height of a mile and a half, and by Mr. Coxwell at three miles. After penetrating as described the mass of clouds, which was 2,000 feet in thickness, the upper atmosphere became gradually drier, and at five miles none of the instruments indicated the slightest moisture. A self-registering thermometer which had been taken up indicated that a temperature of *minus* 20 had been reached, which would be 52 deg. below freezing point. In proof of the coldness experienced, it may be stated that a bottle of water was with difficulty kept from freezing by continual shaking; but on Mr. Coxwell losing the use of his hands it immediately froze, and remained in that condition for more than an hour after reaching *terra firma*. Mr. Glaisher had wisely provided himself with gloves, but Mr. Coxwell, who had not taken that precaution, suffered the penalty of having his hands turned quite black, in which condition they remained until the earth was reached. The height attained during this ascent is quite unprecedented, and it was attended with no ordinary danger.

**Bennet Langton, Esq., LL.D.,**

*Of Langton, near Spilsby.*

Bennet Langton, Esq., died at Southampton, December 18, 1801, aged 65. He was well known in the literary world: and succeeded Dr. Johnson in the professorship of ancient literature in the Royal Academy. To him the Doctor bequeathed the Polyglott Bible; and once speaking of him to Mr. Boswell with an affectionate regard exclaimed, "The world does not bear a worthier man than Bennet Langton." In Mr. Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, a considerable number of the Doctor's letters to Mr. Langton are printed, and several pages of Mr. Langton's recollections of the Memorabilia of the learned sage. He married in 1769 Mary Countess Dowager of Rothes, second wife of John 9th Earl, and daughter of the Countess of Haddington, by her first husband, Mr. Lloyd, by whom he left four sons: George, late of Christ Church College, Oxford, born 1772; Peregrine, B.A., of Merton College, Oxford; Algernon, in the army; Charles in the navy; and five daughters—Diana, Jane, Elizabeth, Isabella, and Margaret. The family is of great antiquity at Langton. Deceased became a member of the Literary Club at the institution of that celebrated association, and of the original members he was the last survivor. He particularly excelled in the knowledge of the Greek language, and was also well acquainted with that sacred and most ancient language, the Hebrew.

### Opening of the Spalding extension Railway.

This long expected event took place on Tuesday, the 1st July, 1862. By the completion of the above line another instalment is made towards effecting the direct communication between Norfolk and the east of England with the north and south. The Norwich and Spalding Railway forms a junction with the Great Northern at Spalding, and has been profitably worked by that company as far as Holbeach, a distance of eight miles, for three years. On the above day the remainder of the line, from Holbeach to Sutton Bridge, a further distance of eight miles, was opened to the public. Powers have been obtained to perfect the important link between there and Lynn (another distance of eight miles) by the Mid-Eastern Company, and until that line is accomplished the gap will be filled up by a regular coach accommodation, meeting two trains a day.

The new line, leaving Holbeach, soon arrives at the pretty village of Fleet, and about a mile further, passing the Vicarage, the noble church of Gedney, bursts full upon the sight, giving a commanding view of one of the finest of the noted Lincolnshire churches. The number of these noble structures exposed to view by a ride of thirteen miles on this railway is, perhaps, unequalled—namely, Spalding, Weston, Moulton, Whaplode, Holbeach, Fleet, Gedney, and Long Sutton.\* Every church is different in style, and each unique of its kind. Leaving Long Sutton the line runs under a viaduct carrying the Wisbech turnpike-road over the rail, a requirement by the Board of Trade and an expense which is generally considered unnecessary by the traffic. In this level country a tunnel ever so small is a novelty, and the rising ground of embankment of one in 20 for a quarter of a mile forms a hill here of considerable magnitude.

At Sutton Bridge the line makes a delightful sweep round the residence and grounds of William Skelton, Esq., to the terminus directly opposite the hotel. Here there is a very handsome and complete station, with extensive works. It is considered one of the finest ports of the east coast, opening to the Great Northern Company facilities for export and import which they must have long desired—what was once the great estuary of the Wash, and in the treacherous sands of which the army of King John was swallowed and lost—over which forty years ago passengers were forded at great risk, in the intervals of the tide, by a guide on horseback—is now a deep river spanned by a modern beautifully constructed swing bridge, having on its banks a wharf, granaries, and every facility for an extensive trade.

The district throughout the whole route of the line is one of the most prolific, and when leafy midsummer clothes the trees, and the fields are teeming with plenty, those who imagine the productive fens and marshes of Lincolnshire are dreary as well as flat, will be astonished when they travel over it to find it well wooded and picturesque, thick studded with capital farm houses, cleanly cottages, and gardens, and pleasant to behold.

\* Views of these and other Churches may be had of the Publisher, J. Morton.

### Donington.

*Sudden Death.*—On Friday, June 4th, 1862, Mr. Coroner Edwards held an inquest at the Flank of Beef Inn, Donington, on the body of Charlotte Simpson, aged 73 years, whose husband is a gardener, and was accustomed to leave home for days together when following his occupation in the neighbourhood. Deceased not making her appearance at the usual time on Friday morning, some uneasiness was felt, and a ladder was procured, and ingress obtained through the chamber window, where she was found lying on her bed quite dead. Nothing in the room had been disturbed, nor was there any appearance to excite suspicion. Some of the neighbours spoke to seeing deceased the previous afternoon, when she appeared in her usual health. At twelve o'clock the same night a light was seen in her room, and at seven o'clock in the morning deceased was seen to pull her blind on one side. Mr. Stevens, assistant to Dr. Morris, was sent for to the deceased, and from what he saw he was perfectly satisfied that death had taken place from natural causes; a verdict was therefore returned by the jury in accordance with that opinion.

### Barton.

Some workmen at the Barton cliffe, on the 21st April, 1862, in raising a block of chalk weighing several hundred-weight, discovered in a small hollow beneath it a living toad. The hollow was in the strata, and before the men prized up the block of stone it was perfectly close and air-tight. A dark sediment, like mud, lay between the strata, and in this dark material the toad was imbedded. When first taken out the colour of the toad was similar to that of the mud-like substance, but, on being exposed, this hue passed off, and the animal looked like the rest of its species. The spot in which it was found was from 70 to 80 feet below the surface.

### The Sex of Eggs.

It has recently been affirmed by an eminent scientific gentleman that he is able, after having studied the subject for upwards of three years, to state with assurance that all eggs containing the germ of male-birds have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while those containing the germ of females are perfectly smooth at both ends. If this be correct, we can easily imagine the discovery will be hailed as a boon by the breeders of poultry.

### The late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.

The widow of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., has erected an elegant monument in the Boston Cemetry to the memory of himself and his son. It is of polished granite, in the form of an obelisk, on a massive pedestal, and bears the following inscription:—"In remembrance of my much loved son, Herbert Ingram. Died September 8th, 1860, aged 15 years. Sacred to the memory of my husband, Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., whose remains here repose. He died the 8th September, 1860, aged 49 years. The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."



### Sibsey Bells—Re-casting.

In 1770, the Parishioners of the Parish of Sibsey in the County of Lincoln, agreed on the 15th of February with Mr. Henry Harrison of Barrow, Bell Founder, in the same County, to re-cast the bells of their Church, consisting of five. They agreed for them to have a full, true, and tunable sound, at the rate of twenty four shillings per hundred weight; together with new wheels, irons, brasses, and all the other necessary materials, except the Great Frame, for the additional payment of twenty eight pounds. The old bells to be delivered at Hull by the Parishioners, and the new ones were likewise to be delivered there by Mr. Harrison, who was also to completely hang them in St. Margaret's Church at his own cost. If the said bells are heavier when recast, Mr. Harrison to be paid at the rate of six pounds per cwt. up to two cwt., but if they exceed two cwt. then he shall be paid at the rate of three pounds per cwt. But if the bells prove deficient in weight, then Mr. Harrison shall pay to the Parish ninepence for every pound weight wanting, but if deficient in weight upwards of two cwt., then a payment of 1s. 6d. for every pound shall be made by Mr. Harrison.

On the 24th of September in the same year, the suspending of the Bells were completed, and their weights were—

			cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
The first bell	..	..	6	0	13
“ Second	..	..	6	3	14
“ Third	..	..	7	2	10
“ Fourth	..	..	8	2	20
“ Fifth	..	..	10	2	16½
Total weight	..	..	39	3	17½

The first payment of £45 : 10 : 0 was made on the 24th of Sept., 1770.

### Rams in 1753.

“ The growers within these thirty years have been at great expense, and taken great pains to improve the breed of sheep. It is a common thing in Lincolnshire for a top grazier to give from five to ten guineas for a ram, and I have heard of some valued at twenty, thirty, forty, nay, sold for fifty pounds.”

### Change Ringing.

The Grantham ringers paid a visit to Stamford on the 5th February, 1862, and assisted by several old practitioners at Stamford, and others from Bourn and Maxey, executed a variety of peals upon the beautifully-toned bells of St. Mary's and St. Michael's. Various touches of grandsire triples and the Oxford treble bob were performed during the day.

Mr. John Drakard, proprietor of the *Stamford News*, was, on May 25, 1811, sentenced to pay a fine of £200, be imprisoned 18 months in Lincoln Castle, and find security for good behaviour for three years afterwards, for the libel of which he was convicted at the March assizes.

## Inauguration of the Statue of Sir John Franklin,

*At Spilsby, Lincolnshire.*

The statue erected in this town, the birth-place of Sir John Franklin, had its origin in a subscription first set on foot by a few of the tradesmen, who were desirous of doing honour to the memory, and of perpetuating among them the name of their illustrious townsman, soon after the melancholy termination of his earthly career was unhappily placed beyond the possibility of doubt. The project was afterwards taken up by the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, with an earnestness which does them the greatest credit; and to the zeal and perseverance of one of them (the Rev. Thomas Hollway, A. M., late vicar of Spilsby,) in soliciting subscriptions and carrying forward the work to its present triumphant consummation, must mainly be attributed the complete success with which the whole has been crowned.

The statue was produced by Mr. Charles Bacon, a young sculptor of much promise, and stands in front of the Town Hall, on a granite pedestal, bearing the following inscription:—

“SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,  
Discoverer of the North-west Passage;  
Born at Spilsby, April, 1786;  
Died in the Arctic Regions, June, 1847.  
ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.”

The statue is an honest, manly, and unaffected piece of work. The illustrious navigator stands upright—leaning one hand upon an anchor, and grasping a telescope with the other. The face is watchful, open, and intelligent; and the sculptor, who made his first sketch under the immediate superintendence of Lady Franklin, has the testimony of all the relatives and friends of Sir John to the fidelity of the portraiture. The details of dress and accoutrements are faithfully rendered, and the treatment of the whole figure is broad and simple.

The inauguration took place on Tuesday, 22nd November, 1861. At two o'clock a procession was formed near the residence of the Rev. Thomas Hollway, and moved in the following order through the principal streets of the town to the site of the monument:—Policemen; flags; the Spilsby Rifle Corps, preceded by their band, and under the command of Captain Hollway; the members of the committee, with many other gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood; Mr. Bacon (artist), Mr. Rogers (from the foundry where the statue was cast), and Mr. Smith (architect); completed by a long line of children belonging to the different schools of the town, including those of the Spilsby union.

On reaching the Market place, the vast assembly were formed in order round the monument, and Sir John Richardson stepped upon a small platform erected for the purpose and delivered an appropriate address. At the conclusion of the address the crowd dispersed, and a large number of gentlemen adjourned to the Town Hall, where they were joined by

ladies, to partake of a cold collation provided by Mr. Kirkham, of the White Hart Hotel. The Rev. Thomas Hollway occupied the chair, with Major Amcotts (High Sheriff of the county) on his right, and Sir John Richardson on his left. Among others who were present we observed C. J. H. Mundy, Esq.; the Revs. E. Rawnsley, Arthur Wright, L. D. Kennedy, T. W. Booth, J. Alington, J. Pickford, J. Cheales, W. Morley, R. Cracroft, J. L. Whiteford, and R. G. Walls; Mr. Gell, son-in-law of Sir John Franklin, Thomas Garfit, Esq., Captain Bedford Pim, C. Bacon, Esq., Mr. Foster, S. Vessey, Esq., Thomas Wingate, Esq., Captain Hollway, Lieutenant Mackinder, Ensign Preston, John Jones, Esq., G. W. Maddison, Esq., Dr. Walker, William Walker, Esq., Thomas Thimbleby, Esq., West J. Rainey, Esq., Rev. R. Franklin Wright, Sir Edward and Lady Brackenbury, J. H. Hollway, Esq., Mr. Finlay, and most of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

#### Louth.

The mortal remains of C. Ingoldby, Esq., late Town Clerk of Louth, were committed to their last resting place, in the Cemetery, on Tuesday, September 2, 1862. Although the morning was very rainy an immense concourse of spectators were present. The funeral was a strictly private one, no part being taken by any public body, nor by the Artillery Corps, of which he was captain before his last illness.

#### Horncastle.

On Sunday, the 23rd of December, 1860, Mrs. Farbon, wife of Mr. Farbon, miller of Horncastle, was sitting by the fire after dinner and her clothes became ignited, enveloping her instantly in flames. Assistance being at hand the flames were soon extinguished, but the injuries sustained by Mrs. F. were of so serious a nature that she expired on the following Tuesday.

#### Tealby.

A person ploughing in a field belonging to George Tennyson, Esq., of Tealby, in the month of November, 1807, turned up a glazed earthenware pot containing upwards of 6000 silver coins, all pennies of Henry II. The penny of that period was nearly equal in intrinsic worth to 3d. of our money, and considering the difference between the comparative value of money and commodities in the present age and the 12th century, when this treasure was probably buried, the deposit would be equal at that time to something like £1000 of modern computation. The coins were of various mints, many bearing the names of towns where it had not been known before that money had ever been struck, and of monies with whom antiquaries were previously unacquainted. Some of the pieces were deposited in the British Museum, others were sent to enrich private collections, particularly that of Sir Joseph Banks, who undertook their arrangement, the rest remained in the possession of Mr. Tennyson.

### The Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Battersea Park.

However successful this meeting was with reference to the exhibition of animals and agricultural implements, it has unfortunately not been successful in a financial point of view. The following is the account of the principal items of costs, and also of receipts. The show-yard, with horse-boxes at £4 each, total £4500; prizes and medals, about £4000; the cost of feeding the animals and incidental expenses, £2000; the sum paid for the land at Farningham for the steam-ploughing trials, £600; police, £300. There are besides the expenses for advertising and printing and returning the park to its original condition. The total amount has been estimated at about £15,000, while the receipts from all sources amounted to only £12,000. The society is therefore in the condition of loss to the extent of about £3000.

### Benington and District Labourers' Society.

The annual competition in sheep-shearing and wool-winding took place on the 5th June, 1862. The judges on the occasion were—Mr. Torgoose, of Wrangle; and Mr. William North, of Sibsey, who gave great satisfaction in their decisions. Meetings of this character, countenanced and supported as they are by men of consideration and thoughtfulness, have for their object the benefit and amelioration of the labouring classes, and must tend to raise them higher in the scale of civilization and make them better servants. This was the first year that a prize (kindly presented by Mr. Wise) was given for wool-winding, a very useful branch of agriculture. The clipping was of a very superior character, and showed a great improvement on former years. The following is the award of the judges:—

Labourers' class: 1st prize, £1, Richard Wallhead, nominated by Mr. Wise, of Boston; 2nd, 12s. 6d., John Johnson, nominated by Mr. Porter, of Rochford Tower; 3rd, 7s. 6d., George Baker, nominated by Mr. Watson.

Youths under 18 years of age: 1st prize, £1, William Harrison, of Eastville; 2nd, 10s., Robert Hoyles, of Leverton Fen; 3rd, 5s., Charles Leggott, of Benington.

Servantmen: 1st prize, £1, George Pepper, nominated by Mr. C. Swain; 2nd, 10s., Richard Bland, nominated by Mr. Adlard.

Special prize for wool-winding: A prize of 10s. to Benjamin Fox, nominated by Mr. W. Welsh.

When the shearing was completed, a large party assembled at the Nelson Inn, where a sumptuous repast was provided by the Misses Nicholson. The chair was occupied by William Welsh, Esq., of Leake.

The sixth annual meeting of this society, which increases in prosperity and usefulness every year, was held on Friday, the 26th of September, 1862, and, like its predecessors, was a decided success. The various works of the competitors having been inspected by the judges, a large number of farmers and gentry sat down to an excellent dinner provided

by Miss Nicholson, of the Nelson Inn, in a spacious booth engaged for the occasion. The chair was occupied by Thomas Wise, Esq., of Boston, and the vice-chair by W. Welsh, Esq., of Leake. After dinner the successful competitors were called in, and the following prizes were awarded:—

The first prize, a handsome silver cup, to Hubbert Collins, in the Farmers' Sons' Class, for ploughing.

In the 2nd class (for farm servants), the first prize, £2, was awarded to George Stray; second, £1, to William Wilkinson; third, 10s., to Robert Bucklersbury.

3rd Class—First prize, 25s., to David Ingamells; second, 15s., to — Everitt.

4th Class—First prize, £2, to Thomas Smith; second, £1, H. Vinter; third, 10s., — Ablewhite.

5th Class (open to all England)—First prize, £3, to F. Purser; second, £1, to — Armstrong.

6th Class—A prize of £3 to Mr. Robert Smith.

7th Class—First prize, £1, to William Woods; second, 15s., to — Forman; third, 10s., to Sheriff Taylor.

8th Class—First prize, £1 12s. 6d., to William Simpson; second, £1, to Isaac Richardson; third, 10s., to John Overton.

12th Class (open to all England)—First prize, 30s., to Thomas Atkinson; second, 20s., M. Haynes; third, 10s., B. Osborn.

14th Class—First prize, £1, to Benjamin Fox; second, 10s., to John Wright.

### South Owersby.

*Extraordinary fall of Lambs.*—During the past 15 years a flock of 10 breeding ewes, the property of Mr. Richard Bates, farmer, of South Owersby, near Louth, have produced upwards of 300 lambs; one of the ewes having had as many as 27 lambs in nine successive years. Five ewes last year, descended from the one just mentioned, bred 16 lambs, ten of which were taken from 3 ewes and all alive except one.

### Long Sutton.

An old fisherman named Watson, of Gedney Drove End, was drowned on Sunday the 13th April, 1862. The weather was very boisterous and cold, and the old man's boat was swamped. He swam across two or three creeks, but eventually sank through cold and exhaustion when only a few yards from the shore.

### Spalding.

A beast jobber, named Thomas Cope, committed suicide by hanging himself on the 24th September, 1862. Deceased had been in a desponding state of mind for some time previous to committing the rash act; and on this account the coroner's jury gave a verdict of *temporary insanity*.

### Boston.

*Corn Exchange.*—A meeting of the shareholders of the Boston Corn Exchange was held on the 24th September, 1862, at which it was agreed to close the building entirely, as soon as possible. The receipts have not latterly sufficed to pay the rates, repairs, and salary of hall-keeper. The town of Boston is therefore once more without a large public hall.

*Agricultural Society*—On Wednesday, 24th September, 1862, the committee appointed by the Town Council met a deputation from the North Lincolnshire Agricultural Association, in the Assembly rooms, in reference to the annual meeting intended to be held at Boston next year. The deputation entered into various explanations as to the prizes to be offered and the extent of ground required, and signified their intention of taking the earliest opportunity, as the period named for the exhibition approaches, of waiting upon the chairmen of the ordinaries in the town to solicit their aid and assistance. The deputation said that it was the desire of the society at the forthcoming meeting to direct their attention particularly to the recent improvements in steam cultivation generally; and for that purpose to engage some eminent practical engineer to test the different machines offered for competition.

*Testimonial to J. G. Calthrop, Esq.*—A very handsome testimonial subscribed for by the Guardians and officers of the Boston Union, was presented on the 8th March, 1862, to Mr. J. G. Calthrop, late Town Clerk of Boston, for the efficient and agreeable manner in which he had discharged the duties of clerk to the Board for the lengthened period of 25 years. The testimonial consisted of a candelabrum and epergne, valued at 100 guineas, and was presented to Mr. Calthrop at a public dinner at the Red Lion Hotel. Accompanying the presentation was a scroll on which the names of the subscribers, 96 in number, were inscribed.

*Sale of Shares.*—An important sale of shares in various public companies took place at the Peacock Hotel, Boston, on the 12th March, 1862. Twenty-three shares in the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company were sold at prices varying from £197 to £202 per share. 30 shares in Boston Waterworks Company made £32 each. 20 shares in the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Railway Company were disposed of at £6 7s. 6d. each, and 15 more at £6 10s. per share. 50 shares in the Midland Insurance Company averaged from 12s. to 13s. per share.

### Grantham.

*Extraordinary Ringing.*—A peal consisting of 5040 changes, with 90 bobs, 2 half-singles, and 360 treble leads, was rung on the Grantham bells on the 4th February, 1861. The performance occupied 3 hours and 10 minutes, being rather more than 26 distinct changes to each minute.

### Death of Major Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln.

Major Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln, died suddenly on the 13th October, 1861, at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea. The deceased had been seriously ill some months prior to his death, but had rallied and appeared to have quite regained his health. On the 9th of October he left Canwick for the sea-side, and having spent a day or two in London, proceeded to St. Leonard's on the 12th. On the following day he suffered a relapse from compression of the brain and two hours after the attack breathed his last. He was born at Canwick Hall in 1815, and was the eldest son of Colonel Chas. De Lalt Waldo Sibthorp, who represented Lincoln from 1826 to 1832, and from 1835 till his death, which took place on the 14th December, 1855. Major Sibthorp was returned for Lincoln on the death of his father. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Lincolnshire, an acting magistrate for the parts of Kesteven and Lindsey, and a Major in the South Lincoln Militia. The remains of the deceased were interred in the family vault in Canwick church, on Tuesday the 22nd of October. The coffin, which was of polished mahogany, bore the following inscription:—"Gervase Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp, born January 1st, 1815, died October 13th, 1861."

### Spilsby.

A mural monument, beautifully executed in white marble by J. S. Westmacot, in memory of Sir John Franklin, has recently been erected on the east side of the reading desk in Spilsby church. It bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Capt. Sir John Franklin, R.N., K.C.H., D.C.J. Born at Spilsby, April 16, 1786. Died in the Arctic Seas, June 11th, 1847, while in command of the expedition which first discovered the north-west passage. They forged the last link with their lives. Erected by his widow."

*Drover Jack.*—A well-known and somewhat eccentric character was discovered in a dying state in the stables of the King's Head inn, Spilsby, on the 27th of December, 1860, and before medical assistance could be obtained he expired. He was a remarkably strong-built man and of great muscular power, and had been known for several years in the neighbourhood of Spilsby and throughout the county as a drover, having been a regular attendant at fairs and markets. His dress was always of the coarsest description, and he resolutely refused to tell either his name or his history. He had received, as evidenced in many ways, a superior education, and it was generally believed he had in early life occupied a much better position than that in which he moved during many of the last years of his life. It was supposed by many that he was the son of a clergyman who formerly lived in Essex. He was known by the cognomen of "Drover Jack."

*Memorandum.*—That Peace was proclaimed at Boston from the Butter Cross, on the 9th of February, 1748, by Mr. John Parrish, the Mayor, in a loyal and grand manner. A party of Dragoons escorting him from his house to the place where proclaimed."

### The Ingram Monument.

The monument recently erected in the Church-yard, Boston, to the memory of the late HERBERT INGRAM, Esq., M.P. for the borough, was originated by a number of gentlemen who had been intimately associated with him through many years of his active and prosperous career, and who felt that the services he had rendered to his country by the promotion of the Fine Arts, and the benefit he had conferred upon the place of his birth by unnumbered acts of beneficence, demanded some recognition at the hands of the public that should not only evince the appreciation of his worth in the present, but perpetuate his memory and tell the story of his success in life through generations yet to come. Impressed with this feeling they held a preliminary meeting at the Euston Hotel, London, on the 4th of December, 1860, when it was resolved to raise a memorial fund by public subscription for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory. An executive committee was formed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

#### AT BOSTON.

T. S. Cooke, Esq.  
N. Wedd, Esq.  
R. Hubbert, Esq.  
M. Staniland, Esq., M.P.  
T. Wright, Esq.  
W. Caister, Esq.  
J. H. Thomas, Esq.  
J. Oldrid, Esq.

#### AT LONDON.

Thos. Spalding, Esq.  
W. M. Murray, Esq.  
Thomas Parry, Esq.  
S. Read, Esq.  
Edward Watkins, Esq.  
G. C. Leighton, Esq.  
G. Begbie, Esq.

Thos. Spalding, Esq., one of Mr. Ingram's oldest friends, was appointed treasurer; and J. H. Thomas, Esq., of Boston, and G. C. Leighton, Esq., of London, honorary secretaries. Subscriptions flowed in rapidly, all parties who were acquainted with the deceased being most anxious to contribute. It was ultimately decided, after much consideration, that the position of the Church-yard, immediately adjoining the Market-place, would be the best site for the statue, and the consent of the Vicar having been obtained, the construction commenced. Mr. J. H. Baker, of Boston, was entrusted with the preparation of the foundation, and the erection of the monument; and on the 8th of September last, the work of erection commenced.

The first stone was laid by Mrs. Thomas, but in such a very quiet way that the circumstance was not known to the public until some days after. Some coins of the realm and a piece of parchment, upon which the following was written, were placed beneath the stone:—

#### " IN MEMORIAM.

" This monument was, by public subscription, erected Sept. 8th, 1862, to the memory of Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P. for Boston, a native of the Borough, proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, and various literary publications. Mr. Ingram embarked on board the steamboat 'Lady Elgin,' which sailed from Chicago, North America, Sept. 7th, 1860, and came into collision with the schooner 'Augusta,' at 2 o'clock on the



following morning, the 'Lady Elgin' foundered immediately, and Mr. Ingram, with his eldest son, Herbert Ingram, was drowned in Lake Superior, September 8th, 1860.

JOHN HOLLIDAY THOMAS.

"Architect and Sculptor, A. Munro, Esq., R.A."

The foundation consumed about 60 tons of materials. The base and pedestal of the statue consist of highly polished Peterhead granite, weighing about 30 tons; in the front of the pedestal is a niche for a fountain, and above is the simple name in gilt letters "Herbert Ingram," while at the back is inscribed "Born 1811, Died 1860." The pedestal and base are 14 feet high. The statue, designed and sculptured as we have before observed, by A. Munro, Esq., is 10 feet high, and is of the finest white Italian statuary marble, weighing about 4 tons. As a work of art it is a most finished piece of execution, minutest details are clearly developed. The figure stands erect, with head uncovered, and a volume in its hand, and a more striking resemblance to the living original, photography could not have more successfully secured.

The inauguration ceremony took place on Monday, the 6th October, 1862, and was commenced at the Assembly Rooms, where the committee and invited guests met the Mayor and Corporation. All parties having assembled a procession was formed at 2 o'clock in the following order:—

The Artillery and Rifle Volunteers and Cadets.

The Master Mason—Mr. J. H. Baker.

The Sculptor—A. Munro, Esq.

The two Hon. Secretaries—J. H. Thomas, and G. C. Leighton, Esqrs.

The Committee.

Subscribers.

M. Staniland, Esq., Member of Parliament for the Borough.

The Vicar and the Clergy.

Members of the Town Council.

The Magistrates.

His Worship the Mayor, Stephen Lewir, Esq.

Inhabitants, four abreast.

The procession moved along the Market-place and entered the Church-yard by the North Gate, passed round the front of the statue out of the South Gate, to a raised platform in front of the railing of the Church-yard. Upon this platform, the Mayor and Corporation, and the principal members of the procession, were accommodated, the ground in front being kept by the volunteers. The Market-place was filled with spectators, and every window commanding a view of the statue crowded.

Thomas Parry, Esq., of Sleaford, in the name of the committee, formally delivered the monument over to the Mayor and Corporation of the borough for safe custody, and at the close of his elaborate address, and that of the Mayor accepting the memorial on behalf of the town, the out-door proceedings terminated and the company dispersed. About 400 ladies and gentlemen afterwards sat down to a cold collation in the Corn Exchange, the Mayor occupying the chair, and Mr. Thomas Smalley Cooke the vice-chair.

### A Sketch of the Life and Career of Catherine Wilson.

Catherine Wilson, who was tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, in September, 1862, for the wilful murder of Mrs. Soames, of 27, Alfred-street, Bedford-square, in the month of October, 1855, and who, after a trial that lasted three days, was found guilty and sentenced to death, was born at Surfleet, near Spalding, about the year 1817, her maiden name being Crane.

During the years of her childhood, nothing particular transpired to indicate any tendency to those crimes in which she so systematically indulged through a series of years in after life. The first manifestation of this tendency was when she was about 17 or 18 years of age. She was visiting a friend at Wyberton, named Peach, and some money being missed from a cup in a cupboard, Catherine Crane was suspected of having taken it, because it was impossible that any other person could have had access to the cupboard at the time. On the return of her husband in the evening, Mrs. Peach told him what had occurred, and a consultation was held with some neighbours on the course to be pursued. It was ultimately decided to take her before the Rev. — Tunnard, and after an examination of the case she was committed to take her trial at the ensuing sessions, but was admitted to bail in her own recognizance and that of a man named May Story, of Spalding. The case, however, was amicably arranged before the sessions, and therefore the charge was withdrawn.

About this time it was found she was addicted to immoral practices, both at Surfleet and at Spalding, which stamped her as an abandoned woman. Having pursued this course for some time at the places just named, she removed to Boston, and became acquainted with a mariner named Wilson, who subsequently made her his wife. They had not lived long together before Wilson discovered he had been deceived, and left her. She next figured as housekeeper to a Mr. Peter Mawer, a retired mariner in Liquorpond-street. Her fascinating manners won upon Mr. Mawer so powerfully that he eventually made a will bequeathing her a life-interest in the whole of his property. This will bears date early in the year 1854, and on the 17th of October following Mr. Mawer was suddenly attacked with purging, vomiting, retching, and extreme thirst, and, though medical aid was called in, he died in the course of a few days. Several circumstances have recently come to light that make it extremely suspicious that Catherine Wilson poisoned the deceased.

After the death of Mr. Mawer, Catherine Wilson went to reside in London, and in December, 1855, she became a lodger in the house of Mrs. Soames. She soon ingratiated herself into the favour of Mrs. Soames, and was made her *confidante*. On the 15th October, Mrs. Soames went to see her brother, Mr. Barnes, of Islington, and borrowed £9 of him, having previously received from him the payment of a legacy of £100. On returning home she invited Catherine Wilson to her room,

and they partook of pork-pie and brandy-and-water together. In the course of the same night Mrs. Soames was taken seriously ill with purging, vomiting, retching, and heat in the throat. Medical aid was summoned, but she died on the 18th. All the medicine deceased took was administered by Catherine Wilson. To account for the death Catherine Wilson invented a tale that the deceased had become acquainted with a man who had promised to marry her, and to whom she had lent £80, but who had deceived her, which preyed upon her mind to such a degree that she had swallowed poison in her presence. After Mrs. Soames' death it was found that, though she had received the £100 legacy and the £9 loan but a short time previous to her decease, only a few shillings were in the house. A letter was received by Catherine Wilson a few days after the death of Mrs. Soames purporting to have come from the man to whom she said Mrs. Soames had lent £80; but at the trial it was discovered by the jury that this letter was written in precisely the same hand, and upon paper bearing exactly the same water mark, as another letter known to have been penned by Catherine Wilson about the same time.

Several other cases of a very suspicious character appear to justify a strong belief that Catherine Wilson was an adept in the black art of secretly disposing of her victims to obtain the means of replenishing her funds, and keeping up her extravagances from time to time. Among these may be mentioned that of Mrs. Jackson, of Boston, who was taken ill with just the same symptoms as those of Mrs. Soames and Mr. Mawer whilst Catherine Wilson was a guest in her house, in December, 1859, and from whom she had obtained a loan of £120. In this instance, as in the others, Catherine Wilson attended upon the deceased, and administered all the medicine she took: she died a few days after the attack. After Mrs. Jackson's death her husband found in a drawer a promissory note for £120, purporting to be signed by two tradesmen residing in Skirbeck, but these signatures were found to be forgeries. Another case very similar was that of Mrs. Atkinson, of Kirkby Lonsdale, and another that of a paramour named Taylor.

A memorial, praying for her reprieve, was forwarded to the Home Secretary by her solicitor, and a similar paper got up at her special request was sent from Boston with a few signatures attached; but these had no weight, and the sentence was put in force by her execution at the Old Bailey, on Monday, the 20th of October, in the presence of an immense multitude of spectators.

“ The annuity arising from £120 left by the late T. R. Jenkinson, Esq., of Lincoln, and which is payable on Easter Monday in each year, for the poor debtors in the Castle, has this year (1811) been laid out by the keeper, agreeably to the directors of his will, in restoring to liberty two poor debtors. The annuity is now paid by Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., as the representative of John Harrison, Esq., deceased, to whom the bulk of Mr. Jenkinson's property was bequeathed.”

### Post Office Savings Banks.

On the 17th of May, 1861, the Post-office Savings Bank Act received the Royal Assent; consequently it has been in force now over twelve months, and the experiences of that period go to demonstrate the fact that the system based upon it is more practically useful, and more popular than the old savings bank plan ever was. The machinery in connection with the Postal Savings Banks is simple in its construction, and is found to work smoothly and well. The facilities offered to investors are both numerous and attractive, while the security given them is unquestionable. Those persons, therefore, who have a desire to save money, and the means of doing it, have no excuse for neglecting the wholesome practice. The business of Postal Banks is conducted in the same way as that of the ordinary post office, namely, over the counter. A depositor has only to call as he passes to or from his office or workshop, and leave his sovereign or his shilling, as the case may be, without the old condition of attending on a particular evening, at a particular hour, and thus no unnecessary time is lost in the operation. The postmaster and his assistants in the savings bank branch are sworn to observe secrecy respecting all transactions connected with that branch, and the working man or woman, therefore, need not fear that the extent of his or her accumulations will be known to any person out of the bank but himself or herself. One great objection which the operative classes have previously entertained to savings banks is thus removed. Sums from one shilling upwards are received, but not fractional parts of a shilling, and interest at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is allowed on every pound invested. The interest is added to the principal on the 31st of December in each year. It has been the practice in some of the old savings banks to allow 3 per cent. interest, but then there has also been a risk of losing the principal, as some unhappy depositors have found, during the past year or two, at Rochdale, Bilston, and Tipperary. The post office banks are positively and absolutely safe; that is, so far as the Government can make them so. The Government, in fact, guarantees to each depositor the return of his money with all legal interest, and no act of dishonesty on the part of any of its servants will be allowed to interfere with the just claims of those who have entrusted their savings to the keeping of a postal bank. The Post Office Savings Banks are destined to become invaluable aids to the working classes of this country. There is nothing which more tends to the independence of a workman than the knowledge that he has at hand a sufficient sum of money to tide him over the difficulties and trials which are incidental to his position. It is the best friend he can call to his assistance in times of illness or depression of trade; and certainly there are few who may not, in seasons of prosperity, provide themselves with such a friend.

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A meeting took place in Elkington Cow Pasture, Louth, on June 2d, 1811, at four o'clock in the morning, between T. M., Esq., of Lincoln, and T. G., Esq., of Withcall. After exchanging shots the seconds interfered, and the matter was amicably settled.

### Heckington.

*Death in the Pulpit.*—A melancholy event occurred in Heckington church during divine service, on Sunday the 1st December, 1861. The Rev. Chas. Cameron, Vicar of Christ's church, Long-lane, Trusley, Derbyshire, aged 54, (brother of the Rev. G. T. Cameron, Vicar of Heckington,) was about to preach: he had ascended the pulpit, and had given out the text (from the 93rd psalm and the latter part of the 5th verse), when he was attacked with paralysis, which at first greatly affected his speech; in the course of three or four minutes he became inaudible, and fell on the seat in a totally unconscious state, to the great consternation of the congregation. His brother and several gentlemen went immediately to his assistance and raised him up, after which he was carried down into the church and attended by Mr. Franks, surgeon, who was present, and administered some restoratives, but to no purpose. Mr. Richard Godson's chaise was kindly lent for him to be taken down to the Vicarage, where every attention was paid to him, but he never rallied, and died about 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

### Carrington.

The Rev. Thomas Mitchinson, perpetual curate of Carrington and Frithville, died on the 15th April, 1862, aged 69. He had held the incumbency of Carrington 43 years, having been appointed to it in 1819, and to that of Frithville in 1822. He was of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1819, Deacon 1816, Priest 1817. He was also rector of Helpringham from 1836 to 1854; and the author of an "address to the parishioners on entering on the Living." He was held in very high esteem by all who were acquainted with him.

### Hagworthingham.

The ringers of the 8 musical bells at Hagworthingham rang a dumb peal on the 5th February, 1861, for the late Mr. David Hubbert, a native of the village, who in early life was their co-adjutor under the direction of the memorable Robert Wingate, Esq. He was a clever wheelwright in early life, but relinquished that business and became captain of a coal keel (the Wingate and Sarah), and trafficked in the Yorkshire coal trade for several years with considerable success. Eventually he emigrated to America, and kept an hotel near the Niagara Falls.

### Safety Matches.

A most valuable invention was shown at the International Exhibition in some improved 'Safety Matches,' by Bryant & May. These curious Matches, which in outward appearance are like other Lucifers, cannot be ignited either by friction, fire, or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained. This most important improvement is effected by separating the chymical substances which produce fire by friction, and placing one half on the head of the match, and the other on the side of the box.

### Calamities and Fatal Accidents in Lincolnshire.

*Hackthorne.*—Captain Tennant, brother-in-law of Major Amcotts, was accidentally shot dead by Captain Peter Cracroft, whilst the party were out shooting at Hackthorne on the 2nd January, 1862. Deceased stooped down to allow the captain to shoot over him at some birds, and not knowing the captain intended to fire the second barrel, he raised himself as soon as the first shot had been fired, and the contents of the second barrel entered his head, killing him upon the spot.

*Stickford.*—A melancholy accident occurred in this village on Monday June 30th, 1862. Mr. Samuel Thompson, farmer, was returning from Spilsby market, and had nearly arrived at his residence, when through some cause not exactly known, he was thrown from his cart, and sustained a fracture of the collar bone and two ribs, part of the fractured bones penetrating the lungs. Dr. Thimbleby of Spilsby, was sent for immediately, and although all was done that the skill of that gentleman could devise, the unfortunate sufferer expired about noon on the 2nd July. He was for several years well-known and greatly respected as the landlord of the Red Lion inn, at Stickford, and had only quitted it the previous Lady-day.

*Wrecks.*—One of the most terrific gales known for 25 years on the Lincolnshire Main, occurred on the 1st and 2nd of November, 1861. The winds were violent, and the sea rose to an enormous extent, washing away the bank at Chapel, and materially injuring it along the coast near Ingoldmells. In the evening of the 2nd, a fine brig called the "Emma," from Whitby, was washed ashore at Huttoft Bank with her sails completely torn to shreds by the violence of the gale. The crew were got safely away, but were in a most exhausted state. About the same time another brig was driven ashore at Trusthorpe. On the morning of the 3rd, 10 men much exhausted reached the shore in a boat at Ingoldmells; they proved to be the crew of the Yarborough Steamer, of Grimsby, bound for Cronstadt, but wrecked on the Knowl about 11 o'clock on Friday night the 1st. They were in a most pitiable condition, having been on the sea 36 hours in an open boat without either food or clothing.

*Suicide.*—On Friday afternoon, August 9th, 1861, James Rudham, corn porter, of Boston, committed suicide by hanging himself in a granary in High-street, belonging to Messrs. Wedd and Son, merchants. Deceased had been very intemperate for some time previous to committing the rash act of self-destruction, earning but little money and spending it all in drink. Verdict, temporary insanity.

*Drowned.*—February 1st, 1810. Three fine boys named Boodle, aged 5, 7, and 11 years respectively, were found drowned in a pond at Gayton, near Louth, where they had been sliding. Some few years before this sad mishap, Boodle lost two other children by an accident.

*Killed by a Roller.*—August 19th, 1861.—A man named James Smith, aged 63, whilst working with an iron roller and two horses in a field belonging to Mr. Bland, veterinary surgeon, Boston, fell into a ditch, the horses and roller falling upon him and killing him. The accident was observed by the old man's son, who was at work in an adjoining field, and who ran to the spot as quickly as possible, but only to see his father expire a few minutes after being extricated from his fearful position.

*Calamities and Fatal Accidents, continued.*

*Injury by a Crushing Machine.*—As a man named Cooper, was cleaning a crushing machine on the premises of Mr. Vear Pogson, brick-maker, Hundleby, on the 15th August, 1861, the machine was set in motion whilst his arm was among the works, and before he could extricate it, it was bruised and torn in a most fearful manner.

*Bursting of the Witham Banks.*—Under a severe pressure of water, consequent on a thaw on the 13th February, 1814, the Witham bank was broken in many places near Lincoln, and a large track of land lying west of that place on towards Gainsboro' was flooded. Boutham bridge which had only been erected the previous year was carried away.

*Burnt to Death.*—On Wednesday, December 11th, 1861, Elizabeth Bond Lovering, aged 83, residing in a small house by herself in Pad-dock Grove, Boston, was found burnt to death. She was left by her attendant a little after dinner sitting by the fire, but on a neighbour going in about half-past four, she discovered her burnt almost to a cinder. Deceased kept a Ladies' Seminary, in Pump-square, in the early part of the century; but, for many years prior to her calamitous end, she lived on a small independency of which she was possessed.

*Accident at Langrick.*—A boy named Leake, in the service of Mr. J. Fox, farmer, Langrick, had one of his hands seriously lacerated by a pistol shot, on Saturday, November 23rd, 1861. He was going out to frighten crows, and for this purpose took with him a loaded pistol, which he incautiously placed in his pocket on full cock, and without thinking about it, he put his hand into his pocket and knocked down the hammer.

*Fatal Accident.*—On the same day as the above, a young man named Jessup, a farm labourer in the employ of Mr. Forman, farmer, Langrick, whilst carting some manure from a field near the Grand Sluice, Boston, was run over and killed, dying almost instantaneously.

*Spalding Marsh.*—A fire broke out in the stack-yard of Mr. Charles Copping, farmer, situate in Spalding marsh, on Saturday morning, the 23rd November, 1861. The Spalding engines were sent for, but the fire was not extinguished before considerable damage was done. An oat stack, two straw stacks, some stabling, a set of horse works, and several implements were consumed, and a fine calf which was chained up in one of the buildings was burnt to death. On the night of the 24th, another conflagration broke out in the same yard, and destroyed a large wheat stack, the produce of 16 acres.

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**"SAME."**

There is not a Lincolnshire man but knows that "Same" is synonymous with "lard," but few, perhaps, are aware of the origin of the word. The following, from an old book, appears to set the matter in a clear light;—"It particularly means the Fat or Lard of Swine that covers the Kidneys, &c." This kind of fat, and no other, is in Lincolnshire and the Northern Counties, to this day, usually called by the name of *Saim*, and in Kent *Seam*; perhaps from the *Sain Doux* of the French, which signifies Hog's Lard; or rather from the British Word *Saim*, *Sewet*."

### An Election Fracas.

At the Lincoln Assizes, in March, 1810, an action was brought against Mr. Welden by Mr. Gougher, for an assault arising out of one of the Stamford Elections. The defendant had sent in an exorbitant bill for ribbons, &c., supplied at the election, and payment of the account being resisted, the plaintiff and another were appointed arbitrators in the matter. Annoyed at their not being able to agree, Mr. Welden assaulted the plaintiff in the public street by striking him and making his nose bleed. *Damages, one shilling.*

### A few words about Horses.

The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their Horses' hoofs from injury. In the Ninth Century Horses were only shod in the time of frost. The practice of shoeing was introduced into England by William the 1st, in the year 1066. It was computed that in 1844 there were in England two millions of draught and pleasure Horses, and 100,000 agricultural Horses, which consumed the produce of seven millions of acres. The Horse Tax was imposed in 1784; and was then levied on all saddle and coach Horses in England. In 1796, and again in 1808, its operation was extended, and its amount was increased. In 1844, the amount realized by the duty upon "Horses for riding" was £350,000. Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz Stephen, who wrote in the days of Henry the 2nd., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croyden in the South, and Garterly in the North, were celebrated courses. There were races near York in 1607, and the prize was a little golden bell. In the end of Charles 1st's reign races were performed at Hyde Park and New Market. Charles II. patronized them, and instead of bells gave a silver bowl or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did also Queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding. An act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses was passed in the 13th year of the reign of George II., 1739.

### Lincoln Miracles in 1255.

An old book, speaking of "the miracles worked at the tomb of St. Robert, at Lincoln," says:—"At this same time also, many and divers manifest and well-attested miracles were performed in the Church of Lincoln, and as if the ancient holy confessors, the Bishops *Remigius* and *Hugh*, were rejoicing with *St. Robert*, who had lately departed to the Lord, they vied with each other in bestowing their favours on Christians; and out of the many miracles, which would be too numerous to mention much more to write, there are now twenty manifest ones, which have been carefully examined and approved before influential and credible persons in the Chapter of Lincoln, (for we know that the falsehoods of those in office are displeasing to God.) And now is verified what happened to a certain person, one worthy of belief, in a vision by night, (not a mere creation of the fancy), during the life of the said Bishop of Lincoln, about four years before his death. He seems plainly to hear a voice clearly and distinctly uttering the following words:—"The Lord loved Edmund in the odour of his kindness; and the Lord loved Robert in the odour of his faith;" and he was allowed to know this in spirit, that he might understand that these words were spoken concerning the blessed Bishops and confessors, Edmund and Robert."



### Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire.

- At Gainsboro', July 30th, 1808, Mrs. Revill, aged 104 years.
- At Boston, September 17, 1809, Mr. W. Rasin, in his 100th year.
- At Thornton, near Horncastle, August 1st, 1812, Sarah Johnson, a maiden lady, aged 107.
- At Stamford, August 14th, 1812, Nurse Barber, aged 84. She had given birth to 23 children.
- At Sutton Bridge, December 22nd, 1861, Susannah Drury, widow, aged 87 years.
- At Bardney, December, 1861, Richard Dixon, formerly a farmer, aged 93.
- At Stamford, March 15th, 1861, William Ball, aged 103 years, 7 months, and 2 weeks. He was 30 years an inmate of Brown's Hospital, Stamford.
- At Boston, January 12, 1862, Edward Maddison, of the Bede houses, Skirbeck road, aged 94.
- At Boston, January 10, 1862, Rebecca Barton, aged 86.
- At Lincoln, January 21, 1862, Mrs. Eliza Carlile, widow, aged 88.
- At Lincoln, January 19, 1862, Eliza Scott, widow, aged 85.
- At Heckington, February 2, 1862, Mr. James Brown, gent, aged 86.
- At Donington, January 30, 1862, Mrs. Ann Noble, widow, aged 94.
- At Sibsey, January 29, 1862, Mr. John Holland, stone mason, aged 95.
- At North Hykeham, near Lincoln, January 31, 1862, Eliza Miles, widow, aged 87.
- At Grantham, February 8, 1862, Charles Churchill, Esq., formerly chief constable of the borough, aged 89.
- At Lindum House, Lincoln, February 18, 1862, John Merryweather, Esq., in his 94th year.
- At Stamford, February 19, 1862, Mr. G. Barber, aged 88.
- At Gosberton, March 1, 1862, Ann, relict of William Dods, Esq., in her 91st year.
- At Gainsboro', March 3, 1862, Mary Thoiser, widow, aged 87.
- At Louth, May 10th, 1810, George Maddison, in his 100th year.
- At Heckington, June 15, 1810, Mr. Nicholas Wilson, aged 85. His remains were interred against those of seven wives whom he had buried at South Kyme.
- At Grantham, February 8, 1862, Jane Knight, formerly of Boothby Pagnell, aged 96.
- At South Elkington, near Louth, February 6, 1862, Mary Hodgson, widow, aged 86.
- At Stamford, March 11th, 1862, Maria Alicia, relict of Benjamin Cooper, Esq., aged 87.
- At Grantham, on the 5th March, 1862, Mr. J. Swingler, aged 87.
- At the house of her daughter, (Mrs. Bavin of Stixwould,) March 3rd, 1862, Mary, widow of Mr. John Sharp, formerly of Pelham's Land, near Boston, aged 92.
- At Mablethorpe, March 19th, 1862, (at the house of his son,) Duncan Stewart, for many years head gardener to the late J. Burcham, Esq., Coningsby, aged 92.
- At Heckington Fen, April 17, 1862, Thomas Cade, aged 87.
- At Skirbeck, April 13, 1862, Sarah, widow of Mr. Nettleship, aged 88.
- At Horncastle, April 10, 1862, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. James Turner, formerly of Waddingworth, aged 87.

*Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire, continued.*

- At Stamford, April 2, 1862, in his 85th year, Mr. John Martin, for many years schoolmaster in the Marchioness of Exeter's school. He was a native of Boston, and formerly a comedian and prompter in Robertson and Manby's theatrical company.
- At Spalding, March 26, 1862, Mrs. Mary Little, aged 88.
- In the Union House Spilsby, April 2nd, 1862, William Cadney, in his 85th year. He was formerly schoolmaster at Somersby, and Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, in his boyhood was for some time one of his pupils. The recollection of having taught the poet his *a b c* was a source of great pleasure to the old man in his declining years.
- At Boston, on the 26th April, 1862, James Dawes Stainbank, Esq., in his 86th year. He was interred at St. Nicholas', Skirbeck.
- At Belton, April 28, 1862, Mr. John Dale, farmer, aged 95.
- At Horncastle, May 16, 1862, Mr. Richard Babington, aged 94, for many years manager of Messrs. Claypons and Garfits' Bank.
- In Truesdale's Hospital, Stamford, May 9, 1862, Mr. Thos. Littlelyke, aged 87. He was 56 years house-carpenter to the Marquis of Exeter.
- At Sibsey, May 14, 1862, John Hildred, tailor, aged 90. In early life he performed some astonishing pedestrian feats, and was considered the swiftest runner in this district. As a jumper too, he had few to match him, being able at one time of his life to spring 7 yards on level ground, and clear all the toll-gates from Boston to Louth.
- At Navenby, April 26, 1862, Benjamin Toynbee, aged 87.
- At Louth, May 1, 1862, Mr. John Grant, aged 93.
- At Crowle, June 12, 1862, Sarah, widow of Peter Glossip, Esq., aged 90.
- At Binbrooke, June 1, 1861, Susannah, relict of Mr. John Parker, aged 90.
- At Stamford, June 1, 1861, Mrs. Crasby, in her 94th year.
- At Spalding, June 7, 1861, Catherine, relict of Mr. Thomas Pear, aged 92 years.
- At Bilsby, June 9, 1861, Mr. Grant, farmer, aged 91.
- At Barton, June 11, 1861, Mrs. Ferraby, aged 90.
- At North Somercotes, June 16, 1861, Mr. John Wilkins, in his 90th year. He was formerly warrener at the Green Man, Lincoln Heath, where his father had previously lived, following the same calling, upwards of 100 years ago.
- At Boston, June 16, 1862, Maria Wiseman, aged 88.
- At Boston, October 2, 1861, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. S. Ranson, tailor, Market place, aged 90.
- At Grimsby, September 1, 1861, Mrs. Susannah Bowling, formerly of the Grange farm, Louth, aged 94.
- At Gainsboro', September 13, 1861, Mrs. Eliza Hughes, widow, aged 96.
- At Holbeach, July 4, 1861, Miss Barker, aged 95.
- At Gainsboro', June 12, 1861, Mrs. Sarah Lilley, aged 89.
- At the house of her son-in-law (Mr. Stephen Foster, farmer, Marsh-chapel), June 5th, 1861, Mrs. Ayscough, widow, Humberston, in the 100th year of her age. She retained her faculties till a few days before her death; and, up to within a very short period of her decease she was remarkably active. During the last two years of her life, she made each of her daughters a well wrought bed-quilt, as a trifling memento of her industry and activity in her declining days.

## Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days.	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
Algarkirk .....	Strapps ..	Carrier ..	w & s	a.m. 10	p.m. 3	White Hart
	Garner ..	..	..	10	3	ditto
Bicker .....	Pitts .....	..	..	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough ..	Barrand ..	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice*
	Rice .....	..	..	10	2	White Hart
Bolingbroke New	Waite ....	Carrier ..	..	10	3	Red Lion
	Baker ....	..	w & s	10	3	Red Cow
	Leggitt ..	Packet..	..	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Jackson ..	Mail cart	daily			Peacock
Bolingbroke Old	Dawson ..	Carrier ..	w	10	3	Ram
	Wood ....	..	..	10	3	Wagon & Horses
Bunker's Hill ..	Henley ..	Packet..	w & s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Shaw ....	..	..	10	3	ditto
Burgh .....	Hayes ....	Mail cart	daily	p.m. 8 30	a.m. 5	Ship Inn
Claydyke .....	Southwell ..	Packet..	w & s	a.m. 10	p.m. 2	Black Sluice+
Coningsby .....	Baker ....	Carrier ..	..	10	3	Falcon
	Clarke ....	..	w	10	3	Red Lion
	Gilthorpe ..	Packet..	w & s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington .....	Barnsdale ..	Carrier ..	..	10	2	White Horse
	Sutherell ..	..	..	10	2	ditto
Donington Bridge	Rice .....	Packet..	w	10	2	White Hart
East Fen .....	Knott .....	..	w & s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Fosdyke .....	Elsom ....	Carrier ..	..	10	3	White Hart
	Jeffrey....	..	..	10	3	ditto
Freiston .....	Craven ..	..	..	10	3	Red Cow
	Boyce ....	..	..	10	3	Ram
Freiston Shore ..	Mears ....	Omnibus	daily	summer	only	White Horse
	Fracknall ..	..	daily			Market-place
Friskney .....	Atkin ....	Carrier ..	w & s	10	3	Red Lion
	Chapman ..	Omnibus	..	10	3	Exchange Hotel
	Leachman ..	Carrier ..	..	10	3	Mitre
Friskney Fen ..	Hamerton ..	Packet..	..	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Gosberton .....	Sutherell..	Carrier ..	..	10	3	White Hart
	Pointon ..	..	..	10	3	ditto
Hagnaby Lock..	Borrell ..	Packet..	..	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington .....	Taylor....	Carrier ..	..	10	2	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft .....	..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Ray .....	Packet..	w & s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Trimingham	..	..	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle .....	Langley ..	Carrier ..	..	10	2	White Hart
	Jackson ..	Mail cart	daily	p.m. 8 45	a.m. 4 30	Peacock
Horncastle Fen ..	Hasnap ..	Carrier ..	w & s	a.m. 10	p.m. 3	Falcon
Holbeach .....	Black .....	..	..	10	3	Mitre
Keal West .....	Bycroft ..	Packet..	..	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 ..	..	..	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South .....	Hall .....	..	..	10	3	ditto
	Slator .....	..	w	10	3	ditto
Leake .....	Thorpe ..	..	w & s	10	3	Cross Keys
	Parker ..	..	..	10	3	ditto
	Cooke .....	..	..	10	3	ditto
Leverton .....	Cooke .....	..	..	10	3	ditto
	Overton ..	..	..	10	3	Red Lion
Lynn .....	Black .....	..	..	10	3	Mitre
Mareham-le-fen	Codd ..	..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland .....	Southwell..	Packet..	w & s	10	2	Black Sluice+
New Leake .....	Knott .....	..	..	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York .....	Gilthorpe..	..	..	10	3	Grand Sluice
Pelham's Land..	Southwell..	..	..	10	2	White Hart
Revesby Bridge	Hardy .....	..	w	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sibsey .....	Wright ..	Carrier..	w & s	10	3	Ram
Sibsey Northlands	Maddison..	Packet..	..	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Stickford .....	Fisk .....	Carrier..	..	10	3	Red Lion
	Bycroft ..	Packet..	..	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Stones .....	..	..	10	3	ditto
Stickney .....	Fisk .....	Carrier..	..	10	3	Red Lion
	Hardy .....	Packet..	..	10	3	Bargate Bridge
	Stones .....	..	..	10	3	ditto
	Thornalley.	Carrier..	..	10	3	Red Cow
Sutterton .....	Strapps ..	..	..	10	3	White Hart
	Garner ..	..	..	10	3	ditto
Sutterton Fen ..	Mason .....	..	..	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Swineshead .....	Lowe .....	..	..	10	1	ditto
	Lister .....	..	..	10	1	ditto
	Cooke .....	..	..	10	2	White Hart
Tattershall .....	Fowler .....	..	w	10	3	Falcon
Wainfleet .....	Harness ..	..	w & s	10	3	Peacock
	Brown .....	..	..	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wigtoft .....	Blakey .....	..	..	10	3	White Hart
	Healey .....	..	..	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Wrangle .....	Wright .....	..	..	10	3	Cross Keys
	Clarke .....	..	..	10	3	Ram
	Leachman ..	..	..	10	3	Mitre

## 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.

## Newcastle Trader.



The "Ransom," Thomas Williamson, sails once every three weeks; freights very low. Apply to Stephen Acaster, Howard Street, Newcastle; of Wilkinson and Stout, Grand Sluice; 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, *tu*  
 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, March 7, May 6, Sept. 30,  
 October 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 Sunday,  
 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, Sept.  
 4, October 17, *s*  
 Epworth, 1st Thursday after May 1,  
 Thursday after Sept. 29, *s*  
 Falkingham, Ash Wednesday, Palm  
 Monday, May 13, June 14, 15,  
 July 12, Th. aft. 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 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, June 21, horses, 22,  
 beasts; August 21, October 28,  
 mart 29, *s*  
 Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec. 11, *s*  
 Lincoln, April fair second Tuesday  
 after 13th, four days, 1st and 2nd  
 days for horses, 3rd day for sheep,  
 4th for cattle; Wed. aft. Sept. 12  
 for cattle, horses, sheep; Oct. 27,  
 horses, *f*  
 Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday  
 after Sept 25, *f*  
 Louth, April 29, cattle and general  
 fair; April 30, sheep and ditto;  
 Friday before Sept. 18; Friday  
 before October 29; Nov. 23, sheep,  
 cattle, horses, and gen. fair, *w s*  
 Ludford, Aug. 2, Nov. 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 14,  
 June 25, Aug. 5, Nov. 8, 9, *w*  
 Market Rasen, Sept. 25, *t*  
 Messingham, Trinity Mon., *th*  
 Navenby, Aug. 18, Oct. 17<sup>a</sup>  
 New Bolingbroke, July 10, *t*  
 Partney, Aug. 1, 25; Sept. 18, 19;  
 first Wed. and Thursday after Old  
 Michaelmas Day  
 Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*  
 Scotter, July 10  
 Sleaford, Plough Mon., Easter Mon.,  
 Whit Mon., Aug. 7, Oct. 20, *m*  
 Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug.  
 28, Sept 25, Dec. 6, *tu*  
 Spilsby, Mon. before Whit Monday,  
 and Monday after if in May; 1st  
 Monday after July 12, *m*  
 Spittal, Nov. 25  
 Stamford, Tuesday before Feb. 13,  
 Monday before Mid-lent, Mid-lent  
 Monday, Monday before May 12  
 Mon. after Corpus Christi, August  
 5, Nov. 8, 9, *m f*  
 Stockwith, September 4  
 Stow Green, July 3, 4  
 Stow, October 10  
 Swaton, October 11  
 Swineshead, 2nd Thursday in June,  
 October 2 cheese fair, *th*  
 Swinstead, Monday after Oct. 11  
 Tattershall, May 15, Sept. 25  
 Tedford, Monday after Easter Mon.  
 December 6  
 Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May  
 Torksey, Whit Monday  
 Wainfleet, 3rd, Sat. in May, July 5,  
 Aug. 24, Oct 24, *s*  
 Welton-by-Spilsby, Old Lady Day  
 Winterton, July 5, Sept. 23  
 Wragby, Holy Th., Sept. 29, *th*

*List of Fairs, continued.***Nottinghamshire.**

Bingham, Feb. 9 to 12, 1st Thursday in May, Whit-Thursdays, 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, *th*  
 Marnham, September 12  
 Newark, Fri. in Mid-lent, May 14, Whit Tues., Aug. 2, large cheese market, Wed. before Oct. 2, Nov. 1, Monday before December 11, *w*  
 Nottingham, Friday 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. after June 11, last Thurs. in July, Oct. 2, for hops, &c., 2nd Thursday in December. *s*  
 Southwell, Whit Monday  
 Tuxford, May 12, Sept. 25, 28, *m*  
 Warsop, Mon. before Whit Monday  
 Worksop, March 31, Oct. 14, *w*

**Huntingdonshire.**

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

**Leicestershire.**

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Easter Tuesday, Whit. Tues., Sept. 14, Nov. 8, *s*  
 Belton, Monday after Trinity week  
 Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*  
 Bosworth Husband, October 16  
 Castle Donington, March 17, September 29

Hollaton, Holy Thursday, Thursday three weeks after  
 Hinckley, Aug. 26, 3rd Mon. after Epiphany, Easter Mon., Monday before Whit Monday, Whit Monday, Monday after St. Simon and St. Jude, October 29, *m*  
 Kegworth, Feb. 18, Easter Monday, April 30, October 10  
 Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Saturday, Saturday in Easter Week, May 12, July 5, Oct. 10, Dec. 8; new fairs Jan 4, June 1, Aug. 1, September 13, Nov. 2, *w s*  
 Loughborough, March 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thursday, August 12, September 30, November 13  
 Lutterworth, Feb. 16, April 2, Holy Thursday, September 16, *th*  
 Market Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*  
 Market Harborough, Jan. 6, Feb. 16, April 29, July 31, Oct. 19, lasts 9 days, new fairs Tuesday after May 2, Tuesday after Mid-lent, Tues. before Nov. 22, Dec. 8, *t*  
 Melton Mowbray, 1st Tuesday after Jan. 17, March 13, May 31, Whit Tues., Aug. 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 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 Sunday, Wednesday before Whit Sunday, July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

**Rutland.**

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Saturday in April May 9, Sat. in Whitsun week, Saturday after October 19, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Sept. 8, 9, *s*  
 Uppingham, March 7, July 7 horses, cattle, coarse linen, *w*

*List of Fairs, continued.***Northamptonshire.**

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26.  
 Brackley, Wednesday after Feb. 25,  
 April 19, Wednesday after June  
 22, Wednesday after October 11,  
 December 11  
 Brigstock, April 25, September 4,  
 November 22  
 Brixworth, Whit Monday  
 Fotheringay, 3rd Mon. after July 6  
 Daventry, first Monday in Jan. last  
 Monday in Feb. Easter Tuesday,  
 June 6, 7, first Monday in July,  
 August 3rd, first Monday in Sep.,  
 Oct. 2, 3, 27, first Mon. in Dec.  
 Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before  
 Feb. 6, March 6, Thursday before  
 May 12, June 28, Thursday before  
 August 5, October 11, Dec. 6  
 Kettering, Thursday before Easter,  
 Friday before Whit Sunday, Thur.  
 bef. Oct. 11, Thu. bef. Dec. 21, s  
 King's Cliffe, October 29  
 Northampton, February 20, April 6,  
 May 4, June 19, August 5, 26,  
 Sep. 19, first Thursday in Nov.  
 [toll tree], Nov. 28, Dec. 19, s  
 Oundle, February 25, Whit-Monday,  
 August 21, October 12, th  
 Peterborough, July 10, Oct. 2, s  
 Rockingham, September 25  
 Rothwell, Trinity Monday (a week)  
 Thrapston, 1st Tu. in May, Aug. 5  
 Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12,  
 October 29  
 Weldon, first Thursday in February,  
 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 2, w  
 Adwalton, Feb. 6, March 9, Easter  
 Thursday, and every Thursday  
 fortnight after till Michaelmas  
 Aldborough, September 4, w. s  
 Appletreewick, October 26 and 27  
 Askrig, May 10 and 17, first Thurs.  
 in June, October 28 and 29, th

Askwick, Thursday before Whit  
 Sunday  
 Barnsley, Wed. before Feb. 28, May  
 13, October 11, w  
 Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov. 22, s  
 Bedale, Easter Tues. Whit Tuesday  
 June 6, 7, July 5, 6, October 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, Wed.  
 before April 6, Wed. before May  
 12, Wed. before Sept. 14, Wed.  
 after Dec. 25, w s  
 Bigley, Jan. 25, Aug. 25, 26, 27, th  
 Black Burton, Whit Monday  
 Bolton, June 28  
 Bradfield, June 17, December 9, th  
 Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22,  
 23, Aug. 16, (horses and cattle),  
 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec. 13  
 (cattle), 14 (sheep)  
 Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19,  
 December 9, 10, 12, m  
 Brawby, first Monday after July 11, m  
 Bridlington, Monday before Whit  
 Sunday, October 21, s  
 Brampton, November 12  
 Bransburton, May 14, cattle market  
 every alternate Wednesday, com-  
 mencing 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 before Feb. 14, May  
 13, Sept. 4, Tues. before Nov. 22  
 Fodingham, July 10, October 2  
 Gargrave, December 11, 29  
 Grassington, March 4, April 24,  
 June 29, September 26  
 Grinton, Good Friday, December 11  
 Guisborough, last Tuesday in March  
 and April, 3rd Tuesday in May,  
 Aug. and Sep., 2nd Tues. in Nov.

*List of Fairs, continued.*

- Halifax, June 24, *s*  
 Harwood, last Monday in April, 2nd Monday in October  
 Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sep. 28  
 Haworth, July 22, October 14  
 Heeton, 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, December 16  
 Huddersfield, March 11, May 14, *tu*  
 Hull, second Tuesday in April (for cattle, &c.) October 11, *t f*  
 Howden, April 15, 16, 17, September 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-Moorside, Whit Wednesday September 18  
 Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October  
 Kirkham, Trinity Monday  
 Knaresborough, Wed. after Jan. 13, Wed. after March 12, May 6, Wed. after Aug. 12, Tuesday after Oct. 11, Wednesday after Dec. 10, *w*  
 Lee, August 24, September 17  
 Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov. 8, 9, *t s*  
 Leighton, June 24  
 Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in February, May, October and December  
 Little Driffeld, Easter & Whit Mon., August 26, September 19  
 Long Preston, March 1, Sep. 29  
 Malham, June 25, October 4  
 Malton, Mon. before Palm Sunday, Whitsun Eve, Oct. 11, 12, *t s*  
 Marsden, April 25, July 10, Sep. 29  
 Marsham, September 17, 18, *tu*  
 Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, Nov. 5, 6, *m*  
 Moor Kirk, June 24  
 Northallerton, Feb. 14, May 5, Sep. 5, Oct. 3, second Wednesday in October for cheese, *w*  
 North Duffield, May 4  
 Otley, August 1, November 15, *tu*  
 Pattingham, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*  
 Pennistone, March 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, Sep. 25, Monday before Oct. 11, *m*  
 Pocklington, March 7, May 6, Aug. 5, November 4, (show of horses,) February 24, December 7, 12, *s*  
 Pontefract, 1st Sat. after Jan. 14, Feb. 5, 1st Saturday after February 13, Sat. before Palm Sunday Low Sunday and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sep. 12, first Sat. in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays after the York fortnight fairs, *s*  
 Reeth, Friday before Palm Sunday, 2nd Fri. before May 13, Fri. before Aug. 24, 2nd Fri. before Nov. 22  
 Richmond, Sat. after Candlemas, Saturday before Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25  
 Ripley, Easter Monday & Tuesday, August 25, 26, and 27, *f*  
 Ripon, Thursday after January 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. before 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, November 20, 22, *s*  
 Slaidburn, Feb. 14, April 15, Aug. 1, October 20  
 Snaith, last Thurs. in Apr., Aug. 10, first Friday in September, *f*  
 South Cave, Trinity Monday, and October 24, for cattle  
 Stokesley, Sat. before Trinity Sun. *s*



*List of Fairs, continued.*

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 April, May, and October, *th*  
 Thrisk, 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., August 5, Oct. 11, Thursday before 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, August 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 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, first Monday after October 10, first Monday after November 11, *f*

Beiper, 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, April 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*  
 Crich, April 6, October 11  
 Derby, January 25, Friday in Easter 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 after New Year's day, March 1, *th*  
 Glossop, May 6, cattle  
 Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, &c. 2nd Tuesday in September  
 Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tuesday, first Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*  
 Matlock, Feb. 25, April 2, May 9, October 24  
 Ripley, Wednesday in Easter week, October 23, horses, cattle, &c.  
 Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wednesday in Sept., Oct. 19, cattle, sheep  
 Wirksworth, Shrove Tues., Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sept. 8, 3rd Tues. in Nov., cattle, pedlary.

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ALMANACK.



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**MORTON'S**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK**

AND DIARY,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

**1864,**

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

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*Boston Borough Arms.*

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# JANUARY, 1864.



"Without peace and contentment  
there can be no such thing as  
happiness."



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

			Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	<i>Circumcision.</i> { Chapel for Gainsborough Union { opened by Bp. of Lincoln, 1862 }	8	8 3
2	S	<b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 7h. 39m. morn. ....	8	8 4
3	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Christmas</b> ....	8	8 4
4	M	(3rd) Disastrous Fire at Louth, 1863 ...	8	8 4
5	T	{ Died at Lincoln, Rev. Wright Shovelton, } { Wesleyan Minister, 1862 ... }	8	8 4
6	W	<i>Epiphany.</i> <b>Old Christmas Day</b> ....	8	7 4
7	Th	{ Mr. Willoughby, Custom's officer, drowned } { in Grimsby Dock, 1862... }	8	7 4
8	F	{ Mr. C. F. Kitchen, Boston, found } { drowned at Scremby, 1862 ... }	8	7 4
9	S	<b>New Moon,</b> 7h. 45m. morning ..	8	6 4
10	S	<b>1st Sunday after Epiphany</b> .....	8	6 4
11	M	<b>Plough Monday</b> .....	8	5 4
12	T	{ (13) Nine sheep slaughtered in } { a field at Sleaford, 1862 ... }	8	4 4
13	W	<b>Annual Cake Ball, Lincoln, 1862</b> .	8	4 4
14	Th	Annual Concert of Wainfleet Literary Institute, 1862 ...	8	3 4
15	F	<b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 11h. 6m. night....	8	2 4
16	S	{ Died at Morcott Hall, Elizabeth, wife of } { Samuel Richard Fydell, Esq., 1862 ... }	8	1 4
17	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Epiphany</b> ....	8	0 4
18	M	{ (19) Highway robbery with violence } { at Stamford, 1863 ... }	8	0 4
19	T	{ Annual meeting of Lincoln and Lindsey } { Banking Company, 1863 ... }	7	59 4
20	W	{ Address of condolence to the Queen } { from Freemasons, Boston, 1862 ... }	7	58 4
21	Th	(20) Robbery at the Golden Lion, Boston, 1863 ...	7	56 4
22	F	Fashionable Ball at the Assembly Rooms, Boston, 1863	7	54 4
23	S	<b>Full Moon,</b> 10h. 2m. night .....	7	54 4
24	S	<b>Septuagesima Sunday</b> .....	7	52 4
25	M	<i>Conversion of Saint Paul</i> .....	7	51 4
26	T	Fearful gale throughout Lincolnshire, 1863 ....	7	50 4
27	W	<b>Chesterfield Fair</b> .....	7	49 4
28	Th	{ John Shucksmith and Joseph Hollingsworth } { drowned in river Ancholme, 1862 ... }	7	48 4
29	F	{ (30) Annual Meeting of Boston } { Waterworks Company, 1863... }	7	46 4
30	S	<b>Martyrdom of King Charles I, 1649</b>	7	45 4
31	S	<b>Sexagesima Sunday</b> .....	7	43 4

# 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, 1864.



“Every man seems doomed to pass through some degree of trouble: some exceedingly heavy, others not so great, but *all* of some kind.”

## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

Sun  
rises.

1	M	<b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 12h. 17m. morn.	7 42	4
2	T	<b>Purification. Candlemas Day</b> ....	7 40	4
3	W	{ A popular lecture on "The Model Wife," at Wainfleet, 1863 ... }	7 39	4
4	Th	<b>Weston Church damaged by fire, 1818</b> .	7 37	4
5	F	<b>Annual Concert of the Partney Church Choir, 1863</b> ...	7 36	4
6	S	{ Mr. Elliff, of Holbeach Marsh, formerly } { of Boston, committed suicide, 1863 ... }	7 31	4
7	S	<b>Quinquagesima.</b> { NEW MOON, 6h. 9m. evening } ....	7 32	4
8	M	{ (7) Lord Aveland appointed Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, 1862 ... }	7 31	4
9	T	<b>Shrove Tuesday</b> .....	7 29	5
10	W	<b>Ash Wednesday</b> .....	7 27	5
11	Th	<b>Grimsby Dorcas Charity Ball, 1862</b> .....	7 25	5
12	F	<b>Sir W. Napier died, 1860</b> .....	7 23	5
13	S	<b>North Wold Steeple Chase, at Grimsby, 1862</b> ..	7 21	5
14	S	<b>Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent</b>	7 20	5
15	M	<b>(14) Moon's 1st Qr.</b> 1h. 24m. aft.	7 18	5
16	T	{ Thomas John Dixon, Esq., Holton le-Moor, appointed } { High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1862 ... }	7 16	5
17	W	<b>Battle of Eupatoria, 1855</b> .....	7 14	5
18	Th	{ Died at Lincoln, aged 93, Mr. Merryweather, } { formerly Keeper of the Castle, 1862 ... }	7 12	5
19	F	<b>Galileo born, 1564</b> .....	7 10	5
20	S	(21) A badger caught at Coningsby, 1862.....	7 8	5
21	S	<b>Second Sunday in Lent</b> .....	7 6	5
22	M	<b>Full Moon, 5h. afternoon</b> .....	7 4	5
23	T	<b>James Jamieson, Boston, committed suicide, 1863</b> ...	7 2	5
24	W	<b>Drury Lane Theatre burnt, 1809</b> .....	7 0	5
25	Th	{ (26) Public Meeting at Boston in connection with } { the proposed Railway to Freiston Shore, 1863 } ....	6 58	5
26	F	<b>Lincoln Spring Meeting, 2 days, 1862</b> ...	6 55	5
27	S	{ (28) Petition to Parliament against return of } { Mr. Chapman for Grimsby, 1862 ... }	6 53	5
28	S	<b>Third Sunday in Lent</b> .....	6 51	5
29	M	<b>Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1856</b> .....	6 49	5

# 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**

29 M

# MARCH, 1864.



"Fancy restrained may be compared to a fountain, which plays highest by diminishing the aperture."



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

			Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	T	<i>St. David's day.</i> } Moon's last Quarter, 1h. 11m. afternoon.	6 47	5 39
2	W	Election of Auditors & Assessors at Boston, 1863	6 45	5 41
3	Th	Bishop of Lincoln held a Confirmation at Brigg, 1862 ...	6 43	5 43
4	F	Lecture at the Working Men's College, Boston, on "Names," 1863 ...	6 40	5 44
5	S	Rev. C. G. Ridley, appointed Chaplain to the Union at Spilsby, 1863...	6 38	5 46
6	S	<b>Fourth Sunday in Lent</b> .....	6 35	5 48
7	M	Died at Hundleby, B. Starmer, Esq., formerly of Hogsthorpe } .....	6 34	5 50
8	T	<b>New Moon, 3h. 59m. morning</b> ...	6 31	5 51
9	W	Election of Committee and Officers of the "Boston News and Reading Rooms," 1863. } .....	6 29	5 53
10	Th	Prince of Wales married, 1863 ...	6 27	5 55
11	F	Baltic Fleet sailed, 1854 ..	6 25	5 57
12	S	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682 ...	6 23	5 58
13	S	<b>Fifth Sunday in Lent</b> .....	6 20	6 0
14	M	Annual Meeting of Lincolnshire Rifle Association, 1863	6 18	6 1
15	T	<b>Moon's first Qr. 6h. 7m. morning</b>	6 17	6 3
16	W	Roman Remains discovered in Mr. J. G. Settle's cellar, Horncastle, 1863 } .....	6 13	6 5
17	Th	<i>St. Patrick's day</i> .....	6 11	6 7
18	F	Princess Louisa born 1848 .....	6 9	6 8
19	S	Oxford Lent term ends. Caistor Fair...	6 7	6 10
20	S	<b>Palm Sunday</b> .....	6 4	6 12
21	M	Battle of Alexandria, 1801 .....	6 2	6 13
22	T	Died at Lincoln, R. Mason, Esq., formerly Town Clerk, 1862. } .....	6 0	6 15
23	W	<b>Full Moon, 10h. 24m. morning</b> ...	5 58	6 17
24	Th	F. Flowers, Esq., appointed Recorder for Stamford, 1862	5 55	6 18
25	F	<b>Good Friday</b> .....	5 53	6 20
26	S	Duke of Cambridge born. Caistor Fair.	5 51	6 22
27	S	<b>Easter Sunday</b> .....	5 48	6 23
28	M	Sleaford Fair .....	5 46	6 25
29	T	A piece of Plate presented to the Rev. G. Carter, on leaving the curacy of Coningsby, 1862. } ....	5 44	6 27
30	W	<b>Moon's last Qr. 10h. 19m. night</b>	5 42	6 28
31	Th	Rev. Morley Punshon lectured at Boston, 1863	5 40	6 30

# MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

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



# APRIL, 1864.



“Wisdom is the olive that springeth from  
the heart, bloometh from the tongue, and  
beareth fruit in the actions.”



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

Sun  
rises.

1	F	All Fool's day. Caythorpe Fair ...	5	37	6
2	S	Mail Train ran off the rails near Algarkirk Station, 1862	5	35	6
3	S	<b>Low Sun. 1st Sun. after Easter</b>	5	32	6
4	M	Goldsmith died, 1774 .....	5	30	6
5	T	British Museum instituted, 1753....	5	28	6
6	W	<b>New Moon, 1h. 48m. afternoon</b> ...	5	26	6
7	Th	Fine Arts Exhibition opened at Barton, 1862 ..	5	23	6
8	F	James Leary, a prisoner, died through jumping } out of a train in Peascliffe Tunnel, 1862 ... }	5	21	6
9	S	Lord Bacon died, 1626 .....	5	19	6
10	S	<b>Second Sunday after Easter</b> ....	5	17	6
11	M	Peace of Utrecht, 1713 .....	5	15	6
12	T	Australian Gold discovered, 1851	5	12	6
13	W	<b>Moon's first Qr. 12h. 9m. night</b> ....	5	10	6
14	Th	Died at Louth, Rev. James Kiddall, Baptist Minister. } (many years Clerk in Garfit & Claypon's Bank,) 1862 }	5	8	6
15	F	Died, the Rev. T. Mitchinson, Incumbent } of Carrington, 1862 ... }	5	6	6
16	S	Battle of Culloden, 1746 .....	5	4	6
17	S	<b>Third Sunday after Easter</b> . . . . .	5	2	6
18	M	Mr. Smith, veterinary surgeon, Market Deeping, died } from the effects of an overdose of opium, 1862 - - }	5	0	7
19	T	Peace with Russia proclaimed, 1858 ...	4	58	7
20	W	John Valentine found drowned in } the Welland, at Spalding, 1862 - }	4	55	7
21	Th	Brighton Volunteer Review, 1862 .....	4	53	7
22	F	<b>Full Moon, 1h. 18m. morning</b> ....	4	51	7
23	S	Shakespeare died, 1616 .....	4	49	7
24	S	<b>Fourth Sunday after Easter</b> ....	4	47	7
25	M	Princess Alice born, 1843 ... ..	4	45	7
26	T	Lincoln Fair, 4 days .....	4	43	7
27	W	Battle of Dunbar, 1296 .....	4	41	7
28	Th	Marquis of Anglesea died, 1854 .	4	39	7
29	F	<b>Moon's last Qr. 4h. 34m. morn.</b> .	4	37	7
30	S	(29) Louth Cattle Fair. (30) Sheep ...	4	35	7

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

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

# MAY, 1864.



“Learning is folly, unless a good judgment has the management of it.”



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	<b>S Rogation Sunday</b> .....	4 34	7 21
2	<b>M Greenacre executed, 1837</b> .....	4 32	7 22
3	Mr. Burton, house agent, Horncastle, } committed suicide, 1862. } .....	4 30	7 25
4	<b>W Boston Fair, 2 days</b> .....	4 28	7 26
5	<b>Th Ascension. Holy Thursday</b> .....	4 26	7 28
6	<b>F New Moon, 12h. 13m. morning</b> ...	4 24	7 29
7	Lord Aveland, elected President of } Lincoln County Hospital, 1862. } .....	4 23	7 31
8	<b>S Sunday after Ascension</b> .....	4 21	7 32
9	Dead body of an infant found near } Tattershall Station, 1862. } .....	4 19	7 34
10	<b>T Battle of Lodi, 1796</b> .....	4 18	7 35
11	<b>W Earl of Chatham died, 1778</b> .....	4 16	7 37
12	<b>Th Dublin Exhibition opened, 1853</b> ...	4 15	7 39
13	<b>F Moon's first Qr. 6h. 20m. evening</b>	4 13	7 40
14	<b>S Oxford Easter Term ends</b> ... ..	4 11	7 42
15	<b>S Whit Sunday</b> .....	4 10	7 43
16	<b>M Battle of Albuera, 1811</b> .....	4 8	7 45
17	<b>T Waddingham Church re-opened, 1862</b> ...	4 7	7 46
18	<b>W Bonaparte made Emperor of France, 1804</b> ....	4 6	7 48
19	<b>Th Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.</b> .....	4 4	7 49
20	<b>F A Fire in Gedney Marsh, 1862</b> ....	4 3	7 50
21	<b>S Full Moon, 1h. 24m. afternoon</b> ....	4 2	7 52
22	<b>S Trinity Sunday</b> .....	4 0	7 53
23	A boy named Woods poisoned accidentally } at Spalding, 1863. } .....	3 59	7 55
24	Mr. Winkley, Fleet fen, killed by falling down stairs, 1862	3 58	7 56
25	Thos. Walker killed by a railway train at Spalding, 1863.	3 57	7 57
26	Wesleyan District Meeting opened at Boston, 1863.	3 56	7 58
27	<b>F Lincoln Horticultural Show, 1863</b>	3 55	8 0
28	<b>S Moon's last Qr. 9h. 20m. morning</b>	3 54	8 1
29	<b>S First Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	3 53	8 2
30	Miss Duckering killed at Wragby } by falling out of a cart, 1862. } .....	3 52	8 3
31	<b>T Battle of Fair Oaks, 1862</b> ....	3 51	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

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

# JUNE, 1864.



"Learning teaches youth temperance,  
affords comfort to old age, gives riches  
to the poor, and is an ornament to  
the rich."



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Lord Howe's victory, 1794.....	3 50 8
2	Th	Public meeting at Sibsey on the School question, 1863	3 50 8
3	F	Fat Stock market at Stamford determined, 1862. - -	3 49 8
4	S	<b>New Moon</b> , 11h. 40m. morning...	3 48 8
5	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	3 48 8
6	M	Lead stolen from Mr. Tasker's roof at Boston, 1863 -	3 47 8
7	T	<b>Reform Bill passed</b> , 1832 . . . . .	3 47 8
8	W	Boston Artillery Corps inspected, 1863 . . . . .	3 46 8
9	Th	A Pony killed at Boston by a Mill sail, 1863 - - - -	3 46 8
10	F	American Civil War commenced, 1861 .	3 45 8
11	S	George I. died 1727 . . . . .	3 45 8
12	S	<b>3rd Sunday aft. Trinity.</b> <small>Moon's 1st Qr. 11h. 48m. morn.</small>	3 45 8
13	M	Jas. Ironmonger killed by a thrashing } machine at Stickney, 1862. . . . .	3 44 8
14	T	Wm. Lawson killed by a chaff machine at Boston, 1862 -	3 44 8
15	W	<b>Magna Charta signed</b> , 1215 .....	3 44 8
16	Th	<b>Duke of Marlborough died</b> , 1722 .....	3 44 8
17	F	Samuel Waudby killed by falling from } a house roof at Grantham, 1862 . . . . .	3 44 8
18	S	<b>Battle of Waterloo</b> , 1815 .....	3 44 8
19	S	<b>4th Sunday aft. Trinity.</b> <small>FULL MOON 10h. 54m. night.</small>	3 44 8
20	M	<b>Accession of Queen Victoria</b> , 1837	3 44 8
21	T	Emma Clay committed suicide at Algarkirk, 1862 - - -	3 44 8
22	W	Rifle Contest for the Malcolm Cup } at Boston, won by Mr. Sills, 1863 } . . . . .	3 45 8
23	Th	Wesleyan School feast at Sibsey, 1863...	3 45 8
24	F	<b>Midsummer Day</b> .....	3 45 8
25	S	Annual Meeting of Lincoln Water Works Company, 1863	3 46 8
26	S	<b>5th Sunday aft. Trinity.</b> <small>Moon's last Qr. 2h. 14m. after.</small>	3 46 8
27	M	Thos. Blow drowned in Grimsby Dock, 1862- .	3 47 8
28	T	<b>Victoria crowned</b> , 1838 .....	3 47 8
29	W	<b>Cawnpore Massacre</b> , 1857 .....	3 48 8
30	Th	Mr. S. Thompson received fatal injury at Stickford, 1862	3 48 8

# MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

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

# JULY, 1864.

“Misfortunes are moral bitters, which frequently restore the healthy tone of the mind after it has been cloyed and sickened by the sweets of prosperity.”

REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	A fine cub Fox discovered in Mr. Yeatman's garden, at Boston, 1863	3 49 8 16
2	S	(3rd.) Gas explosion at the Boston and Spalding Bank, Boston, 1863	3 50 8 17
3	S	<b>6th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	3 50 8 17
4	M	<b>New Moon, 12h. 23m. night</b> .....	3 51 8 17
5	T	(6th.) Boston Local Board deposed Mr. Blades with a pension of £26 a year, 1863	3 52 8 18
6	W	<b>Old Midsummer Day. Haxey Fair</b>	3 53 8 18
7	Th	(6th.) Mary Midgelow drowned in a cistern at Boston, 1863	3 54 8 18
8	F	<b>Fire Insurances due</b> ... ..	3 55 8 18
9	S	(10th.) Presentation to Rev. J. H. Oldrid, at the Assembly Rooms, Boston, 1863	3 56 8 18
10	S	<b>7th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	3 57 8 18
11	M	Spilsby Fair. Fire at Boston East, 1863.....	3 58 8 18
12	T	<b>Moon's First Qr. 3h. 51m. morn.</b>	3 59 8 18
13	W	Fountain affixed to the Ingram Statue, Boston, 1863. ...	4 08 10
14	Th	<b>Bastille destroyed, 1789</b> .....	4 18 9
15	F	<i>St. Swithin</i> .....	4 28 8
16	S	Excursion to Matlock for benefit of the Boston News Room, 1863	4 38 7
17	S	<b>8th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	4 58 6
18	M	<b>Kirton Lindsey Fair</b> .....	4 68 5
19	T	<b>Full Moon, 6h. 35m. morning</b> ...	4 78 4
20	W	<i>Margaret, V. &amp; M. Boston Regatta, 1863</i>	4 88 3
21	Th	Robert Maidens stabbed by Dennet Bond, Boston, 1863	4 10 8 2
22	F	Foundation of a new District Church laid at Louth, 1862	4 11 8 0
23	S	Lord Aveland's prizes competed for at Boston, 1863 .....	4 12 7 59
24	S	<b>9th Sunday after Trinity</b> . . . . .	4 14 7 58
25	M	<b>Moon's last Qr. 8h. 45m. evening</b>	4 15 7 56
26	T	Mr. Welberry, Freiston, overthrown into a ditch and nearly suffocated, 1863	4 17 7 55
27	W	<b>Market Deeping Fair</b> .....	4 18 7 53
28	Th	(27th.) Mr. Welsh, London, elected Surveyor to the Witham Commissioners, 1863	4 19 7 52
29	F	North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society's Show, at Boston, 1863	4 21 7 50
30	S	Ditto, 11,000 people entered the Show-yard ....	4 22 7 49
31	S	<b>10th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	4 24 7 47

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MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

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1 F

2 S

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3 **S**

4 M

5 T

6 W

7 T

8 F

9 S

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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

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24 **S**

25 M

26 T

27 W

28 T

29 F

30 S

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31 **S**



# AUGUST, 1864.



“Precept and example, like blades of a pair of scissors, are admirably adapted to their end when conjoined; separated, they lose the greater portion of their utility.”



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

Sun  
rises.

1	M	Lammas day. Partney Fair .....	4	25	7
2	T	<b>New Moon</b> , 2h. 23m. afternoon ....	4	27	7
3	W	Rev. J. Shaw's pony killed in a field } near the Cemetery, Boston, 1863 }	4	28	7
4	Th	Cricket Match between 11 of Lincolnshire } and 11 of Norfolk at Boston, 1863 }	4	30	7
5	F	Boston Fat Cattle Fair. Boston Races, 1862 ..	4	31	7
6	S	William Harrison stabbed Samuel Burt, at Lincoln, 1863	4	33	7
7	S	<b>11th Sunday after Trinity</b> .. .....	4	35	7
8	M	Sibsey Feast. Sleaford Fair .....	4	36	7
9	T	(8th.) Mr. Northern run over at the Boston Station, 1863	4	38	7
10	W	<b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 5h. 57m. even. .	4	39	7
11	Th	Burgh Fair .....	4	41	7
12	F	(10th.) Mr. Bradshaw appointed Inspector of } Nuisances to Boston Local Board, 1863 }	4	42	7
13	S	Edward Read, fireman, Boston, killed } by an engine at Peterborough, 1863. }	4	44	7
14	S	<b>12th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	4	46	7
15	M	Gas used in London, 1807.. .	4	47	7
16	T	Marshal Ney shot, 1815 .. .....	4	49	7
17	W	<b>Full Moon</b> , 1h. 36m. afternoon ...	4	50	7
18	Th	Donington Fair .... .....	4	52	7
19	F	Cardinal York died, 1807 .. .....	4	53	7
20	S	Boston Corn Exchange offered for sale by auction, 1862	4	55	7
21	S	<b>13th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	4	57	7
22	M	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485 ...	4	58	7
23	T	Hong Kong taken, 1835 .. .....	5	07	4
24	W	<b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 6h. 4m. morning	5	17	2
25	Th	Partney Fair .....	5	36	58
26	F	Prince Albert born, 1819 .. .....	5	56	57
27	S	Died Mr. Christopher Ingoldby, Town Clerk, Louth, 1862	5	66	55
28	S	<b>14th Sunday after Trinity</b> ... .....	5	86	53
29	M	Gen. Sir C. Napier died, 1858 ...	5	96	51
30	T	Wm. Burrage, committed suicide at Sutton Bridge, 1862	5	116	49
31	W	John Bunyan died, 1688 . . . . .	5	136	46

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

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

# SEPTEMBER, 1864.



“Agriculture is the noblest of all alchemy,  
for it turns earth, and even manure, into gold,  
conferring upon its cultivator the additional  
reward of health.”



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th <b>New Moon, 6h. 7m. morning</b> ....	5 14	6 44
2	F Died at Hackthorne Hall, aged 79, Rob } Amcotts (Cracroft), Esq., 1862 }	5 16	6 42
3	S Inquest on the body of John Buff, who } dropped dead at Holbeach, 1862 }	5 17	6 40
4	<b>S 15th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 19	6 37
5	M <b>Donington Fair</b> .....	5 21	6 35
6	T (5th) Mr. W. West, draper, Boston, killed } by the upsetting of an Omnibus, 1862 }	5 22	6 33
7	W <i>Enurchus, Bishop</i> .....	5 24	6 31
8	Th <i>Nativity of Virgin Mary</i> .....	5 25	6 28
9	F <b>Moon's first Qr. 5h. 50m. morn.</b>	5 27	6 26
10	S Mr. J. Teft, Gainsboro', killed by a fall from a roof, 1862	5 29	6 24
11	<b>S 16th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 30	6 22
12	M (11) Tetney Church re-opened 1862	5 32	6 19
13	T W. Taylor, executed, 1862 .....	5 33	6 17
14	W <i>Holy Cross day</i> .....	5 35	6 15
15	Th <b>Full Moon, 9h. 9m. evening</b> ...	5 37	6 12
16	F <b>Louth Fair</b> .....	5 38	6 10
17	S <b>Holbeach Fair</b> .....	5 40	6 8
18	<b>S 17th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 41	6 5
19	M Partney Fair, 2 days. Louth Fair	5 43	6 3
20	T Battle of the Alma, 1854 .....	5 45	6 1
21	W <i>St. Matthew, apostle</i> .....	5 46	5 59
22	Th <b>Moon's last Qr. 6h. 54m. evening</b>	5 48	5 56
23	F <b>Winterton Fair</b> .....	5 50	5 54
24	S Mr. Thomas Cope, beast jobber, Spalding, } committed suicide, 1862. }	5 51	5 52
25	<b>S 18th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	5 53	5 49
26	M Burgh, Spalding, and Long Sutton Fairs	5 54	5 47
27	T (26th) Constance Wilson, sentenced to be hung, 1862.....	5 56	5 45
28	W Mrs. Brown, Mareham-le-fen, poisoned herself, 1862.....	5 58	5 42
29	Th <b>Michaelmas day. Wragby Fair.</b>	5 59	5 40
30	F <b>New Moon, 10h. 43m. night</b> .....	6 15	38

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

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

# OCTOBER, 1864.



“ Quacks are the oracles of those who want sense, and the plagues of those who have it.”



REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.		Sun rises.
1	S	Cambridge Mich. Term begins .... 6 35
2	S	<b>19th Sunday after Trinity</b> ..... 6 45
3	M	Saltfleetby Fair ..... 6 55
4	T	Battle of Warsaw, 1794..... 6 75
5	W	Dublin lighted with Gas, 1825 .... 6 95
6	Th	The Ingram Statue uncovered at Boston, 1862 6 115
7	F	New Wesleyan chapel opened at East Keal, 1862 6 125
8	S	<b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 3h. 37m. after. .. 6 145
9	S	<b>20th Sunday after Trinity</b> ..... 6 165
10	M	Heckington Fair..... 6 185
11	T	Holbeach Fair .. . . . . . 6 195
12	W	Robert Stephenson died, 1859 .... 6 215
13	Th	Fire Insurances due . . . . . 9 235
14	F	New church at Dalby opened by Bishop of Lincoln, 1862 6 245
15	S	<b>Full Moon</b> , 6h. 15m. morning ... 6 265
16	S	<b>21st Sunday after Trinity</b> . . . . . 6 285
17	M	Donington Fair. Navenby Fair 6 295
18	T	Pekin Palace, China, burnt, 1860 6 314
19	W	Leigh Hunt born, 1784 ..... 6 334
20	Th	Sleaford Fair ..... 6 354
21	F	(20th) Constance Wilson executed at Old Bailey, 1862 ... 6 364
22	S	<b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 11h. 27m. morn. 6 384
23	S	<b>22nd Sunday after Trinity</b> ..... 6 404
24	M	Wainfleet Fair ..... 6 424
25	T	Gainsboro' Fair ..... 6 434
26	W	Grantham Fair ..... 6 454
27	Th	Lincoln Horse Fair ..... 6 474
28	F	Horncastle Fair 2 days. Louth Fair 6 494
29	S	Bourn Fair... ..... 6 514
30	S	<b>23rd Sun. aft. Trin.</b> { NEW MOON, 3h. 6 524
31	M	J. G. Teed, Esq., Q.C., appointed Judge of the } 28m. afternoon. 6 544
		Lincolnshire County Courts, 1862 } ....

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

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# NOVEMBER, 1864.



“ A short prayer reaches heaven—a hint to those who want favors not to molest others with long letters and loud complaints.”



## REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.

			Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	T	Burton Bell fatally injured at Swineshead, 1862 ...	6 56	4 31
2	W	Michaelmas Law Term begins ...	6 58	4 29
3	Th	Great Eastern launched, 1857 ...	7 04	4 27
4	F	A harvest thanksgiving and choral } festival at Bourn, 1862 ... }	7 14	4 25
5	S	Gunpowder Plot.....	7 34	4 24
6	S	<b>24th Sun. aft. Trin.</b> { MOON'S 1st Quarter 11h. 52m. night ... }	7 54	4 22
7	M	New Wesleyan Chapel opened at Anthorpe, 1862 ...	7 74	4 20
8	T	Alford Fair. Market Deeping Fair, 2 days ..	7 84	4 19
9	W	Election of Mayors .....	7 104	4 17
10	Th	Battle of St. Denis, 1567.....	7 124	4 16
11	F	Twenty-second anniversary of the Horncastle } Agricultural Society, 1862 ... }	7 144	4 14
12	S	Milton buried, 1674 ....	7 154	4 13
13	S	<b>25th Sun. aft. Trin.</b> { FULL MOON, 5h. 33m. afternoon ... }	7 174	4 11
14	M	Ann Favell, aged 19, found drowned in } Maud Foster Drain, Boston, 1862 ... }	7 194	4 10
15	T	Minorca taken, 1798.....	7 214	4 8
16	W	Jack Sheppard executed, 1724....	7 224	4 7
17	Th	Died, Rev. H. Lloyd, rector of Yarborough, 1862 ...	7 244	4 6
18	F	Boston Horse Mart, 3 days .....	7 264	4 5
19	S	Grantham Corn Exchange destroyed by fire, 1862 ...	7 274	4 3
20	S	<b>26th Sunday after Trinity</b> .....	7 294	4 2
21	M	<b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 7h. 16m. morn.	7 314	4 1
22	T	Falkingham Fair .....	7 324	4 0
23	W	Louth Fair. <i>St. Clement</i> .....	7 343	3 59
24	Th	Salary of Town Clerk, Boston, reduced } from £250 to £150 a year ... }	7 363	3 58
25	F	Spittal Fair .....	7 373	3 57
26	S	King defeated Mace, 1862 .....	7 393	3 56
27	S	<b>First Sunday in Advent</b> .....	7 403	3 55
28	M	Kars taken, 1855 .....	7 423	3 54
29	T	<b>New Moon,</b> 7h. 17m. morning....	7 433	3 54
30	W	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Ludford Fair .....	7 453	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

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## DECEMBER, 1864.


 "To the thoughtful mind the declining year brings much painful reflection, much sorrowful regret, and some degree of hope:—regret for the shortcomings of the past, and hope for more perfection in the future."
 

REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.			Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	Rev. F. C. Massingberd, rector of South Ormesby, } appointed Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, 1862. }	7 46	3
2	F	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.....	7 48	3
3	S	Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800 ....	7 49	3
4	<b>S</b>	<b>Second Sunday in Advent</b> .....	7 50	3
5	M	Battle of Lissa, 1757 .....	7 52	3
6	T	<b>Moon's first Qr.</b> 7h. 33m. morn.	7 53	3
7	W	Edwin Irving died, 1834 ....	7 54	3
8	Th	Mrs. Knight, Sleaford, committed suicide, 1862	7 55	3
9	F	Milton born, 1608 .....	7 56	3
10	S	Grouse shooting ends .....	7 57	3
11	<b>S</b>	<b>Third Sunday in Advent</b> .....	7 58	3
12	M	Boston Beast Mart .....	7 59	3
13	T	<b>Full Moon,</b> 7h. 12m. morning....	8 03	3
14	W	Prince Consort died, 1861 .....	8 13	3
15	Th	Joseph Jenkins executed, 1856	8 23	3
16	F	Mrs. Leggott burnt to death at Leverton, 1862 ...	8 33	3
17	S	Sarah Parker cut to pieces by an engine at Grimsby, 1862	8 43	3
18	<b>S</b>	<b>Fourth Sunday in Advent</b> .....	8 43	3
19	M	Earl of Dalhousie died, 1860 ....	8 53	3
20	T	Mr. Drummond shot, 1842 .....	8 63	3
21	W	<b>Moon's last Qr.</b> 5h. 2m. morning	8 63	3
22	Th	Battle of Ismael, 1790 .....	8 73	3
23	F	Antwerp taken, 1832 .....	8 73	3
24	S	Severe frost, 1860 .....	8 73	3
25	<b>S</b>	<b>Christmas Day</b> .....	8 83	3
26	M	<i>St. Stephen, martyr</i> .....	8 83	3
27	T	Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood House, 1591 ..	8 83	3
28	W	<b>New Moon,</b> 9h. 21m. night .....	8 83	3
29	Th	Captain Smyth accepted the office of } High Steward of Louth, 1862 - }	8 83	3
30	F	Old Pretender died, 1765 .....	8 83	3
31	S	Riots at Edinburgh, 1811.....	8 83	3

# MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

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MEMORANDA FOR 1864.

**Principal Articles of the Calendar for the Year 1864.**

Golden Number .. 3	Dominical Letters .. C B
Epact .. .. 22	Roman Indiction .. 7
Solar Cycle .. .. 25	Julian Period.. .. 6577

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

Epiphany .. .. Jan. 6	Rogation Sunday .. May 1
Septuagesima Sunday .. .. 24	Ascension Day—Holy Th. .. 5
Martyrdom of K. Chas. I. .. 30	Pentecost—Whit Sunday .. 15
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun. Feb. 7	Trinity Sunday .. .. 22
Ash Wednesday .. .. " 10	Corpus Christi .. .. 26
Quadragesima—1st Sunday	Restoration of K. Chas. II. .. 29
<i>in Lent</i> .. .. " 14	Accession of Q. Victoria June 20
St. David .. .. March 1	Proclamation .. .. 21
St. Patrick .. .. " 17	St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day 24
Palm Sunday .. .. " 20	St. Michael—Mich. Day Sept. 29
Annunciation—Lady Day } .. 25	Gunpowder Plot .. Nov. 5
Good Friday .. .. } .. 25	1st Sunday in Advent .. 27
EASTER SUNDAY .. .. 27	St. Andrew .. .. 30
Low Sunday .. .. April 3	St. Thomas .. .. Dec. 21
St. George .. .. " 23	Christmas Day .. .. 25

The Year 5025 of the Jewish Era commences on October 1, 1864.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on February 9, 1864.

The Year 1281 of the Mohammedan Era commences on June 6, 1864.

**Law Terms for 1864,**

*As settled by Statutes*

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

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

Hilary Term .....	begins	January 11	.....	ends	February 1.
Easter.....	"	April 15	.....	"	May 9.
Trinity .....	"	May 22	.....	"	June 13.
Michaelmas .....	"	November 2	.....	"	November 25.

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

**University Terms for 1864.**

Terms	OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
	begins		ends	begins	divides	ends
Lent .....	Jan. 14	..	Mar. 19	Jan. 13	Feb. 14 midnt.	Mar. 18
Easter .....	April 6	..	May 14	April 1	May 13 noon	June 24
Trinity .....	May 18	..	July 9	.....	.....	.....
Michaelmas.	Oct. 10	..	Dec. 17	Oct. 1	Nov. 8	.. Dec. 16
	The Act, July 5.			The Commencement June 21.		

**Eclipses.**

In the Year 1864, there will be Two Eclipses of the Sun, but none of the Moon:—

1. May 5, invisible at Greenwich.
2. October 30, invisible at Greenwich.

## A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
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
<i>The House of Blois.</i>					
Stephen ..	{ 3rd son of Stephen Earl of Blois } { by Adela 4th dau. of William I. }	1135	1154	49	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
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
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
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
<i>The House of York.</i>					
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
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
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
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
James I ..	{ Son of Mary Queen of Scots, gd. } { daughter of James IV. and Mar- } { garet, 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	17

*A Table of the Kings and Queens of England, continued.*

Title.	From whom descended.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
William III AND Mary . . . . Anne . . . . .	Son of William of Nassau by Mary, daughter of Charles I. . . Eldest daughter of James II. . . . . Daughter of James II. . . . .	1688 1702	1702 1694 1714	51 32 49	13 6 12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
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, 1849, married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alex- andra of Denmark	Princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848 Prince Arthur Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850
Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 26, 1858, to Prince Frederick William of Prussia	Prince Leopold George Albert, born April 7, 1853 Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857
Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse	King of Hanover, May 27, 1819 Duke of Cambridge, Mar. 26, 1819 Duchess of Cambridge, July 25, 1797
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844	Augusta Caroline, Duchess of Mecklenburgh, July 19, 1822
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846	Princess Mary of Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1833

**Reigning Sovereigns of the principal Countries of Europe.**

State.	Name.	Title.	Date of Birth.	Date of Access.
Great Britain	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	Jan. 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	. . . . . 1861
Greece . . . . .	George I. . . . .	King . . . .		
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 and 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.
" 8 .. 10 "	Rainy if S. or S.W....	Snow if S. or S.W.
" 10 .. 12 "	Ditto .....	Ditto
" 10 .. 12 "	Fair .....	Fair with frost

Table to Calculate Wages.

No. 1, WEEKLY.						No. 2, YEARLY.										
DAY.		WEEK.		YEAR.		YEAR.	CAL. MON.		WEEK.		DAY.					
s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.				
0	1	0	6	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	4	1/2	0	7
0	2	1	0	2	12	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	7	..	1	1
0	3	1	6	3	18	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	9	1/2	1	1/2
0	4	2	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	11	1/2	1	3/4
0	5	2	6	6	10	0	5	0	0	5	0	1	12	1/2	2	1/4
0	6	3	0	7	16	0	6	0	0	6	8	1	6	1/2	2	1/2
0	7	3	6	9	2	0	7	0	0	7	0	1	7	1/2	2	3/4
0	8	4	0	10	8	0	8	0	0	8	4	1	11	..	3	1/4
0	9	4	6	11	14	0	9	0	0	9	2	2	0	1/2	3	1/2
0	10	5	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	2	3	1/2	4	1/4
0	11	5	6	14	6	0	11	0	0	11	8	2	8	1/2	4	1/2
1	0	6	0	15	12	0	12	0	0	12	3	2	10	..	5	1/4
1	1	6	6	16	18	0	13	0	0	13	4	3	1	..	5	1/2
1	2	7	0	18	4	0	14	0	0	14	2	3	3	1/2	6	1/2
1	3	7	6	19	10	0	15	0	0	15	9	3	7	1/2	6	1/4
1	4	8	0	20	16	0	16	0	0	16	8	3	10	..	6	1/2
1	5	8	6	22	2	0	17	0	0	17	6	4	0	1/2	7	1/4
1	6	9	0	23	8	0	18	0	0	18	4	4	3	..	7	1/2
1	7	9	6	24	14	0	19	0	0	19	3	4	5	1/2	7	3/4
1	8	10	0	26	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	4	7	1/2	8	..
1	9	10	6	27	6	0	21	0	0	21	8	5	0	..	8	1/4
1	10	11	0	28	12	0	22	0	0	22	9	5	3	..	9	..
1	11	11	6	29	18	0	23	0	0	23	4	5	4	1/2	9	1/4
2	0	12	0	31	4	0	24	0	0	24	6	5	8	..	9	3/4
2	1	12	6	32	10	0	25	0	0	25	0	5	9	..	10	..
2	2	13	0	33	16	0	26	0	0	26	3	6	0	1/2	10	1/4
2	3	13	6	35	2	0	27	0	0	27	8	6	2	..	10	1/2
2	4	14	0	36	8	0	28	0	0	28	0	6	5	1/2	11	..
2	5	14	6	37	14	0	29	0	0	28	4	6	6	..	11	1/4
2	6	15	0	39	0	0	30	0	0	29	6	6	10	..	11	3/4
2	7	15	6	40	6	0	31	0	0	30	0	6	11	..	11	3/4
2	8	16	0	41	12	0	32	0	0	31	6	7	3	..	12	1/4
2	9	16	6	42	18	0	33	0	0	31	8	7	3	1/2	12	..
2	10	17	0	44	4	0	34	0	0	33	4	7	8	..	13	1/4
2	11	17	6	45	10	0	35	0	0	34	6	7	8	..	13	1/2
3	0	18	0	46	16	0	36	0	0	35	4	7	8	..	13	3/4
3	3	19	6	50	14	0	37	0	0	36	3	6	0	1/2	10	1/4
3	4	20	0	52	0	0	38	0	0	36	8	6	2	..	10	1/2
3	6	21	0	54	12	0	39	0	0	38	0	6	5	1/2	11	..
3	9	22	6	58	10	0	40	0	0	38	4	6	6	..	11	1/4
4	0	24	0	62	8	0	41	0	0	39	6	6	10	..	11	3/4
4	3	25	6	66	6	0	42	0	0	40	0	6	11	..	11	3/4
4	6	27	0	70	4	0	43	0	0	41	6	7	3	..	12	1/4
4	9	28	6	74	2	0	44	0	0	41	8	7	3	1/2	12	..
5	0	30	0	78	0	0	45	0	0	42	4	7	8	..	13	1/4

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 1/2d. a week, and 7d. a day.

Every person having many reckonings to make, should procure a **READY RECKONER**, which may be had of J. Morton, price 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.



## 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.

<i>Coast of England.</i>			
	h. m.		h. m.
St Agnes' Lights .....	add 2 5	Scarborough Pier .....	add 2 5
St. Alban's Head .....	" 4 50	Scilly Islands .....	" 2 5
Aldbrough Bay .....	" 8 0	Seaford .....	" 7 36
Barnstable Bar .....	" 3 20	Sheerness .....	sub. 1 10
Bembridge Point .....	" 9 0	Shields .....	add 0 20
Berry Head .....	" 3 50	Sidmouth .....	" 3 50
<b>Boston</b> .....	" 4 30	Small's Light .....	" 3 20
Brithelmstone .....	" 7 40	Southampton .....	" 9 5
Bristol Quay .....	" 4 20	Sunderland .....	" 0 10
Burlington Pier .....	" 2 20	Swansea .....	" 3 20
Chatham .....	sub. 1 10	Torbay .....	" 3 50
Christchurch .....	add 6 20	Weymouth Bar .....	" 4 20
Cowes .....	" 8 20	Whitby Bar .....	" 1 5
Cromer Clay .....	" 4 20	Whitehaven .....	" 8 20
Dartmouth .....	" 3 35	Wight, W. end .....	" 6 20
Deal .....	" 8 35	Wintertonness .....	" 5 35
Dover Bar .....	" 8 35	Wisbeach .....	" 4 54
Exmouth Bar .....	" 3 50	Woolwich .....	sub. 0 25
Falmouth .....	" 3 5	Yarmouth Roads .....	add 6 20
Flamborough Head .....	" 2 0	Yarmouth, I. of Wight ..	" 6 50
Folkestone .....	" 8 20		
Gravesend .....	sub. 0 54	<i>Coast of Scotland.</i>	
Hamoaze .....	add 2 50	Aberdeen Bar .....	sub 1 55
Harwich, within .....	" 8 50	St. Andrew's Bay .....	" 1 10
Hastings .....	" 8 50	Arbroath .....	" 1 0
St. Helen's .....	" 9 0	Dundee Pier .....	" 0 25
Holyhead .....	" 7 0	Fort George .....	add 8 35
Hull Dock Gate .....	" 3 20	Greenock .....	" 8 30
Humber, river entrance ..	" 2 35	Inverness .....	" 8 50
Hurst Castle .....	" 6 50	Leith Bar .....	sub. 0 20
Ilfracombe .....	" 3 20	Montrose .....	" 1 10
Ipswich .....	" 9 20	Peterhead .....	" 2 40
Land's End .....	" 1 50	Stone Hive .....	" 1 20
Liverpool .....	" 9 10		
Lowestoft Roads .....	" 7 20	<i>Coast of France.</i>	
Lyme .....	" 4 5	Abbeville .....	add 7 0
Lynn .....	" 3 20	Boulogne .....	" 8 30
Lundy Island .....	" 3 0	Bordeaux .....	" 0 50
Margate Roads .....	" 9 5	Brest Harbour .....	" 1 5
Milford Haven .....	" 3 20	Caen .....	" 6 50
Mount's Bay .....	" 2 20	Calais .....	" 9 10
Nore .....	sub. 2 10	Casket Lights .....	" 7 20
Penzance .....	add 2 20	Cherbourg .....	" 4 50
Plymouth .....	" 3 35	Dieppe .....	" 8 30
Portsmouth to I. Wight ..	" 8 35	Havre de Grace .....	" 8 30
Ramsgate, outer pier ..	" 8 20	St. Malo's .....	" 8 30
Sandwich .....	" 8 50	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							Os. 5d. in the pound.					
2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	exactly	0	6	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	nearly	0	7	..	..	..
3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	0	8½	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	0	9¾	..	..	..
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 5, 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	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13
8 " 8½	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	14
8½ " 9	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	14	14
9 " 9½	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	15
9½ " 10	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	16
10 " 10½	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	17
10½ " 11	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18
11 " 11½	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	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 measure 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, mildams, quarries, embankments, &c. The contents of a solid is found by multiplying the side by itself, and that product by itself again.

**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.		No.	Distance.		No.
Feet.	In.		Feet.	In.	
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 Bullcd.	Will Calve.	Day Bullcd.	Will Calve.	Day Bullcd.	Will Calve.	Day Bullcd.	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 8
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 21
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 24
.. 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	Sept. 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
April 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 104° Fahrenheit.

### Rules for calculating Timber, &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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the length  $5\frac{1}{4}$  feet, we shall have  $6\frac{1}{2}$  multiplied by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  making  $42\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  multiplied by 5 making  $26\frac{1}{4}$ ; then  $42\frac{1}{4}$  multiplied by  $26\frac{1}{4}$  making 1109  $\frac{1}{16}$ , and this divided by 21 gives 52  $\frac{4}{5}$  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.

#### *The cost of growing Weeds.*

Each plant of common groundsel produces 2,080 seeds; of dandelion, 2,700; of sowthistle, 11,040; and of spinge, 540; total, 16,360 plants, springing from four weeds annually, that will cover just about three acres and a half of land at three feet apart. To hoe land costs say 6s. per acre, so that the allowing four such weeds to produce their seed, may involve an expense of a guinea. In other words, a man throws away 5s. 3d. a time as often as he neglects to bend his back to pull up a young weed, before it begins to fulfil the first law of nature.

### 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., of Easton Hall, near Grantham.

**BOSTON**.—Meaburn Staniland, Esq., of Boston. J. W. Malcolm, Esq., 7, Great Stanhope Street, May Fair, London.

**GRANTHAM**.—Honorable J. Tollemache. William Earl Welby, Esq., Denton Hall, Grantham.

**GREAT GRIMSBY**.—G. W. Chapman, Esq., Hill's End, Mottram.

**LINCOLN**.—Charles Seely, Esq., Washingborough. J. Bramley 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**.—M. Staniland, Esq., M.P., of Boston (Deputy for J. R. Carter, Esq.)

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

Surveyor to ditto—Mr. Welsh.

### Borough of Boston.—Clerkships, &c.

Town Clerk—F. T. White, Esq.

Clerk to the Borough Magistrates—B. S. Simpson, Esq.

Clerk to the Holland Magistrates—John Porter, Esq.

Clerk to the Harbour and Pilot Trusts—G. York, Esq.

Surveyor to the Harbour Trust—Mr. Wheeler.

Clerk to the Local Government Board—G. Wise, Esq.

Surveyor to Ditto—Mr. Wheeler.

Surveyors to the Corporation—Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Curtois.

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

Clerk to the Burial Board—B. S. Simpson, Esq.

Clerk to the Boston Waterworks Company—M. Staniland, Esq.

Clerk to the Gas Company—F. T. White, Esq.

Manager of the Gas Works—Mr. W. Stout.

Registrar of Births and Deaths—E. Coupland, Esq.

Distributor of Stamps and Receiver of Legacy Duty—Mr. J. Morton.

Clerk to the Board of Guardians—Mr. Henry Bates.

Master of the Union Workhouse—Mr. Greenwood.


Collector of the Local Board Rates—Mr. T. N. Morton.

Collector of the Poor Rates—Mr. Close.

Relieving Officer—Mr. W. Atkin.

**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 & South-west of England, the Midland Counties, Yorkshire, and parts of Lincolnshire, as Gainsborough, Brigg, Kirton Lindsey, Market Rasen, &c .....				
..... { 1st despatch	5 30			1 0
..... { 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 .....	5 30			1 0
..... { 1st despatch	5 30	9 20	7 0	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 .....	5 30			
..... { 1st despatch	5 30	9 20	7 0	1 0
..... { 2nd ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Lincoln .....	A.M. 8 45		7 0	1 0
..... { 1st despatch	P.M. 5 30			
..... { 2nd ditto	5 30	9 20	7 0	1 0
Sleaford .....	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Stamford .....	P.M. 9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Grantham .....	5 30	9 20	7 0	1 0
Nottingham .....	5 30	9 20	7 0	1 0
Spalding .....	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Peterborough .....	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
<b>Local Posts.</b>				
Burgh (Mail Cart), Wainfleet, and intermediate Villages .....	A.M. 4 45		7 0	
Horncastle (Mail Cart), Coningsby, and intermediate Villages .....	4 15		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 Bridge	at 8.10 p.m.		Witham Place	at 8.20 p.m.
High Street	at 8.20 p.m.		Railway Station	at 8.30 p.m.
Bargate Receiving House at 8.50 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, and Chapel Hill.

Ditto by the Burgh Mail Cart, viz., Fishtoft, Frieston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, New Leake, Wrangle, Friskney, Wainfleet, Addelethorpe, 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 7 p.m.

Hubbert's Bridge Messenger passes through Cowbridge, Frith-bank, 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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.

COUNTRIES.	Mails, when made up in London.	Letters.		News- papers, &c. 4 ozs.
		Under qr. oz.	Under hf. oz.	
Alexandria, <i>via Marseilles</i> . . . v	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26 . .	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 10	3d.
„ <i>via Southampton</i> v	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27 . .	0 6	0 6	1
Australia, S., <i>ditto</i> c	M, 20th each month . .	0 6	0 6	1
„ <i>via Marseilles</i> . . c	E, 26th each month . .	0 10	0 10	3
Austria, <i>via Belgium</i> . . . . . v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 6	0 6	2
Belgium ( <i>if prepaid</i> ) . . . . . v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 4	0 4	1
Bermuda . . . . . v	E, every alt. Saturday . . . . .	1 0	1 0	1
Brazil . . . . . c	M, 9th each month . . . . .	1 0	1 0	1
Brunswick, <i>via Belgium</i> . . . . . v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 6	0 6	1
Buenos Ayres . . . . . c	M, 9th each month . . . . .	1 0	1 0	1
California & Oregon, <i>via U.S.</i> c	E, every Saturday . . . . .	1 2½	1 2½	2
Canada, <i>via United States</i> . . . v	E, every Saturday . . . . .	0 8	0 8	1
„ <i>by Canadian Packet</i> v	E, every Wednesday . . . . .	0 6	0 6	1
Cape of Good Hope . . . . . v	E, 5th each month . . . . .	1 0	1 0	1
Ceylon, <i>via Marseilles</i> . . . . . v	E, 10th & 26th ea. mo. . . . .	0 10	0 10	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> . . . . . c	E, 4th & 20th ea. mo. . . . .	0 6	0 6	2
Constantinople, <i>via Marslls.</i> v	E, every Thursday . . . . .	0 6	1 0	1
„ [by French Pkt „ <i>via France &amp; Trieste</i> v	M, & E, Sun. except. . . . .	1 2	2 4	3
China, <i>via Marseilles</i> . . . . . c	E, 10th each month . . . . .	0 10	0 10	3
Denmark, <i>via Belgium</i> . . . . . c	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 9	0 9	2
Egypt, <i>via Marseilles</i> . . . . . c	E, 3, 10, 18, and 26th. . . . .	0 6	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> . . . . . c	M, 4, 12, 20 and 27th. . . . .	0 6	0 6	1
France, ( <i>if prepaid</i> ) . . . . . v	M, and E, Sun. except . . . . .	0 4	0 8	1
Gibraltar . . . . . c	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th . . . . .	0 6	0 6	1
Hamburg, <i>via Belgium</i> . . . . . v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 6	0 6	1
Holland, <i>ditto</i> . . . . . v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 8	0 8	1
Hong Kong, <i>via Marseilles</i> . . c	E, 10th each month . . . . .	1 4	1 4	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> c	M, 4th each month . . . . .	1 0	1 0	2
India, <i>via Marseilles</i> . . . . . v	E, 3rd & 18th ea. mo. . . . .	0 10	0 10	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> . . . . . v	M, 12th & 27th ea. mo. . . . .	0 6	0 6	2
Ionian Islands, <i>via Belgium</i> v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 10	0 10	4
Italy, (ex-Papal States) . . . v	M. & E, daily, Sun. ex. . . . .	0 6	1 0	2
„ [via France and Sardinia				
Jamaica . . . . . c	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo. . . . .	1 0	1 0	1
Malta, <i>via Marseilles</i> . . . . . c	E, 3, 10, 18, & 26th . . . . .	0 6	1 0	3
„ <i>via Southampton</i> . . . . . c	M, 4, 12, 20, and 27th. . . . .	0 6	0 6	1
New Zealand, <i>ditto</i> . . . . . c	M, 20th each month . . . . .	0 6	0 6	1
„ <i>via Marseilles</i> . . . . . c	E, 26th each month . . . . .	0 10	0 10	3
Prussia, <i>via Belgium</i> . . . . . v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 6	0 6	2
Russia, <i>ditto</i> . . . . . v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 10	0 10	1
Spain, <i>via France</i> . . . . . v	M. & E, Sun. except . . . . .	0 6	1 0	2
Sweden, <i>via Belgium</i> . . . . . v	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	1 2	1 2	1
Switzerland, <i>via France</i> . . . . v	M, & E, Sun. except. . . . .	0 6	1 0	1
Turkey, <i>via Belgium</i> . . . . . c	E, daily, Sun. except. . . . .	0 8	0 8	2
United States, <i>by Brit. Pkt.</i> v	E, every Saturday . . . . .	1 0	1 0	1
West Indies, ( <i>British</i> ) . . . . . c	M, 2nd & 17th ea. mo. . . . .	1 0	1 0	1
W. Australia, <i>via Southampton</i> c	M, 20th each month . . . . .	0 6	0 6	1

Explanation—v. prepayment voluntary; c, prepayment compulsory.



### 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-st., 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	Not exceeding 1 lb.	Not exceeding 3 lbs.	Not exceeding 14 lbs.	Each additional lb.
1 to 30 miles . . . .	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 0½
31 to 50 " . . . .	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 0½
51 to 100 " . . . .	0 6	0 8	1 0	0 0½
101 to 150 " . . . .	0 6	1 0	1 6	0 1
151 to 200 " . . . .	0 8	1 3	1 9	0 1½
201 to 250 " . . . .	0 9	1 6	2 0	0 1½
251 to 300 " . . . .	0 9	1 6	2 3	0 1½
Above 300 " . . . .	0 9	1 6	2 6	0 2

*Rates to London*—3lb., 6d.; 7lb., 9d.; 14lb., 1s. 6d.; each add. lb., 1d.

*These Rates apply to Game and all other Parcels.*

The Company are not responsible for parcels not delivered direct to their authorized agents, at their stations or receiving offices.

*Market Tickets for the Double Journey*, at two single third class fares, available by Parliamentary and Market Trains only, are issued to—

SPALDING, on Tuesdays, from stations between Peakirk and 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.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from stations between Boston and Gainsborough inclusive; from Horncastle and Woodhall Spa; and from stations between Sibsey and Louth inclusive.

*Market Tickets for the Double Journey, in open carriages*, at 1d. per mile, are issued to—

BOSTON, on Wednesdays, from Lincoln and intermediate stations, available for the return journey the same afternoon by Market Train.

LINCOLN, on Fridays, from Boston and intermediate stations, available for return journey by the Market Train the same afternoon.

LEGACY DUTY  
AND  
STAMP OFFICE.



JOHN MORTON,  
SUB-DISTRIBUTOR,  
BOSTON.

STAMP DUTIES.

**Affidavit** not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, £. s. d.  
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 bank-  
ruptcy 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 instru-  
ment, together with every schedule, receipt, or other 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 .....	0	10	0
..... 200 .....	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
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 .....	0	2	6
..... 100 .....	0	3	9
..... 150 .....	0	5	0
..... 200 .....	0	6	3
..... 250 .....	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

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

**Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order, viz.—** £ s.

Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer, or to order on demand..... 0 0

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

**Bill of Sale** absolute.—See Conveyance.

**Bill of Sale** as a security.—See Mortgage.

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

**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

A charter-party may be stamped within fourteen days after date of 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

And where the same shall exceed £25 and not exceed £50 ..... 0 5

..... 50 ..... 75 ..... 0 7

..... 75 ..... 100 ..... 0 10

..... 100 ..... 125 ..... 0 12

..... 125 ..... 150 ..... 0 15

..... 150 ..... 175 ..... 0 17

..... 175 ..... 200 ..... 1 0

..... 200 ..... 225 ..... 1 2

..... 225 ..... 250 ..... 1 5

..... 250 ..... 275 ..... 1 7

..... 275 ..... 300 ..... 1 10

..... 300 ..... 350 ..... 1 15

..... 350 ..... 400 ..... 2 0

..... 400 ..... 450 ..... 2 5

..... 450 ..... 500 ..... 2 10

..... 500 ..... 550 ..... 2 15

..... 550 ..... 600 ..... 3 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

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.

**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

**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 charged on an affidavit.

**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

**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:

Yearly Rent not exceeding	£5	Term not exceeding		Term exceeding	
		35 years.	100 years.	100 years.	100 years.
.....	a0	0 6	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
.....	10	a0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
.....	15	a0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
.....	20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
.....	25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
.....	50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
.....	75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
.....	100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
And for every £50 or fractional part of £50.....		0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 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.

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.

**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 £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.

**Legacies.—**

*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 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.*

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

*This Licence expires July 5th in every year.*

To be taken out yearly by every person (except a licensed auctioneer) who shall exercise the said calling or occupation of an appraiser; or who for or in expectation of any gain, fee, or reward, shall make any appraisement or valuation chargeable by law with any stamp duty. See "Licence for House Agent."

**Licence (Medicines)** to be taken out yearly by the owner, proprietor, maker, and compounder of, and by every person uttering, vending, or exposing to sale, or keeping ready for sale, 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 medicine or medicaments, for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to, or in any way affecting the human body; or any packets, boxes, bottles, pots, phials, or other enclosures, with any contents subject to the duties on certain 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 other 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

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.

**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 29th, 1863.)

1.—From and after the passing of this Act, any Person who, in *England* or *Ireland*, shall have taken out 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 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 day of July then next following, and no longer.

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.

**Licence (Hawker,)** to be taken out by every Hawker, Pedler, or Petty Chapman in Great Britain who shall travel and trade on foot, without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burden, and who 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 selling or exposing the same for sale in any town to which he may travel.

Where such Licence shall be granted for any period not exceeding six months..... 1 0 0

And where the same shall be granted for any period exceeding six months and not exceeding a year ..... 2 0 0

**Licence to be taken out by any such trading person in Great Britain who shall travel with one beast of burden only,**

Where such licence shall be granted for any period not exceeding six months ..... 2 0 0

And where the same shall be granted for any period exceeding six months and not exceeding a year ..... 4 0 0

The several stamp duties herein-before contained in this Schedule to be in lieu of the stamp duties now payable upon the like matters under any other act now in force.

**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.*

**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

*Stamp Duties, continued.*

£. s. d.

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
..... 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.

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

**Proxy** to vote at any one Meeting specified therein, or at any adjournment thereof, of a Joint Stock or other Company whose Stocks are divided into Shares, and transferable; or at a Parish Meeting of Heritors in Scotland; or to vote at any one Meeting specified therein, or adjournment thereof, of the Proprietors, Members, or persons having the control, of an Educational or Charitable Institution..... 0 0 6

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

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 (

 *This Licence is on Red tinted paper.*


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

 *This Licence is on Green tinted paper.*

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 (

 *This Licence is on Yellow tinted paper.*

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 (

 *This Licence is on White paper.*

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

### Stage Carriages.

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

*Duty on Stage Carriages licensed to carry not more than 8 persons reduced*

6.—From and after the passing of this Act, the Duties now payable by law for and in respect of the Licences and Stage Carriages herein after in this Clause described shall be reduced; and in lieu of the said Duties now payable as aforesaid there shall be charged and paid in Great Britain for and in respect of every original Licence, to be taken out yearly, to keep, use, or employ a Stage Carriage which shall be licensed to carry not more than Eight Passengers at One Time, the Duty of Ten Shillings; and for and in respect of every Supplementary Licence for the same Carriage which shall be taken out in any Case allowed by law during the period for which such original Licence was granted, the Duty of Sixpence;

And for and in respect of every Mile which any such Stage Carriage as aforesaid shall be licensed to travel, the Duty of One Halfpenny.

*Penalty on Persons keeping a Stage Carriage carrying a greater number of Passengers than allowed by Licence.*

7.—If any Person who shall have obtained a Licence under this Act to keep, use, and employ a Stage Carriage to carry not more than Eight Passengers at one time, shall carry or convey in or upon such Carriage more than Eight Passengers at one time, he shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of £10; and every Person who shall be carried or conveyed in or upon any such Carriage (except the Driver thereof) shall be deemed to be a Passenger conveyed for hire at a separate fare.

*Occasional Licences may be granted for Carriages conveying Passengers at separate Fares.*

8.—It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, whenever they shall deem it to be necessary for the accommodation of the Public, to grant to any Person an occasional Licence to use a Carriage for the conveyance of Passengers at separate fares for One

*Stage Carriages, continued.*

Day, or for any longer period not exceeding Six Days in the whole, on Payment of the following Duties for and in respect of such Licence; (that is to say,)

For a Licence for One Day only :	£.	s.	d.
For a Carriage drawn by One Horse only .....	0	3	0
For a Carriage drawn by Two Horses and no more ....	0	5	0
For a Carriage drawn by more than Two Horses .....	0	10	0

And where any such Licence shall be granted for a longer period than One Day there shall be charged and paid for the same the further Duty of One Half of the before-mentioned Rates respectively for every Day after the first, in addition to the Rate payable for One Day.

*Such Occasional Licences to be granted, and the Carriages used under such Regulations as the Commissioners may prescribe.*

9.—Every such occasional Licence to use a Carriage for the purpose aforesaid shall be granted under and subject to such Conditions, Rules, and Regulations as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall prescribe in that behalf, and the Carriage for which such Licence shall be granted shall be designated in such manner as the said Commissioners shall require or direct; and in default of complying with any such Rule, Regulation, or Direction the person to whom such Licence shall be granted shall forfeit the sum of £10.

*Stage Carriage Licences to expire on the first Sunday in November in each Year.*

10.—Whereas by the Law in force Licences to keep, use, and employ Stage Carriages expire on the first Sunday in the month of October in each year, and it is expedient to alter the Time of the expiration thereof: Be it enacted, that all such Licences taken out after the passing of this Act shall (except in the cases hereinafter provided for) expire on the first Sunday in the month of November in each year; and every Licence which shall be taken out after the first Sunday in the month of November in any year, and before the first day of December in the same year, shall be dated on the first Monday in November in the year in which the same shall be granted; and if taken out on or at any time after the first day of December in any year, shall be dated on the day when the same shall be granted; and every Licence to use a Stage Carriage in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall continue in force until the first Sunday in the month of November next after the passing hereof, and the holder of such Licence shall be liable to and chargeable with the payment of the same rate and amount of Duties as are chargeable upon him according to the terms of such Licence until the said first Sunday in the last-mentioned month of November, unless such Licence shall be sooner discontinued.

*Stage Carriage Licences may be taken out for one Quarter of a Year.*

11.—Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any Person to take out a Licence to keep, use, and employ a Stage Carriage for the conveyance of Passengers at separate Fares for the period of three months only, commencing on any of the several Quarter Days following, (that is to say,) the first day of April, the first day of July, the first day of October, and the first day of January in any year, paying for such Licence one fourth part of the Duty which would be payable for the granting of such Licence for one whole year; provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to repeal or supersede the

*Stage Carriages, continued.*

provisions of the 11th Section of the Act passed in the 6th year of King George the Fourth, chapter 81, authorizing the granting of Excise Licences for the remainder of a current year, but that such provisions shall be deemed to apply and shall be observed with regard to Stage Carriage Licences for the remainder of any year ending on the first Sunday in November; and the several quarters corresponding with the termination of such year shall be deemed to consist of Ninety-one days.

*Stage Carriage Licences may be transferred when the original Holder discontinues Business during the currency of the Licence.*

12.—When any Person to whom any Licence shall have been granted for or in respect of any Stage Carriage shall discontinue the business in relation to such Stage Carriage, it shall be lawful for the proper Officer or Officers of Excise, upon payment of all duty in arrear due from the Person to whom the Licence was granted, to transfer such Licence to any other Person to whom the original holder thereof shall assign his interest therein; and the Person to whom such Licence shall be so transferred shall thereupon be liable to and chargeable with the payment of the Duty which shall accrue or become payable under such Licence, or in respect of the Stage Carriage to which the same shall relate, and shall also be liable to all other the Provisions and Regulations contained in any Act relating to Stage Carriages in the same manner as if such last-mentioned Person had duly obtained a Licence in his own name for the keeping, using, and employing of such Stage Carriage: provided always, that the original holder of such Licence shall indorse in writing upon the back thereof the name of the Person to whom he assigns his interest therein, and shall sign his own name to such Indorsement.

**Refreshment House Keepers.**

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

*Licences granted to Refreshment House Keepers to retail Foreign Wine to include the Sale of Sweets and Made Wines.*

18.—Every Licence taken out under the Provisions contained in the two several Acts passed in the 23rd and 24th Years of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 27 and chapter 107 respectively, by a licensed keeper of a Refreshment House, to sell therein by retail Foreign Wine, to be consumed in such House or on the Premises belonging thereto, shall authorize and include the sale of Sweets and Made Wines, Mead, and Metheglin, by retail, to be consumed in the said House or on the said Premises.

**Victualler's Occasional Licence.**

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

*Alteration of Duty on a Victualler's occasional Licence.*

19.—In lieu of the Duty now chargeable on a Victualler's occasional Licence, specified in Schedule (B.) of the Act passed in the 25th and 26th Years of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 22, there shall be charged and paid the following Duty; (that is to say,)

For and upon every occasional Licence to be granted to any Person who shall be duly authorized to keep a common Inn, Alehouse, or Victualling House, and licensed to sell therein Beer, Spirits, Wine, or Tobacco, to sell the like articles for which he shall be so licensed

*Victualler's Occasional Licences, continued.*

at any such other place, and for and during such space or period of time not exceeding six days as shall be specified in such occasional Licence, the sum of 2s. 6d. for every day so specified as aforesaid for which the same shall be granted :

Provided always, that when any Person shall have taken out such an occasional Licence for six successive days, and shall desire to take out another occasional Licence for a time in immediate succession, or only interrupted by the intervention of Sundays and Holidays, then the Duty payable for every Licence after the first, and for any number of days exceeding six, shall not exceed 10s.

*Alteration of the Law relating to occasional Licences.*

10.—Whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the Conditions and Restrictions upon and under which occasional Licences to sell Beer, Spirits, or Wine may be granted and used, as provided by the 13th section of the Act passed in the 25th and 26th Years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 22 : Be it enacted as follows :

1. That the consent of one Justice of the Peace, as in the said section mentioned, only, shall be necessary :
2. That the hours during which such occasional Licence shall authorize the sale of any Beer, Spirits, or Wine shall extend from sunrise to one hour after sunset :
3. That upon the occasion of any public Dinner or Ball it shall be lawful for the Person who shall have obtained an occasional Licence under the Provisions of the said Act to sell the said Liquors during such hours before or after sunrise or sunset as shall be allowed and specified in that behalf in the consent to be given by the Justice of the Peace for the granting of such occasional Licence.

**Innkeeper's Tobacco Licences.**

*To expire on the 10th of October.*

25.—Whereas by the Law in force Licences to deal in or sell Tobacco or Snuff expire on the 5th day of July in each year, and it is expedient to alter the time of the expiration of such Licences taken out for the sale of Tobacco or Snuff in Inns or Houses licensed for the sale of Beer by retail to be consumed upon the Premises : Be it enacted, that all such Licences aforesaid taken out by Innkeepers or Persons licensed to sell Beer to be consumed upon the Premises after the 5th day of July next after the passing of this Act, and before the 11th day of October, 1864, shall be and continue in force until the said last-mentioned day ; and all such Licences which shall be taken out on or after the said last-mentioned day shall expire on the 10th day of October next after the granting thereof ; and every such Licence as aforesaid which shall be in force at the time of the passing of this Act, or which shall be taken out on or before the said 5th day of July, shall continue in force until the 11th day of October next after the passing hereof ; and in respect of every such Licence as aforesaid which shall be in force between the 5th day of July and the 11th day of October next after the passing of this Act there shall be charged and paid in respect of the said last-mentioned period, and in addition to the Duty paid or payable thereon, the Duty for one quarter of a year, and such additional Duty shall be recoverable in like manner as any other Duty of Excise.

**Income Tax.**

26 Vict., cap. 22, passed June 8th, 1863.

*Exemption of Persons whose Income is under £100, and Abatement to those whose Income is under £200 a Year respectively.*

3.—The exemption from Income Tax granted by the said Acts relating to the Income Tax to Persons whose Incomes are respectively less than £100 a year shall be and is hereby continued; and in lieu of the relief granted by the 28th section of the Act passed in the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 34, to Persons whose respective Incomes, although amounting to £100 or upwards, are less respectively than £150 a year, the following relief or abatement shall be given or made to Persons whose Incomes are less respectively than £200 a year; (that is to say,) any Person who shall be assessed or charged to any of the Duties of Income Tax granted by this Act, or who shall have paid the same either by deduction or otherwise, and who shall claim and prove in the manner prescribed by the said Acts that his total Income from every source, although amounting to £100 or upwards, is less than £200 for the year of assessment of his profits or gains, shall be entitled to be relieved from so much of the said Duties assessed upon or paid by him as an assessment or charge of the said Duties upon £60 of his Income would amount unto, and such relief shall be given either by reduction or abatement of the assessment upon such Person, or by the repayment to him of so much of the excess as he shall have paid, or by both of those means, as the case may require.

*The Rates and Duties of Income Tax granted by this Act.*

For one year, commencing on the 6th day of April, 1863, for and in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act passed in the 16th & 17th years of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 34, the following Rates and Duties; (that is to say,)

For every 20s. 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 7d.

And for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages, chargeable under Schedule (B.) of the said Act, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof,—

In England, the Rate or Duty of 3½d.;

And in Scotland and Ireland respectively, the Rate or Duty of 2½d.

**Assessed Taxes.**

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

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	0
Under Gardeners .....	0	10	0
Under Game-keepers.....	0	10	0
Servants let to hire of the age of 18 years or upwards	1	1	0
Ditto under 18 years of age.....	0	10	0

*Assessed Taxes, continued.**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
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, Shepherd or Herdsman	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.”

*Assessed Taxes, continued.*

"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

*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

And where such person shall not be so chargeable ..... 0 13

The Act of Parliament which charges these duties is dated Aug. 20th, 1853, & 17 Vic., cap. 90, may be had of J. MORTON, Stamp Office, Boston, price 9d.

.....

## ROADS.

The most important point in the management of roads is, to keep them in such a shape that the water will at once pass off. In scraping them, the common mistake is in continually scraping down the crown so that after a time the rain-water begins to stand and soften the centre. Besides this the *best* of the substance of the road is thus taken away and too often wasted. They should be scraped up towards the centre and the wet will run away of itself.

The great maxim in road management is the old maxim "a stitch in time saves nine," but unfortunately good management costs a little trouble and gives small patronage or profit to the surveyor; whereas *bad* management, involving large expenses, gives patronage if no profit to the managers—as well as discomfort and heavy rates to the parishioners. A common fault is to lay on far too much gravel at a time, and many accidents have been caused by so doing, because both horses and men will risk a great deal to avoid the misery of plunging about a lot of rough loose stones.

Footpaths are often neglected; but they ought not, for it has been decided in the highest law courts that foot passengers are entitled to precedence, and their comfort should not be overlooked. Nothing makes so good a footpath in general as the ground-up gravel from the centre of the road.

Raised footpaths should be drained at frequent intervals with a few drainage pipes; no grips should ever be allowed, as they are very dangerous to passengers, and may subject the surveyor to an action for damages.

The sides of all roads should be kept smooth and properly sloped so as to drain naturally and at all times, and the grass should be kept mowed. Where roads are shaded by trees they require ten-fold attention in wet and frosty weather.

Lastly, an iron roller ought to be frequently used, as has long been done upon private roads and lawns.

## DRAINAGE DOCUMENTS.

IN presenting to our readers the accompanying Annual Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the General Commissioners, a brief account of the late Surveyor and Collector—MR. W. LEWIN, SEN., and the appointment of his successor, may not be altogether out of place.

MR. LEWIN, who was a Justice of the Peace for the Borough, expired at his residence, Bridge-street, Boston, on Friday, the 8th of May last, at the age of 71 years. He had held the office of Surveyor and Collector of Taxes under the Witham Commissioners something like 30 years, having received his appointment at the death of the late Mr. Farnsworth, in 1832 or 1833. At the death of the late Mr. Robert Reynolds, which took place a few years ago, MR. LEWIN was elected Surveyor to the Boston Harbour Commissioners, and discharged the duties of the office until his death. We are not aware that he ever executed any very extensive or important works as an engineer; but his capability for such may in some degree be estimated by the perusal of an elaborate report "Upon the Outfalls of the Rivers Witham and Welland, and Clayhole, and the Improvement of the River Witham above the Grand Sluice," which was prepared in 1860 at the request of the Witham Commissioners, and published in full in our Almanack for last year. It is a document well worthy the attentive perusal of all persons interested in the question of improved drainage and extended shipping, in connexion with the Port of Boston.

The following is a copy of the advertisement issued by the Commissioners for a Surveyor in the place of MR. LEWIN; we publish it because it not only sets forth the qualifications required, but also the nature and extent of his duties:—

### RIVER WITHAM DRAINAGE.

**W**ANTED immediately, a SURVEYOR of the WITHAM DRAINAGE. His Duties will be to superintend the Sea and Inland Sluices, Bridges, Banks, and all other Works of Drainage throughout the several Districts, which extend from Lincoln to Boston, and thence to Wainfleet; and to take the entire practical management of the



*Drainage Documents, continued.*

Working of the Drainage, under the directions of the General Commissioners ; also to collect the Rates and Taxes and Bank-Rents of the Drainage.

The Surveyor and Collector will be required to provide all such Assistance as he may find necessary, to pay Travelling Expenses, and to give Security to the extent of £2000.

By the Resolutions of the General Commissioners of the 6th instant it is prescribed that the Person to be appointed shall be a thoroughly efficient practical Man, possessed of a sound knowledge of Engineering, particularly as applied to the purposes of Drainage. In the event of his Duties being satisfactorily discharged, he will be at liberty (by special permission of the General Commissioners) to undertake other Engineering Duties, but not to engage directly or indirectly in Trade, or any other Business.

The Salary is £500 per annum, with House (estimated as worth £20 a year), free of rent, rates, and taxes.

Applicants will not be required to attend personally, unless specially requested. Applications in writing, stating age, and the nature of the previous experience of the applicant in engineering works, and enclosing testimonials, are to be addressed (postage paid), marked ["Witham Drainage Surveyorship,"] to "The Clerk to the General Commissioners, Boston," on or before THURSDAY, the SECOND day of JULY next.

By order, F. T. WHITE,  
Clerk to the General Commissioners.

*Witham Office, Boston, 8th June, 1863.*

A special meeting of the Commissioners, for the purpose of receiving applications from candidates for the situation, was held at the office in Bridge-street, on Tuesday, the 7th of July, J. B. STANHOPE, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Testimonials were received from upwards of 60 applicants, and after a careful examination of the whole of them, the following gentlemen were selected from the number, and requested to be in attendance at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Monday, the 27th of July:—Mr. Freebody, Norwich; Mr. Latham, Ely; Mr. Welsh, London; and Mr. Tuthill, Newry.

At the adjourned meeting, after another careful consideration of their testimonials, and an examination of the candidates, MR. WELSH was elected, 16 Commissioners voting for him, 4 against, and 1 remaining neutral. MR. WELSH was highly recommended by MR. HAWKSHAW; and since his appointment he has drawn up a general report on the present

*Drainage Documents, continued.*

state of the entire District under the jurisdiction of the Witham Trust. The following is an extract from that portion of the document bearing on the improvement of the river Witham :—

“ When I entered upon the survey of your extensive Trust and the preparation of this Report, it was my intention to confine myself to observations on the state of repair in which I found the various Works ; and whilst surveying those of the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, I saw no occasion to depart from my purpose. With the Witham I have found it different ; the state of this river has so impressed me that I feel I could have no excuse if I did not at once declare to you that the Funds available for its maintenance are altogether insufficient for its requirements.

“ The Banks are in many places barely up to flood level, if they are even so high. In times of floods past, the Banks have only been saved from the overflowing of the River by the scraping of material from the sides and placing it on the top. In many cases, as the Banks have settled, the occupiers of the adjoining Lands, using the Banks as highways, have brought sand or anything available to repair them ; so that, though the levels are apparently good, the material is utterly worthless to confine the River.

“ In other situations, the substance or thickness of the Banks is so much less than would be considered safe by Engineers, that nothing but the fact that they have stood could give me any faith in them. And here I would most respectfully anticipate the thought which will naturally arise in your minds, that ‘ what has stood will stand,’ and reply to it that, although the banks may not have been overthrown, yet assuredly they have suffered, and have become year after year less capable of withstanding the forces acting against them.

“ There is also this other consideration, that, whilst the condition of the River has been retrograding, its labors have been increased ; year after year appliances have been adopted to throw into it, with greater rapidity, the waters from the adjoining lands (measures of this kind are going on as I write), and those rainfalls which, a very few years ago, were weeks in getting into the river, are now delivered to it in as many days.

“ This, then, is a case wherein the experience of the past is not applicable to the present, because the necessities and duties now demanded immeasurably exceed what before existed.

“ Before leaving the subject, permit me to add that if a perfect scheme of improvement cannot be at present carried out, it is surely necessary that some steps should be taken to effect such lesser measures as may be attainable.”

*Drainage Documents, continued.*

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

*Between the 1st day of July, 1862, and the 7th day of July, 1863.*

River Witham Drainage.

July 1st, 1862.	<i>Receipts.</i>	£.	s.	d.
Balance .....		4424	18	5
Taxes due Lady-day, 1862 .....	£5758 0 0			
Credited in last year's Account .....	3530 0 0			
		2228	0	0
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1862 .....	104 0 0			
Credited in last year's Account .....	50 0 0			
		54	0	0
Taxes due Lady-day, 1863 .....	5758 0 0			
Arrears.....	1787 16 1			
		3970	3	11
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1863 .....	145 0 0			
Arrears.....	87 0 0			
		58	0	0
Unclaimed Interest .....		9	14	4
		£10,744	16	8

*Disbursements.*

Interest on Securities, viz., £53,650 at 4½ % cent. ....	2284	14	1
Income Tax .....	90	10	8
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, 1862 (proportion of) .....	37	4	2
Mr. Lewin'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. LEWIN, SURVEYOR, AS UNDER:—

General Repairs .....	510	18	2
Roding River Witham up to Horsley Deeps, Lock and Side Drains .....	58	19	0
Carried forward .....	569	17	2
	5523	12	11

*Drainage Documents, continued.* £. s. d.

Brought forward . . . . .	£569	17	2	5523	12	11
Tradesmen's Bills . . . . .		31	17	11		
Rent of Offices (proportion of) . . . . .	£25	0	0			
Rates and Taxes . . . . .		12	3	3		
			37	3	3	
					638	18
						4
					6162	11
						3
Balance in Treasurer's hands . . . . .	4582	5	5			
					£10,744	16
						8

## ESTIMATED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR 1863-64.

*Receipts.*

Balance brought down . . . . .	4582	5	5
Arrears of 'Taxes . . . . .	1787	16	1
Arrears of Rents . . . . .	87	0	0
	6457	1	6
Balance . . . . .	74	4	5
	£6531	5	11

*Disbursements.*

A Year's Interest on Bonded Debt (£53,650), including			
Arrears . . . . .	3400	1	11
Annual Payment to Great Northern Railway Company (late			
Witham Navigation) . . . . .	2800	0	0
Current Salaries and Expenses . . . . .	331	4	0
	£6531	5	11

## Fourth District.

July 1st, 1862.				£.	s.	d.
Balance . . . . .				3858	10	9
Taxes due Lady-day, 1862 . . . . .	£3117	0	0			
Credited in last year's Account . . . . .	1506	0	0			
				1611	0	0
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1862 . . . . .	559	0	0			
Credited in last year's Account . . . . .	100	0	0			
				459	0	0
Taxes due Lady-day, 1863 . . . . .	3117	0	0			
Arrears . . . . .	1786	10	3			
				1330	9	9
Foreland Rents, due Lady-day, 1863 . . . . .	559	0	0			
Arrears . . . . .	354	2	5			
				204	17	7
Interest . . . . .				31	5	5
				£7495	3	6

*Drainage Documents, continued.*

<i>Disbursements.</i>		£. s. d.
Clerk's Bill to 30th June, 1862 (proportion of) .....		175 9 11
Mr. Lewin's Salary .....		250 0 0
Ditto, Engineering Expenses .....		84 15 0
SLUICE KEEPERS :—		
John Arliss, Cowbridge and Aqueduct .....	£40 0 0	
Henry Hansard, Hobhole .....	40 0 0	
William Cussons, Steeping River Tunnel .....	6 0 0	
Henry Baker, Freiston Doors, 2 years .....	8 0 0	
John Holmes, Revesby Tunnel .....	1 0 0	
	95 0 0	
MR. LEWIN, SURVEYOR, AS UNDER :—		
General Repairs .....	765 7 6	
Roding Drains .....	255 12 0	
Tradesmen's Bills .....	79 14 5	
Rent of Offices (proportion of) .....	£35 0 0	
Steeping Mill .....	8 0 0	
Rates and Taxes .....	41 6 5	
	87 6 5	
WORKS :		
Steeping River, Scouring out and Deepening .	2246 5 0	1188 0 4
Cut Dike Drain (proportion of) .....	29 5 0	
	2275 10 0	
		4018 15 3
Balance in Treasurer's hands .....		3476 8 3
		£ 7495 3 6

*Witham Office, Boston, 7th July, 1863.*

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.*

### The River Witham.

This river is about 20 yards wide from Boston to Lincoln (about 30 miles). It has a sediment in its bottom of mud and sand of not certainly less than three feet or one yard. Therefore the quantity of sediment in the above distance amounts to 1,056,000 cubic yards, or cart-loads, displacing so much water. In other words, if this matter were removed, it would make room for 85,536,000 cubic feet of water.

## The Frieston Shore Reclamation Act, 1863.

CAP. CLXXX.

An Act for incorporating the *Frieston* Reclamation Company ;  
and for authorizing them to reclaim certain Lands in the  
Estuary of the *Wash* ; and for other Purposes.

Recites that there are large Tracts of Land situate in the Parish of Frieston, and other Parishes in the Neighbourhood thereof, in the Parts of Holland in the County of Lincoln, over the whole or the greater Part of which Land the Tide now flows, and which are in their present State incapable of Cultivation ; that the Reclamation of such Tracts of Land and the bringing of them into Cultivation would be of local and public Advantage ; and the Persons in this Act named, with others, are willing at their own Expense to undertake the Reclamation of such Tracts of Land.

PARTICULARS OF SECTIONS.

SECTIONS.

Incorporation of Companies and Lands Clauses Acts .....	2, 3.
Frieston Reclamation Company incorporated with Capital of £49,500, and Power to borrow £16,500.....	4 to 7.
Mortgages charged on the Lands to be paid off out of Proceeds of the Sale thereof .....	8.
Receiver for Mortgagees .....	9.
Application of Monies .....	10.
Meetings ; Directors, &c.....	11 to 16.
Power to take Land for Purposes of Act .....	17.
Company to make Compensation for Lands taken .....	18.
Seven Years for compulsory Purchase of Lands .....	21.
Ten Years for Completion of Embankments .....	22.
Purchase of Lands and of Easements by Agreement .....	23, 24.
Power for incapacitated Persons to agree with Company.....	25.
Power to make Works authorized by Act .....	26 to 28.
Power for Company to reclaim Lands.....	29.
As to Compensation for the Rights of the Crown.....	30.
Provision for Payment of Interest on Purchase Money .....	31.
Provision for Sale of Lands of the Company in case Purchase Money or Interest remain unpaid .....	32.
Application for Purchase Money by Commissioners.....	33.
Power to apportion Purchase Money on Particular Portions of the Lands as and when reclaimed .....	34.
The Payment to Commissioners of Woods, &c. to be in full Satisfaction of the Rights of the Crown.....	35.
Investment of Purchase Money until paid out .....	36.
The Payment of such Purchase Money not to affect the Rights of Owners of Lands abutting on the Lands to be taken .....	37.
Saving of Rights as to future Accretions .....	38.

*The Frieston Reclamation Act, 1863, continued.*

PARTICULARS OF SECTIONS.	SECTIONS.
Control of Board of Trade over Works on Sea Shore . . . . .	39 to 42.
Company not to interfere with Drainage of adjoining Lands . . . . .	43.
Parishes in which reclaimed Lands are to be deemed situate . . . . .	44.
Power for Company to dispose of Lands . . . . .	45.
Disposal of superfluous Lands . . . . .	46.
Commissioners to be appointed for maintaining Embankments . . . . .	47.
Chairman and Officers to be appointed . . . . .	48, 49.
Expense of Salaries to be provided for . . . . .	50.
Contributions to be assessed . . . . .	51.
For Recovery of Assessment . . . . .	52.
Saving Rights of the Crown . . . . .	53.

**The Just Man.**

A just man is not one who does no ill,  
But he, who with the power, has not the will.

**Skeleton of an Extinct Ox in the Fens.**

Much interest has recently been excited in the minds of geologists and students of the earliest history of the world by the discovery at Burwell, of a skeleton of the huge extinct ox (*Bos primigenius*), formerly an inhabitant of our Fens, having a fractured skull in which was a broken flint celt. At a recent meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society a paper upon the subject was read by Mr. Jas. Carter. The height of the animal, it was stated, must have been from six to seven feet. The celt present in its forehead was undoubtedly, Mr. Carter considered, of human fabrication, and he thought it equally evident that the fracture had been produced by this celt. It penetrated the cavity of the skull for nearly three inches, and then broke off at the point that would have been on a level with the skin of the living animal, to all appearances it was broken in the act of inflicting the blow, and as the mutilated implement was of no further use to the primæval hunter, it was not extracted from the skull. As regards the antiquity of the remains, the author inclined to the opinion that they need not necessarily be referred to any very remote period, probably to none more remote than the Saxon period. The time up to which the early inhabitant of the Fen District continued to use flint implements was, he thought, more recent than commonly supposed, but the most careful records contained no account of any discovery tending to elucidate the question, or to add anything to the past history of the Fens.

## The Militia of Lincolnshire.

It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to trace the progress of the militia of Lincolnshire, during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862. The data at hand are too voluminous to permit us to devote much space to introductory details; nevertheless we may remark that the strength of the various regiments seems to have gradually increased during the four years above mentioned.

### NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE.

As regards the Lincolnshire regiments, the one known as the North was "embodied" in 1859 and 1860, and was not trained in 1861, so that we are not able to appreciate the fluctuations in its strength in the same manner as other corps which will be shortly noticed. At the periodical training, however, in 1862, the nominal establishment of the regiment comprised 37 officers, 38 non-commissioned officers, and 984 privates, of whom 18 officers, 34 non-commissioned officers, and 773 privates attended the periodical training, 5 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 39 privates being absent with leave, and 163 privates without leave. The regiment required only 11 privates and 3 non-commissioned officers to complete its full strength, but—in consequence of what appears to be a general decline in the popularity of the militia service among the higher classes of society—there were 14 vacancies in the list of officers.

### SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE.

With regard to the South Lincolnshire regiment, fuller details can be given. The establishment comprised in 1859, 36 officers, 34 non-commissioned officers, and 984 privates, of whom 17 officers, 30 non-commissioned officers, and 338 privates attended the periodical training in that year.

The absentees comprised 7 officers with leave, 1 officer without leave, 1 non-commissioned officer without leave, 8 privates with leave, and 550 privates without leave. This was an unsatisfactory state of affairs, although the regiment nominally required only 11 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 88 privates to complete its full establishment. In 1860 there was little or no improvement. The nominal establishment was increased to 37 officers, 38 non-commissioned officers, and 984 privates, of whom 22 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers, and 338 privates attended the periodical training for the year, while 2 officers and three privates were absent with leave, and 38 privates without leave.

The number of privates returned as absent without leave was greatly decreased, but this was effected by striking a great number of the previous year's absentees altogether off the list; and it was officially stated that 13 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 605 privates were required to complete the full strength of the regiment. In 1861, the nominal establishment remained unaltered, but the attendance at the



periodical training increased to 18 officers, 31 non-commissioned officers, and 466 privates.

The absentees comprised 4 officers and 11 privates with leave, and 52 privates without leave; while 15 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, and 455 privates were required to bring up the regiment to its full strength. In 1862, the efforts of the recruiting sergeant brought matters more and more into shape. With no change in the nominal establishment of the corps, the attendance at the training again increased to 17 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers, and 574 rank and file; while 5 officers and 4 privates were absent with leave, and 68 privates without leave, and the numbers required to complete the regiment were 15 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers and 338 privates.

### Bolingbroke Castle.

The last standing remains of the Castle of Old Bolingbroke, in this county, the birth place of King Henry IV, crumbled over their base and came to the ground, on the 15th of May, 1815.

### Old England.

England, with all thy faults, I love thee still,  
My country! and while yet a nook is left  
Where English minds and manners may be found,  
Shall be constrain'd to love thee. Though thy clime  
Be fickle, and thy year, most part, deform'd  
With dripping rains, or wither'd by a frost,  
I could not yet exchange thy sullen skies,  
And fields without a flower, for warmer France  
With all her views; nor for Ausonia's groves  
Of golden fruitage and her myrtle bowers.

COWPER.

### Boston—Election of Guardians.

The election of Guardians for the parish of Boston, took place on the 10th of April, 1863, the following being the result of the poll:—

Mr. Farndon Groom .....	726	Mr. T. M. Knowles .....	475
Mr. Edward Tewson .....	660	Mr. A. Reynolds .....	439
Rev. T. W. Mathews .....	621	Rev. C. E. Lamb .....	404
Mr. John Morton.....	510	Mr. King .....	375
Mr. William Scott.....	492	Mr. William Stainton .....	354

The unsuccessful candidates were:—

Mr. L. J. Fawcett.....	334	Mr. William Winter.....	201
Mr. Thomas Taylor.....	334	Mr. J. A. Bontoft.....	178
Mr. Henry Farrow .....	309	Mr. W. H. Bailes.....	151
Mr. William Weatherhogg..	268	Mr. H. J. Conington .....	150
Mr. J. W. Sharp .....	258	Mr. J. S. Sharman .....	43
Mr. John Hall .....	223		



Anno Vicesimo Sexto and Vicesimo Septimo

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

## CAP. XLI.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Liability of Innkeepers, and to prevent certain frauds upon them.

[13th July 1863.]

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law concerning the Liability of Innkeepers in respect of the Goods of their Guests in manner herein-after mentioned: 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; (that is to say,)

1. No Innkeeper shall, after the passing of this Act, be liable to make good to any Guest of such Innkeeper any Loss of or Injury to Goods or Property brought to his Inn, not being a Horse or other live Animal, or any Gear appertaining thereto, or any Carriage, to a greater Amount than the sum of Thirty Pounds, except in the following Cases; (that is to say,)

Innkeeper not to be liable for Loss, &c. beyond £30 except in certain Cases.

- (1.) Where such Goods or Property shall have been stolen, lost, or injured through the wilful Act, Default, or Neglect of such Innkeeper or any Servant in his Employ :
- (2.) Where such Goods or Property shall have been deposited expressly for safe Custody with such Innkeeper :

Provided always, that in the Case of such Deposit it shall be lawful for such Innkeeper, if he think fit, to require, as a Condition of his Liability, that such Goods or Property shall be deposited in a Box or other Receptacle, fastened and sealed by the Person depositing the same.

2. If any Innkeeper shall refuse to receive for safe Custody, as before mentioned, any Goods or Property of his Guest, or if any such Guest shall, through any Default of such Innkeeper, be unable to deposit such Goods or Property as aforesaid, such Innkeepers shall not be entitled to the Benefit of this Act in respect of such Goods or Property.

Obligation to receive Property of Guests for safe Custody.

*Innkeeper's Liability amendment Act, continued.*

Notice of  
Law, &c. to  
be con-  
spicuously  
exhibited.

3. Every Innkeeper shall cause at least One Copy of the First Section of this Act, printed in plain Type, to be exhibited in a conspicuous Part of the Hall or Entrance to his Inn, and he shall be entitled to the Benefit of this Act in respect of such Goods or Property only as shall be brought to his Inn while such Copy shall be so exhibited.

Interpreta-  
tion of  
Terms.

4. The Words and Expressions herein-after contained, which in their ordinary Signification have a more confined or a different Meaning, shall in this Act, except where the Nature of the Provisions of the Context of the Act shall exclude such Construction, be interpreted as follows; that is to say, the Word "Inn" shall mean any Hotel, Inn, Tavern, Public House, or other Place of Refreshment, the Keeper of which is now by Law responsible for the Goods and Property of his Guests; and the Word "Innkeeper" shall mean the Keeper of any such Place.

*This Act may be obtained at J. MORTON'S, Bookseller, Boston.*

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### Savings Banks in Lincolnshire.

The last official statement with respect to Savings Banks, shows that Lincolnshire occupies an excellent position amongst the Agricultural Counties of England, in respect to the thrift displayed by her population. Thus, whilst Essex with 404,644 inhabitants, had only accumulated November 20th, 1861, 584,969*l.*; the Savings Banks of Lincolnshire, with 411,997 inhabitants, were indebted to their depositors in the sum of 767,644*l.* This fact is probably attributable in some measure to the more liberal wages paid for Agricultural labour in Lincolnshire, as compared with Essex, Suffolk, or Norfolk.

Lincolnshire, it appears, has in it fifteen Savings Banks in operation, viz. :—Alford, Boston, Bourn, Brigg, Caister, Falkingham, Grantham, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Horncastle, Louth, Lincoln, Sleaford, Spalding, and Stamford; at Alford, the amount of security given is 200*l.* by the unpaid, and 100*l.* by the paid officer, whose salary is 30*l.*; at Boston, 1000*l.* by the unpaid, and 500*l.* by the paid officer, who receives 230*l.* as salary; at Bourn, 300*l.* by the unpaid, and the same by the paid officer who is in receipt of 30*l.* as salary; at Brigg, 500*l.* by the unpaid, and 200*l.* by the paid officer, whose salary is 55*l.*; at Caister, 500*l.* by each, the paid officer receiving 50*l.* as salary; at Falkingham, 300*l.* by the unpaid, and 100*l.* by the paid officer, who receives 26*l.* as salary; at Grantham, 1000*l.* by the unpaid, and 700*l.* by officers who receive 327*l.* 10*s.* as salaries; at Grimsby, 500*l.* by the unpaid, and 200*l.* by the paid officer whose salary is 17*l.* 2*s.*; at Horncastle, 600*l.* by the unpaid, and 200*l.* by the paid

cers, who are in receipt of salaries amounting to 105*l.*; at  
 uth, 1000*l.* by the unpaid, and 700*l.* by the paid officers  
 o receive 170*l.* as salaries; at Lincoln, 1000*l.* by the unpaid,  
 1900*l.* by the paid officers, whose united salaries amount  
 337*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; at Sleaford, 300*l.* by the unpaid officer, and  
 0*l.* by paid officers, who receive 100*l.* as salaries; at Spald-  
 ; 500*l.* by the unpaid officer, and 500*l.* by the paid officers,  
 ose salaries amount to 100*l.*; at Stamford, 600*l.* by the  
 paid officer, and 100*l.* by the paid officers, who receive  
 3*l.* 11*s.* as salaries.

The expenses of management including salaries in the  
 ur ending November 20th, 1861, were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alford	53	12	0	Grimsby	28	9	11
Boston	301	11	9	Horncastle	137	5	4
Bourn	46	10	1	Lincoln	424	0	7
Brigg	75	17	5	Louth	212	12	1
Caister	73	19	9	Sleaford	134	15	1
Elkington	43	12	6	Spalding	175	0	11
Gainsborough	262	6	4	Stamford	241	15	6
Grantham	397	17	9				

The total number of depositors was 31,583, and the aggregate  
 amount invested was £764,671 8*s.*

The rate of interest paid to depositors was £2 15*s.* 9*d.* per  
 cent. at Spalding; £2 18*s.* 4*d.* at Alford, Boston, Bourn,  
 Elkington, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Horncastle,  
 Lincoln, Louth, Sleaford, and Stamford, and £3 at Brigg  
 and Caister.



### The Farmer's Centenary contrasted.

#### THE PAST.

Man, to the plough;  
 Wife, to the cow;  
 Girl, to the sow;  
 Boy, to the mow;  
 And your rents will be netted.

#### THE PRESENT.

Man, tally ho!  
 Wife, silk and satin;  
 Miss, piano;  
 Boy, Greek and Latin;  
 And you'll all be *Gazetted*.

### Curious Tradition at Barton.

There is a charitable endowment of a piece of land in this  
 parish for the guidance of travellers. The common tradition  
 in the neighbourhood respecting the matter is, that a worthy  
 old lady, in ancient times, being benighted on the Wolds,  
 was directed in her course by the sound of the evening bell  
 of St. Peter's church, where, after much alarm, she found her-  
 self in safety, and out of gratitude she gave this land to the  
 parish clerk, on condition that he should ring one of the  
 church bells from seven to eight o'clock every evening, except  
 Sundays, commencing on the day of the carrying of the first  
 load of barley in every year until Shrove Tuesday next ensuing.

### Sibsey Free School.

In the Report of the Commissioners for enquiry concerning charities, published in 1839, it is said, "In the winter season there are generally about 100 scholars of both sexes at this school, the greater number of whom are boys. The master's salary is £50 per annum, with an allowance of 50s. for acting as clerk at the meetings of the trustees, and there is generally about £5 worth of coals distributed for the use of the four schools. [The others were dame schools in the parish, and when the children were sufficiently advanced to read the New Testament with facility, they were transferred to the master of the original school, who gives instruction in reading, writing, common arithmetic, and English grammar.] The account for the year 1835 is as follows:—Chief master's salary, £50 allowance as clerk to trustees, £2 10s.; first school-mistress £15; second ditto, £11; third ditto £5; coals, £5 1s. 3d. drainage tax, £3 4s. 2d.; treasurer's salary, £4 4s.; sundries £1 6s. 6d.: total, £97 5s. 11d. The present (1839) trustees are, Robert Hubbert, John Joshua Saul, Morris, John Utti Waite, William Saul, jun., Rev. Chas. Gape, Edmund Brown Waite, William Saul, sen., William Haughton, and John Thompson, all inhabitants of the parish." The trustees now in office are the Rev. Chas. Gape, Rev. T. L. Edwards, curate William Saul, *Highferry*; Edward Waite, John Thompson, John Thompson, jun., George Utterby, William Saul, George Saul, John Ufton.

### A Farming Tour in Lincolnshire.

Commencing your tour of the country with map in hand, first conduct you, the starting place being Stamford, along the high ridge through Carlby, Witham, Bytham, Creeton, Corby to Grantham, making excursions on either side as you proceed taking in Falkingham and its vicinity, Consterworth and its locality, then forward to Lincoln; taking the neighbourhood of Sleaford, Blankney, Dunstan, and Nocton; then pursuing your way northward the whole range of the Cliff, branching out as far as Market Rasen, and the valley of the Ancholme to Brigg, and taking in the vale below the Cliff to Gainsboro. Passing over to the Isle of Axholme, returning to Kirton, and continuing your road to Manby, Appleby, Winterton, and thence to Barton; you will then turn southward through Barrow, Wootton, Melton Ross, Bigby, Clixby, Croxton, Kermington, Brocklesby, Limber, Riby, Cabourn, Swallow, Thoresway, and Normanby-le-Wold; from its height peep over the valley stretching from Cliff to Wold, comprehending

an extent of at least 100,000 acres, thoroughly tile drained; passing on to Stainton as far as Hainton, then to Girsby, Calcethorpe, Kelstern, Ormsby, you sojourn at Grimsby, take an excursion through the Marshes, and return to Louth; go to Tathwell, Withcall, &c., take a second look into the Marshes, and thence to Alford and Spilsby, Burgh-in-the-Marsh, and thence to Wainfleet; you now come to the centre of the fertile district, so formed by nature.

The art that has been employed to effect a perfect drainage of this, perhaps, richest district in the world will be worthy of the strictest scrutiny by the tourist. In a productive season the weight of straw and grain per acre is quite incredible to those who have not visited our Lincolnshire land of Egypt. The weight of pasturage in the richest grazing, carrying one large bullock to every acre and a half, besides four sheep per acre. The richest pastures are at Boston, Algarkirk, Fosdyke, Sutterton, Kirton, Frampton, Wyberton, Skirbeck, Horbling, Billingborough, Birthorpe, Sempringham, Pointon, Dowsby, and Hacconby, containing extensive tracts of rich grazing lands, carrying a bullock to two acres, and three sheep per acre in summer, and two sheep per acre in winter.

After carefully examining this richest portion of Lincolnshire, you will take your departure fully impressed with the wealth and fertility of this vast county. In other counties you may find sunny spots and pet localities for a bit of choice farming, but the whole county of Lincoln is a garden wherein a man might readily and willingly fix. In a word, Lincolnshire is the only county formed by nature to show forth an extensive range of first-class agriculture.

The closer the compact between landlord and tenant be cemented to unite and involve a single interest, the more will the heart and enterprise of English agriculture be sought into, and Lincolnshire will ever strive first and foremost. Its yeomanry are of the true old sort, and the speed that is now required will tend to preserve the right caste. Since Arthur Young was amongst us, and principally within my own memory, viz., twenty five years past, I compute the amount of money expended in sewerage, tile-draining, quicking, buildings, and miscellaneous works not less than £10,000,000, and thereby the rental of the county considerably augmented. That the tenant's capital employed in the agriculture of the county is quite £7,000,000.

The annual production in corn, sheep, wool, cattle, horses, and wood is nearly £6,000,000. That in the county are upwards of £1,200,000 sheep; cattle, 300,000; horses,

30,000. The proportions of land—woodland, 20,000; pasture, 514,963; arable, 1,100,000; roads, rivers, and drains 20,000; unprofitable, 9000; total acres, 1,663,963. It is pleasing to compute the advantages that accrue to society by this creation of wealth through industry—the number of people supported, the increased consumption of manufactures, the shipping employed, taxes levied, and all classes of the community benefited. That the extent of these beneficent labours may be properly appreciated, the grounds should be well examined.—*A Lindsey Yeoman.*

### Epigrams on Sir Isaac Newton.

“So happy Newton, in his mistress' grace,  
He ask'd a glimpse—she shew'd him all her face;  
For nature, 'midst the frenzy of her love,  
Reveal'd to Newton all her works above.”

“Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night;  
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light.

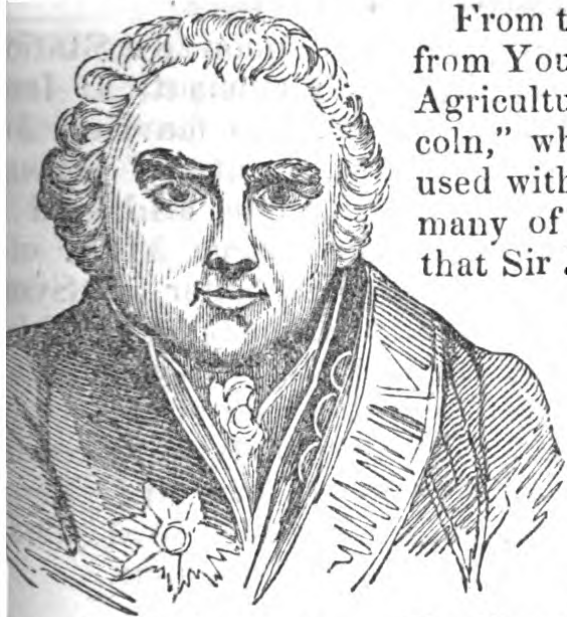
POPE.

### Bourn.

Bourn derives its name from the *bourne* or river (*bourne* being the Saxon name for brook) which proceeds from one of the finest and most neglected perennial springs in the Kingdom, situated on the west side of the town, and called the Well-Head in the phraseology of the present day, but designated in some old writings occasionally to be met with “Peter's Pool.” There were formerly an Abbey and a Castle in the town, and remains of the former were in existence at the commencement of the present century, though not to any great extent. Report says that a part of one of the towers of the bridge which led to the castle was standing about 80 years ago, but all traces of it have now been lost for many years. History gives us no account of this castle ever having been made serviceable in any of the internal wars of the Kingdom, though Bourn was undoubtedly once the residence of men of valour and prowess, for according to the testimony of a very old historian, Morcar lord of Bourn, assisted by his numerous family and one Algar, of Spalding, with 2500 men from Crowland marched northward to meet the Danes when they made an inroad into our county, and on the two forces meeting, a sharp encounter ensued, in which the small army of Lincolnshire had decidedly the best of it; slaying three of the enemy's kings.

—\*—  
If thou do ill, the joy fades, not the pains;  
If well, the pain doth fade, the joy remains.

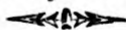
## An account of Sir Joseph Banks, of Revesby.



From the following extract taken from Young's "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln," which will doubtless be perused with considerable interest by many of our readers, it is evident that Sir Joseph Banks was as remarkable for his order as

he was for his hospitality and kindness of disposition:—"In the management of a great estate, I remarked a circumstance at Revesby, the use of which I experienced in a

multitude of instances. The liberality of Sir Joseph Banks opened every document for my inspection; and admiring the singular facility with which he laid his hands on papers, whatever the subject might be, I could not but remark the method it proved of such sovereign efficacy to prevent confusion. His office, of two rooms, is contained in the space of 30 feet by 16; there is a brick partition between, with an iron-plated door, so that the room, in which a fire is always burning, might be burnt down without affecting the inner one, where he has 156 drawers of the size of an ordinary conveyance, the side being 13 inches long by 10 broad, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  deep, all numbered. There is a catalogue of names and subjects, and a list of every paper in every drawer: so that whether the enquiry concerned a man, or a drainage, or an enclosure, or a farm, or a wood, the request was scarcely named before a mass of information was in a moment before me. Fixed tables are placed before the windows (to the South) on which to spread maps, plans, &c., commodiously, and these labelled, are arranged against the wall. The first room contains desks, tables, and a bookcase, with measures, levels, &c., and a wooden case, which, when open forms a bookcase, and joining in the centre by hinges, forms when closed a package ready for a carrier's waggon, containing forty folio paper cases in the form of books,—a repository of such papers as are wanted equally in town and country. Such an apartment, and such an apparatus, must be of incomparable use in the management of any great estate, or, indeed, of any considerable business."



Where vice goes before, vengeance follows after.



### Pedigree of the Bedfords.

(From Surtees' Durham or Whitaker's Yorkshire.)

Hilkiah Bedford, of Sibsey, settled in London as a Stationer, before 1625, and had Hilkiah Bedford, Mathematical Instrument maker, in Hosier-lane, Smithfield, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Gardiner of Thame, county of Oxon, by Ann, daughter of William Platt, of Highgate, and had Hilkiah Bedford, born in Hosier-lane, and became M.A. of St. John's Cambridge. His son Thomas was editor of *Symeon Dunelmensis*, and author of the "Historical Catechism," and buried at Ashbourn, Derbyshire, 1773. His son Thomas became eminent as a Physician, and Registrar of the College of Physicians, and died 1747. Lately closely connected by marriage with the Titular Archbishop of Armagh. Thomas Bedford, the nonjuror and author, resided and died at Compton, Derbyshire, and was buried at Ashbourn.

### Curious Marriage celebration.

On the 21st of December, 1815, a happy couple, named John Mills and Mary Love, were married at Deeping St. James, and, according to a record of the event which appeared in a newspaper at the time, the union was celebrated in the following curious style:—"The passing bell tolled them to church, and a dumb peal was rung after the knot was tied."

### Extraordinary character of our Coal Mines.

We Lincolnshire people have no adequate conception of the vast resources of our civil mines. The following will therefore be read with interest:—It has been estimated that 83,635,214 tons of coal were raised in the United Kingdom last year. Of this amount Durham and Northumberland, with 271 collieries, contributed 19,144,965 tons; Cumberland, with 28 collieries, 1,255,644 tons; Yorkshire, with 397 collieries, 9,374,600 tons; Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, with 180 collieries, 5,116,319 tons; Leicestershire, with 11 collieries, 740,000 tons; Warwickshire, with 16 collieries, 647,000 tons; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, with 580 collieries, 7,253,750 tons; Lancashire, with 373 collieries, 12,195,500 tons; Cheshire, with 39 collieries, 801,570 tons; Shropshire, with 66 collieries, 829,750 tons; Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, with 112 collieries, 6,514,025 tons; Wales, with 398 collieries, 8,561,021 tons; Scotland, with 424 collieries, 11,081,000 tons; and Ireland, with 46 collieries, 123,070 tons.



COMPENDIUM  
TO  
MORTON'S  
LINCOLNSHIRE ALMANACK,  
1864.

.....

“Without care and method, the largest fortune will not supply all necessary expenses; and, with care and method, almost the smallest will supply all that is really needful.”

“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.”

*From “Much Sense in Few Words.”*

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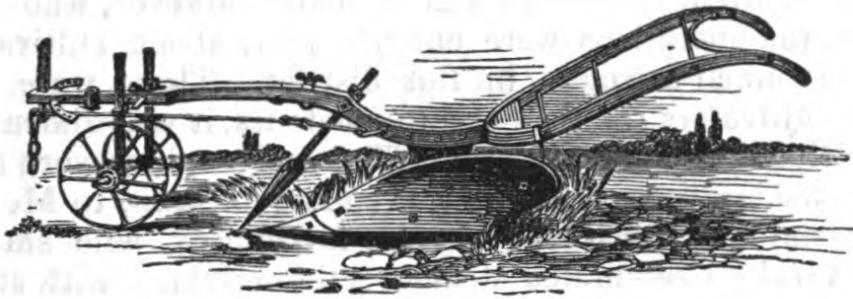
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### ***North Lincolnshire Agricultural Show.***

The last Annual Meeting of this flourishing Society was held at Boston. Only once before, we believe, has Boston had this honour conferred upon it, and that was in 1855. On that occasion, the Show Yard was in Major Hopkins' Park; on the last occasion, a couple of large fields on the Spilsby Road, belonging to Mr. John Thorpe, of the Queen's Head, in Skirbeck, were selected, and served the purpose remarkably well.

In consequence of some injudicious remarks made at a meeting, at Market Rasen, in the early part of the summer, it was feared the people of Boston and its vicinity, would scarcely like to subscribe very cheerfully to the funds of the Society, but an explanation, that was deemed perfectly satisfactory, was subsequently given by Mr. Torr, at a meeting at Boston, and the local committee appointed to canvass for subscriptions, entered upon their duties with the zeal and confidence of men anticipating success. The Corporation liberally headed the list with a gift of £25, and the bankers, merchants, and leading tradesmen, followed in the wake with very handsome subscriptions, until the total amount handed over to the Society by the Mayor, who acted the part of local treasurer, reached nearly £200.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday, the 28th of July, by a trial of steam ploughs and cultivators. The trial ground was a large field of summer-eaten seeds, on a farm situate at East Ville, in the occupation of Mr. Chas. Brooks, of Old Leake. The farm lies about half a mile from the East Ville Station, on the East Lincolnshire Railway, but the Great Northern Railway Company, manifesting a laudable readiness to accommodate the public, arranged that the special trains run from Boston on the occasion should set down and take up the visitors within a few yards of the trial field. With such accommodation it was only reasonable to expect the number of spectators would be large, but the most sanguine could not have anticipated nearly so large a company as was

actually in attendance. To a great many, however, who were present, the operations were entirely new, steam cultivation not being much in vogue in this district. There were four sets of cultivators entered, and to amateurs, it was difficult to say which did its work the best. The Judges, however, after some consideration, awarded a premium of £20, to Messrs. Richardson and Darley, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, who showed one of Fowler's celebrated steam traction-engines, with steam cultivating and ploughing tackle complete.

The steam engine, cultivator, and harrow shown by Mr. Seels, of Wainfleet, manufactured by Mr. Ashley, of Louth, on the patent of Mr. Smith, of Woolston, was highly commended.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring suitable fields for the trial of reaping machines, but the Committee were eventually successful in finding two at Sibsey, one in the occupation of Mr. John Thompson, jun., and the other of Mr. Wm. Saul. The trial took place on Friday, the 31st July, in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators. Eight reapers were entered and all competed. The competition commenced in Mr. Thompson's field, and terminated in Mr. Saul's. In the former—a standing crop—Crosskill's machine surpassed all the rest, but in the latter, the crop of which was greatly laid, Cuthbert and Co's patent prize reaper proved itself superior to all others, and the Judges, therefore awarded the premium of £10 10s., given by the Earl of Yarborough, to the proprietors of this machine. Messrs. John Bramley, of Langrick, and Wm. Dickenson, of Kirton, were the judges.

The Show Yard, which presented a very tasty appearance, each exhibitor having arranged his manufactures as attractively as possible, was thrown open to the public at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, the 29th. The number of persons admitted during the day at 1s. each, was 540, and to the promenade concert in the evening, at 6d. each, 370, making a total for the first day of 820.

Thursday morning opened with a cloudless sky, and long before there was admission to the show yard, the town began to fill with visitors. As the day advanced, and the Judges commenced their duties among the stock and horses, the ground presented an animated appearance, and by noon, the company who had paid for admission were immense. The stock shown was in excellent condition, and the show was considered large as well as good.

The entries in most of the classes were exceedingly numerous, as will be seen by the following figures:—Servants' and

labourers' class, 124; in the class for bulls, 20; cows and heifers, 25; sheep, 84; pigs, 50; horses for the Society's Prizes, 126; and for Gentlemen's Prizes, 111; and the Implement Catalogue contained a list of no less than 732 articles.

The annual dinner took place at the Corn Exchange, at four o'clock on the Thursday afternoon, when the Earl of Yarborough presided. It was stated by one of the speakers after dinner—the Hon. A. L. Melville,—that the total number of persons admitted to the show-yard was 11,000, and the amount of money taken at the gates £566, being £129 in excess of that taken at Lincoln the year before.

### *Benington Labourers' Improvement Society.*

The seventh annual meeting of this useful and prosperous Association was held on Thursday, the 24th September, 1863. The Society was originated in the first instance for the sole purpose of fostering a spirit of improvement among the Labourers of the immediate district only, and sheep-shearing was the principal branch of agricultural labour sought to be improved. The success in this department, however, only served to show the committee the necessity of extending their operations. Accordingly the basis of the society was widened until its operations now embrace almost every description of agricultural labour, and instead of being limited to the immediate locality in which it originated, and from which it derives its name, the influence of the Association has extended year by year, until it now includes also, the important parishes of Wrangle, Leake, Leverton, Butterwick, Freiston, Fishtoft, Skirbeck, Sibsey, Stickney, Wydale, Friskney, together with the whole of the East, West, and Wildmore Fens.

The competitors in the several classes entered upon their tasks at an early hour in the morning, and after their work had been carefully surveyed by the Judges, the annual dinner took place in a spacious marquee erected in front of the "Nelson" Inn. About 200 persons sat down to dinner, the chair being occupied by Mr. Thomas Wise, banker, of Boston, and the vice-chair by Mr. W. Welsh, farmer, of Leake. After the cloths were withdrawn, and the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman made the following award of premiums:—

Class 1.—(With usual conditions.)—To the farmer's son, under 25 years of age, 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, a silver cup, value £5. 1st

prize to Robert Dorman, son of Mr. Dorman; 2nd ditto, a silver cup, to Robert Hayes, nominated by Mr. Hayes.

2.—To the yearly servant, being unmarried, who shall plough in the best manner, with two horses abreast, without a driver, half-an-acre of land within four hours, and not less than four inches deep. 1st prize, £2, to Thomas Chapman, nominated by Mr. C. Swain; 2nd ditto, £1, to Richard Simpson, nominated by Mr. C. Bowser; 3rd ditto, 10s., to Thos. Vaughan, nominated by Mr. J. Adlard.

3.—To the farming boy, under 18 years of age, who shall plough in the best manner, half-an-acre of land, with two horses abreast, without a driver, in four hours, and not less than four inches deep. 1st prize, 30s., to George Limb, nominated by Mr. J. Swain; 2nd ditto, 15s., to Charles Leggott, nominated by Mr. Leggott; 3rd ditto, 7s. 6d., to Edward Sharp, nominated by Mr. Lowe.

4.—To the farming labourer, who shall plough in the best manner, half-an-acre of land, with two horses abreast, without a driver, within four hours, and not less than four inches deep. 1st prize, £2, to Wm. Wheatley, nominated by Mr. C. Swain; 2nd ditto, 20s., to William Motley, nominated by Mr. Robert Hubbert; 3rd ditto, 10s., to Richard Crawford, nominated by Mr. W. Swain.

5.—(Open to all England). To the man who shall plough in the best manner, with a wheel or swing plough, half-an-acre of land, with two horses abreast, without a driver, within four hours, and not less than four inches deep. 1st prize, £3, to George Brown, nominated by Messrs. Howard; 2nd ditto, £1, to William Smith, nominated by Mr. E. B. Waite; also a second prize of 5s. for the best swing plough.

6.—A special prize of £2, given by M. Staniland, Esq., M.P., to the competitor of 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. Prize of £2 to C. Leggott.

7.—To the man who shall cut and lay 20 yards of hedge in the best manner (time to be taken into account). 1st prize, £1, to William Foreman, nominated by Mr. Mowbray; 2nd ditto, 10s., to Sheriff Taylor, nominated by Mr. Carter.

8.—(Open to all England). Same as above. 1st prize, £2, to Chas. Randall, nominated by Mr. Buffham, jun.

9.—To the man who shall stack in the best manner, in the same yard, the produce of a farm of not less than 30 acres of cropping. 1st prize, £1 12s. 6d., to Thomas Sharpe, nominated by Mr. Hardy; 2nd ditto, £1, to Benjamin Ingamells, nominated by Mr. Coupland; 3rd ditto, 10s., to J. Overton, nominated by Mr. C. F. Swain.

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 put to the ram. 1st prize, £1, to Thomas Brocklesby, nominated by

Mr. Palmer (161 lambs from 102 ewes); 2nd ditto, 10s., to Thomas Harrison, nominated by Mr. Blenkarn, (226 lambs from 155 ewes).

The Chairman addressed each successful candidate in complimentary and encouraging remarks, after which he presented them with a glass of wine.—Mr. G. Saul, in eulogistic terms, proposed the health of the chairman.—The Chairman, in reply, suggested that an effort should be made to establish more fairs at Boston, which he contended would benefit alike the town and the agricultural interest. In support of this movement, he offered, in behalf of his own firm, to present five guineas to the exhibitor of the best cart foal next Sept. fair. Mr. J. Swain gave “the Judges,” in doing which he alluded to the great services these gentlemen rendered.—Several other toasts were given, and a pleasant evening was spent.

### *The Tailor and his Lawyer.*

An unfortunate tailor who had committed some law business to the hands of an attorney well practised in his profession, had a bill delivered to him, containing such a variety of unexpected charges that he thought himself fleeced most unmercifully. The only satisfaction which occurred to him, was to prevail on the conscientious attorney to have a suit of clothes from him, for which he in his turn, gave in something like the following bill:—

	£.	s.	d.
To measuring and taking orders for a suit of clothes .....	0	6	8
Warrant and instructions to my foreman for executing the same .....	0	6	8
Applying three times to the woollen drapers .....	2	10	0
Fees to the woollen drapers .....	4	4	0
Cutting out the cloth .....	0	6	8
Materials for working .....	1	1	0
Trying the suit .....	0	13	4
Alterations and amendments .....	1	8	0
Entering it in my day book .....	0	10	6
Posting it into my ledger .....	0	6	8
Engrossing the same .....	0	13	4
Writing to my button merchant .....	2	12	0
Removing the suit from my house to Gray's Inn .....	1	1	0
Removing it by Certiorari from Gray's Inn to Surrey (at your country seat) .....	1	6	0
Writing out a receipt with a stamp .....	0	12	0
Filing the same .....	0	6	8
Service of the same.....	0	5	0
Ditto eight times more .....	1	0	0
	£	19	9
		6	



### ***Poor-rates and Pauperism.***

It appears from a parliamentary return just issued, that the total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales in the first week in March, 1862, was 984,990, and the same period of 1863 the number was 1,070,689; in the second week in March, 1862, the number was 959,976, and for 1863 it was 1,063,773; for the third week in 1862 the figures were 960,988, and for the same week in 1863 the number was 1,063,571; and for the fourth week the number was 957,676 in 1862, and 1,060,541 in 1863.

### ***Jottings from the Registers.***

In the year 1861, for which the returns have lately been completed, 26 persons were killed by lightning in England, 44 railway passengers by accidents occurring without their own fault, 4 persons by hydrophobia, 11 men were executed, 68 persons died from privation, 529 from insanity, 258 persons were accidentally poisoned, 982 men and 365 women committed suicide; 6 of these people were above 85 years old, 9 were under 15. 2351 persons were accidentally drowned, above three-fourths of them at an age when every islander ought to know how to swim; 524 men and 133 women died of alcoholism, 15 men and 24 women died of melancholy, 1 man of rage, 2 women of fright; 12,056 men and 15,317 women died of no other cause than old age. The oldest person who died in the year was a woman of 112 in Flintshire.

### ***Ringing Feast Song.***

Ye youths so gay!  
To hail this day,  
Your cheerful music bring.  
No sound excels  
The fine-toned bells,  
When merrily they ring.  
The listening crowd around  
Their joy reveal,  
To hear the peal,  
All, all, applaud the enlivening sound.

**EAST HOLLAND MARSHES.**—These lands are about 15 miles long and two miles broad. A part next the bank already grows grass, and the whole is higher than many lands inside the bank yielding crops. A little more warping and the whole would be ready for the plough, if only a sufficient bank were thrown up next the sea. No less a number than 128 farms, of 150 acres each, might thus be added to Her Majesty's dominions.

**EARTHQUAKE, 1750.**—At Bourne, some people at dinner, at the Bell Inn, ran into the street, expecting the house to fall. The shock was also felt at Spalding, Holbeach, and Wisbeach.



Anno Vicesimo Sexto

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

## CAP. XVII.

### An Act for amending the Local Government Act (1858.) [11th May 1863.]

WHEREAS by the Local Government Act, 1858, after reciting "that it is expedient to amend the Public Health Act, 1848, and to make further Provisions for the Local Government of Towns and populous Districts in *England*," numerous Provisions are made for the Establishment of Local Government in Towns and populous Districts that may adopt the Act, for the Regulation of the Sewerage, Drainage, and Buildings therein, for the Maintenance of the Streets and Roads, and for Police and other Town Purposes : And whereas it is expedient to place some Restriction upon the Adoption of the Act by Places containing a small Population only, and otherwise to amend the said Act: 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 :

21 & 22 Vict.  
c. 98.

I. This Act may be cited as "The Local Government Act Short Title Amendment Act, 1863."

II. The Adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, by any Place where that Act was not in force on the First Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and where the Population according to the then last Census is less than Three thousand, shall not be of any Validity unless it is approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on Proof being given to his Satisfaction that by reason of special Circumstances it is expedient that such Place should be allowed to adopt the Act.

Restriction  
as to the  
Adoption of  
the Act by  
certain  
Places.

Before signifying his Approval or Disapproval the said Secretary may cause an Inquiry to be made in the Place as to the Circumstances alleged in support of the Expediency of the Adoption of the Act, of the Time and Place of which Inquiry Fourteen Days public Notice shall be given, and on the Determination of such Inquiry shall give or withhold, as he thinks just, his Approval of the Adoption of the Act.

The Approval or Disapproval of the said Secretary of State shall be published by the said Secretary in the *Gazette*, and such Publication shall be Evidence of the Fact of that Approval or Disapproval having been given.

*Local Government Act (1858) Amendment.*

Amendment  
of Sections  
17 & 18 of  
21 & 22 Vict.  
c. 98.

III. Petitions appealing against the Resolution of Adoption, and praying for Exclusion from the Operation of the Local Government Act, under the Seventeenth Section of that Act, and Appeals from Owners and Ratepayers who dispute the Validity of the Vote for Adoption under the Eighteenth Section of the same Act, may be presented and had at any Time before the Expiration of Six Weeks from the Date of any Resolution adopting the Act.

As to Aban-  
donment of  
Local Go-  
vernment  
Act in cer-  
tain Places,

IV. When a Resolution adopting the Local Government Act has been passed in a Place in which the Population, according to the then last Census, is less than Three thousand, that Resolution may at any Time be rescinded by a subsequent Resolution passed in the same Manner in which Resolutions for the Adoption of the Act are required to be passed, but the rescinding Resolution shall not be of any Effect unless it is approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and Notice is published by him in the *London Gazette* of the passing of the Resolution and of his Approval thereof.

An Appeal may be had from any such rescinding Resolution in the same Manner and subject to the same Conditions, as nearly as may be, in and subject to which an Appeal may be had against a Resolution adopting the Act; and the Provisions of the Local Government Act relating to an Appeal against the Adoption of the Act shall, with the requisite Variations, apply to an Appeal under this Section.

The Notice of the rescinding Resolution shall not be published until the Expiration of the Time limited for an Appeal, or until the Determination of the Appeal, but upon the Publication thereof the Adoption of the Local Government Act shall be deemed to be avoided as from the Date of that Publication, and from the same Date the Local Government Act shall cease to be in force within the District, and the District shall revert to the Position in which it was before the Adoption of the Local Government Act; so nevertheless that any Contracts that may have been entered into by or on behalf of the Local Board of any such District may be enforced in the same Manner in all respects as if the Local Government Act had continued in force in the District, and so far as may be necessary for the Enforcement of such Contracts the Local Board and all their Powers of levying Money shall be deemed to be continued.

Provision  
for Avoid-  
ance of  
Constitution  
of District.

V. In any District constituted under the Local Government Act, 1858, where by that Act the Local Board is required to be elected by the Ratepayers, and where the Population according to the then last Census is less than Three thousand, if no Election of a Local Board in pursuance of the said Act takes place within Three Months from the Date of the Constitution of the District, or if in any such District as last aforesaid the Local Board makes default in appointing fit and proper Persons to the following Offices or any of them, that is to say, to the Office of Surveyor, Inspector of Nuisances, Clerk, and Treasurer, within Two Months after the Election of the Local Board, then upon

*Local Government Act (1858) Amendment.*

the happening of either of the above Events the Adoption of the Local Government Act in the said District shall be void, and the Local Government Act, 1858, shall cease to be in force within the District, and the District shall revert to the same Position as it was in before the Adoption of the Act; so nevertheless that any Contracts that may have been entered into by or on behalf of the Local Board of any such District may be enforced in the same Manner in all respects as if the Local Government Act had continued in force in the District, and so far as may be necessary for the Enforcement of such Contracts the Local Board and all their Powers of levying Money shall be deemed to be continued.

VI. Where any District under the Public Health Act, 1848, and the Local Government Act, 1858, or either of such Acts, or any other Place, is surrounded by or adjoins a Highway District constituted under the Highway Acts, such first-mentioned District or other Place shall for the Purpose of any Meeting of the Highway Board be deemed to be within such Highway District.

VII. The Power of adopting any Part or Parts of the Local Government Act, 1858, given by that Act and the Acts amending the same, shall not be exhausted by One Adoption, but may be exercised from Time to Time.

VIII. The Public Health Act, 1848, and the Acts amending the same, and the Acts amending the Local Government Act, 1858, including this Act, are hereby declared to be One Act, and to be included under the Expression the Local Government Act, 1858, or any Words referring to that Act.

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### ***How they deal with Drunkards in New Zealand.***

In the *Lyttleton Times*, published in the province of Canterbury, in the above colony, we find the following advertisement.—“Notice to the Public.—Whereas it has this day been proved to the satisfaction of us, the undersigned, being three of her Majesty’s justices of the peace, that one Mary Ann Robertson, of Christchurch, who is described at the foot of this notice, has become an habitual drunkard, and is injuring her health by excessive drinking, we hereby, under the provisions of the thirty-third clause of the ‘Public-house Ordinance, 1862,’ give notice that we prohibit all persons from supplying the said Mary Ann Robertson with any spirituous or fermented liquor whatever for the space of two years from the date hereof.” This warning is enforced by the threat of a fine of £20, or three months’ imprisonment.

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LITTLE STEEPING.—On the 27th May, 1862, Mr. Samuel Lewis, overbalanced himself in mounting his horse at Thorpe, and fell to the ground, and sustained internal injuries that terminated fatally.

### **Steam Cultivation.**



“To the landlords of the country, the question of Steam Ploughing is of the greatest importance, and a few noblemen and landed proprietors have come forward and introduced Steam Cultivators on their estates, but it is mainly to the enterprize of the tenant farmers that the system has made so much way in the country. Landlords will consult their own interests as well as that of their tenants, by removing all hindrances to the adoption of steam power. All unnecessary fences, to say nothing of trees in ploughed fields, must be got rid of; the farms must be properly laid out; and above all, greater liberty of action must be given to the tenant in the course of cropping and other matters, before the resources of our farms will be fully developed. That the new order will have a considerable influence on the labour, I have no doubt.

“The great advances which have been made of late in agriculture, and the changes which are taking place, force on our notice the fact that a more intelligent and a more careful class of labourers are becoming indispensable to the farmer; and by employing these in the use of a higher order of machinery, they will doubtless progress in intelligence accordingly. The dead level of wages will break down under this altered state of things, and there will be a field for the more intelligent and useful farm servant. Under the old order of things,—however willing to encourage the skilful the farmer might be—this was difficult to be found.

“It is also important to notice that the change from horse-power to steam-power will not be attended by any of those temporary evils which sometimes attend the application of mechanical appliances to existing arts; it will not displace a single labourer, but will, on the other hand, increase employment, and will also restore to the support of man a large amount of produce now sacrificed to the maintenance of agricultural horses.”—*From a paper on Steam Cultivation, by Mr. James Howard.*



ROADS IN 1788.—“The road between Lynn and Wisbeach, over the marsh lands of Norfolk, is formed entirely of silt, a species of sea mud, so fine as to be scarcely palpable; nevertheless, with the precautions of *keeping the surface free from standing water*, and of *levelling in the ruts and hollows*, with a hoe, so fast as they are formed, it is, in wet weather, one of the finest roads in the kingdom.”—*Marshall's Rural Economy of Yorkshire.*

**South Lincolnshire Statutes, and the  
Dialect of the Peasantry.**

The annual period when servitude terminates is old May-day, and a series of statute fairs are held in all the large towns and principal villages for renewing the contract. Servants of both sexes assemble early at the statute, and place themselves in groups, the girls decked out in their best bibs and tuckers; and their personal appearance displayed to the greatest advantage for the purpose of attracting attention; while the "young chaps" sport blue or white slop frocks according to their respective tastes, and their avocation is designated by well-known symbols. The shepherd has a lock of wool stuck through his hatband; the waggoner mounts a drum of whipcord, and the groom a bunch of horse-hair.

They are usually engaged for a year at a stipulated rate of wages, and the agreement is sealed by giving and receiving a small sum of money in addition to the wages, which varies from *one* to *five* shillings, and is denominated a "Fessen (fastening) Penny." Should the servant change his mind before he takes possession of his place, he may cancel the bargain by returning the Fessen Penny; and on the other hand, if the master should hear anything prejudicial to the servant's character before the same period, he may get rid of him by announcing that he is at liberty to retain it. A servant can demand the privilege of attending two of these statute fairs, provided he has not been previously hired; but after the actual receipt of his Fessen Penny, without which the hiring is imperfect, the master can legally withhold his consent.

A lady attended at Sleaford to hire a housemaid. While in the act of talking to the girl, a fellow in a slop came up, and rudely seizing the lady by the sleeve of her dress, shouted "Hoi saa, maaty, wool yaw let me cooam and see that lass when shaw lives wee yaw?" Which was followed by a horse-laugh, echoed amongst the by-standers of his own grade; for he knew nothing either of the girl or the lady. This is accounted wit, and men receive the applause of their companions in proportion as they display a superior excellence in practical audacity and insult. When the business of the statute declines, and the "hiring" appears to be at an end, the girls parade in pairs, and are soon picked up by individuals of the other sex, who are on the look-out for sweethearts; and attachments are here formed which frequently end in marriage.

They then adjourn to some public-house for a dance; and here jigs, hornpipes, and reels, as well as country dances, are performed with equal agility and toil; for it appears that

they strive to please their lovers more by muscular exertion than by graceful movements. Here is such stamping, and twisting, and bending, and spinning round, as cause the perspiration to pour in streams down the performers' faces; for the more they labour, the more they are applauded. Two fellows perhaps institute a claim to the same damsel—then what a dispute and clatter succeed! It generally commences with a very simple provocation. For instance; at the moment when a "young chap" is putting the important question to his sweetheart, "Cooam, Bess, weant ye shak yer sen a bit?" some half-drunken fellow amuses himself with throwing a handful of nut shells at her, which induces the common reply, "Yaw'l thraw yer nut shells where yer luv lies, hoi reckon." "May be hoi dow." This is succeeded by another handful of shells in her face. Then her "fancy man" takes umbrage and looks daggers, which if looks could kill, would annihilate his antagonist; but the stare is returned with a cool and steady eye, till the former is provoked to give vent to his feelings. "Yaw needn't stare so—ya'll knaw me agean—it's me—it's nobody else." "Yaw'r a desp'rat sharp lad—hoi wish hoi knawd yer muther." "Yaw'l behave yer sen, hoi reckon, and let moy lass aloon." "Yawer lass—whaw, shaw's moine, mun—what's yaw to dow we' her? Haw! haw! haw! (Laughing.)—At this the girl bridles up and gives herself a scornful toss with—"none o' yer imperance, fellow;" which puts her companion upon his mettle, and he sharply retorts—"It mun be a better chap than yaw are to ta' her frae me." "We'll sune troy that."—The fingers, which have been itching for action in both parties, are now put into requisition; the fellows seize each other by the collar, and the weakest soon measures his length on the floor.

The friends and acquaintances of each party, both male and female, now take different sides, and a regular row ensues. Words are followed by blows; bonnets and shawls are demolished; black eyes given and received, until one party resigns his claim to the disputed belle; and then dresses are adjusted; blood washed off; dancing is resumed as if nothing whatever had happened; and the time passes merrily until the setting sun warns them of the hour of departure to their respective homes. At these statutes trampers of every grade abound, in the hope of chousing the unsuspecting hawbuck out of his ready cash.—"*Scopwickiana*," by the Rev. Geo. Oliver, D.D.

LINCOLN.—January 13th, 1807, the Earl Mexborough was elected M.P. for Lincoln, in the room of Colonel Monson, then recently deceased. The expenses of this election were estimated to be between £25,000 and £30,000.

**Church Bells.**

In the course of some remarks on ringing and chiming church bells, Mr. Thomas Walesby complains that in many villages and towns, it is the custom for persons to enter the several belfries, and pull the ropes of any or all the bells in a most wild manner *ad libitum*, and thus a noisy unmeaning jangling is kept up, to the annoyance of the whole neighbourhood. He protests against this barbarous practice, and contends that the bells ought to be sounded with care and precision on all occasions, especially on the sabbath day, when they call us to church. He suggests the following arrangements for chiming for divine service, assuming the morning performance to commence at half-past ten:—

10:30 to 10:35 sound the first, second, and third bells.

10:35 to 10:40 third, fourth, and fifth bells.

10:40 to 10:45 pause.

10:45 to 10:55 full peal of bells.

10:55 to 11:00 treble bell, or the tenor if preferred.

This method of chiming (continues Mr. Walesby), which can be varied and applied to any peal of bells, indicates certain intervals of time, and agreeably relieves the ear. At some few country churches, however, it is customary to begin by ringing, *i. e.* swinging the tenor or largest bell; at a few others by tolling it; thus performing a solo for a few minutes, and for any locality where such a practice is to be continued the following arrangement is suggested:—

10:30 to 10:35 sound the tenor bell.

10:35 to 10:40 first, second, and third bells.

10:40 to 10:45 third, fourth, and fifth bells.

10:45 to 10:55 full peal of bells.

10:55 to 11:00 treble bell.

Of course no bell should be rung or tossed to and fro, and thus be made to speak in the loudest tone during the chiming of others of the same peal.



**BREWERS AND THE MAGISTRACY.**—Although brewers are not disqualified from acting as justices of the peace in general, the Alehouse Licensing Act, 9 George IV., chap. 61, section 6, prohibits (under a penalty of £100) common brewers, distillers, makers of malt for sale, or retailers of malt or of any exciseable liquor, from acting in or being present at any licensing meeting whatever.

**PARTNEY.**—A handsome silver cup, value £5, was presented to Mr. Timm, the schoolmaster, and leader of the choir, at Partney, on the 1st of April, 1862, as an acknowledgment of his services in training the choir to their present state of efficiency.



**Langton.**

The village of Langton, celebrated not only for the beautiful scenery with which it abounds, but for having been for many generations past, the property of the LANGTONS, one of the few unennobled families now remaining, which came over with the Conqueror, was the scene of festivity and rejoicing on the 9th of May, 1861, in celebration of BENNET ROTHES LANGTON, Esq., attaining his majority. For more than 800 years, the LANGTONS have had their seats here. In the reign of Henry VI, a noble pile, surrounded by its moat, portecullis, and drawbridge was destroyed by fire; but traces of its majestic character are still to be found spread over a large area of ground in the lower part of the parish, and near to the Church. An Elizabethan hall, of stone and brick, was afterwards erected. It was a large and commodious building, well adapted for the time—massive but not handsome. The names of many of England's choicest worthies, such as Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Bennet Langton, and a host of others are associated with its history. In the course of years, however, the fine old structure was levelled with the ground, and now its site is scarcely to be recognized, except by those who were acquainted with its downfall in 1822. Another hall was built, but taken down in 1844, owing to the foundations being found defective.

**Clee-by-Grimsby.**

Died at Clee, near Grimsby, January 30th, 1807, Mrs. Fridlington, who, in about 40 years, had collected 3,400 guineas, besides two gold pieces, valued at £3 12s. each, and a number of farthings, all of which were found in her house after her decease, curiously wrapped up in parcels. They were deposited in the bank of Messrs. Garfit and Co., at Louth, till the rightful heir could be found. In addition to this hoarded treasure, the deceased, who was exceedingly parsimonious in her habits, and appeared to have no higher aim in living than that of accumulating property, left a landed estate, valued at more than £4000.

**Donington-on-Bain.**

A ploughing match, proposed by Mr. Walesby, of Stenigot, to promote the improvement of what he termed, "the most useful of all arts," took place at Donington-on-Bain, on the 29th February, 1807. Eighteen ploughs started, and each of the successful competitors received a hat and ribbon, and four of them money prizes as well.

SPILSBY.—Mr. Edward Walker was appointed registrar of the County Court, at Spilsby, on the 10th of May, 1861.



Anno Vicesimo Sexto and Vicesimo Septimo

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

## CAP. CXIII.

### An Act to prohibit the Sale and Use of poisoned Grain or Seed. [28th July 1863.]

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the Sale and Use of poisoned Grain or Seed: 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 for all Purposes as "The Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act, 1863." Short Title of Act.
2. Every Person who shall offer or expose for Sale or sell any Grain, Seed, or Meal which has been so steeped or dipped in Poison, or with which any Poison or any Ingredient or Preparation has been so mixed, as thereby to render the same poisonous, and calculated to destroy Life, shall in either Case for every such Offence, upon summary Conviction, as herein-after provided, forfeit any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds. Penalty for selling poisoned Grain, Seed, or Meal.
3. Every Person who shall knowingly and wilfully sow, cast, set, lay, put, or place, or cause to be sown, cast, set, laid, put, or placed, into, in, or upon any Ground or other exposed Place or Situation, any such Grain, Seed, or Meal which has been so steeped or dipped in Poison or with which Poison or any Ingredient or Preparation has been so mixed as thereby to render such Grain, Seed, or Meal poisonous, and calculated to destroy Life, shall, upon a summary Conviction thereof as herein-after provided, forfeit any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds. Penalty for sowing, &c. poisoned Grain, Seed, or Meal.
4. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the offering or exposing for Sale or selling or the Use of any Solution or Infusion, or any Material or Ingredient for dressing, protecting, or preparing any Grain or Seed for *bona fide* Use in Agriculture only, or the sowing of such last-mentioned Grain or Seed so prepared. Solutions or Infusions, &c., allowed for Use in Agriculture.
5. All Penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in *England* and *Ireland* before Two Justices of the Peace, and in *Scotland* before Two Justices of the Peace or the Sheriff; Recovery of Penalties.

*Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibition Act.*

Application of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43. and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93. to this Act. and for that Purpose in *England* and *Scotland* the Provisions of the Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Year of Her present Majesty, Chapter Forty-three, and in *Ireland* the "Petty Sessions (*Ireland*) Act, 1851," shall extend and apply to this Act, and to all Proceedings in relation thereto; and it shall not in any such Proceedings be necessary to allege or prove the Ground or other Place where the Offence is committed to be the Property of or occupied by any Person: Provided always, that the convicting Justices or Sheriff may, if they or he shall think fit, award to the Informer or Prosecutor (not being a Police Constable or Peace Officer) in any such Proceedings any Portion not exceeding One Moiety of any Penalty recovered under the aforesaid Enactments.

Informer (not a Constable) entitled to Moiety of Penalty. Provided also, that every Informer or Prosecutor, and every Person who shall give evidence against any other Person proceeded against under this Act, shall be freed and discharged from any such Penalty which he may have incurred for or by reason of his having participated or aided in the Commission of the Offence with respect to which he shall so inform or prosecute or give Evidence, provided the Information against such other Person has been laid, or such Evidence has been given, before the laying of any Information (if any) against such Informer, Prosecutor, or Witness for the Recovery of any Penalty he may have so incurred.

Indemnity to Witnesses, &c.

 *This Act may be obtained of J. MORTON, Bookseller, Boston.*

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### **Washing.**

They that wash on Monday have all the week to dry;  
 They that wash on Tuesday are not so much awry;  
 They that wash on Wednesday are not so much to blame;  
 They that wash on Thursday wash for very shame;  
 They that wash on Friday wash in direst need;  
 But they that wash on Saturday, Oh! they are sluts indeed.

—●●●—

### **Lincolnshire Short-horns in Australia.**

The following is extracted from the *Melbourne Argus* of 7th February, 1861:—"A very fine lot of short-horns, consisting of seven heifers and one bull, was landed a few days ago from the *Aloe*, by Mr. Degraives. These were selected in England by his brother, Mr. John Degraives, from the herds of Mr. D. P. Walesby, of Ranby, Lincolnshire, and Mr. Thos. Maidens, of Brinkhill, and have in their veins blood from the most approved strains. The bull is from Mr. Dudding's (of Panton) stock, and a very good animal, but not equal to some of the heifers, the best of which are little, if at all, inferior to the best ever before imported."

**Ringers' Rules.**

*Articles and Orders to be observed by the Ringers. s. d.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| All you that hath a mind to learn to Ring<br>Must to the sexton admission money bring .....                                                                                                                                                                    | 2 | 6 |
| These articles observed strict must be<br>Or you're expelled this society.                                                                                                                                                                                     |   |   |
| Two nights a week, sirs, you must meet, or pay<br>This forfeiture to us without delay .....                                                                                                                                                                    | 0 | 2 |
| Or when the sexton for you tolls a bell<br>You must appear, or else this forfeit tell .....                                                                                                                                                                    | 0 | 2 |
| And when you come upon this belfry,<br>If that you noise or talk, this forfeit pay .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 0 | 1 |
| When you round peals can ring, you must pay down<br>To be a change-man, sirs, just half-a-crown .....                                                                                                                                                          | 2 | 6 |
| On the first change that you have learned to ring<br>One shilling more must pay, sirs, that's the thing .....                                                                                                                                                  | 1 | 0 |
| And every ringer must spend more or less<br>As he thinks meet to wish you good success.....                                                                                                                                                                    | 0 | 2 |
| If you would learn to prick a peal in score<br>Unto those college youths you must pay more.....                                                                                                                                                                | 1 | 0 |
| When you know Bob, Hunt, Single, Dirge complete,<br>You'll not deny our college youths to treat .....                                                                                                                                                          | 2 | 6 |
| On our feast-day, the twenty-ninth of May,<br>Each member must, sirs, just one shilling pay.....                                                                                                                                                               | 1 | 0 |
| When our accounts are passed, sirs, for truth,<br>And you are styled then a college youth.                                                                                                                                                                     |   |   |
| New stewards then are chosen ; and, by the bye,<br>If that you do the stewardship deny,<br>Your fine must pay, as in the margin see .....                                                                                                                      |   |   |
| Then from your stewardship one year you're free.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1 | 0 |
| These rules peruse well before you enter,<br>It's a hard task on which you venture.<br>When once a member you are freely made,<br>These articles must justly be obey'd.<br>So now, my lads, admission money bring,<br>And we will learn you presently to ring. |   |   |

JOHN MARSHALL, Master.

WILLIAM SWIFT, Notary.

Stow, March 1st, 1770.

We ring the quick to church, the dead to grave,  
Good is our use, such usage let us have ;  
Who swears, or curses, or in chol'ric mood  
Quarrels, or strikes, although he draws no blood,—  
Who wears his hat, or overturns a bell,  
Or by unskilful handling mars a peal,  
Let him pay sixpence for each single crime,  
'Twill make him cautious 'gainst another time.  
So when the bells are ceased, then let us sing,  
God bless our Holy Church ! God save the Queen !

### ***Sorcery and Witchcraft in South Lincolnshire.***

There exists a remarkable beacon hill at Parham dam, in the parish of Rauceby, which was attached to a place of celebration on the heath at Cranwell (Crane-well) dedicated to Ceridwen; for the Crane (Garanhir), in the British mythology, was a title of the chief druid who represented the goddess in the mysteries. There is a tradition that a furious and diabolical witch had a residence in a cave near this hill. As might have been expected, this malevolent creature was a terror to the neighbourhood; for the legend has reference to a period long antecedent to the time when witches appear to have confined their attention to simple mischief, and holding nocturnal conventicles with the devil; at which if they have done "the most execrable mischiefs, and can brag of it, they make most merry with the devil; but if they have been indiligent, and have done but petty services in comparison, they are jeered and derided by the devil and all the rest of the company. And such as are absent and have no care to be assoyned, are amerced in this penalty, so to be beaten on the palms of the feet, to be whipt with iron rods, to be pincht and suckt by their familiars, till their heart blood come, till they repent them of their sloth, and promise more attendance and diligence for the future."

The witch of Lincoln heath is said to have inflicted summary punishment on those who approached the precincts of her sanctuary; from which some horrible noises sometimes issued, that no one ventured to pass by after sunset, lest he should be torn in pieces. It is further said that our witch was very cunning in the capture of young children, which she carried to her cave and devoured. There is a striking coincidence with this tradition in the fact, that during the celebration of the mysteries, the novices were denominated children; and one principal ceremony consisted in their being devoured by Ceridwen, for the purpose of reproduction; and born again. But the chief performance which is recorded of the witch of the heath, is the terrible conflict that terminated in her death, at a place, which, from that circumstance acquires the name of Biard's Leap. The legend is as follows:—

A knight of tried courage, during the age of chivalry, had solemnly undertaken, at some favourable opportunity, to destroy the hag, who was a terror to the country. One day, while watering his cattle at a pond near the Hermen-street,—for it appears that the knight of those times was too chary of his horses to entrust them to any management except his

own,—he was seized with a sudden impulse that the fortunate period was at hand when he might successfully accomplish this dangerous undertaking, and though his horses were all well trained to war, it was suggested to his mind that much might depend on his selection of one particular steed, and therefore he determined to ascertain by divination which of them might be destined for this especial service. He took up a large stone and cast it into the lake, accompanied by a secret petition to the gods, that the chosen steed might raise his head from the water, and display symptoms of impatience for action, by neighing in a spirited manner. The experiment was successful. A horse called Biard answered the summons; and the warrior, armed with his naked sword only, mounted the chosen animal without hesitation. Arriving at the mouth of the cave, he called to the sorceress to come forth, and received an immediate answer in the following words:—

“I must suckle my cubs,  
I must buckle my shoes,  
And then I will give you your supper.”

When she made her appearance, the horseman, without parley, commenced an attack upon her by a blow with his sword that struck off her left breast; but the witch, by a sudden bound, evading a second stroke, fixed her talons so deeply in Biard's flank, that the animal became restive, and endeavoured to escape by a series of prodigious leaps, three of which, at least 60 yards asunder, are still marked by the impression of his feet. The witch died from her wound, and, to prevent her re-appearance, she was buried at the intersection of the cross roads, with a stake through her body and an immense stone placed over her grave, which remains to the present day.—*The Rev. G. Oliver, D.D.*

### ***Bull-baiting at Stamford.***

Died at Stamford, July 11th, 1808, Mrs. Ann Blades, an enthusiastic “bullard,” aged 58. An annual festival used to be kept in the town on the 13th of November, when all the shops were closed, business suspended, and the streets and outlets from the town were stopped up, and a mad bull was let loose to range all day, followed by thousands of “bullards,” each anxious to distinguish himself by provoking the rage of the animal, and then evading his butt. It was the practice of Mrs. Blades, at this festival, to be splendidly attired in blue, from top to toe, and with a blue stick in her hand, to visit the houses of substantial people in the town to collect money towards the purchase of a bull and for her own benefit. The deceased was considered a fit object of panegyric in the House

of Commons! Several songs were written and sung in celebration of the festival. The following is a copy of the one that was most popular with the "bullards;" it was customary to sing it in the public houses in the town, for about six weeks before and after the festival:—

Come all you bonny boys,  
 Who love to bait the bonny bull,  
 Who take delight in noise,  
 And you shall have your belly full.  
 On Stamford's town, bull-running day,  
 We'll show you such right gallant play,  
 You never saw the like you'll say,  
 As you have seen in Stamford.

Earl Warren was the man,  
 That first began this gallant sport;  
 In the castle he did stand,  
 And saw the bonny bulls that fought;  
 The butchers with their bull-dogs came,  
 These sturdy stubborn bulls to tame,  
 But more with madness did inflame,  
 Enrag'd, they ran through Stamford.

Delighted with the sport,  
 The meadows there he freely gave,  
 Where these bonny bulls had fought,  
 The butchers now do hold and have.  
 By charter, they are strictly bound,  
 That every year a bull be found,  
 Come daub your face you dirty clown,  
 And stump away to Stamford.

Come, take him by the tail, boys,  
 Bridge him, bridge him, if you can;  
 Prog him with a nail, boys;  
 Never let him quiet stand.  
 Through every street and lane in town,  
 We'll chevy-chase him up and down;  
 You sturdy straw-yards, ten miles round,  
 Come stump away to Stamford.

Bring with you a prog stick;  
 Boldly mount then on his back;  
 Bring with you a dog, Dick,  
 Who will also help to bark.  
 This is the rebels' riot feast,  
 Humanity must be debased,  
 And every man must do his best,  
 To bait the bull at Stamford.

The tradition of the sport is, that William Earl Warren, whilst standing at one of the windows of his Castle, saw two bulls in the meadow, fighting for one cow; the butchers, on hearing of the battle, hastened to the sport with their dogs to part the combatants, and succeeded; but the bulls ran into

the town, and in their fury, tossed men, women, and children, and the noise of the multitude having reached the Castle, the Earl immediately mounted his horse, rode into the town, joined the mob, and was so pleased with the sport, that he gave the ground on which the fight took place to the butchers, on condition that they should find a mad bull, to be run in the town, on the 13th of November, for ever. The sport was suppressed by a civil and military force in 1839.

### ***Position in Sleeping.***

It is better to go to sleep on the right side. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and that of the food, resting upon the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.

### ***Genealogy.***

At a meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society held in the early part of last year, the Rev. J. H. Hill, rector of Cranoe, read a valuable and scholarly genealogical paper on the ancient family of Talbois, illustrated by several beautifully written pedigrees. To the Lincolnshire antiquary this paper will be read with considerable interest. Ivo de Talbois was lord of Spalding, where he held his court with great pomp and splendour. He possessed vast estates in Lincolnshire and other counties. He had several quarrels with the Abbot of Crowland. He gave in the year 1085 the church of Spalding to the Priory of St. Nicholas Angers. This distinguished Norman died of a paralytic stroke about the year 1114, and was buried in the Priory church of Spalding. His descendants became lords of Kyme. As the next annual gathering of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society will be held at Sleaford, we would suggest the reading of this paper (a work of considerable research) there also.

MARCH 22, 1816.—A new steam packet, called the *Witham*, launched from Messrs. Shuttleworth and Robinson's yard: it is intended to navigate between Lincoln and Boston.



### ***The True Cause of the Potato Disease.***

The cause of the mysterious blight, which for nearly twenty years has made the potato a hazardous crop, has at length been discovered. At least, so asserts Professor S. W. Johnson, of Yale College, America; and it must be confessed he adduces pretty strong evidence in proof of his statement. It is, he says, a fungus, without the presence of which he remarks, the potato never rots, while it always rots with it. "Planting the fungus on a sound potato develops the disease; shielding the potato from the fungus prevents the disease." Again he adds, "The rot starts where the fungus begins to grow. Each microscopic cell of the tuber becomes discoloured and rotten when, and only when, the fungus issues its branches into it, or into its immediate neighbourhood. Constitution, tubers, propagation, aphides, salt, manures, and weather, have nothing to do with the disease, except as they favor or destroy the fungus." Professor Johnson then quotes the authority of the German botanist, De Barry, who made various experiments on the potato, all tending to show that the fungus originated the disease.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

### ***Inscriptions on York Bells.***

5th.—Music is medicine to the mind.

6th.—Our voices shall, with joyful sound,  
Make hills and vallies echo round.

7th.— In wedlock bands  
All ye who join with heart and hands  
Your hearts upite;  
So shall our tuneful tongues combine to laud  
The nuptial rite.

8th.—Ye ringers all, that prize your health and happiness,  
Be sober, merry, wise, and you'll the same possess.

9th.—To honour both of God and King,  
Our voices shall in concert ring.

6th.—I will sound and resound to Thy people, LORD,  
With my sweet voice to call them to Thy Word.—1599.

10th.—I sweetly tolling men do call  
To taste on food that feeds the soul.—1627.

DALBY.—A destructive fire occurred at Dalby, on the 4th May, 1861, by which the old house of Mr. James Riggall, was entirely destroyed. A spark from the kitchen chimney was supposed to have fallen upon the thatched roof and ignited it.

MARCH 30, 1816.—"Mad dogs. Thomas Smith, at Brocklesby, is in the possession of a medicine for the cure of a bite of a mad dog, which he has administered to men, women, children, &c, ever since the year 1771 without once failing of a cure. It must be taken when fasting in the morning, and which medicine he still continues to administer to any one personally applying for the same, but he never sends it from the place where he dwells."

### ***Letters on the Drainage Question.***

The following letters appeared in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* and other papers at the time the cutting through the "Clays" was contemplated. We reprint them because of their bearing on the important subject of Fen Drainage:—

#### THE WITHAM AND WELLAND OUTFALLS, AND THE BOSTON HARBOUR BILL.

##### LETTER I.

The improvement of the outfalls of the Witham and Welland rivers being contemplated, a description of the outfalls and proposed plans of improvements will be interesting.

Commencing with the Witham at the south end of Cut Bight Reach, a short distance above Hobhole sluice, where the brushwork of the Witham Outfall terminates, the course of the channel turns to the southward, and is somewhat tortuous from Cut Bight Reach to the "Setway" of the Welland, *i.e.*, to within a few chains of the southern extremity of the Clays called the "Scalp."

It is but few years since the waters of the Witham flowed to the south of the Clays before turning eastwardly; they, together with the Welland waters, passed along the south channel, preserving even in their meandering course a good depth of water, the bed of the Channel was as low as Hobhole sluice sill, where there is now a sand bank raised in the channel, six or eight feet above low water; this sand is marked "Boundary Sand, VIII feet high" upon the Boston Chart; it forms a division between the two outlets of the Welland channel. (*The Welland Outfall is not correctly marked upon this Chart.*)

The Welland Outfall at the termination of the brushwork divides into two streams, one passing by the south channel, the other by the north channel; it is the current of the north channel that sets across the Witham channel, and diverges the Witham waters, which are thereby forced completely out of their channel nearly at right angles eastwardly across the sloping beach called the "Scalp," the parts crossed being five to seven feet above low water of spring tides, and the same above Hobhole Sluice Sill.

The combined currents pass across the "Clays" eastwardly to Clayhole, which is a small hole or indentation in the low water line of the coast (not a deep hole as some persons are led to believe) off Frieston Shore. Clayhole is being gradually reduced in extent by the natural and continuous deposit of sands, so much that vessels now find better anchorage towards the High Horn Buoy, and the Toft Sand.

The "Elbow Buoy" marks the place of divergence of the Witham waters; it is about two miles in a straight line southwardly from Hob-

*Letters on the Drainage Question, continued.*

hole Sluice, and one-and-a-half mile eastwardly from the brushwork end of the Welland.\*

From Hobhole Sluice the embanked lands extend southwardly about three-quarters of a mile, and the "Scalp Clays" extend about one and a quarter mile farther in the same direction, inclining gradually from the embanked lands to low water, having the Witham Channel along the west side of them.

The "Scalp" proposed to be cut circularly through by the Boston Harbour Bill of 1860-61, is the head or extremity of the west shores of the Estuary, here terminated by the dip of the Witham Outfall, which is deep, and passes along the western extremity of the Clays.

The Scalp or Clays, in the position they occupy in reference to the Witham channel, are a very fine natural boundary to the channel; no better protection for the channel could be designed.

The proposed cut across the point of the Clays, for the Witham Outfall, is of the form of a crescent; it may be figuratively compared with the crescent form of the moon at three days from new moon, with one horn or point opposite to Hobhole Sluice, with the other point in Clayhole, off Willerton's house, and the centre touching the embankment at Milkhouse point. The proposed cut would have the effect of forming the Witham outfall, somewhat like the letter S.

The outlet of the proposed Witham cut would be close upon the coast, and very nearly in the direction of the coast, with the proposed Welland outfall formed to the south of it.

The flood tide would set in W. by N. obliquely across the outfalls in this position, and consequently their channels would be liable to be obstructed with sands.

The cost of the "new cut" from Hobhole to Clayhole, as now proposed, was estimated by Rennie in his report A.D. 1822, at £120,000, exclusive of Parliamentary expenses. We now have it put down at £60,000, in Lewin's report A.D. 1860, exclusive of extras.

If this circular cut plan be adopted, there is to be added the cost of training and dredging the Welland outfall over three and a half miles in length, which is put down as two miles at £20,000 in Lewin's report, and as there is a great length and quantity of dredging through the Clays, if only one fathom depth be attained, in a very difficult part to work at, being tide work to be accomplished, this estimate should be carefully regarded.

To the cost or annual payments incurred by the execution of these works it will be necessary to add a considerable annual expenditure for extending the training of the channels through and beyond the Clays; the position of the outlets being close upon the coast, with the flood

\* The Admiralty Chart of the Boston and Lynn Deep, corrected to the present time, is on sale (price 2s. 6d.) at J. Morton s, Bookseller, Boston.

*Letters on the Drainage Question, continued.*

tide setting obliquely across them, will soon produce obstructions unless means are applied for clearing the deposit.

The cost of "extending the present works of training" in the channel of the Witham outfall in a straight line from the Cut Bight Reach to the South Channel, clear of the Clays, being the original channel of the Witham and Welland, a distance of about two and a half miles, and also of extending the training of the channel of the Welland to the same point, a length of about one and a half miles, would not exceed £30,000.

It may be observed that a further extension of the brushwork training of the Witham Outfall, two-and-a-half miles, and of the Welland Outfall one-and-a-half mile, would bring the Outfalls together at a point clear of the "Scalp Clays" in their natural and original channels, and the position would prevent any inconvenient "Setway," such as now prevents vessels entering the Witham at times of a strong flood tide, and the deposit of the sandbanks within the channels would be prevented if the respective Outfalls were properly trained to this position.

The preservation of the Outfalls in their original course south of the Clays, would insure a depth of water that might be requisite for either drainage or navigation purposes; it would be practicable to preserve a depth that would lower the water level, as low as the sill of Hobhole Sluice.

The set of the flood tide (first and last quarter, which is the most important time, but is now entirely shut out,) would be directly along the course of the combined channels, and would consequently render essential aid in keeping the channel clear and deep.

The training of the outfall to the South Channel would restore the entrance to the Boston Deeps by the Macaronia Channel, which has always been a good and deep channel. At the time of low water there is a fall of water through the South Channel from Boston Deeps into Lynn Deeps, which proves that the Lynn Deeps is the lower of the two outfalls. The works of training to the point named would much improve the South Channel entrance by the concentration of the forces of the two outfalls, which have hitherto been comparatively powerless in keeping their outlets clear, because they have not been united, and consequently they have impeded each other by the formation of sand banks in either channel, and generally in both; the "boundary sand" where it is formed across the Witham Channel, and extended thence between the two outlets of the Welland, is an instance."

The greatest difficulty in this outfall improvement is that of raising funds for the execution of the works, because of the very limited extent to which the improvements would be beneficial.

By adopting the training plan in preference to the cut (for it is in reality preferable, if the cost of each were equal) all the improvements

*Letters on the Drainage Question, continued.*

that are desired, or that can be obtained by any plan, are by this plan brought within the resources of the districts that would be benefitted thereby, either by better drainage or more convenient havens for shipping purposes. The cost would not be one quarter as much as the circular cut would incur.

Here is an amount that cannot be less than £150,000, compared with £30,000.

*Holbeach, 1st Jan., 1861.*

CHARLES FROW.

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LETTER II.

It is necessary in describing these Outfalls, to explain their relative position to the Outfalls of the other large rivers that discharge their waters into the Estuary; these are the "Nene" and the "Ouse," their outlets being not far distant from the South Channel of the Witham and Welland, in a south-easterly course, and their positions indicate that it is practicable to unite them; and it is essentially necessary that all the three havens, viz., the Boston and Spalding, the Wisbech, and the Lynn, should be united, and that they should be brought together as directly as possible to form one channel.

The Boston project would make the junction of the rivers more distant than at present; a permanent separation of the two channels of the Lynn and Boston Deeps, appears to be the object of the projectors, so that instead of one Estuary, there would be two distinct channels for a distance of 16 miles, as far as Skegness.

At the most easily accessible point of junction of the three outlets, which I will distinguish as the "Grand Junction," there are from 40 to 60 feet of water; in Clayhole, where the outlets are proposed, there are only 4 to 6 feet at the time of low water, and being clay bottom, no improvement beyond this depth can be effected by scouring. A much greater depth than this might be secured in the south channel by the force of currents upon a sand bed.

The Outfall of the Witham and Welland, if trained to the South Channel, will be brought near to the "Grand Junction;" but if a new channel is cut circularly through the clays as proposed, the Outfall would be taken farther from the point of junction than it now is, and would not be directed towards the "Grand Junction."

The Lynn Outfall has been trained towards the point of junction in the most direct line; the Wisbech Outfall has also been trained towards the same point; and if the Boston and Spalding Outfalls were trained to the South Channel clear of the clays, this channel would then be trained nearer to the "Grand Junction" than the Lynn Outfall is yet trained.

The Lynn Outfall preserves a good navigable channel from the end of the training, or "Guidebanks," to the Outlet, a distance of upwards

*Letters on the Drainage Question, continued.*

of seven miles through the unguided sands ; the Boston and Spalding Outfalls would have about five miles only to pass through unguided sands to the "Grand Junction." This shows that obstructions need not be anticipated in the South Channel.

If the circular cut across the Clays is adopted, it would bring the Outfalls along the coast to Skegness—a coast which abounds with Sandbanks all the way from "Clayhole" to Skegness, a distance of about 16 miles—to what would then be the point of junction ; and as the natural accumulations are abundant along this line, it is not a simple speculative assertion to state that the whole distance would eventually have to be trained to keep the outlet clear.

If the promoters of the Boston Harbour Bill can raise £100,000 to be expended in Outfall works, the whole length of the South Channel might be trained therewith, by bringing it gradually to the "Grand Junction." No further training could be ever required, for the combined forces of the three great Outfalls of the rivers brought to one point, would keep a clear and deep course.

This work might be proceeded with as rapidly as materials for training could be obtained, and completed within a limited period.

A comparison between the works done in the Lynn Outfall and the proposed Boston Harbour scheme may prove useful ; it will serve to show that a directly opposite course to the Boston scheme has been taken in the Lynn Outfall, with unmistakeable success.

The forms of the Coast and the Channels of the Lynn and the Boston Outfalls were very similar before the Norfolk Estuary "new cut" was made ; there were Channels along the coast of Norfolk off Wolverton, Snettisham, and Heacham, viz., the upper Channel and the Roads corresponding with the Hobhole and Clayhole Channel off Fishtoft and Frieston upon the Lincolnshire Coast. The Lynn Outfall passed near to Wootton Sluice which is a part corresponding with Hobhole Sluice, the present course of the Lynn Outfall below the training corresponds with the Boston South Channel.

It would have been equally as practicable and disadvantageous for the Lynn Outfall to have been cut and trained circularly from Wootton Sluice to the Roads off Snettisham, as it now is to cut and train the Witham Outfall circularly from Hobhole Sluice to Clayhole off Frieston.

The Lynn Outfall was not so formed, the "New Cut" and Channel have been made to run down to the middle of the Estuary away from the Coast, flowing through sands yet untrained for a distance exceeding 7 miles, where the scouring of the current can produce a great depth of water ; the Channel has 20 to 40 feet of water in it at low water, and in the Estuary near to the Lynn outlet there are upwards of 60 feet depth, at low water.

*Letters on the Drainage Question, continued.*

This is the point of "Grand Junction," to which the Boston Channel should be directed in preference to Clayhole; it could be reached at less cost than the proposed New Cut across the Clays and the extension of the Welland Outfall  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles into Clayhole, as proposed.

If the Boston and Spalding Outfalls were trained to unite in the South Channel, and guided a short distance in the direction of flood and ebb, there might be formed a Channel corresponding precisely with the present form of the Lynn Outfall, with the addition of a Channel (per Macaronia) communicating with the Boston Deeps off High-horn Buoy at the parts now used for anchorage.

The works of training by the South Channel could be proceeded with gradually, as natural circumstances or available funds would serve.

At the present time the position of the Channels and of the sands deposited about them is most favourable for a speedy, and (comparatively with the proposed cut across the Clays) inexpensive formation and preservation of a permanent Outfall, that would ultimately form a junction with the Lynn and Wisbech Outfalls, further than this "Grand Junction" no future works would be required for Drainage purposes.

Should the plans as now proposed by the Boston Harbour Bill, or any other plans for diverting the Witham Outfall by cutting across the Clays, be carried into execution, and should the Outfalls of the Witham and the Welland be formed in Clayhole; no amount of capital, nor lapse of time could ever again bring the Witham and Welland Outfalls into so favourable a position as now exists for forming a junction with the Ouse and Nene Outfalls.

I do not doubt that a sufficient Guide-bank may be formed and preserved along the East of the Boston Outfall without having recourse to the expensive operations of excavating in tidal waters for the materials to form it.

In the course I have suggested, nature would do the work if properly aided; there are deposited materials sufficient to form the boundaries to the channels, requiring only the aid of the Engineer to dispose them in the required positions, which may be done (where free from clay) by directing the currents.

With these observations I beg to submit to the consideration of the persons interested, that the training of the Witham and Welland to the South Channel, in the position described in my former letter, would prepare the way for an early junction of the Witham and Welland with the Ouse and Nene Outfalls, being the most desirable course to be taken, both as regards the advantages to the port of Boston, the drainage of lands, and also economy in the formation and preservation.

*Holbeach, 18th Jan., 1861.*

CHARLES FROW.

*To the Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham, and the Proprietors of Lands in the Fourth District.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My attention has been directed to Mr. Hawkshaw's Report, circulated by you, particularly to that portion where *my* suggestions are alluded to, and Mr. Hawkshaw states, "*but that gentleman greatly underrates the cost of that measure.*" To convince you that I have given the subject the consideration due to an approximate estimate, I beg to draw your attention to Mr. Hawkshaw's estimate of the Welland training. From the end of the Brushwork to Clayhole, which is a distance of three miles and a third, I suppose over the same ground as proposed last year by Mr. Lewin, the estimates are the same amount, viz., £20,000, being after the rate of £6000 per mile, including dredging. Compare this with my estimate for training 4½ miles, which is £30,000 (about £7000 per mile), one thousand pounds per mile more than Mr. Hawkshaw's estimate for the same description of works. If you would look further into the estimates, take Mr. Lewin's Report of last year: the Welland Outfall, three miles and a third (*erroneously said to be two miles*), is put at £20,000, including the dredging through the Scalp Clays, which is set down at £5440: if this cost of dredging is taken off the £20,000, there remains £14,560 for training the three miles and a third, being after the rate of £4368 per mile. Each estimate is lower than mine. How can I be said to have "greatly underrated the cost." My plan could be more easily carried out, and would be more certain of producing useful results than the proposed extension of the Welland outfall for more than two miles beyond its natural limits and the "circular cut" for the Witham outfall. My total amount of estimate is only one-fourth part as much as that of Mr. Hawkshaw's: this important difference arises from each proposing different plans: I propose to continue in and straighten the original channels; Messrs. Lewin and Hawkshaw's plan is to divert both the Witham and Welland outfalls by making "new cuts," which would afterwards require to be trained to keep them open.

I have in previous letters informed you of some of my views upon this subject, hoping thereby to be instrumental in preventing a needless and perfectly useless expenditure (useless because more good can be effected at immensely less cost than the "circular cut" project would incur), now estimated by your engineers at £115,000, in addition to an anticipated expense for future training, an item of expense almost concealed in the report, but which, as I have in former letters explained must be very great, owing to the bad position selected for the proposed Outfalls, if carried out upon the proposed plan of a circular cut, a plan injurious to both the drainage and shipping interests.

The portion of the expense of my plan that would naturally fall to the Fourth District would be about equal to the cost of the proposed dumping scheme.

I remain, my Lords and Gentlemen, Your faithful servant,

Holbeach, 20th August, 1861.

CHARLES FROW.



### ***Lincolnshire Sheep.***

When you take a view of England, there are but few sheep counties—the eastern coast counties, and a few of the southwestern counties, constitute the principal districts whence the great weight of mutton is produced; and Lincolnshire stands first in this production. In the estimate I have formed of the growth of mutton, Lincolnshire is equal to the whole of giant Yorkshire, although its extent is above two-thirds larger than this county. Again, Devonshire is but an eighth smaller than Lincolnshire, yet Devon cannot produce sheep by one-half so many as our fertile county; nay, further, I compute the county division of Holland has as great weight of mutton as the entire acreage of Devon, 1,650,500. If so remarkable a difference be perceptible between two English counties—Lincoln and Devon—great will be the surprise when I relate that Ireland, with  $14\frac{1}{2}$  millions of available acres, in grass and tillage, and according to the agricultural returns in Ireland in 1852, its flocks number 2,613,943, presenting just a double enumeration of the Lincolnshire flocks. A more impressive example I cannot produce to substantiate the incalculable benefits which would accrue to the community that landlord and tenant should be in the firmest bonds of mutual confidence and good fellowship.

Calculating the land in Great Britain at 60,000,000 of acres, deducting 20,000,000 waste, then for the 40,000,000 cultivated acres say 27,000,000 of sheep, half of which will be annually fattened and sent to market, viz., 13,000,000, then if for every million of inhabitants we say to each person one pound per day, it will amount to 18,000 sheep a week, or 16,840,000 a year! But this average is too high for the whole kingdom. I compute 10,000,000 of sheep is to the full that can be annually spared to the butcher, according to the Lincolnshire standard per acre. Lincolnshire keeps two sheep on every three acres, taking the entire county; in round figures 1,200,000 sheep will be shorn, exclusive of lambs, which must not be considered stock requiring herbage at that time. As the lambs advance in age they will require more keep, so the fattening sheep are continually sent to market, and will give place to the lambs.

I would suggest the adoption of some mode for taking the number of sheep and stock of all kinds—a sort of census. We are tolerably exact as to growth and importation of grain, but little or no precise computation is taken of our flocks and herds.—*A Lindsey Yeoman.*

### ***Reading.***

Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a working man, after daily toil, or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or a book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which the man has had enough—perhaps too much. It relieves his home of dulness and sameness; nay, accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his everyday occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure.

### ***Sergeant-Major Lilley.***

The following account of the ill-fated man, whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, will be read with considerable interest by all persons in this locality, from the circumstance of his having been born at Spilsby:—On the 25th of January, 1844, John Lilley, the son of a carrier, at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, was attested for the Inniskilling (6th) Dragoons, at the age of nineteen. On the 19th of December, 1848, he became a corporal; and on the 16th of July, 1852, a sergeant. The next year he was promoted to troop-sergeant; and on the 3rd of July, 1853, to that of regimental sergeant-major. On the 25th of May, 1862, he died in prison. From the beginning of his career until that period he had continued to acquire the good opinion of all his superiors, and had, at least upon one occasion, been called to the front of his regiment, and had been highly complimented for the steadiness, coolness, and courage he had evinced on more than one occasion.

If any further evidence was needed of the character which Sergeant-Major Lilley bore it would be found in that furnished only last year, after his lamentable death, by Colonel Shute, of the 4th Dragoon Guards. This officer, some years ago, commanded the Inniskilling Dragoons. He "knew Lilley well during his whole service in the army," and in answer to a letter from the Sergeant Major's relatives, Colonel Shute thus wrote:—"I considered Lilley one of the most straightforward, truthful, and worthy men I ever knew, thoroughly sober and trustworthy, an excellent soldier, and respected by all who knew him."

Paymaster Smales having written a letter to Colonel Crawley reflecting upon his conduct, a court-martial was ordered to assemble to try the Paymaster. The investigation lasted 30 days. The evidence was singularly contradictory—a counterpart of the celebrated Bentinck business at Dublin.

But among the witnesses who were summoned by the Paymaster in his defence were three non-commissioned officers of the regiment, Sergeant-Major Lilley, and Troop-Sergeants Duval and Wakefield. None of these men were voluntary witnesses. As soon as the summons to appear as witnesses was served, Lilley, Duval, and Wakefield were ordered to attend at the private quarters of their Colonel, were there privately examined as to having spoken disparagingly of their commanding officer—which, however, they indignantly denied—and were at once marched as prisoners to their respective quarters and placed in close confinement.

The unfortunate Sergeant-Major was a married man. His children had died a short time before the arrest, and at that period his wife was in the last stage of consumption, kept alive, in fact, only by stimulants ordered for her by the surgeon. Colonel Crawley, with his own lips, it is said, and in presence of several officers, desired the sentry "not to lose sight of his prisoner." Thus not only was the dying woman deprived of all intercourse with her friends or persons of her own sex, but she was compelled to perform every act of life in his presence. Harassed and exhausted, poor Lilley and his comrade were gradually sinking, when, on the 25th of May, 1862, the order of his release arrived. It was too late; that very morning he died. To the above, we may add that Lilley was brought up a baker, and enlisted at Boston, where a sister of his still resides.

### ***Lincolnshire Rifle Association.***

The third annual prize meeting for 1863, commenced on Monday, August 3rd, on the South Common, Lincoln. At an early hour in the morning the streets of our ancient city were besprinkled with the crack shots from the various Volunteer Corps in the county, including Lincoln, Grantham Bourn, Sleaford, Alford, Rasen, Boston, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Holbeach, Spalding, Spilsby, Donington, Grimsby, Horncastle, Louth, Barton, and Stamford, in their various uniforms. Some of the citizens honoured the visitors with a display of flags and banners. The competition took place at the butts on the South Common; and for the first prize (Lord Aveland's Challenge Vase) there were 56 competitors, five rounds, at three distances, viz., 200, 500, and 600 yards respectively. The shooting, generally, was extremely good, considering the strong wind which blew across the ranges, 33 being the highest. The successful competitors being, Lieut. Gee, of Boston; Armourer Slingsby, of Boston; and Sergt.

eston, of Spalding, all of whom got 33 points. Sergt. Pres- was disqualified on account of his trigger not pulling 6lbs. ight; therefore the contest lay between Lieut. Gee, and mourner Slingsby, of Boston. They shot off according to ulations at 600 yards, three shots each, which resulted in ie, each scoring four. They shot off one shot each for five ts, each counting two. In the sixth shot a strong gust of ad, coming across the range, caused Lieut. Gee to miss, d Armourer Slingsby made a hit, counting two. He was lared the winner.

The next prizes were £30 and £10, offered by the Associa- n, and competed for by two volunteers from each company the county. Sergt. Webber, of Bourn, was declared win- r of the first prize, and Corporal Downs, of Grimsby, tained the second.

The next prize competed for was a cup, given by Mr. J. Brogden, to be shot for by any description of rifle, in any sition, at the ranges of 300 and 500 yards, five rounds at ch distance, hits and points to count. A competitor failing make ten points at 300 yards, not to be permitted to shoot t the second distance. Sergt. Mason (Louth) and Private ichardson (Stamford) made 23 marks each, when, upon ooting off, Richardson was declared the winner.

The association prizes of £25, £20, £15, £10, and £5, re then competed for, and resulted in Lieut. Gee (Boston) curing the first prize, and Corporal Tinkler (Stamford) the cond; Sergeant Dickinson (Grantham), and Lance-Corporal rker (Lincoln) tied, and divided third and fourth prizes. ere were six ties for the fifth prize, which was eventually n by Private Bettell (Spilsby).

The novel contest for prizes of £5, £3, and £2, to the lunteers making the largest number of marks at 200 yards hree minutes, caused a vast deal of interest, and the prizes re ultimately awarded as follows:—Corporal Wadsley (alkingham), nine shots, 23 marks, first; Private Monck (Stamford), eight shots, 21 marks, second; and Sergeant orr (Boston) eleven shots, 20 marks, third.



*A Man killed on the Line.*—A fireman in the employ of the Great orthern Railway Company, whose name was Thomas Reed, a native f Boston, met with a frightful death at Peterborough, on Monday the 0th day of August, 1863. Finding himself on a line of side-rails im- mediately in front of an engine moving at a considerable speed, he hrew himself down on the ground in hopes that the engine would pass ver him; but the fire-box was unfortunately too deep to clear him, and he poor fellow was literally mangled to pieces.

### Calamities and Fatal Accidents in Lincolnshire.

**BOSTON.**—On the evening of Thursday, October 1st, 1863, Mr. John Filer, formerly of the firm of Stevenson and Filer, ironfounders, Skirbeck, lost his life by leaping out of a cockle boat in the Haven, near to Maud Foster Sluice. It appeared that Mr. Filer and three companions had been spending a day down at sea, and were coming up with the flood, but on approaching Maud Foster bridge the current was so strong that they lost control of the boat which, in consequence, ran foul of the buoy near the bridge. Mr. Filer and a person named Smith became alarmed, thought the boat would sink, and immediately sprang into the water. The latter was rescued by one of the two left in the boat, but Mr. Filer was unfortunately carried into deep water and was drowned.

*Capsizing a Boat.*—On Wednesday evening, July 1st, 1863, as Henry Darwin, fisherman, and his wife were coming up the river in a small cockle boat at a period when the flow of water was very rapid, they were accidentally run down by one of the steamers belonging the port. The boat immediately filled and sank, but by the prompt assistance of persons who witnessed the mishap, both the occupants had their lives preserved.

*Accident at the Locomotive Works.*—On Friday, July 31st, 1863, John Hastings, foreman labourer, at the Locomotive works of the Great Northern Railway Company, sustained serious fractures of both legs from the falling of a pair of engine wheels upon him, in consequence of a crane tackle giving way.

*Breaking of the Sluice at the Bath Gardens.*—The sluice at the entrance to the reservoir of the Baths, gave way under the pressure of a heavy tide on Sunday morning the 2nd of August, 1863. The damage done, however, was not very serious, as the tide was fortunately receding at the time.

*Damage at Sea.*—The *Witham*, a vessel belonging to the port of Boston, was run into by a heavy craft off Winterton, on the 24th of July, 1863, and was towed into Yarmouth totally disabled. The master sustained considerable injury by being struck by a piece of broken timber.

*Fire.*—A hay-stack the property of Mr. Gilliatt, higgler, Lawrence-lane, took fire by some means on Wednesday, the 12th of August, 1863, and was nearly all consumed before the flames could be extinguished.

*Accident at the Railway Station.*—A serious accident befel a gentleman named Northern, at the Boston station on Saturday evening, the 8th of August, 1863. Mr Northern, who is a resident of Burton Lattimore, Northamptonshire, had been staying at Freiston Shore, and expecting his wife by the 6 o'clock train from Peterborough he had gone to the station to meet her; and in crossing the line he was run over by an engine, sustaining serious injury to his left foot, a part of which it was subsequently found necessary to amputate.

**BOSTON EAST.**—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Samuel Newton, farmer, on Saturday, the 11th of July, 1863, which resulted in the destruction of a cart-shed, a stack of straw, and several implements of husbandry.

**SKIRBECK.**—During the night of Saturday, August 1st, 1863, a valuable pony belonging to the Rev. J. Shaw, was stabbed in a field near the cemetery, and died from the effects of the injury in a few hours.

**SIBSEY.**—An elderly lady named Rushton, relict of Mr. Saml. Rushton, farmer, Sibsey, slipped down in the yard adjoining her residence, on the 4th March, 1863, and sustained injuries of such a serious character that she died from the effects thereof on the 10th of the same month.

*Calamities and Fatal Accidents in Lincolnshire, continued.*

**BOSTON.**—A very serious accident occurred on the Spilsby-road, near Burton corner, on Tuesday, May 12th, 1863. A poor fellow named Wm. Eley, a small farmer residing at Butterwick, was on his way home with some coals in his cart, and on passing the residence of Mr. Stainton, builder, the horse, a young and spirited animal, took fright at some carpet-shaking going on in Mr. Stainton's yard, and at once set off at a furious gallop. The man was in the cart at the time, and finding he could not pull the horse up by simply using the reins, he attempted to jump out to get hold of the animal's head, but in doing so, he unfortunately fell, and the near-side wheel passed over his chest. He was taken up in a state of insensibility and conveyed to the gate-house, at Burton corner, where he was put to bed, and the services of Dr. Snaith were called in as quickly as possible. When the doctor first saw him, he gave no hope whatever of his recovery, nor did he on visiting him a second time later in the day. On visiting him a third time, however, which was after ten o'clock the same night, he found him rallying, and in the course of a day or two he was able to be removed to his own house. The horse continued its furious pace until within a short distance of home before it was stopped.

**LINCOLN.**—On Tuesday, May 12th, 1863, a horse belonging to Mr. Thornton, of Swallowbeck farm, broke a lamp post in two, in High-street. It appears that Mr. Thornton's cart, with two horses, were left standing in Bracebridge, and that while the driver was otherwise engaged the horses started off; one of them got loose and stopped, but the other continued its gallop into the city. At Salthouse-lane a number of children were playing in the road, and as the horse approached them they simultaneously raised their arms and voices, which caused the animal to turn aside, and it passed them without touching any, continuing its course until it came into violent collision with a lamp-post, near the Midland crossing. The shafts of the vehicle were broken, but the horse was uninjured.

**HOLBEACH.**—An accident of a very serious nature occurred on Sunday August 23, 1863, to a young man named Joseph Webster, a son of Mr. Joseph Webster, of Weston Hills. It appears that he had been sent by his master, Mr. Southern, butcher, of Holbeach, to a field to fetch a horse, when on his not arriving with the animal after some considerable time, apprehensions were felt for his safety, and on Mr. Southern proceeding to the field he found him lying insensible, having no doubt been seriously kicked.

**KIRTON.**—On Thursday, April 3rd, 1863, a foolish fellow named Wm. Lawrence, attempted self-destruction by cutting his throat. He was in drink at the time, and on this account probably failed to accomplish his purpose. The hemorrhage from the wound was considerable, though not serious, medical assistance being speedily upon the spot. He was given into the custody of the police, and conveyed to the lock-up at Skirbeck Quarter. At an early hour the following morning he made a second attempt upon his life by trying to make the edge of the wash-basin in his cell a substitute for his knife, which had been taken from him. He pressed the wound upon the basin, and drew his head backwards and forwards until he divided a small artery, and when the officer went into the cell at the time of unlocking he was to all appearance nearly dead. A medical man was immediately sent for, and means were taken for his revival.

*Calamities and Fatal Accidents in Lincolnshire, continued.*

**SUTTERTON.**—An inquest was held on the 23rd April, 1863, before W. Clegg, Esq., on the body of Mr. Wm. Mountain, aged 53. Deceased had been attended by Mr. Bett, surgeon, for some trivial affection of the veins of the leg, but not the slightest danger was anticipated. On the Monday night previously the doctor, who was also in attendance upon Mrs. Mountain, saw deceased as late as 10 o'clock, and he appeared then in his usual health, but a few minutes after the doctor left he was seized with faintness, and died in about half-an-hour. On the coroner being applied to, he at first declined to hold an inquest, on the ground that deceased had been attended by a qualified practitioner, who had stated in writing that death had resulted from a natural cause, but in consequence of certain rumours it was afterwards considered desirable to summon a jury. The circumstances in connexion with this inquest were of a very painful nature. When the jury went to view the body Mrs. Mountain, the wife, was also lying dead. She had been in good health a few days before, but in taking some clothes off a hedge she pricked her finger with a thorn. Erysipelas followed, and soon terminated fatally. Three daughters, out at service, were summoned to their father's funeral, and arrived to find father and mother (both apparently in the prime of life a few days previously) dead side by side.

**SUTTERTON FEN.**—A man, named Joseph Ward, in a wrestling encounter at this place on Wednesday, May 20th, 1863, was thrown down, and sustained a fracture of the shin-bone.

**LOUTH.**—A very alarming case of sudden death took place on May 18th, 1863. A laboring man named Lusby, on retiring to rest complained of pain in his chest, but soon fell asleep, his wife noticing that he snored louder than usual. Awaking during the night, and not hearing him breathe, she became alarmed, and hastily procured a light, by which she perceived that her husband was dying.

*Accident to a Child.*—As two young ladies, daughters of a neighbouring clergyman, (well known as driving a dog-cart about the streets,) drove carelessly round the corner from Mercer-row into Ugate, Louth, on Tuesday, May 19th, 1863, they met a little girl returning from school. The child saw the danger, and struggled hard to get out of the way, but the wheel passed over her foot or leg; those who saw could scarcely say which, both being jammed against the kerb-stone.

**NAVENBY.**—On Wednesday, May 13th, 1863, Mr. Edward Smedley, Inland Revenue-officer, residing at Navenby, left his residence in a gig, for the purpose of going his circuit, being accompanied by his wife. They had proceeded on their journey as far as Boothby, a neighbouring village, and on steadily turning a corner at the bottom of a declivity, near to Mr. Everitt's house, the horse started at a sharp trot, and the wheel of the gig at the same moment caught a large projecting stone, placed down to prevent vehicles running upon the wall, when the vehicle suddenly capsized, the deceased falling underneath, and Mr. Smedley on the top. Mr. Smedley extricated himself as speedily as possible, and finding his wife underneath the vehicle, he at once removed it, and lifted her up and placed her in a chair, which some kind friend had instantly brought to the spot. After sitting a few moments she spat a great quantity of blood, and while Mr. Everitt went for the doctor, she was conveyed into that gentleman's house, where she very speedily became insensible, and on being laid upon a bed, she ceased to exist in a few minutes.—An inquest was held on the body and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

*Calamities and Fatal Accidents in Lincolnshire, continued.*

**LAUGHTON.**—On Tuesday, the 25th of May, 1863, the attention of the coroner of Kirton Lindsey was called to the dead body of a young woman who was killed the day previously by a vicious cow. The animal was entangled in the netting which divided the pasture, and on being liberated was so ferocious as to attack the poor girl, who was first gored and then trampled to death in a dike, by the mad beast. A verdict was given consistent with the facts elicited.

**BILSBY.**—On Wednesday, the 1st of April, whilst engaged in helping to thrash wheat at Mr. Rowell's, Job Ludlow, twelve years of age, accidentally got into the machine when at full work. It was the unfortunate lad's duty to carry up the spoutings to be thrashed over again, when, it is supposed, he in some way slipped and fell with his arms in the machine, which were drawn in and actually torn from his body; his face was also severely mangled. He lived about six hours afterwards but was never sensible.

**BARTON.**—On Friday, the 21st of August, 1863, the body of a man was found by some children in a tank on the premises of Mr. W. Foster, maltster, near the Haven. On being taken out it was identified as that of Mr. Spring, saddler, of Elsham, and brother of Mr. Spring, saddler, of Barton. An inquest was held at the George inn, before Mr. G. Marris, coroner, on Saturday, and a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased was found drowned, but how or by what means there was no evidence to show. Deceased went to Hull on the 12th August, the last day on which he was seen, and bought a pair of hames. He had then about £3 in his pocket, but when found only 2½d. and two receipted bills, which would leave him a balance of above 20s. His hat and stick were both missing. In the evidence it was stated deceased had evidently had some drink on the day he was last seen, but not so much as to be at all incapable of taking care of himself. How he got into the tank, which is in a very remote and out-of-the-way part of the town, is a mystery. When found the body had the appearance of having been in the water several days. The tank in which it was found supplies the malt-kiln boilers, and is about 30 feet long by 15 feet wide and 16 feet deep. The sides slant, and the tank contained about 8 or 9 feet of water. The most likely explanation of this man's melancholy end is that he wandered from the station to the lane near the Ropery, and on reaching the end of it fell into the tank in walking across to the houses near the malt kiln.

**FOSDYKE FEN.**—On Wednesday, May 20th, 1863, a lad named Mason, whilst playing near an engine employed in connexion with cleaning out a drain at this place, became entangled among the chains, and had his shoulder-blade dislocated, and one of his arms severely crushed.

**FREISTON.**—On Wednesday, April 29th, 1863, a fatal accident befel a resident of this village, named William P'lant. It appears that the unfortunate man left Boston between 10 and 11 in the evening with a cart laden with some heavy poles. He had nearly reached home, when he drove the cart too close to a small ditch, and the wheel slipping down it, the cart reeled over, and the poor fellow's neck was firmly wedged between one of the poles and the cart side. Next morning he was found in this position quite dead, having been strangled by the weight of the wood, which he was unable to remove. An inquest was held on the body before Dr. Clegg, when evidence in corroboration of the above facts was taken, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."



### Obituary of Aged Persons in Lincolnshire.

- At North Willingham, on the 4th of March, 1863, Mrs. Barthorpe, widow, aged 87.
- At Cadwell, on the 28th of July, 1863, Mary Baumber, aged 85. The deceased was 70 years a faithful domestic servant in the family of Samuel Allenby, Esq., and his father.
- At Boston, on the 8th of May, 1863, Mr. John Tonge, of Red Lion Street, aged 87. The deceased was reputed to be a man of considerable scientific knowledge, and exceedingly skilful and ingenious as a mechanic. For many years of his life he held the post of Inspector of Weights and Measures within the Borough of Boston, in which office he is succeeded by his son.
- At Gainsboro', on the 6th of May, 1863, Mr. George Hewitt, aged 88.
- At Walkeringham, on the 10th of May, 1863, Mr. Charles Spencer, (father of Mr. Chas. Spencer, who was murdered by Fenton,) aged 85.
- At Sutterton, on the 6th May, 1863, Susannah, relict of Mr. Charles Wellman, aged 88.
- At Boston, on the 6th of April, 1863, Mary, widow of Robert Keal, Ensign in the 77th Regiment, and mother of Mr. William Keal, of the Angel inn, aged 86.
- At Boston, on the 8th of April, 1863, Mrs. Sarah Banks, of High Street, aged 89. The deceased, who appears to have been of penurious habits, was in receipt of parochial relief for some time before her death, but a quantity of money being found after her decease, the Board of Guardians made a claim on the estate for the return of one year's pay.
- At Boston, on the 6th of April, 1863, Frances Balderson, widow, of Goodbarn's yard, in the 86th year of her age.
- At Horncastle, on the 2nd of April, 1863, Ann, the wife of Mr. William Cowley, pensioner, Eastgate, aged 86.
- At South Kelsey, on the 25th of July, 1863, Benjamin Dixon, aged 96.
- At Thimbleby, on the 30th of March, 1863, Mr. William Barker, farmer, and Chelsea pensioner, in his 85th year.
- At North Somercotes, 3rd April, 1863, Mr. Thomas Loughton, aged 90.
- At Brigg, on the 30th of March, 1863, Elizabeth, relict of Captain David Lonsdale, in her 95th year.
- At Gainsboro', 4th April, 1863, Mr. William Burks, seaman, aged 88.
- At Beckingham, on 31st of March, 1863, Mrs. Susan Saundby, aged 86.
- At Holbeach, on the 22nd of July, 1863, Mary, widow of John Lewis, bricklayer, aged 85.
- At North Cockerington, on the 13th of May, 1863, Ann Larder, within a few weeks of her 100th year.
- At Carlton-le-Moorland, on the 21st of May, 1863, Mr. Thomas Colley, in his 90th year.
- At Glentham, on the 22nd May, 1863, Eleazer Smith, cottager, aged 85.
- At Boston, on the 25th May, 1863, William Miller, better known as "Billy" Miller, coalman, George Street, aged 86.
- At Grantham, on the 1st June, 1863, Ann, relict of Mr. Wm. Wilson, in her 90th year.

*Obituary of Aged People in Lincolnshire, continued.*

- At Grantham, on the 31st May, 1863, Frances, relict of Mr. John Taylor, farmer, in her 87th year.
- At Billingborough, on the 25th July, 1863, William Lambley, aged 85.
- At Linwood, on the 20th June, 1863, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. William Weir, aged 91.
- At Swineshead, June 6, 1863, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, in her 85th year.
- At Horncastle, on the 3rd of July, 1863, Mary, relict of Mr. Henry Boulton, builder, in her 85th year.
- At Marsh Chapel, on the 19th of June, 1863, Mary, widow of Mr. John Holland, of Louth, aged 88.
- At Lincoln, Sept. 10, 1863, Mrs. Mary Coney, widow, in her 85th year.
- At North Willingham, on the 30th July, 1863, Mary, widow of Nathaniel Button, gardener, aged 89.
- At Horncastle, on the 4th August, 1863, Mr. Robert Burnett, May-pole Hill, pensioner, aged 87.
- At Boston, April 26, 1863, Mr. James Barker, aged 89.
- At Tathwell Vicarage, on the 21st of September, 1863, Hannah, sister of the Rev. John Waite, aged 86.
- At Gainsboro', March 24, 1863, Mr. John Johnson, butcher, aged 90.
- At Lincoln, August 28, 1863, Mrs. Hannah Baker, in her 90th year.
- At Skirbeck Fen, April 17, 1863, Ann Palmer, widow, aged 88.
- At East Keal, April 23, 1863, Mr. W. Blanchard, aged 85.
- At North Willingham, June 15, 1863, John Brown, aged 91.
- At Scawby, on the 20th of August, 1863, Ann Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Goodwin, Esq, aged 86.
- At Morton, June 18, 1863, Mrs. Sarah Ann Otter, in her 85th year.
- At Little Gonnerby, June 22, 1863, Mrs. Ogden, in her 85th year.
- At Skirbeck, on the 23rd of June, 1863, Mr. William Dawson, formerly a farmer, aged 90.
- At Covenham, June 4, 1863, Mr. John Ellis, aged 96.
- At Wrangle Common, on the 7th of July, 1863, Mr. Elijah Simpson, formerly a farmer, aged 86.
- At High Toynton, on the 20th of February, 1863, Mrs. C. Gaunt, at the advanced age of 92. She retained all her faculties to the last, and followed her accustomed work at the wash-tub to within a fortnight of her death.
- At Grantham, on the 30th of March, 1863, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. John Yates, in her 86th year.
- At Spalding, on the 30th of March, 1863, Susannah, mother of Mr. Storr, relieving officer, aged 91.
- At Gainsboro', on the 25th of March, 1863, Mr. Thomas Jackson, cheesemonger, aged 86.
- At Gainsboro', March 29, 1863, William Catley, in his 86th year.
- At South Kelsey, on the 20th of July, 1863, Letitia Spittlehouse, widow, aged 95. She was interred in the grave of her brother, who, according to the simple gravestone register, died 93 years before her.
- At Allington, July 23rd, 1863, Mr. Robert Scrimshire, aged 83.

## Boston Conveyances.

| Places.          | Name.        | Description. | Days. | Arr.      | Dep.      | From what place. |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| Algarkirk .....  | Strapps ..   | Carrier .    | w & s | a.m. 10   | p.m. 3    | White Hart       |
|                  | Garner ..    | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | ditto            |
| Bicker .....     | Pitts ....   | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | Axe & Cleaver    |
| Billingborough . | Read ....    | Packet..     | w     | 10        | 3         | Black Sluice*    |
|                  | Rice .....   | ..           | ..    | 10        | 2         | White Hart       |
| Bolingbroke New  | Waite ....   | Carrier .    | ..    | 10        | 3         | Red Lion         |
|                  | Baker ....   | ..           | w & s | 10        | 3         | Red Cow          |
|                  | Hardy ....   | Packet..     | ..    | 10        | 3         | Bargate Bridge   |
|                  | Jackson ..   | Mail cart    | daily |           |           | Peacock          |
| Bolingbroke Old  | Dawson ..    | Carrier .    | w     | 10        | 3         | Ram              |
|                  | Wood ....    | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | Wagon & Horses   |
| Bunker's Hill .. | Whitfield..  | Packet..     | w & s | 10        | 3         | Bargate Bridge   |
|                  | Shaw ....    | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | ditto            |
| Burgh .....      | Hayes ....   | Mail cart    | daily | p.m. 8 30 | a.m. 5    | Ship Inn         |
| Claydyke .....   | Southwell .  | Packet..     | w & s | a.m. 10   | p.m. 2    | Black Sluice†    |
| Coningsby ....   | Baker ....   | Carrier .    | ..    | 10        | 3         | Falcon           |
|                  | Clarke ....  | ..           | w     | 10        | 3         | Red Lion         |
|                  | Gilthorpe .  | Packet..     | w & s | 10        | 3         | Grand Sluice     |
| Donington ....   | Barnsdale .  | Carrier .    | ..    | 10        | 2         | White Horse      |
|                  | Sutherell..  | ..           | ..    | 10        | 2         | ditto            |
|                  | Richman ..   | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | White Hart       |
| Donington Bridge | Rice .....   | Packet..     | w     | 10        | 2         | ditto            |
| East Fen .....   | Knott ....   | ..           | w & s | 10        | 3         | Bargate Bridge   |
| Fosdyke .....    | Elsom ....   | Carrier .    | ..    | 10        | 3         | White Hart       |
|                  | Jeffery .... | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | ditto            |
| Freiston .....   | Craven....   | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | Red Cow          |
|                  | Boyce ....   | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | Ram              |
| Freiston Shore.. | Fracknall .  | Omnibus      | daily | sum. only |           | White Horse      |
| Friskney .....   | Atkin ....   | Carrier .    | w & s | 10        | 3         | Red Lion         |
|                  | Chapman .    | Omnibus      | ..    | 10        | 3         | Exchange Hotel   |
|                  | Leachman .   | Carrier .    | ..    | 10        | 3         | Mitre            |
| Friskney Fen ..  | Hamerton .   | Packet..     | ..    | 10        | 3         | Bargate Bridge   |
| Gosberton ....   | Sutherell..  | Carrier .    | ..    | 10        | 3         | White Hart       |
|                  | Pointon ..   | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | ditto            |
| Hagnaby Lock..   | Borrell....  | Packet..     | ..    | 10        | 3         | Bargate Bridge   |
| Heckington ....  | Taylor....   | Carrier .    | ..    | 10        | 2         | White Horse      |
| Helpringham ..   | Taft .....   | ..           | w     | 10        | 3         | ditto            |
| Hobhole End ..   | Ray .....    | Packet..     | w & s | 10        | 3         | Bargate Bridge   |
| Holland Fen ..   | Trimingham   | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | Axe & Cleaver    |
| Horncastle ....  | Langley ..   | Carrier .    | ..    | 10        | 2         | White Hart       |
|                  | Jackson ..   | Mail cart    | daily | p.m. 8 45 | a.m. 1 30 | Peacock          |
| Horncastle Fen . | Hasnap ..    | Carrier .    | w & s | a.m. 10   | p.m. 3    | Falcon           |
| Holbeach .....   | Black .....  | ..           | ..    | 10        | 3         | Mitre            |
| Keal West.....   | Bycroft ..   | Packet..     | ..    | 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 .. | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Axe & Cleaver    |
| Kime, South.....  | Hall.....   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
|                   | Swallow ..  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
| Leake .....       | Thorpe ..   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Cross Keys       |
|                   | Parker....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
|                   | Cooke ....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
| Leverton .....    | Cooke ....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
|                   | Overton ..  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Red Lion         |
| Lynn .....        | Black ....  | ..           | ..    | 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   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Grand Sluice     |
| Pelham's Land..   | Southwell   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 2    | White Hart       |
| Revesby Bridge    | Hardy ....  | ..           | w     | 10   | 3    | Bargate Bridge   |
| Sibsey .....      | Wright ..   | Carrier..    | w & s | 10   | 3    | Ram              |
| Sibsey Northlands | Maddison    | Packet..     | ..    | 10   | 3    | Bargate Bridge   |
| Sleaford .....    | Hall.....   | Carrier..    | ..    | 10   | 3    | Axe & Cleaver    |
| Spalding .....    | Richman..   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | White Hart       |
| Stickford .....   | Bycroft ..  | Packet..     | ..    | 10   | 3    | Bargate Bridge   |
|                   | Stones....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
| Stickney .....    | Greathead   | Carrier..    | ..    | 10   | 3    | Red Lion         |
|                   | Hardy ....  | Packet..     | ..    | 10   | 3    | Bargate Bridge   |
|                   | Stones....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
|                   | Thornalley  | Carrier..    | ..    | 10   | 3    | Red Cow          |
| Sutterton .....   | Strapps ..  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | White Hart       |
|                   | Garner ..   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
| Sutterton Fen ..  | Gadd ....   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Axe & Cleaver    |
| Swineshead ....   | Pitts ....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | ditto            |
|                   | Cooke ....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 2    | White Hart       |
| Tattershall ....  | Fowler....  | ..           | w     | 10   | 3    | Falcon           |
| Wainfleet .....   | Harness ..  | ..           | w & s | 10   | 3    | Peacock          |
|                   | Brown ....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Exchange Hotel   |
| Wigtoft .....     | Blakey....  | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | White Hart       |
|                   | Healey ..   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Exchange Hotel   |
| Wrangle .....     | Wright ..   | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Cross Keys       |
|                   | Clarke .... | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Ram              |
|                   | Leachman    | ..           | ..    | 10   | 3    | Mitre            |

## 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 Steamer 'Speedwell' is despatched regularly with Goods and Passengers between Hull, Wisbech and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford and Hitchin. From Hull every Tuesday, from Wisbech every Thursday, and from Boston for Hull every Saturday.

## Newcastle Trader.



The "Ransom," Thomas Williamson, sails once every three weeks; freights very low. Apply to Stephen Acaster, Howard Street, Newcastle, of Wilkinson and Stout, Grand Sluice; 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, *tu*  
 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 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 Sunday,  
 Easter Eve, Sat. aft. Oct. 11, *s*  
 Caythorpe, 2nd F aft Good Friday  
 Corby, Aug 26, Mon b f 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 after May 1,  
 Thursday after Sept 29 *s*  
 Falkingham, Ash Wednesday, Palm  
 Monday, May 13, June 14, 15  
 July 12, 1<sup>h</sup> aft 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 Sunday, Holy Thur,  
 July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*  
 Grimsby, June 17, Sep 15, *f*  
 Heckington, Wed b fore Lincoln  
 April fair, October 10, *t*  
 Holbeach, May 17, September 17,  
 October 11, *th*  
 Haxey, July 6  
 Horncastle, June 21, horses, 22  
 beasts; August 21, October 28,  
 mart 29, *s*  
 Kirton Lindsey, July 18, Dec 11, *s*  
 Lincoln, April fair second Tuesday  
 after 13th, four days, 1st and 2nd  
 days for horses, 3rd day for sheep,  
 4th for cattle; Wed after Sept 12  
 for cattle, horses, sheep; Oct 27,  
 horses, *f*

Long Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday  
 after Sept 25, *f*  
 Louth, April 29, cattle and general  
 fair; April 30, sheep and ditto;  
 Friday before Sep 18; Friday  
 before October 29; Nov 23, sheep,  
 cattle, horses, and gen fair, *w s*  
 Ludford, Aug 2, Nov 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 13,  
 June 25, Aug 5, Nov 8, 9, *w*  
 Market Rasen, Sept 25, *t*  
 Messingham, Trinity Mon, *th*  
 Navenby, Aug 18, Oct 17  
 New Bolingbroke, July 10 *t*  
 Partney, Aug 1, 25; Sept 19 19;  
 first Wed and Thursday after Old  
 Michaelmas Day  
 Saltfleetby, October 3, *s*  
 Scoter, July 10  
 Sleaford, Plough Mon, Easter Mon,  
 Whit Mon, Aug 7, Oct 20, *m*  
 Spalding, April 27, June 29, Aug  
 28, Sept 25, Dec 6, *tu*  
 Spilsby, Mon before Whit Monday,  
 and Monday after if in May; 1st  
 Monday after July 12, *m*  
 Spittat, Nov 25  
 Stamford, Tuesday before Feb 13,  
 Monday b fore Mid-lent, Mid lent  
 Monday Monday before May 12  
 Mon after Corpus Christi, August  
 5, Nov 8, 9, *m f*  
 Stockwith, September 4  
 Stow Green, July 3, 4  
 Stow, October 10  
 Swaton, October 11  
 Swineshead, 2nd Thursday in June,  
 October 2, cheese fair, *th*  
 Swinstead, Monday after Oct 11  
 Tattershall, May 15, Sept 25  
 Tedford, Monday after Easter Mon,  
 December 6  
 Tetney, 1st Monday in Old May  
 Torksey, Whit Monday  
 Wainfleet, 3rd Sat in May, July 5,  
 Aug 24, Oct 24, *s*  
 Welton-by-Spilsby, Old Lady Day  
 Winterton, July 5, Sept 23  
 Wragby, Holy Th, Sep 29, *th*

*List of Fairs, continued.***Northamptonshire.**

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26  
 Brackley, Wednesday after Feb 25,  
 April 19, Wednesday after June  
 22, Wednesday after October 11,  
 December 11  
 Bigstock, April 25, September 4,  
 November 22  
 Brixworth, Whit Monday  
 Fotheringay, 3<sup>d</sup> Mon after July 6  
 Daventry, first Monday in Jan, last  
 Monday in Feb, Easter Tuesday,  
 June 6, 7, first Monday in July,  
 August 3<sup>d</sup>, first Monday in Sept,  
 Oct 2, 3, 27, first Mon in Dec  
 Highm Feters, Tuesday before  
 Feb 6, March 6, Thursday before  
 May 12, June 28, Thursday before  
 August 5, October 11, Dec 6  
 Kettering, Thursday before Easter,  
 Friday before Whit Sunday, Thur  
 before Oct 11, Thur before Dec 21, s  
 King's Cliffs, October 29  
 Northampton, February 20, April 6,  
 May 4, June 19, August 5, 26,  
 Sept 19, first Thursday in Nov  
 (toll free), Nov 23, Dec 19, s  
 Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday,  
 August 21, October 12, th  
 Peterborough, July 16, Oct 2, s  
 Rockingham, September 25  
 Rothwell, Trinity Monday (a week)  
 Thrapston, 1<sup>st</sup> Tu in May, Aug 5  
 Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May  
 12, October 29  
 Weldon, first Thursday in February,  
 May, August and November  
 Wellingbore, 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, Easter  
 Thursday, and every Thursday  
 fortnight after till Michaelmas  
 Aldborough, September 4, w s  
 Appletreewick, October 26 and 27  
 Askrig, May 10 and 17, first Thurs  
 in June, October 28 and 29, th

Askwick, Thursday before Whit  
 Sunday  
 Barnsley, Wed before Feb 28, May  
 13, October 11, w  
 Bawtry, Whit Tuesday, Nov 22, s  
 Bedale, Easter Tues, Whit Tuesday,  
 June 6, 7, July 5, 6, October 11,  
 12, December 13, th  
 Beatham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday  
 in Easter week  
 Beverly, Thursday before Feb 25,  
 Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5,  
 principal markets for cattle, Wed  
 before April 6, Wed before May  
 12, Wed before 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, December 9, th  
 Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22,  
 23, Aug 16, (horses 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, first Mon after July 11, m  
 Bridlington, Monday before Whit  
 Sunday, October 21, s  
 Brampton, November 12  
 Bransburton, May 14, cattle market  
 every alternate Wednesday, com-  
 mencing with the principal stallion  
 show the nearest Wednesday to  
 April 8, w  
 Cave, Trinity Mon, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 before Feb 14, May  
 13, Sept 4, Tues before Nov 22  
 Fodingham, July 10, October 2  
 Gargrave, December 11, 29  
 Grassington, March 4, April 24,  
 June 29, September 26  
 Grinton, Good Friday, December 11  
 Guisborough, last Tuesday in March  
 and April, 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday in May,  
 Aug and Sep, 2<sup>nd</sup> Tues in Nov

*List of Fairs, continued.***Nottinghamshire.**

Bingham, Feb 9 to 12, 1st Thursday  
in May, Whit Thursday, May 31,  
November 9, *t*  
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 9, *w*  
Dunholme, August 1  
Edwinstowe, October 29  
Gringley, December 13  
Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun  
week, November 11  
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, 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 before Oct 2, Nov 1,  
Monday before December 11. *w*  
Nottingham Friday after January 13,  
March 7, 8, Thurs before Easter,  
October 2, 3, 4, *w / s*  
Ollerton, May 1, Sept 27  
Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs after  
June 11, last Thurs in July, Oct  
2, for hops, &c., 2nd Thursday in  
December, *s*  
Southwell, Whit Monday  
Tuxford, May 12, Sept 25, 29, *m*  
Warsop, Mon before Whit Monday  
Worksop, March 31, Oct 14, *w*

**Huntingdonshire.**

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

**Leicestershire.**

Ashby de-la-Zouch, Easter Tuesday,  
Whit Tues, Sept 14, Nov 8, *s*  
Belton, Monday after Trinity week  
Billesdon, April 23, July 25, *f*  
Bosworth Husband, October 16  
Castle Donington, March 17, Sep-  
tember 29

Hollaton, Holy Thursday, Thursday  
three weeks after  
Hinckley, Aug 26, 3rd Mon after  
Epiphany, Easter Mon, Monday  
before Whit Monday, Whit Mon-  
day, Monday after St. Simon and  
St. Jude, October 29, *m*  
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Monday,  
April 30, October 10  
Leicester, March 2, 11, Palm Satur-  
day, Saturday in Easter Week,  
May 12, July 5, Oct 10, Dec 8;  
new fairs Jan 4, June 1, Aug 1,  
September 13, Nov 2, *w s*  
Loughborough, March 24, 28, April  
25, Holy Thursday, August 12,  
September 30, November 13  
Lutterworth, Feb 16, April 2, Holy  
Thursday, September 16, *th*  
Market Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*  
Market Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16,  
April 29, July 31, Oct 19, lasts 9  
days, new fairs Tuesday after May  
2, Tuesday after Mid-lent, Tues  
before Nov 22, Dec 8, *t*  
Melton Mowbray, 1st Tuesday after  
Jan 17, March 13, May 31, Whit  
Tues, Aug 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  
Witcham, Sat before Palm Sunday,  
Wednesday before Whit Sunday,  
July 23, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

**Rutland.**

Oakham, March 15, 2nd Saturday in  
April, May 9, Sat in Whitsun-  
week, Saturday after October 19,  
Nov 10, Dec 15, Sept 8, 9, *s*  
Uppingham, March 7, July 7, horses  
cattle, coarse linen, *w*

*List of Fairs, continued.*

- Halifax, June 24, *s*  
 Harwood, last Monday in April, 2nd Monday in October  
 Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sept 28  
 Haworth, July 22, October 14  
 Heeton, 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, December 16  
 Huddersfield, March 11, May 14, *tu*  
 Hull, second Tuesday in April (for cattle, &c.) October 11, *t f*  
 Howden, April 15, 16, 17, September 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  
 Killham, August 21, November 12  
 Kirby-Mooeside, Whit Wednesday September 18  
 Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October  
 Kirkham, Trinity Monday  
 Knaresborough, Wed after Jan 13. Wed after March 12, May 6, Wed after Aug 12, Tuesday after Oct 11, Wednesday after Dec 10, *w*  
 Lee, August 24, September 17  
 Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t s*  
 Leighton, June 24  
 Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in February, May, October and December  
 Little Driffield, Easter & Whit Mon, August 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, April 25, July 10, Sept 29  
 Marsham, September 17, 18, *tu*  
 Middleham, Easter and 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, August 1, November 15, *tu*  
 Pattington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*  
 Pennistone, March 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, March 7, May 6, Aug 5, November 4, (show of horse *s*), February 24, December 7, 12, *s*  
 Pontefract, 1st Sat after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after February 13, Sat before Palm Sunday, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday, respectively, Saturday after Sep 12, first Sat in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays after the York fortnight fairs, *s*  
 Reeth, Friday before Palm Sunday, 2nd Fri before May 13, Fri before Aug 24, 2nd Fri before Nov 22  
 Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday before Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, September 25  
 Ripley, Easter Monday & Tuesday, August 25, 26, and 27, *f*  
 Ripon, Thursday after January 13, May 12, 13, 1st Thursday 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 before 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*  
 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 before Trinity Sun, *s*





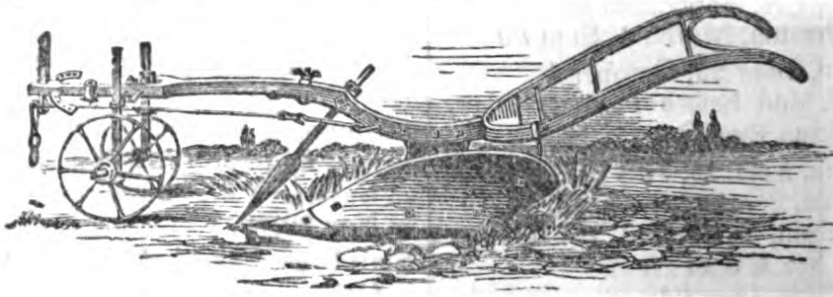
*List of Fairs, continued.*

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 April, May, and October, *th*  
 Thrisk, 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  
 Waketield, July 4, 5, November 11, 12, *th f*  
 Weighton, May 14, Sep 25, *w*  
 Wetherby, Holy Thurs, August 5, Oct 11, Thursday before 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, August 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  
 Ashburn, first 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, 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, April 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 Easter 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 after New Year's day, March 1, *th*  
 Glossop, May 6, cattle  
 Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, &c 2nd Tuesday in September  
 Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tuesday, first Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*  
 Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24  
 Ripley, Wednesday in Easter week, October 23, horses, cattle, &c  
 Tideswell, May 3, 2nd Wednesday in Sept, Oct 19, cattle, sheep  
 Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sept 8, 3rd Tues in Nov, cattle, pedlery.



PUBLISHED ANNUALLY,

**Morton's Penny Almanack.**

**Morton's Desk Almanack, price 1d.**

***Lincolnshire Ram Shows.***

**BISCATHORPE.**—At the head of the list of Lincolnshire Long Wools that are known to fame, we may safely place, without disparaging any other, the Biscathorpe flock; for public opinion has long since placed it there. Almost half a century ago, Hagnaby, from whence the Biscathorpe flock is descended, was the centre of attraction to the sheep breeders of this and adjoining counties, and the high price for which the Hagnaby Rams were sold at Peterborough fair, has been handed down from the past to the present generation. But if Hagnaby flourished at a time when the demand for a first-rate breed of sheep was less urgent; it was also a time when there was less competition in the Ram trade than at present. With the increased demand for high character, sheep have sprung into existence in various parts of the county, newly established but carefully selected flocks, which are annually thrown open to public inspection and competition. Thus surrounded by young, vigilant, and vigorous rivals, the proprietor of the oldest established flock of the county, with all its connectional advantages, could not with impunity afford to relax his efforts to improve. That the spirited proprietor of the Biscathorpe flock has not done so, must be patent to everyone who has paid attention to his lettings, for year after year the gatherings have been larger and larger, while the averages have risen higher and higher, which may be taken as plain proof that improvement has been steadily going on. But the letting on Thursday, September 10th, 1863, was the most extraordinary Mrs. Kirkham has experienced, and must certainly be looked upon in many respects as unprecedented in this county at least. There were 138 Rams shown, and the prices realized were almost fabulous. The three highest figures obtained were £52, £46, and £40. The company was very large, including Ram breeders and agriculturists from the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Hertford, Leicester, Norfolk, Nottingham, Northampton, Rutland, and York.

**OWERSBY.**—After an interruption of two or three years, the Owersby line of Rams re-appears in our annual chronicle of Long-wool Ram lettings, Mr. John Davey having resolved to revive the gatherings originally established by Mr. East, but discontinued at that gentleman's death. Mr. Davey's first letting took place on Monday, the 6th September, 1863, when he was favoured with an attendance that must have been highly encouraging to him. The fifty sheep shown, comprised 40 shearlings and 10 two-shears and upwards. The

whole of them were let for £512, or an average of £10 4s. 9½d. Mr. Davey's sheep are distinguished by their large frames, well covered with flesh, and an abundance of wool; and they may be said to be exceedingly useful animals, of a very promising character, and cheap to the hirers.

**TEMPLE-BRUER.**—The list of breeders of Lincoln Long-wool Rams for public competition, has, during the past year, received a notable accession in the person of a South Lincolnshire man—one of the most enterprising and skilful of our Heath farmers—Mr. R. G. F. Howard, of Temple-Bruer. The letting took place on Tuesday, the 7th September, and a more auspicious inauguration Mr. Howard could scarcely have had; for the company was so large that they could hardly find room in Mr. Howard's capacious barn, which had been handsomely fitted up for the occasion. Mr. Howard adopted the system of selling instead of letting, and the total produce from the sale of 80 sheep was £982 10s., or an average of £12 5s. 1½d. each.

**WRANGLE MANOR.**—The letting of the Wrangle Manor flock took place on Tuesday, the 7th September. There were 80 sheep penned, the whole of which were in fine condition, of immense size, and possessed of a large amount of wool. The first 20 offered, made £128, the principal sums given being from £18 to £20 each. Messrs. Mason, auctioneers, of Louth, conducted the letting.

**DOG DYKE.**—Mr. Mayfield's Rams were let on Thursday, the 10th of September, by Mr. David Briggs. There was an average attendance of sheep-breeders and agriculturists, and good prices were obtained, the highest being £45 for a two-shear, hired by Mr. Cartwright, of Dunstan Pillar, near Lincoln. The number of sheep penned was 100.

### ***A Lincolnshire Giantess.***

Died at Rippingale, July 10th, 1815, aged 16, Ann Hardy, the "Lincolnshire Giantess." Her height was 7 feet 2 inches. Her coffin measured 7½ feet in length, and 2 feet 7 inches across the shoulders. She was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hardy of Rippingale, and had been exhibited at fairs, feasts, and statutes, in this and adjoining counties.

### ***Coningsby.***

At the Magistrates' office, at Horncastle, on the 25th July, 1863, James Baker, an occupier of land in this parish, appealed against a poor-rate dated the 24th of April. After a careful hearing of the case, the bench dismissed the appeal and ordered the appellant to pay the costs.



Anno Vicesimo Sexto and Vicesimo Septimo

## VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXI.

An Act to prevent Waywardens contracting for Works within their own District.

[21st July 1863.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that Waywardens appointed under an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, <sup>25 & 26 Vict. c. 61.</sup> intituled *An Act for the better Management of Highways in England*, should be prevented from contracting for any Works to be executed under the said Act within their own Districts: 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. No such Waywarden shall directly or indirectly, in his own Name or in the Name of any other Person or Persons, contract for the Repair of any Road, or for any other Work to be executed under the Provisions of the said recited Act within the Parish for which he is elected Waywarden, or within any other Parish in the same District, under the Pain of forfeiting the Sum of Ten Pounds, with full Costs of Suit, to any Person or Persons who shall sue for the same by Action for Debt in any County Court within the Jurisdiction of which the Parish in which the Roads to be repaired, or the other Work so contracted for, is situate. Penalty on Waywardens being concerned in Contracts within their own Districts.

2. It shall not be lawful for any Highway Board to pay knowingly for any Repair or Work so contracted for, and any Money paid by any Board under any such contract shall be recoverable by them with full Costs from the Person or Persons to whom the same shall have been paid, by Action of Debt, in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, if the same shall amount to above Fifty Pounds, or in any County Court as aforesaid if below that Amount, and the Balance so recovered, after paying all Expenses, shall be placed to the Credit of the District Fund. Highway Boards not liable to pay for any Work so contracted for.

3. This Act shall be construed with and held to be Part of the said recited Act for the better Management of Highways in *England*. This Act to be as Part of recited Act.

*This Act may be obtained at J. MORTON'S, Bookseller, Boston.*

### ***Completion of the Ingram Monument.***

The completion of the Ingram monument took place on Monday, July 13th, 1863, when a beautiful bronze figure, representative of a female pouring water from a vessel held in her hand, was placed in the niche at the foot of the statue. This design was chosen in consequence of its admirable fitness to image forth the value of the great boon conferred on the town, mainly by the energy of Mr. Ingram, in the establishment of the Boston Water Works Company. The work of excavating in connection with the fountain, was commenced on Friday morning, and the placing of the figure was completed at three o'clock on Monday afternoon. As soon as the operations were finished, Mrs. and Miss Ingram, who were visiting in the town, inspected the result, and expressed themselves highly gratified with it. A full account of the opening of the above monument appeared in our last year's Almanack.

### ***Home is where there 's one to Love us.***

Home 's not merely four square walls,  
 Though with pictures hung and gilded;  
 Home is where affection calls,  
 Fill'd with shrines the heart hath builded!  
 Home! go watch the faithful dove,  
 Sailing 'neath the heaven above us,  
 Home is where there 's one to love;  
 Home is where there 's one to love us!

Home 's not merely roof and room;  
 Home needs something to endear it;  
 Home is where the heart can bloom,  
 Where there 's some kind lip to cheer it!  
 What is home with none to meet?  
 None to welcome, none to greet us?  
 Home is sweet, and only sweet,  
 Where there 's one we love to meet us!

### ***Hemingby.***

At the Magistrates' office, at Horncastle, on Saturday, the 25th July, 1863, the Rev. Thos. Livesey, an occupier of land in this parish, appealed against a poor-rate dated the 12th of May. The bench ordered the rate to be amended as follows:—Gross estimated rental from £91 16s. to £82 2s., rateable value from £82 10s. to £70; the respondents, the churchwardens and overseers of the parish, to pay all the costs of the appeal.

### **Testimonial to the Rev. J. H. Oldrid.**

A large and fashionable gathering took place in the Assembly-rooms on Friday night, July 10th, 1863, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of the handsome testimonial, raised by public subscription, to the Rev. J. H. OLDRID, M.A., on the occasion of his leaving Boston to enter on his duties as vicar of Alford.

The chair was occupied by the Mayor, and the proceedings were commenced by the singing of a hymn under the direction of Mr. Thirtle. The origin of the testimonial, and the object for which the present gathering had taken place were fully detailed by Mr. William Gee, who had acted as secretary to the testimonial committee, and as soon as he had done speaking Mr. Thomas Garfit read an address, beautifully written on vellum, and couched in terms of high appreciation of the rev. gentleman's many excellencies, and expressive of the great regret that was felt by many at his leaving the town.

The Mayor then presented the testimonial, which was in the form of a very chaste and beautiful silver centre-piece, selected by Mr. Young, silversmith, Market-place. Addresses were then delivered by the Vicar, Mr. F. T. White, and Mr. F. Cooke, after which the Rev. J. H. Oldrid returned thanks, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

### **Curious Testimonial.**

At a meeting of the Burial Board of Market Rasen, held March 26th, 1863, Mr. G. Gothorpe, who had been clerk to the Board for a number of years, resigned his office, and the Board, to express their sense of his services, presented him with a portion of land for a *Burial Place*? The circumstance called forth the following witty lines, which appeared in the columns of the *Stamford Mercury* of April the 3rd :—

“To a parson some books, to a farmer a cup,  
We adjudge as rewards for the merit they crave;  
Lo! Rasen, when a burial clerk is done up,  
Presents a cheap gift in the form of a *grave*.”

**BOSTON OVERSEERS.**—At the Petty Sessions, held on Friday, the 27th March, 1863, the following were elected overseers of the poor of the parish of Boston :—Messrs. C. Yeatman, wine merchant; T. Wright, jun., spirit merchant; F. Wells, gentleman; W. H. Clarke, town councillor.

“There is now (Nov. 23, 1815) living at Scamblesby, near Horncastle, Mrs. Hutton, aged 77, who has walked 4 miles every day a-milking for the last 40 years, so that she has walked 58,400 miles with her milk pails.”

### ***Natural Barometer.***

The spider, says an eminent naturalist, is almost universally regarded with disgust and abhorrence ; yet, after all, it is one of the most interesting, if not the most useful, of the insect tribe. Since the days of Robert Bruce, it has been celebrated as a model of perseverance, while in industry and ingenuity it has no rival among insects. But the most extraordinary fact in the natural history of this insect, is the remarkable presentiment it appears to have of an approaching change in the weather. Barometers, at best, only foretell the state of the weather with certainty for about 24 hours, and they are frequently very fallible guides, particularly when they point to "settled fair." But we may be sure the weather will be fine 12 or 14 days, when the spider makes the principal threads of its web very long. This insect, which is one of the most economical animals, does not commence a work requiring such a great length of threads, which it draws out of its own body, unless the state of the atmosphere indicates with certainty that this great expenditure will not be made in vain. Let the weather be ever so bad, we may conclude with certainty that it will soon change to be "settled fair," when we see the spider repair the damages which his web has received. It is obvious how important this infallible indication of the state of the weather must be in many instances, particularly to the agriculturist.

### ***Frogs, &c. for Market.***

There are one or two articles of commerce in Switzerland, which we are sure no Englishman ever thought of "trading in," and yet, which might perhaps be made profitable. The religious customs of the country forbid the eating of meat on Fridays, and various other days in the year, in consequence of which, all kinds of fish are in great demand. Frogs and snails are also collected in large numbers and disposed of as food. Snails are fattened for this purpose on certain kinds of leaves, and then taken to market ; they are exported to Italy too during the months of Autumn, in large quantities. With regard to frogs, it is only their legs that are eaten, and it used to be the custom at one time to catch them, cut off their legs, and leave the animals to die a painful and cruel death. In a period of four years, the Cloister Rheinan disposed of 40,000 snails, and 36,000 pairs of frogs' legs.



A WELL-DRESSED WOMAN.—In Dr. Johnson's opinion, a woman was well-dressed, when, after seeing her, he could not remember what she had on.

**Grand Review at Boston.**

The second grand gathering of the whole of the Lincolnshire volunteers, under the auspices of Lord Aveland, the Lord-Lieutenant, took place at Boston on Thursday, October 1st, 1863. Boston is well situated for this gathering, as it possesses railway communication with almost every town of importance in the county. The review took place in a spacious field on the Wainfleet road, belonging to Mr. J. Williamson, situated about a mile-and-a-half from the town.

The Lord-Lieutenant arrived in Boston on Wednesday afternoon, and was met at the railway station by a guard of honour of the 1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers, who escorted him to the residence of Capt. Garfit, whose guest he remained during his stay in Boston.

The volunteers arrived by special trains early on Thursday morning; and as nearly every corps was accompanied by a band, which played through the streets as they marched to the place of rendezvous, the town presented a scene of the most enlivening character. At 11 o'clock the whole of the volunteers assembled in the Market-place, and, headed by the Artillery Brigade, marched to the parade ground amidst thousands of spectators who, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather, had been attracted from all parts by the novelty of the sight.

The following were the respective numbers of the corps present:—Artillery: Boston 79, Grimsby 94, Louth 79. Rifles: First Battalion—Lincoln 123, Grimsby 43, Barton 45, Gainsborough 65, Rasen 47, Horncastle 53, Spilsby 69, Alford 47, Louth 69. Second Battalion—Grantham 76, Boston 50, Stamford 43, Spalding 42, Holbeach 17, Donington 40, Falkingham 50, Bourn 44. Total 1175.

Major Moore, R. L. S. M., acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Aveland. On arriving on the ground the whole body was formed into line at open order to receive his Lordship. Lieut.-Colonel Amcotts acted as commanding officer; Lieut.-Col. Willson took the command of the first battalion, Major Hopkins of the second battalion, and Major Hutton commanded his own brigade of artillery.

After the review, the various companies were marched back to the town, and applied themselves strenuously to a sumptuous cold collation provided at the expense of the Lord-Lieutenant. Tables were laid for 650 in the Corn-exchange, 150 in the Town-hall, and 500 in Messrs. Smyth and Co.'s tobacco manufactory. Lord Aveland lunched at the Red Lion Inn after the review, in company with some of the officers.



***Well Governed Children.***

It is quite a mistake to suppose that children love the parents less who maintain a proper authority over them; on the contrary they respect them more. It is a cruel and unnatural selfishness that indulges children in a foolish and hurtful way. Parents are guides and counsellors to their children. As a guide in a foreign land, they undertake to pilot them safely through the shoals and quicksands of experience. If the guide allows his followers all the liberty they please,—if, because they dislike the constraint of the narrow path of safety, he allows them to stray into holes and down precipices that destroy them; to loiter in woods full of wild beasts and deadly herbs,—can he be called a faithful guide? And is it not the same with our children? They are yet only in the preface, as it were, in the first chapter of the book of life. We have nearly finished it, or are far advanced; we must, therefore, open the pages for these younger minds. If children see that their parents act from principle; that they do not find fault without reason; that they do not punish because personal offence is taken, but because the thing in itself is wrong; if they see that, while they are resolutely but affectionately refused what is not good for them, there is a willingness to oblige them in all innocent matters; they will soon appreciate such conduct. If no attention is paid to rational wishes; if no allowance is made for youthful spirits; if they are dealt with in a hard unsympathizing manner, the proud spirit will rebel, and the meek spirit be broken.

***Domestic Faults.***

Homes are more frequently darkened by the continual recurrence of small faults, than by the actual presence of any decided vice. These evils are apparently of very dissimilar magnitude; yet it is easier to grapple with one than the other. The Eastern traveller can combine his forces, and hunt down the tiger that prowls upon his path; but he scarcely can escape the mosquitoes that infest the air he breathes, or the fleas that swarm in the sand he treads. The drunkard has been known to renounce his darling vice; the slave dress and extravagance, her besetting sin; but the waspish temper, the irritating tone, rude dogmatic manners, and the hundred nameless negligences that spoil the beauty of association, have rarely done other than proceed, till the action of disgust and gradual alienation has turned all the currents of affection from their course, leaving nothing but a barren track over which the mere skeleton of the companionship stalks alone.

***Algarkirk.***

To add to the previous grandeur of this beautiful church the Rector (the Rev. B. Beridge) has placed a memorial window at the west end, which will contrast favourably with the elegant chancel window at the east end. The subjects are 18 in number, and the work does infinite credit to Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent-street, London. The window is of six lights, with rich flowing decorated tracery.

The stained glass is very rich: the subjects are arranged in three tiers, each under a canopy. The tracery is filled with rich floriated designs, comprising sacred emblems, angels, &c. The subjects of the upper and lower tiers refer to our Lord's death and resurrection, arranged tripletwise: thus, on the upper range, on the left, three divisions are devoted to the subject of our Lord's entombment; and on the right the spaces are in like manner devoted to the Resurrection. At the lower part of the window are two triplets, similar in disposition to those just described: in the one case is shown the Maries, St. Peter and John journeying to the sepulchre, upon which is shown seated the Guardian Angel: in the other our Lord is shown appearing after his resurrection to the Maries. The middle tier of subjects represent six mercy works of our Lord in "Raising from the Dead," and "Healing the Sick:" these subjects, instead of being arranged in triplets, as in the other cases, are complete, one in each light.

At the base of the window is a brass plate, inscribed as follows:—"In Memoriam Bettinæ Mariæ Elizabethæ, uxoris Basilii Beridge, hujusce Ecclesiæ Rectoris, quæ obiit vii. die Julii, A. D. MDCCCXXIV., Æt. XX; necnon Judithæ Pulteney, uxoris ejus alterius, quæ obiit x. die Augusti, A. D., MDCCCLX., Æt. LII." By this it will be seen that the expense of this costly work is borne by the worthy Rector, who restored the church some years ago, regardless of cost. In addition to this the Rector intends doing the north and south transept windows, both of which are very beautiful specimens of mediæval architecture. As a village church\* this temple will stand unrivalled for completeness and beauty of its interior.

***Stickford.***

Through the liberality of a gentleman totally unconnected with the parish or the parishioners, the church at this place has been thoroughly restored during the past year. While the works were in execution, divine service was conducted in the National School-room.

\* Lithograph Views of this church may be had of J. Morton, Bookseller, Boston. Price: quarto, proofs, 1s. 6d.; plain, 1s. Octavo, proofs, 9d.; plain 6d.

**Dew.**

On no subject have there been stranger and more incorrect notions than on the nature and origin of dew. Even within 200 years it has been supposed that the dew was a product of the plants. It was supposed to return in the morning to its source; and it has been confidently affirmed that if dew were put in an egg-shell and placed at the foot of a ladder, it would carry the shell to the top of the ladder, and leave it there as it ascended. Even at the present day, the commonness of the phrase "falling dews" shows how erroneous are the prevalent notions. The dew never falls, at least no perceptible distance; it is deposited from the layer of air in actual contact with the bedewed object. That it does not fall is evident from the under side of a plate of ice-cream being bedewed. The coolness necessary to produce dew, is produced by radiation. The clearness of a dewy night is not produced by the deposition of the dew, but the dew is produced by clearness. A heavy dew proves the clearness of the air, and warns the astronomer to lose no time in getting out his telescope.

**Truth.**

There is nothing like truth. It is the first and best of all qualities. It is the foundation of honour, the line of righteousness, the plummet of exactness, the pendulum of punctuality, and the true strength of character; it makes threats terrible, and promises reliable; without it friendship is flattery, and contracts are lies. No matter what else perishes, truth perishes not. Truth abides for ever. Such is the common estimate of truth, that everyone despises falsehood and no body can be called a false man without offending him.



Died at Boston, Lincolnshire, on the 25th February, 1816, the well-known Moody, who was styled "Doctor." This man professed to cure every disorder by three sovereign remedies; the first he called "Gentle John" (sulphuric acid); the second "number one" (nitric acid); the third "golden tincture" (gin and aloes). He was brought into notice by that eccentric character the late Alderman Robinson, who extolled his merits in the cure of dropsies, which caused him to be consulted by many from divers parts. Mr. R. died of dropsy. [Moody was neither doctor nor physician, but a vulgar ignorant quack. His chief source of living was from a loathsome disease amongst the lower orders. He lived near his customers at the end of Lincoln-lane in Boston.]

Mr. John Merryweather, governor of Lincoln Castle, in 1815, secured a patent for "an improved means of propelling boats and vessels through water." "It is intended to navigate a steam vessel between Lincoln and Boston, fitted up with the patent machinery, as soon as the works on the river Witham will permit."

**Skirbeck.**

Died, on the 25th January, 1863, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Clarke, Esq., of West Skirbeck House, Boston, at the advanced age of 77. The deceased was the daughter of the late Mr. Bartholomew Claypon, who nearly a century since, in conjunction with the late Mr. William Garfit, (grandfather of the present gentleman of that name,) established the well-known banking firm of Garfit, Claypons, and Garfits. Her late husband, in conjunction with the late Mr. Thomas Gee, of Brothertoft, established the Boston bank, now trading under the firm of Gee, Wise, and Gee. She was a lineal descendant from Mrs. Claypole, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell the Protector, the family name of the Claypons being originally Claypole. The deceased lady has left only one daughter, wife of Sir Allen Edward Bellingham, Bart., of Castle Bellingham, county of Louth. She was a liberal contributor to many of the charities of the town, and the poor of the hamlet of Skirbeck Quarter, where she resided, have lost in her a good friend. She died somewhat suddenly, for though her health had been failing some time, nothing serious was apprehended until within a few hours of her death.

**Spilsby.**

On the 15th July, 1863, Mr. John Walker, conferred his annual favour upon the inhabitants of Spilsby, and their friends, by again throwing open his beautiful gardens for their inspection and entertainment. No less than 2000 persons availed themselves of the pleasure of promenading the walks, or dancing to the sweet music discoursed by Messrs. Day, Hoff, Timms, and Clark, whose services had been engaged for the occasion.

**Burgh-le-Marsh.**

The anniversary of the fat stock market, established at this place a few years ago, was celebrated on the 2nd July, 1863. There was a splendid show of stock, and the prices obtained were good. The public dinner was well attended. Mr. Marshall Heanley, of Croft, presided.

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Died at Market Rasen, on the 22nd November, 1815, aged 62, the Rev. Henry Hodgson, M.D. and LL.D., Vicar of Tealby and Corringham. He was a native of Toft, near Market Rasen. Besides the learned languages he was well versed in French, Italian, Spanish, and German. He wrote several pamphlets in the Whig interest during the wars of the American and French revolutions; and published "Letters to Mrs. Kindersley, on the Spirit of Popery;" "Sermons on Universal Benevolence;" and "Effusions of the Heart and Fancy, in verse and prose." He had been prevailed upon by Dr. Jebb to study medicine at Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.D.

***Think before you Spend.***

Do you really need the article? It is probably a pretty trifle in dress, in furniture; but what solid benefit will it be to you? Or it is some luxury for the table, that you can as well do without? Think before you spend your money. Or you need a new carpet, new sofa, new chair, new bedstead, or new dress; you are tempted to buy something a little handsomer than you had intended, and "It's only a trifle more, and see how far prettier it is." But, before you purchase, stop to think. Will you be the better a year hence, much less in old age, for having squandered your money? Is it not wiser to "lay by something for a rainy day?" All these luxuries gratify you only for the moment; you soon tire of them, and their only permanent effect is to consume your means. It is by such little extravagances, not much separately, but ruinous in the aggregate, that the great majority of families are kept comparatively poor. The first lesson to learn is to deny yourself useless expenses; and the first step towards learning this lesson is, to think before you spend.

***The Good We might Do.***

We all might do good  
 When we often do ill:  
 There is always the way,  
 If we have but the will.  
 Though it be but a word  
 Kindly breathed or suppressed,  
 It may guard off some pain,  
 Or give peace to some breast.

We all might do good  
 In a thousand small ways;  
 In forbearing to flatter,  
 Yet yielding due praise:  
 In spurning ill-humour,  
 Reproving wrong done,  
 And treating but kindly  
 Each heart we have won.

We all might do good,  
 Whether lowly or great.  
 For the deed is not gauged  
 By the purse or estate;  
 If it be but a cup  
 Of cold water that's given,  
 Like "the Widow's two mites,"  
 It is something for heaven.

CHARITY.—If charity doesn't keep her eyes open as well as her hands, she is quite as likely to do harm as good.

### **Cowbit Wash.**

On the 25th of August, 1801, as some men were repairing the bank of Cowbit Wash they found a human skeleton buried six feet downwards about five feet below the surface. It appeared to be that of a very tall man, and wore no appearance whatever of fracture or violence upon it. It was subsequently buried in Cowbit church yard. About the same time and near the same place a brass chain was also found, something like four feet from the surface of the ground. It was 22 yards long and supposed to be a measuring chain, each link being about 16 inches long.

### **“Handsell.”**

Among a certain class of people we may frequently hear the word that stands at the head of this paragraph, and fifty years ago its use was even more common than it is now-a-days. “Handsell” means the first money received at market or in a shop, and many superstitious people spit on it, whilst some kiss it, and put it in a pocket by itself. The practice of spitting on it is adopted with a belief that it makes the coin tenacious so that it may not slip away from them like a fairy-gift, or renders it propitious and lucky that it may draw more money to it.

### **Wrangle.**

The Annual Flower Show, in connection with the Church School festival, took place on Thursday, the 23rd July, 1863, when, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, the collection of flowers and vegetables was very creditable. Several beautiful designs in wild and cut flowers, by the school children, were exhibited, and attracted universal attention by the taste they displayed.

### **Cheap Bleeding.**

Blood-letting appears to have been in great repute in this locality in the early part of the last century, and the apothecaries of Boston carried on such a fierce competition in the art, that one of the number, who seems to have been determined to have his share of patronage in spite of the low charges of his professional opponents, caused the following announcement to appear in the *Stamford Mercury* of March 27th, 1716:—“Whereas the majority of apothecaries in Boston have agreed to pull down the price of bleeding to 6d., let these certify that Mr. Clarke, apothecary, will bleed anybody at his shop *gratis* !”



The father of the celebrated John Wesley, was once vicar of South Ormsby, a picturesque village six miles west of Alford.

### ***Literary Blunders.***

A gentleman, who inherited from his father a considerable Library, observed to a friend, that Mr. "Tomus," whose name was on the back of many of the books, must certainly have been a man of wondrous erudition to have written so much!

A theological commentator of considerable eminence praises providence for having made the largest rivers flow close to the most populous towns. He seems to have overlooked the fact that large rivers have been selected as the best sites by men to build populous towns near.

Auctioneers are capital blunders. They frequently assume the right of defying all the laws of grammar and common sense, to say nothing of good taste; and very droll are some of the flourishes they make. They commonly say, "a house within itself," and if an unfinished one it is said to have "other conveniences." A "sale of a nobleman" is common with them; and they have frequently "a cabinet secretary to sell." Ask them what sort of a library they have to sell, and they will innocently reply "a library of books!" Household furniture, even when it is so ricketty that it will hardly stand by itself, they sagely describe as "genuine!" Many other phrases equally ambiguous are constantly to be met with on sale-bills.

### ***Epitaph on a Gardener.***

Beneath this sod an honest gardener's laid,  
Who long was thought the *tulip* of his trade;  
A life of many years to him was known,  
But now he's withered like a rose o'er blown:  
Like a transplanted flower be this his doom,  
Fading in this world, in the next to bloom.

### ***Decoy Day.***

Decoying wild-fowl was once an avocation that was followed to a very great extent in the fens between Boston and Wainfleet. From the following statement taken from an old record, it will be seen that the season commenced on the first day of October as that of game shooting now does on the first of September:—"The first day of October is appointed by Act of Parliament for commencing to decoy wild-fowl in Lincolnshire, whence the London markets are chiefly supplied with ducks, teals, and widgeons; in a single season 31,200 of these birds have been sent to the metropolis from Wainfleet."

THE TRUE USE OF KNOWLEDGE.—The light which we have gained was given us not to be ever staring on, but by it to discern onward things, more remote from our knowledge.—*Milton.*

**Horncastle.**

On Monday, the 16th of March, 1863, some workmen, who were excavating for a cellar on the premises of J. G. Settle, wine merchant, of this town, met with several fragments of Roman pottery, and also a small crucible, in excellent preservation. Several portions of human remains were also turned up.

**Advice to Ladies.**

If you your lips would save from slips,  
Five things observe with care ;  
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,  
And *how*, and *when*, and *where*.

**The Lincolnshire Labourer.**

The completion of the immense breadth of labour effected throughout this great county in embankments, excavating drains, enclosing, quicking, underdraining, &c. &c., justify the conclusion that the Lincolnshire labourer is an expert workman. Indeed it has become proverbial that he cannot be excelled. he is energetic in mind and body, and this gives him an independent spirit which is greatly fostered, and enhanced by the practical system pursued by landlord and tenant. It is an old and true saying, "a good master makes a good servant" It has been said by the cannie Scotchman, "that the best hand for tool work, in his e'e, is the Lincolnshire lad."

**To Prevent Drowning.**

Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Animals have neither motion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface and continue there, if he does not elevate his hands. If he move his hands under water in any manner he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him liberty to breathe, and if he move his legs as in the act of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. Persons not having learned to swim in their youth, will find the above plain directions highly advantageous.



Bathing must not be entered on or persisted in carelessly, or it may do great mischief. If the bather do not feel a glow or genial warmth after leaving the water, or when in a shower-bath the water has ceased to fall; or if he have head-ache, or feel languid and weary, or feel chilly, after the use of either; then he may be sure the bathing does not agree with him, and he must not go on with it.—*South's Household Surgery.*



### ***The Antiquity of Agricultural Societies.***

Agriculture is the most important science to which human intellect can be directed—the parent of all science and art—alike interesting to all nations and all ages, born with the birth of time, given to man in the primeval state of his being, and spreading an influence over the whole circle of his wants, comforts, pleasures, luxuries, arts, manufactures, commerce; together with his physical peculiarities of constitution, his natural, moral, civil, and political relations.

All the great nations of antiquity devoted themselves to the study of agriculture. In our own country, the natives depended chiefly for their support upon flocks and herds, which the Saxons seized and pastured for their own use. The invasion of Britain by the Normans tended greatly to the improvement of agriculture, by bringing over many thousands of cultivators from the fertile plains of Normandy, who introduced their own methods. The Norman clergy also practised agriculture. From the period of the accession of Henry VII., in 1485, to nearly the middle of the eighteenth century, cultivation began to pour upon the kingdom in all its numerous advantages.

The culture of hops was introduced, and the breeding of horses and cattle much encouraged. But the great efforts towards improvement in both tillage and breeding cattle were made through the instrumentality of agricultural societies. And it is instructive to note that the first society for the promotion of agriculture in the British Isles was started in Scotland, about the year 1723, and the second in Dublin, about the year 1749, so that the two sister kingdoms claim the honour of being the earliest promoters of agriculture on scientific principles.

In England, county societies for the purpose redeemed the character of the nation, and in 1793, a board of agriculture was established by Act of Parliament. This governmental office existed for about 20 years, and the present Royal Agricultural Society, supported by the voluntary contributions of a number of noblemen and gentlemen, may be said to have taken its place, and most advantageously, for it has not been incumbered by the official routine which feeds on delays, and thrives on doing nothing by procrastination. But in this direction the Smithfield Cattle Club must take precedence, for it may truly be said to be the parent of the Royal Association.

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He who serves and seeks for gain,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack, when it begins to rain,  
And leave thee in thy storm.

***The Mule and the Ass.***

Pause before you follow example. A mule laden with salt, and an ass laden with wool, once went over a brook together. By chance the mule's pack became wetted, the salt melted, and his burden became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass, who, thinking to fare as well, wetted his pack at the next stream; but his load became the heavier, and he broke down under it. That which helps one man may hinder another. People ought therefore to be cautious in giving advice, and equally so in accepting it.

***Division and Employment of Time.***

Lord Coke wrote the subjoined distich, which he religiously observed in the distribution of his time:—

Six hours to sleep—to law's grave study six;  
Four spend in prayer—the rest to nature fix.

Sir William Jones, a wiser economist of the fleeting hours of life, amended the sentiment in the following lines:—

Seven hours to law - to soothing slumber seven;  
Ten to the world allot; and all to heaven.

***The "Drunkard's Crown."***

In the year ending Michaelmas, 1862, 94,908 persons—260 a day—were proceeded against before justices in England, for drunkenness or for being drunk and disorderly, and 63,255 of them were convicted. The great majority were only fined, but above 7000 were committed to prison. The returns show a great increase over the previous year, for only 82,196 were then charged with drunkenness, and only 54,123 convicted. Of the persons thus charged in the last year 22,560 were females, and more than 10,000 women were convicted for being drunk. Coroners' inquests in the year 1862 found 211 verdicts of deaths from excessive drinking; 145 men, and 66 women thus ended their days.

***Proverbs on the Weather.***

If red the sun begins his race, expect that rain will fall apace.

The evening red, the morning grey, betoken sure a pleasant day.

If woolly fleeces spread the heavenly way, no rain, be sure, disturbs the summer day.

In the waning of the moon, a cloudy morn—fair afternoon.

When clouds appear like rocks and towers, the earth's refreshed by frequent showers.



On a gravestone in Normanton Church-yard, near Grantham.—“In memory of Anthony Ayto, who died August 15, 1853, aged 100.”

**Family Dinners.**

"You had musty victual, and he hath help to eat it."

— *Much ado about Nothing.*

There are few greater bores than "*family dinners*," and especially if there be children—more especially, if they dine at the same table. We have never heard that awful sound—"We shall be glad if you will take a *family dinner* with us"—"take pot-luck," &c., without a shudder. It is an apology for all sorts of annoyances. The soup is spoilt—the fish stinks—the beef is boiled to rags—"Maria, my angel, you are dirtying yourself all over."—"Sit still, Sir; do make that boy sit still."—"That child will certainly be ill."—"Do you see, my love, Tom will eat till he bursts."—"Papa, my belly aches."—"Mamma, make Tom be quiet; he's pinching my back."—Such are the vocal agremens during the repast. To the right and left your elbow is pulled, first by one brat then the other. "Give me some of that dish, Sir, will you?"—"Sir, if you please, a bit of that pie—don't let Ma see."—With the dessert one or two little pumpkin-headed, red-faced sucklings enter—"Come to Papa, Jacky—ba, ha, ha; boo, boo, boo." This abominable noise is made upon the child's cheek; the child is frightened and cries. Mamma looks cross, and the other cherub, thinking the choral harmony about to begin, pitches its pipe also. Two of the eider quarrel; the pinching on the back is resumed, and a strain rises in a higher key. Papa swears, Mamma scolds, and the whole "*family party*" is mixt in one common hubbub. If it be thus that "*poor Yorick*" set the table in a roar, we are rejoiced that we had not the honor of his acquaintance.

When, however, a man says boldly "*Dine with me to-day*," it is a certain indication that none of these nuisances exist. It plainly declares that he has a joint and a bottle of wine; and that he will afford you his own conversation instead of the pipes of his children. It proves that there is nothing that requires an apology, and that you will eat your dinner and crack your nuts in tranquility. But your sneaking "*family dinners*," your "*pot-luck*" people, are the very antidotes to comfort; and a man who can dine but once in the week, had better go without his dinner that once, than eat it in such company!

AN OLD BACHELOR.

**Maxims by Howard the Philanthropist.**

Our superfluities should be given up for the convenience of others;  
Our conveniences should give place to the necessities of others;  
And even our necessities should give way to the extremities of the poor.

### ***Quick Driving.***

On the 28th of July, 1801, two gentlemen, for a considerable wager, engaged to drive a gig, with four horses in harness and three postillions, from the Coach and Horses inn, at Freiston Shore, to the Ship inn, Skirbeck Quarter, through Boston, to drink there a bottle of wine each and return to the Red Lion inn, Strait Bargate, being a distance of seven miles, in twenty-five minutes,—which they performed two minutes within the time.

### ***Signs of Christmas.***

When on the barn's thatched roof is seen,  
The moss in tufts of liveliest green ;  
When Roger to the wood pile goes,  
And as he turns, his fingers blows ;  
When all around is cold and drear,  
Be sure that CHRISTMAS-TIDE is near.

When Hal, the woodman, in his clogs,  
Bears home the huge unwieldy logs,  
That, hissing on the smould'ring fire,  
Flames out at last a quiv'ring spire :  
When in his hat the holly stands,  
Old CHRISTMAS musters up his bands.

When clustered round the fire at night,  
Old William talks of ghost and sprite,  
And as a distant out-house gate,  
Slams by the wind they fearful wait,  
While some each shadowy nook explore,  
Then CHRISTMAS pauses at the door.

When Dick comes shiv'ring from the yard,  
And says the pond is frozen hard,  
While from his hat, all white with snow,  
The moisture trickling drops below,  
While carols sound, the night to cheer,  
Then CHRISTMAS and his train are *here*.

### ***Rural Composition.***

The following is an exact copy of a piece of manuscript sent to a printer in Boston, during the past year :—

“ Hear cums young onest tom, we noim by is walk  
He is the horse that walkes so fast he makes the pepel talk  
Look at is feet and leges, look at is sise and lenk  
Look at is sepere ackens is bredden and is strenk.”

### **Old Laws.**

Some of the old laws of England present in their restrictiveness such a broad contrast to those under which we live in the present day, that we are tempted to lay a few before our readers, believing they will experience considerable amusement in the perusal of them:—

#### APPAREL.

No servant of husbandrie nor common labourer, shall weare in their clothing any cloth whereof the broad yard shall pass the price of two shillings; nor shall suffer their wives to weare any kerchiffe whose price exceedeth twentie pence. And that no manuer of person under the estate of a lord, shall weare any gown or mantle, unless it bee of such length, that he being upright, it shall cover his buttocks, upon peine to forfeit twentie shillings.—(22 Edw. IV., cap. 1.)

#### FAST DAYS.

Whosoever shall, by preaching, teaching, writing, or open speech, notify that eating of fish, or forbearing of flesh, is of any necessity for saving the soul of man, shall be punished, as spreaders of false news are and ought to be.—(5 Eliz., cap. 5., sec. 40.)

#### WOOLLEN CAPS.

All persons above the age of 17 years, shall wear upon Sabbaths and holidays, upon their heads, a cap of wool, knit, thicked, and dressed in England, upon pain to forfeit, for every day not wearing, three shillings and four pence.—(13 Eliz., cap. 19.)

#### DOUBLE HEADED PINS.

No person shall put to sale, any pins but only such as shall be double headed, and have the heads soldered fast to the shank, and well smoothed; the shank well shaven; the point well and round filed, canted and sharpened.—(34 and 35 Henry VIII., cap. 6.)

### **Horse Shoes and Witches.**

There were formerly superstitious beliefs and practices common among nearly all classes, and in all parts of England, respecting horse-shoes and the influence they were supposed to exert in the way of nullifying the vicious designs of witches; and there is little doubt that a large number of the uneducated classes of the present day attach a sort of sacredness to the practice of keeping a horse-shoe nailed on the threshold of their doors. In earlier times, when the belief in witchcraft was more powerfully felt and more openly avowed than it is now, it was very common to nail horse-shoes on door thresholds for the purpose of rendering powerless for evil, any witch who might happen to enter. A new shoe was not considered so good for the purpose as an old one; and one that was found was looked upon as more efficacious than one that

was bought! In some parts the superstition was that nailing this appendage to the door threshold was a perfect barrier to a witch entering the house, or, if in, a safeguard against her passing out! So deep-seated was the belief in the protective power of the horse-shoe nailed on the threshold. "That the horse-shoe may never be pulled from your threshold," was one of the toasts or good wishes common at marriage festivities in many parts of the kingdom. In Gay's fable of "the old woman and her cats," the supposed witch is made to complain as follows:—

"Crowds of boys  
Worry me with eternal noise;  
Straws laid across my pace retard,  
The horse-shoe's nailed (each threshold's guard),  
The stunted broom the wenches hide,  
For fear that I should up and ride."

### *A Musical Wager.*

A bet was made in 1828, by Mr. Scarborough, organist, of Spalding, that he would strike *one million* of notes on the piano in the space of twelve hours. The singular wager was decided on the 4th of June in the same year. Mr. Scarborough took a compass of three octaves, ascending and descending the different scales, and struck—

109,296	notes in the first hour
125,928	.. .. second ..
121,176	.. .. third ..
121,176	.. .. fourth ..
125,136	.. .. fifth ..
125,136	.. .. sixth ..
127,512	.. .. seventh..
127,512	.. .. eighth ..
47,520	.. .. 20 minutes

making 1,030,392 notes in eight hours and twenty minutes, which, with the periods of rest, amounted to eleven hours and forty-five minutes.

### *Lucky Days.*

The Anglo-Saxons deemed it highly important that a child should be born on a lucky day, on which the whole tenor of his life was supposed to depend; for in their opinion, each day had its peculiar influence upon the destiny of a newly born. Thus the first day of the moon was preferred above all others for the arrival of the little stranger, for, they said "a child born on that day is sure to live and prosper," The second day was not so fortunate as the first, as the child born on that day "would grow fast but not live long." If he was born on the 4th day of the moon he was destined to become a great

politician; if on the 10th, a great traveller, if on the 21st, a bold marauder. But of all the days of the week on which to be born, Sunday was considered by far the most lucky, and if it fell on the new moon the child's prosperity was destined to be unbounded. Friday was an unlucky birthday, not only because it was the crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour, but because, according to the Anglo Saxons' calculations, Adam ate the forbidden fruit on Friday, and was also expelled from Paradise, and died and descended into hell on that day.

### ***Singular Inscriptions on Bells.***

The church of St. Helen at Worcester, has a set of bells cast in the time of Queen Anne, with names and insertions which record the victories gained in that reign, as follows:—

1.—BLENHEIM.

First is my note, and Blenheim is my name;  
For Blenheim's story will be first in fame.

2.—BARCELONA.

Let me relate how Louis did bemoan,  
His grandson Philip's flight from Barcelon.

3.—RAMILIES.

Deluged in blood, I, Ramilies, advance  
Britannia's glory on the fall of France.

4.—MENIN.

Let Menin on my sides engraven be;  
And Flanders freed from Gallic slavery.

5.—TURIN.

When in harmonious peal I roundly go,  
Think on Turin, and triumphs on the Po.

6.—EUGENE.

With joy I hear illustrious Eugene's name;  
Fav'rite of fortune and the boast of fame.

7.—MARLBOROUGH.

But I for pride, the greater Marlborough bear  
Terror of tyrants, and the soul of war.

8.—QUEEN ANNE.

The immortal praises of Queen Anne I sound,  
With union blest, and all these glories crown'd.

### ***A Compliment to our Forefathers.***

Under date August 30th, 1654, Evelyn, being at Peterboro', makes the following entry in his diary which must certainly be considered anything but complimentary to our Lincolnshire ancestors:—"From the steeple we viewed the Fens of Lincolnshire, now much enclosed, and drained with infinite expense by many sluices, into mounds and ingenious mills, and the like inventions, at which the city and county about it, consisting of a very poor and *lazy* sort of people, were *much displeas'd.*"

### ***The Royal Portraits.***

AMONGST the popular French writers of the present day, there is one young man whose principles, in these revolutionary times, are strictly reactionary and monarchical. Like most authors he is poor, but his nearest relative is a rich uncle, who, besides being somewhat of a miser, is a thorough going democrat and communist. This decided disparity of sentiment between the young man and the old, has tended in no small degree to impoverish the finances of the former, who is too honest to conceal or modify his political opinions.

His uncle, although not a bad sort of man, and really fond of his nephew, in common with many wealthy socialists, knows how to keep his gold, and has not the most remote idea of putting in practice the theory of general philanthropy which he eloquently preaches.

One evening lately, the old gentleman entertained several of his friends at dinner: he gave them a splendid banquet and abundance of the best wine; for he was one of those persons who are more willing to bestow ostentatiously on the rich than charitably on the poor. His nephew was amongst the guests, and whenever the conversation tended towards the mixed question of politics, the young writer maintained a prudent silence.

At length the dessert was placed on the table, and the host, in all the frankness of convivial intercourse, announced his democratic principles boldly, and uttered a fierce tirade against kings and kingcraft. While he was speaking, he saw his nephew smile and shrug his shoulders.

“What do you mean, sir?” he asked, frowning angrily.

“I mean, dear uncle, that although you use uncommonly strong language in speaking against kings, yet I shrewdly suspect you are not quite so much their enemy as you pretend to be.”

“I!” cried the democrat.

“You, dear uncle; and I could, if I chose it, furnish a proof of your secret feelings.”

“Do so then, by all means.”

“Gentlemen,” said the young man, addressing the company, “what do you think of a democrat who treasures up and carefully conceals images of royalty, portraits of kings?”

“Do you mean to assert that *I* do so?”

“Yes, uncle, I know you do; and indeed I think you would act far more consistently in making me a present of those portraits, as I truly revere their originals.”

“I freely give you every one you can find.”



"Good! these gentlemen are witnesses. You will not break your word?"

"A true democrat never breaks his word. But I require you to go at once and search for these imaginary portraits, in order that you may have to confess your error, and justify me in the presence of my friends."

"Will you then give me your keys, so that I may look everywhere?"

His uncle handed him the keys; he left the dining-room, and was absent more than half an hour.

"He may continue looking until to-morrow," remarked the host, "without finding what he seeks."

"Well, sir!" he said sharply, addressing his nephew as he entered.

"Well, uncle, I have not lost my time!"

"You have found something?"

"Yes, in your desk."

"Images of royalty?"

"One hundred and sixty portraits of kings in silver, and thirty-five in gold."

"What can you mean?"

"Seeing is believing." And the young man emptied on the table a bag filled with gold and silver pieces.

"My money!" cried the miser—"You have taken my money!"

"Just look—I call these gentlemen to witness: here are profiles of Napoleon, of Louis XVIII., Charles X., of Louis Philippe. Are not these images of royalty, portraits of kings? I am only sorry they are not more numerous, as you have freely given me them all; and I scrupulously left all the pieces stamped with the effigy of the Republic. A true democrat ought not to possess any others, and as you well remarked, a true democrat never breaks his word, even when keeping it costs him fifteen hundred francs."

Despite of his anger, the uncle could not help laughing, and amid the rapturous cheering of the guests, he, like a wise man, made a virtue of necessity, and confirmed to his nephew the possession of royalty's profiles.



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