THE NORTHAMPTON WATER WORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Twenty-first HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at their Offices, 87, Newland, Northampton, on Thursday, the 22nd day of February instant, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, to pass the Accounts, to declare a Dividend, and for other Business. And Notice is hereby further given, That the Register of Transfers will be closed from the 8th day of February inst. until the day of the said Meeting.

HENRY ARMITT, Secretary.

3rd February, 1872.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION BANK.

A DIVIDEND of EIGHT SHILLINGS per Share having been declared on the Shares in the above Bank, for the Half-year ending the 31st December last, the same will be PAID at the Head Office of the Company, on and after Wednesday, the 7th day of February inst.

BOEME and PAGE, Managers.

Northampton, 1st February, 1872.

PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Committee of this Association wil be held at the Room of the Architectural Society, Gold Street, Northampton, at Half-past Eleven o'clock, a.m., on Monday, the 5th Instant.

F. C. ALDERSON, Hon. Sec.

BEAUCHAMP HOUSE SCHOOL, *KIBWORTH, Leicester.*

CONDUCTED by EDWARD DURHAM, M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., with the Assistance of Resident English and Foreign Masters of ability and experience. French, Accounts, and Composition receive especial attention.

Regular preparation for University, Local, and other Examinations.

LADIES' SCHOOL, *ELLESMERE HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON.*

MISS LEIGH receives a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and INSTRUCTION, and offers the advantages of a finished Education, with careful religious and moral training.

The course of Instruction includes the various branches of an English Education, with the usual accomplishments.

A resident French Lady instructs in the French Language and Literature.

The House is spacious, and the domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale.

The Ensuing Quarter Commences on Monday, 29th January, 1872.

Terms on application.

NORTHAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Master—The Rev. S. J. W. SANDERS, M.A. (Late Vice-Master of the Bedford County School).

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on Tuesday, 13th February. The Capitation Fee for Boys from Northampton, or from a distance not exceeding 15 miles from the town, is £1 per Quarter. New Boys, who may have obtained Nominations must ATTEND at the SCHOOL, on Monday, 12th February, at 10 a.m., for Examination.

Nominations may be obtained from the Trustees, or Forms and information from J. B. Hensman, Esq., 6, St. Giles's Street, Northampton, the Secretary to the Trustees.

Grammar School, 1st Feb., 1872.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for February, 1872. No. DCLXXVI. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

French Home Life.—No. IV. Food.
A Century of Great Poets: No. V.—Robert Burns.
Serpent-charming in Cairo.
The Maid of Skee.—Part VII.
Quinet's Creation.
An Educational Experiment in Yorkshire.
The Reasonable Fears of the Country.

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

DICEY ON PARTIES TO ACTION.

A TREATISE on the Rules for the Selection of the Parties to an Action, by A. V. Dicey, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Maxwell & Son, 29, Fleet Street, London.

MISS DE WILDE, (Daughter of the late Mr. G. J. De Wilde).

WILL be PREPARED, after January 27th, to GIVE LESSONS in MUSIC and DRAWING.

For Terms, apply at her present residence, Mercury Office, Parade.

LETTER-PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC, and COPPER-PLATE PRINTING of all kinds, executed with neatness, punctuality, and economy, at the MERCURY STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, *NORTHAMPTON.*

Handsomely bound in cloth gilt, bevelled boards.

Now Ready.

Price 5s., crown 8vo.,

RAMBLES ROUNDABOUT AND POEMS, BY THE LATE GEORGE JAMES DE WILDE, *Editor of the Northampton Mercury.*

Edited by EDWARD DICEY.

Northampton: Mercury Office, Parade; Abel & Sons, Parade; Dorman, Drapery; Harris, Bridge-street; Notcutt, Drapery; and Taylor & Son, Gold-street.

The Rambles include—

Blisworth.	Great Doddington.
Kingsthorpe.	Newport Pagnell.
Dodford.	Lamport.
About John Clare (Helpston and Northborough).	Weston Favell.
Holdenby.	Weedon Beck.
Gayton.	Barnwell.
Abington.	Northampton a Hundred Years Ago.
Rothersthorpe.	Bridge Street.
Cotterstock.	The Drapery.
Towcester.	The Mayorhold and Horsemarket.
Green's Norton.	St. Thomas's Hospital.
Wellingborough.	

Subscribers' Names will be received at the Mercury Office.

The Northampton Mercury.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

On payment of postage stamps to the amount of Two Shillings and Sixpence, at the Office, Parade, Northampton, or through the post, the MERCURY will be sent per Quarter to any address in the country.

Very little is yet known as to the Ministerial programme for the session, which commences next week. The Ballot Bill is, it is understood, to be the first item in the bill of fare. Then, at a later period, we are to have measures for the regulation of mines, for the improvement of the licensing system, and for the amelioration of our sanitary laws. Besides this, if all goes well, a large part of the session must obviously be devoted to the amendment of the Education Act, and the extension of army reform. But all these measures will hardly suffice to fill up the time of Parliament, and under ordinary circumstances we might look forward to a tame and uneventful session. There is, however, but little prospect of this anticipation proving correct. The tactics of the Ministry are obviously designed for waging a defensive not an offensive campaign; and the question of the day is not so much what the Government intend to do, but how they propose to meet the onslaught which will be made upon their position. There are three "burning questions," to use a French phrase, with which Mr. Gladstone will be called upon to deal almost as soon as the session opens. The first and greatest of these issues is the Alabama difficulty. The facts of the case, as at present known, present a most unsatisfactory outlook. Our Government last summer was led to suppose that the United States were ready to enter into a compromise with reference to the claims which the Americans considered they were entitled—morally if not legally—to enforce against us with respect to our alleged infractions of neutrality during the Secession war. Whether with or without reason, they imagined that the Union would forego the grievances they complained of at our hands, in reference to our general conduct, if we consented to acknowledge a conditional liability with regard to the Alabama and her consorts, and to submit the amount of compensation to be awarded in respect of this liability, if established, to the award of a Court of Arbitration.

Upon this hypothesis a treaty was arranged, which has been ratified by the American Senate, and by our own Executive. We then learn that the United States, in the statement which their law officers have submitted to the Arbiters, claim indirect as well as direct damages for the depredations of the Confederate cruisers, and seek to make us pecuniarily responsible for the cost incurred in the prosecution of the war from 1862 to 1864, on the plea that the prolonged resistance of the South was due, indirectly if not directly, to the laches of the British Government. Without entering on the merits of this allegation, we must admit that there is nothing apparently in the wording of the Treaty of Washington to preclude such an interpretation being put upon it, as a matter of argument. Now, under these circumstances, a most grave responsibility rests upon the Government. England never would have consented to expose herself to the risk of being saddled with charges which might cripple our industry for generations, if we had understood that any such liability, however remote, was involved in the acceptance of the Treaty of Washington. Mr. Gladstone therefore will be called upon to show that our Commissioners accepted the conditions of the treaty under a distinct and explicit understanding on both sides that the liability of England only extended to the direct losses sustained through the Alabama and her consorts, supposing those vessels could be shown to have carried on their depredations through our own culpable neglect or complicity. If this cannot be shown, we do not see how Parliament can refrain from entering a solemn and formal protest against the effectuation of the arrangements contemplated by the treaty; and such a protest, whatever might be the ulterior consequences, would entail a Ministerial crisis.

If, however, the explanations of the Government should remove the grave apprehensions caused by the alleged pretensions of the States, we think the second of the critical issues we have alluded to, may be surmounted with no great difficulty. The worst that can be said about the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is that the appointment is indiscreet, ill advised, and irregular; and a powerful and popular government is seldom upset on account of an indiscreet appointment. The most formidable, though the least immediately pressing of the three Ministerial dangers is, to our minds, the question of the Education Act. Whether Mr. Forster was right or wrong in the measure he passed through the House, it is clear he has brought the Government into a most difficult dilemma. If they stand by the Act they alienate the sympathies of the Nonconformist body, and imperil the seats of their Liberal supporters; if they rescind the obnoxious clauses, they forfeit the prestige acquired by the Act, and give grave offence to the Whig interest in the counties. The outlook is not a bright one. Still the Ministry has this in its favour, that the popularity of Mr. Gladstone with the country at large is very great; that a Conservative Government, with Mr. Disraeli as its chief, is dreaded by the public; and that the nation wishes the Liberal party to remain in power—a wish that is hardly compatible with the condition of the present Administration. There are clearly storms ahead; but we should not be surprised if the Government was, after all, to weather the coming storm.

The shoemakers of Northampton are only following the example of the artizan class throughout the country in demanding an increase of wages. Their object is not only reasonable but praiseworthy, and we shall deem it matter for satisfaction if they attain their demands by moral force. Nothing could be more temperate or fair than the language of the speakers at the Town Hall meeting on Monday. The Nine Hours' movement has succeeded in a number of cases, and the shoemakers have at least as much claim to a reduction in their long hours of work as artizans in any other trade. The spokesmen of the craft avowed their determination not to resort to any form of coercion, and the shoemasters will do well to meet the men as far as they can afford to do so without placing the trade of Northampton at a disadvantage. We think, however, the men will do wisely if they content themselves with making good their specific claim, instead of joining in the far larger movement which Mr. Odger advocated on the following night. Mr. Odger, as far as we could understand, wishes the shoemakers to form a general coalition or trades' union throughout the country, with the view of securing a general rise in wages for all branches, not only of the shoemaking trade, but of labour in general. Now we quite admit that under certain conditions a trades' union is a necessary protection for the interests of workmen; but as long as working men can get what they want without surrendering their individual liberty of action to the dictates of a union the better they will find it for themselves. There seems a reasonable probability that the Northampton shoemakers may get their hours of labour reduced by the employers to nine per diem, and if they succeed in so doing they may safely leave the men of Stafford and Norwich to fight their own battles, and allow each trade to regulate its own wages. The proverb about a cobbler sticking to his last is especially appropriate to the present instance.

The ratepayers of Kettering have done wisely and well in deciding to adopt the Local Government Act, 1858. The decision does not necessarily involve censure on the various committees between whom the government of the town has been divided in the past. It merely recognizes the fact that the system of divided authority, a government of "petty committees," must inevitably result in inefficiency, the work done being not at all commensurate with the amount of money expended, if there be not absolute mismanagement. On the face of it, it is clear, such a system is but a very clumsy method of carrying out the important work of local government. The somewhat striking change of opinion on the part of the ratepayers, shown by the fact that three years ago a motion for the adoption of the Act was negatived by a majority of more than two to one, is very strong evidence that the present system is wholly unsatisfactory. And it is not only desirable, but very important, that the local government of a town of the size and importance of Kettering should be vested in a single representative body, elected by the ratepayers, to whom the members of such a Board would be responsible. Englishmen are proverbially tender when the pocket is touched, and the principal objection urged against the adoption of the Act was that of an increased rate. But higher than this monetary consideration is the vital question of the public health; and even should the adoption of the Act involve a slight increase in the rate, no such obstacle ought to be placed in the way of a procedure which is best calculated to provide satisfactory and efficient means of preserving the conditions most favourable to the maintenance of the public health. However, it was confidently stated at Tuesday night's meeting, by gentlemen well able to judge, that the amount of expenditure under a Local Board would be little, if any, more than under the present authority. So that, as far as can be seen, there is no ground for apprehension on that score. The Local Board, the election of which will follow the adoption of the Act, will be able to exercise very considerable powers in relation to the sanitary arrangements of the district. The Board will of course become the sewer authority, and will be empowered to dispose of the sewage, to cleanse the streets, remove house refuse, close buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and prohibit their use for such habitation, and will possess other general powers necessary for the efficient sanitary regulation of the town of Kettering.

LONDON SKETCHES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Friday.

We have had a dull week, as regards public events. Politics, apart from a little talk, are waiting for Parliament; amusements, apart from a few changes of performance, are waiting for Easter; publishers, also, are waiting for the Spring season, though books come out daily, and would do so, I suppose, if the Deluge were to come again.

Where do they all come from—these new books? Are they all bought from the authors and paid for, and do they all sell? Ask any publisher, and he will tell you, No. One firm of my acquaintance not only refuses to buy manuscripts, except in very rare cases, but expects the author to pay the expenses of publication and allow them ten per cent. on the sale. This is especially in reference to novels, which, however, are not such a drug in the market as their numbers would lead one to suppose. Really good novels will of course make their way as they have always done; but really bad ones have a comparative chance of success which ought not to be allowed them, on account of the library system. The libraries will take a certain number of copies of almost any work with a good publisher's name upon it; so that if he has given nothing, or next to nothing, to the author, he is almost sure to pay his expenses, and make a little profit besides. And it frequently happens that a good work of fiction, owing to the immense competition, cannot command a larger sale upon its merits than can be found for a bad one. I see that a certain publisher, who has distinguished himself by ninepenny editions of Shakspeare and Byron, is bringing out three-volume novels, by known writers, at sixpence each. This seems to me rather over-doing the reform, but the plan succeeds in America. There everybody buys the novels he wants to read, just as he buys his newspapers, and every work has an equal chance of sale upon its merits. Here nobody buys novels except the libraries, and there are various ways in which a book may be kept back or urged on in the race for public favour.

Apropos of books the second "book" of "Middlemarch" has appeared. The story does not make much progress, and the characters introduced in the first book are diversified with others rather than developed themselves. Altogether the result is unsatisfactory, and something of this is ascribable to the mode of publication. The work is being issued at intervals of two months; two "books" make one volume; if, therefore, we are to have three volumes of "Middlemarch," we shall have to wait for the conclusion until nearly the end of the year. Such an arrangement must interfere seriously with the interest of the reader. Already people are beginning to cry—"Let us have one thing or another; give us our three volumes down, or let us have monthly or weekly parts. Two months is too long a time to expect us to keep up the thread of the story." And they are right. Many, I expect, have postponed reading the story until its completion. And if they can be thus patient with George Eliot, what would they be with the common run of writers? The plan of publication is decidedly a mistake.

The result of a reduction of fares on the London and Brighton Railway has been an actual dividend. Let us hope that the example will induce other Companies to go and do likewise. The increase of traffic, by the way, on the London and Brighton, has been mainly in the third class; and there may be some truth in the deductions which the *Pall Mall* makes from the fact. There is so much difference, says that journal, between the first and second class fares (about 50 per cent. on most lines) that people to whom money is an object naturally take to the second; and many of these, finding so little difference in comfort between the second and third, end by adopting the latter. The writer suggests that there should be only first and second class carriages, at the present second and third class fares; and this, he considers, would conduce to the interest of the Companies as well as the public. The question is worth consideration.

"The Republic under me was all moonshine—try what you can make of it without me." M. Thiers is reported to have made this taunt to the prudent advisers who remonstrated with him during the interesting crisis when he was supposed to have made up his mind not to withdraw his resignation. I don't believe it. The *jeu d'esprit* is too good to be true, or rather it is too true to be said by M. Thiers at such a time.

The French Republic, by the way, will be past tempering by epigrams if the President and the Assembly consent to the proposal for the establishment of gaming tables—as they used to be in Paris up to 1836, and as they still are, but are going *not* to be, in certain parts of Germany. Such a measure may bring a million and a-half sterling annually into the public exchequer by farming out the tables; it may give a great impetus to trade by the attraction of rich and extravagant persons, foreigners, and others, to the capital; but it will complete the demoralization of the people, cause the downfall of whatever Government may be existing when social corruption gets at its worst, and prevent the establishment of any other, except that of some "saviour of society," with an army at his back. Yet public writers are urging the most plausible reasons for the concession—none of them, however, so specious as that of M. Ernest Feydeau—the author of that modest picture of conjugal life called *Fanny*—who says that the poor ouvrier may be contented with his lot in life if he has the occasional opportunity afforded him of gaining a competence by risking the scanty earnings of a few days' labour!

Among the signs of the times in Paris are two notable publications. One is called "Du Droit de Punir," and is from the pen of M. Emile de Girardin; the other is a "Republican Calendar." In the first the author propounds the idea that the right to punish does not rest with the State, and that crime should simply be met by a system of registration. This seems very like the vague threat they occasionally make in the House of Commons to take down a member's name—the consequence of such a proceeding never having been ascertained. The Almanac has for its special feature the substitution of Republican leaders for the ordinary Saints, under the different dates in the calendar. Thus we have "St. Marat," "St. Gustave Flourens," "St. Milliere," &c.; and one day is dedicated to "the three martyrs, Rossel, Ferre, and Bourgeois." This publication, with an appropriate preface, has been issued from Grenoble, and the *Debats* notices with horror that it "circulates freely, under the vault of the heavens, in the rural districts of the south."

Wednesday was the hundreth night of "Partners for Life." The long runs that pieces have now-a-days—when they have any runs at all—have suggested the formation of a "London and Provincial Theatre Company," having for its object the maintenance of a competent company and the acquisition of theatres which may from time to time be available, and for which capital may be required. Economical and efficient management is promised, and the probable profits are estimated at 20 per cent.

The Attorney-General is still "left speaking" in the Tichborne case. He has not infused so much interest into what we may conclude to be the latter part of his speech as into the earlier portion; but the public curiosity is as great as ever, to judge by the appearance of the Court. I have not heard lately what the Tichborne Bonds are quoted at, and will not speculate on so delicate a subject.

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH PETTY SESSIONS.

Friday, February, 2.—Before Pickering Phipps Perry, Esq. (Ex-Mayor), Wm. Williams, Esq., and John Phipps, Esq.

Assault.—Thomas Craythorn, Court-yard, Gas-street, was charged with having assaulted Wm. Cook, and threatened to kill him with a knife on the 26th and 30th ult.—It appeared that the defendant had lived for seven years with a woman who had determined to live with him no longer, and who became complainant's paramour. This excited the rage of the defendant, who assaulted him on one occasion and threatened him on another.—Mr. Robert White, who was for defendant, said that a fight took place between the complainant and the defendant, who felt aggrieved at the manner in which he had been treated. Mr. White having called a witness, the Bench concluded that it was a case in which they should not have been called upon to interfere, and the defendant was discharged.

Larceny by a Servant.—Eliza Marriott, servant, Woolmonger-street, was charged with having stolen from a cash-box in the sitting room of the house of Thomas Osborne, her master, a shilling his property, on the 31st ult.—Prosecutor, a beerseller, had on frequent occasions missed certain monies, and on Wednesday last he marked twelve shillings, and put them in a cash-box. In two hours afterwards he missed a shilling, which he found in the prisoner's possession, together with a key which unlocked the cash-box easier than his would. She was apprehended in the Horsemarket the same night, by P.S. Smith, when she said her brother gave her the shilling, and that she did not know the key would unlock Mr. Osborne's box.—She now pleaded that Mrs. Osborne gave her the shilling when paying her her wages, and that she was not guilty.—Committed for trial.

Affiliation.—Elizabeth Brown, 58, West-street, v. Edward Tarry of Church Brampton.—Mr. C. C. Becke for complainant and Mr. R. White for the defendant.—Order 1s. 6d. a week, with costs.

Drunk and riotous.—Philip Vialls, labourer, Far Cotton, was charged with being drunk and creating a breach of the peace, in Abington-street, on the 1st inst.—Fined 7s., including costs.

Northampton General Infirmary.—The following contributions have been received by Mr. Boëme, the Treasurer:—

	£	s.	d.
Collection at Adstone Chapel	0	7	0
Ditto at Canon's Ashby Church, per Rev. A. Neblett	2	17	6
Donation by Miss Maynard	3	3	0
Ditto, by "A Friend"	5	0	0
Ditto, by "Vidisso"	0	5	0
Collection at Moulton Church, per Rev. T. Sanders	5	15	0
Ditto, at Baptist Meeting, Brafield	0	14	5
Surplus of funds for the Testimonial to J. Anstruther Thompson, Esq.	4	9	6
Collection at Wesleyan Chapel, Rushden	1	2	0
Fine paid by Mr. Henry Bonham, Northampton, for allowing a dog to worry the sheep of Mr. Thos. F. Phillips and Mr. R. Yeomans, of Badby	1	1	0
Donation by Wellingborough Co-operative Society	2	2	0

The Famine in Persia.—A subscription list is now open, and the Mayor has kindly consented to receive donations.

Lay Preachers' Meeting.—The Lay Preachers' meeting held at Grafton-street Baptist Chapel last week, was erroneously described as a "*Baptist* Lay Preachers' Meeting" in our report of the proceedings. The meeting was undenominational.

Bedford and Northampton Railway.—The very heavy rains of late have very much tried the work of this line. Several land slips have taken place, which it is found will necessitate the postponement of the opening for a week or two longer than was expected. A large number of men are employed to make good these casualties. It is fortunate that the work has been so heavily tested before the day of opening.

Re-Opening of the Organ at Doddridge Chapel.—The organ at Doddridge Chapel, Castle Hill, in this town, was re-opened on Sunday morning last, after extensive and expensive alteration and repairs. The musical portion of the service was conducted by Charles Mc Korkell, Esq., who presided at the organ on the occasion. The sermon, an exceedingly appropriate and eloquent one, was preached by the minister, the Rev. Thomas Arnold, who chose for his text the first and second verses of the fifteenth chapter of the Revelation of St. John. A collection was made at the close of the service towards defraying the expense incurred.

Northamptonshire Union Bank.—The thirty-fifth annual report of the directors, adopted by the shareholders at their general meeting, held at the George Hotel, February 1st, 1872.—The directors report that, after providing for all bad debts and rebate on bills discounted, but not yet due, the net profits of the bank for the past year amount to £28,174 13s. 5d. The usual dividend of eight shillings per share for the first half of the year was paid, and after reserving £650 19s. 3d. for income-tax, there remains a balance of unappropriated profits of £16,923 14s. 2d.; from this the directors have transferred £3,006 12s. (being twelve months' interest at 3 per cent.) to the guarantee fund. The directors recommend that the shareholders declare, at the annual meeting, a second dividend of eight shillings per share, and that the surplus—£3,817 2s. 2d.—be carried forward to the new year's account, to be applied to the further increase of the guarantee fund. In crediting the guarantee fund with interest, the directors are simply carrying out the requirements of the deed of settlement, and they consider that the policy adopted by them of strengthening the position of the bank by the annual addition of surplus profits to this fund, is one which conserves the best interests both of the bank and of the shareholders. By the above addition that fund would be raised to £106,543 11s. 4d. Since the last annual meeting the board have lost by death their respected co-director, John Mercer, Esq., who for many years was on all occasions anxious to promote the success of the bank. The dividends will be payable on the 7th February. *Profit and Loss for the Year.*—Dr. Dividend of 8s. per share (16 per cent. on 26,500 shares) £5 paid, £10,600; Income-tax, to 30th June, £267 0s. 3d.; proposed dividend of 8s. per share, to 31st December, £10,600; one year's interest on guarantee fund, at 3 per cent., £3,006 12s.; income-tax, 31st December, £383 10s.; surplus carried forward to current year, £3,317 2s. 2d.; total, £28,174 13s. 5d. Cr. Profit for the half-year ending 30th June, £12,816 11s. 8d.; profit for the half-year ending 31st December, £15,358 1s. 9d.; total, £28,174 13s. 5d. *Guarantee Fund.*—Amount, 1st January, 1871, £100,219 17s. 2d.; one year's interest to 31st December, 1871, £3,006 12s.; proposed further addition of surplus profits, £3,317 2s. 2d.; total, £106,543 11s. 4d.

NORTHAMPTON WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

The annual meeting of this club was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Lecture-room of the club. A good number of the members were present. T. Scriven, Esq., presided, and Alderman Manfield was also present. The Rev. W. H. F. Robson and Mr. Peirce were unavoidably absent.—The Chairman, in opening the meeting, expressed the pleasure he felt in finding that the club was going on prosperously, and he hoped that it would so continue. He believed it to be a good institution, and deserving of support.—Mr. Alderman Manfield read the committee's report, and from it we find that the club numbers over 500 members. During the year the receipts have exceeded by £90 the expenditure, and out of this an old balance due at the last meeting to the late treasurer has been paid. The committee tendered their thanks to the tradesmen to whom small amounts were still owing, and expressed a hope that they would shortly be able to pay them. The amount of £413 8s. 6d. had during the year been received for refreshments, and out of this amount only a small portion has been for beer and spirits. The reading room has been well attended, but the committee regret the number of books is limited, and they solicit contributions of books. A card room has been established, and no evil effects had been produced. The thanks of the members were due to the entertainment committee, who had contributed a considerable balance to the funds. The resignation of Mr. Mulliner as treasurer was alluded to, and the committee expressed their gratification that Alderman Manfield had consented to become treasurer. The statement of accounts showed that receipts for refreshments to have been £413 8s. 6d.; members' and honorary subscriptions and donations, £139 10s.; rent, £27 15s.; profit on concerts, £23 2s.; and sundries, £3 18s. 10½d.; making a total of £607 12s. 4½d. The expenditure for the year was £602 1s. 10½d., out of which £306 2s. 6½d. had been paid for refreshments, furniture, fixtures, repairs, gas rates, interest, printing, coals, £150 6s. 8½d.; salaries, £39 4s. 11d.; miscellaneous expenses, £17 14s. 1½d.; leaving a balance in hand of £5 10s. 6d. After he had read the report he expressed the pleasure he felt in finding the club was progressing, and he hoped that it would continue to do so. He alluded to the exertions that the hundred pound committee were making, and suggested that it would be very advantageous to the club if the members were to take their subscriptions to the committee, and so save them the trouble of collecting them. He also alluded to the large sum that the entertainment committee had added to the fund, and hoped that they would continue their services. The amount received for refreshments was very gratifying to him, especially when it was shown that the greater portion of it had been received for tea, coffee, and eatables, instead of beer and spirits, and this showed that the working men were alive to what was best for them.—On the motion of Mr. Joseph Allen, seconded by Mr. Waring, the report and balance sheet were unanimously adopted.—The following members were appointed a committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. W. Barker, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. S. Bonham, Mr. J. Rowlatt, Mr. Swindlal, Mr. T. Cooper, Mr. E. Pittam, Mr. F. Allen, and Mr. G. W. Hancock.—Mr. Manfield proposed a vote of thanks to the late treasurer of the club, Mr. F. Mulliner, whose indefatigable exertions for the welfare of the club had, they all knew, aided in no small degree its prosperity; and he (Mr. Manfield) regretted that the circumstances which necessitated his leaving the town had led to his resigning the office of treasurer. Mr. Mulliner still wished to be on the honorary committee. (Applause.)—Mr. Hancock, the secretary, seconded the vote, and said that in many things Mr. Mulliner had been the first to give them a helping hand, and he had been a prop and support to the club when others forsook it.—The proposition was supported by Mr. Joseph Allen, who specially referred to the letter which had appeared in the *Times* from Mr. Mulliner, and for which he thought Mr. Mulliner deserved their warmest thanks.—Mr. Hancock omitted to mention that that letter had given rise to considerable correspondence between the parties in different parts of the country and himself, and numerous applications had been made for copies of the rules of the club. In Dundee £5,000 had been given to start a working men's club. This club was founded upon such a basis that it was growing in importance and prosperity every day, and he was pleased to tell them that Mr. Elwes, a brother, he believed, of Mr. Cary Elwes, was so pleased with the working of it, that he had asked to be allowed to contribute to it a monthly periodical for twelve months. (Applause.)—Cordial votes of thanks were also given to Mr. Manfield, with a request that he continue the treasurer of the club; to the president, vice-presidents, stewards, and honorary members, and the committee, and several bye-laws which had been framed by the committee having been confirmed, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

University of London.—First L.C.B. examination in Jurisprudence and Roman Law for honours this year, we notice in the second division the name of John Greenwood Shipman, son of Mr. J. Shipman, of this town.

The Masonic Ball.—The plants which were used for decoration were kindly provided by Brother John Perkins, nurseryman, of the Drapery, and not by Mr. Fredk. Perkins, as stated in last week's issue.

4th Northampton Rifle Volunteer Ball.—We would remind our readers that the annual ball in aid of the shooting fund will take place on Tuesday evening next. For some years past this ball has been a very pleasant gathering, and this year increased efforts are being made by the committee to still further improve it. The floor will be covered with a suitable carpet, and the decorations will be similar to those used at the recent Masonic ball, and which were so much admired. The band will be supplied by Mr. George Ashton, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a good one, and the refreshment department has been entrusted to Mr. Geo. Haynes, of the Lord Palmerston. Mr. A. Dorrell has kindly consented to give his services as master of the ceremonies, and his long experience in these matters will be a great assistance to the committee. A guard of honour, by the members of the corps, will be stationed in the corridor until after the arrival of the guests.

Northampton Artisans' and Labourers' Friend Society.—The 29th annual meeting of this society was held at the Town Hall, on Monday evening last, H. B. Whitworth, Esq., in the chair, when the report and statement of the accounts for the past year were unanimously adopted. From the statement of accounts it appears that the society has now a large balance in hand in each of the departments. There is a balance in hand of £57 1s. 2½d. on the Allotment Fund; £2,333 13s. 6½d. on the Provident Fund; £2,246 5s. 9d. on the Investment Fund; £4 15s. 5½d. on the Coal Fund; and £16 1s. 6d. on the Honorary Fund. This gives a general balance of £4,657 17s. 7d. in favour of the society—the balance being distributed as follows:—Cash invested on securities, £4,095; cash in the Bank, £562 17s. 7d.—The Rev. W. H. F. Robson was re-elected president for the ensuing year, as were also the treasurer and committee.—An unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the president and other honorary members for their kind assistance.—Mr. J. W. West was re-appointed members' auditor, and Mr. T. L. Cordeux kindly consented to be the auditor for the honorary committee.—Mr. S. Hull was re-elected honorary secretary, and the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Rush for his kindness at the monthly meetings of the society.—A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Northampton Volunteer Fire Brigade.—The eighth annual meeting of the members of the above brigade was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening last; Captain Norman in the chair. The report and balance sheet for the past year (showing a balance in hand of £33), having been adopted, was ordered to be printed for circulation amongst the honorary subscribers, members, and friends of the brigade. Mr. Mark Dorman was re-elected treasurer, and Mr. Charles Parker, secretary, with thanks for their past services. Messrs. Green, Smith, Roberts, and Kirby were elected the committee for the ensuing year. Votes of thanks to the editors of the *Northampton Mercury* and *Northampton Herald* for the gratuitous insertion of the weekly orders, &c.; to the chairman of the Water Works Company (H. B. Whitworth, Esq.), for the use of the Company's water at practice; and to the auditors were also passed. The brigade now consists of 19 effective members and of the reserve. We understand the brigade attended 17 fires during the past year. After the meeting the members adjourned to the Black Boy Inn to an invitation supper given by them to the Town Brigade. Upwards of 30 members and friends of both brigades were present, and under the presidency of Captain Norman and Superintendent Smith, a very pleasant evening was spent; the usual loyal and other toasts being given and duly responded to, Messrs. Gregory, Shaw, Smith, Lines, Kirby, Cave, and Lawman contributed to the harmony of the evening. The usual annual dinner is fixed for Wednesday, the 21st instant, at the George Hotel, under the immediate presidency of the Worshipful the Mayor and several members of the Corporation and leading gentlemen of the town.

St. Andrew's Mothers' Meeting.—On Tuesday last the mothers, at their usual weekly meeting, invited Mr. and Mrs. James to tea, in order to express their good feeling and sympathy toward them, on their leaving this town for a new sphere of labour at Wellingborough. Mr. B. Gander, at the request of the mothers, in an earnest and forcible speech, expressed the general feeling of regret at their departure from among them after so many years of indefatigable labour for their good. He then presented to Mrs. James a neat and beautiful work-basket as a memento of their appreciation of the unwearied sympathy and good they had at all times received from her and Mr. James, and of their good wishes for their well-being and future prosperity. Mr. I. Bedford, in an animated speech, alluded to the pleasure he had had in the society and friendship of Mr. James, and the deep regret at parting with him as a friend. He expressed the hope and the good wishes of all that the removal of Mr. James and family might, under the blessing of God, be for greater usefulness in the parish where they are going.—Mr. James, on behalf of Mrs. James, thanked the mothers for their kind present, and [illegible] and asked that [illegible] continue to attend [illegible] teaching [illegible] and thus show their appreciation of their labours far more than [illegible] by Mrs. James [illegible]

Lecture on "Ourselves."—On Wednesday evening last, by permission of the Worshipful the Mayor, [illegible] Esq., of [illegible] Assurance Society, delivered his popular lecture, entitled "Ourselves," in the Town Hall. [illegible] Council [illegible] interest [illegible] life-size [illegible] to the U[illegible] 1.—Of [illegible] what m[illegible] 2.—Of [illegible] What d[illegible] the pro[illegible] Shall w[illegible] At the [illegible] Collier [illegible] carried [illegible] principle [illegible] of the ba[illegible] which w[illegible]

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Sessions were held by adjournment at the County Hall on Saturday last. Present: The Rt. Hon. G. Ward Hunt, M.P., in the chair; H. M. Stockdale, Esq., and Spencer Pratt, Esq.

The Treasurer's half-yearly account of sums paid for the expenses of criminal prosecutions, and for conveyance of convicts, was laid before the Court, the total cost being £353 11s. 1d.—The Chairman was requested to forward the account, with the vouchers, to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The rules of the Working Men's Industrial Loan Society, which were laid before the Court, were allowed and confirmed.

The Chairman reported to the Court that he had forwarded to the Secretary of State the address to Her Majesty, as agreed to at the Sessions held on the 3rd January, inst., and that he had received the following reply thereto:—

"Whitehall, 15th Jan. 1872.

"Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the resolution of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Northampton on the occasion of the illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and I beg to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

"I am, &c.,
"H. Bruce."

The Clerk of the Peace reported to the Court that Mr. Robert Weston, late coroner of the county of Northampton, of the Brackley Division, had lately died. The Court thereupon directed the Clerk of the Peace to take the necessary steps to obtain a writ for the election of a coroner in his place.

The Sessions were adjourned to the 24th day of February.

LECTURE BY THE REV. NORMAN GLASS, F.G.S.

The second of a series of four lectures, in connection with the Northamptonshire Sunday-school Union, was delivered in Doddridge School-room, in this town, by the Rev. Norman Glass, of Rothwell, on Wednesday evening last, the subject being "The Condition of Success in Religious Teaching." There was a fair attendance, and the chair was taken by the Rev. A. Vaughan, who, after the meeting had been opened with the usual singing and prayer, introduced the lecturer in a few suitable remarks.

The Rev. Norman Glass, previous to commencing an admirable and instructive lecture, took the opportunity of referring to the fact that he was greatly surprised, and no less delighted, upon receiving a bill announcing the lecture, to find that he had been raised to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, conferred upon him by some illustrious University of the city of Northampton, and, in all probability, conferred for services yet to come. He expressed his sense of gratitude for that unexpected honour, but at the same time suggested that on his next visit they should raise him a little higher, and make him a Master of Arts. (Laughter.) The rev. gentleman, in proceeding to the subject of his discourse, made a few prefatory remarks in reference to the meaning of the word teaching as there applied. While regarding the Press of the country as a great religious teacher, there was cause for regret that so many books were published disseminating a bare immorality, or more or less a clothed infidelity; and there was also cause to rejoice that, by the greater portion of our home literature, religious truths and sentiments were imbued with a true spirit of piety. The lecturer passed on to show that the word teaching was not used with a sole reference to exposition to the exclusion of exhortation, and, in doing so, referred to some of the fanciful distinctions which were drawn between teaching and preaching, urging that teaching and the exposition of all religious truth should go hand in hand, and that any attempt to sever them, if successful, would be injurious. This brought the lecturer to consider the great means of religious teaching by the voluntary agency constantly employed in the Sabbath schools of our country, and of the relationship which existed between the teacher and the preacher, and having dilated upon what they were led to conceive by religion, he illustrated most lucidly the incontestable truth that some of the elements of religious knowledge were contained in the works of Nature, in which they might naturally expect to see some manifestations of the nature and attributes of Jehovah. Having laid stress upon the mistake which seemed to be made by those who thought of honouring God by an indifference to the revelation of Nature, divine as it was, and destined by infinite wisdom for the instruction and blessing of every thoughtful and devout soul, he remarked that there were problems in human life and destiny which the revelation in Nature were never designed to solve, and that for all practical purposes Nature was the same now as it was before the fall of our first parents, and that there had been no change in the revelation of Nature commensurate with the change of human position. The Bible was, however, held up by the lecturer as the primary agency of all true religious teaching, notwithstanding that they had in recent years witnessed a great change in the professed belief in Christ in relation to the sacred Scriptures. Some people declared that the Bible was not the Word of God, but that the word of God was in the Bible, and that a large portion of the Book was entirely without authority as to directing our faith and practice, while other portions were regarded by them as being spurious, or so crude as to be utterly out of harmony with the discoveries of science or the events of the age. Mr. Glass adverted at some length and with considerable fervour to those who, not peculiarly remarkable for their intellectual force and acumen, thought it fashionable in the present day to look with considerable pity and scorn upon the old writers, and to refer to them as only illiberal and unphilosophical; asserting that many followed the fashion whose only claim to be the leaders of their faith was based upon bare assumption and airy self-sufficiency. If they were convinced that the new faith was a better one than the old one, by all means let them follow it, but not wander after the shadows of a negative or an invaluable substance. Mr. Glass then proceeded to notice the second part of the subject, namely, that true success attendant upon religious teaching must be estimated by the design with which it was undertaken, the grand end being to affect the two great classes into which the world was divided by the word of God. The almost terrible weight of responsibility which was imposed upon every follower of Christ, was noticed in connection with some of the conditions of success which were imposed more or less upon all teaching. The teacher, to be successful, must possess and give forth to others a clear conception of the importance of his teaching; a clear conception as to individual truths, and as to the relation which one truth bears to another. Without the presentation of such clear conceptions, how can any teaching be successful? The teacher's success, too, depended upon a native gift, a faculty for teaching; he should also possess and exercise some gift of rhetoric and elocution; and while in possession of those things, they should endeavour to think as clearly as he possibly could, and not attempt to express to others that of which he had not some clear and definite conception themselves. In the natural order of things, that teaching was most likely to be effective which most engaged the sympathies of the teacher and aroused all the latent enthusiasm of his nature, especially must it be so when the subject related to the highest interests, and involved the consideration of overwhelming matters. The religious teacher must throw his heart into his work if he hoped for success. They believed there was a natural contagion in enthusiasm, the result of which it was almost impossible to measure. He urged the absolute necessity of fervent, importunate prayer. One could hardly exaggerate the importance of prayer in relation to that work. The greatest reformers and the great evangelists were mighty in prayer. Having earnestly reminded his hearers of the uncertainty of life and that the great opportunity now afforded might be speedily withdrawn, he expressed a wish that the grace of God might so enable them to labour, during the year upon which they had just entered, with such intelligence and zeal, with such prayer and faith, that their ministry might result in the saving of immortal souls and the furtherance of the kingdom of Christ, and that their work might be more successful in the future than it had been in the past. (Applause.)

The Rev. Thomas Arnold, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, expressed his gratitude to the lecturer for what he had heard, and trusted that it would do him good as well as his fellow-labourers in the great work of religious education.

Mr. Bunting seconded the vote on behalf of the teachers, and remarked with respect to the "tail" to the lecturer's name that he asked the printer if he had one. The printer said he had, and he (Mr. Bunting) said, "Then by all means put it." (Laughter.) He hoped that a higher degree would be conferred upon him if he were desirous of it; but if Mr. Glass was not a master of *arts*, he was quite sure he was a master of *hearts* if he lectured and preached as he had [illegible]

The Rev. Thomas Arnold remarked that, if they had any ability or authority to confer degrees, he thought they [illegible] Mr. Glass a Doctor of Divinity. (Laughter.)

The Rev. Norman Glass acknowledged the vote of thanks, and said, if Northampton should have a university in his time, they would perhaps kindly remember him. (Laughter and applause.)

The proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

The Rev. Joseph Allen, B.A., late of Hook Norton, Oxon, has commenced his labours as pastor of the Baptist Church, Olney, with pleasing prospects of success. The said place [illegible] since the removal of the Rev. T. H. Holyoak to Princes-street, Northampton, [illegible]

Fall of a Railway Bridge.—On Saturday night last an accident occurred on the Peterborough Branch of the London and North-Western Railway, which might have been very serious, but, fortunately, the train to which the accident happened was a goods' train, and only one person, the guard of the train, was hurt, and that very slightly. The Midland Railway Company have running powers to Wellingborough on the North-Western line. On Saturday evening the usual [illegible] goods' train was despatched from the Northampton (Midland) station, and all went right until it reached about half a mile beyond the Castle Ashby Station, where there is a bridge, which carries the line over [illegible] The bridge is supported on iron girders, resting [illegible]

EASTON NESTON COURSING MEETING.

In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather and the heavy ground on the 26th ult., the "London Cup," which was set down among other "events" for that day, was not run out, and an additional day's coursing took place, by the kind permission of the Earl of Ellesmere, in Easton Neston Park, on Thursday last, when the deciding course between Mr. Gudgeon's Glory and Mr. H. Sanders' Sam was run. Under these circumstances, and for the purpose of affording a whole day's sport, two stakes were added, and they soon filled.

The London Cup, for 16 all-aged greyhounds at £1 1s.; winner, £6 and silver cup value £10; second, £5; third and fourth, £1 each.

1st Course.

Mr. James's bk w d Fiddler, by Warwick—Sweep, beat Mr. C. Manning's r b Lady (late Janet), by Master Burleigh—Lady Mary.

Mr. James Gudgeon's f d Glory (late Jasper), by Raglan—Tiny, beat Mr. J. Dunkley's w b e b Maid, by Tulloch-gorum—Alice Maud.

Mr. J. Law's bk d Starter, by Grinder—Alice Maud, beat Mr. R. Howes's f d Jasper, by Wolsey—Money Spinner. (Two drawn.)

Mr. S. Deacon's bd d Bromté, by Patent—Varley, beat Mr. J. Drage's r d Dragon, by Flying Dutchman—Violet (1).

Mr. J. Gudgeon's be b Garland, by Ragland—Tiny, beat Mr. Montgomery's bk b Zorah (ped. unknown).

Mr. W. Kenning's w b d Spring, by Spring—Lass, beat Mr. R. Harris's bk b Trip, by Wolsey—Trip—The Daisy.

Mr. H. Sanders's f d Sam, by Cytherion—Lady, beat Mr. R. Howes's r w d Blue Light (ped. unknown).

Mr. J. Law's r b Avalanche, by Grinder—Alice Maud, beat Mr. Thornicroft's w bd d Troy (ped. unknown).

2nd Course.

Glory beat Fiddler.	Garland ran a bye, Spring drawn.
Starter beat Bromte.	Sam beat Avalanche.

3rd Course.

Glory beat Starter.	Sam beat Garland.

The above courses were run on the 26th ult., and in the deciding course, which was run on Thursday, Sam beat Glory.

The following are the supplementary stakes:—

The Park Stakes (open), for six all-aged greyhounds, at £3 10s. each. First dog, £12; 2nd, £6.

1st Course.

Mr. G. Darlinson's b d and w d Dane, by Danish Patent—Seafly, beat Mr. T. Fiske's r and w b Green Veil, by Calabaroona—Gauze Veil.

Mr. F. Robbins's be and w b Blue Bell, by Driver—Judy, beat Mr. R. J. Jones's r and w d Juryman, by Raglan—Tiny.

2nd Course.

Dane beat Blue Bell. Varney ran a bye.

3rd Course.

Varney beat Dane, and won.

The Pattishall Stakes, for sixteen all-aged greyhounds, at £1 1s. each. First dog, £8; second, £4; third and fourth, £1 each.

1st Course.

Mr. J. Dunkley ns r b p Jargonelle (pedigree unknown) beat Mr. Smith's bk tk b p—by Strange Idea puppy, dam by David, absent.

Mr. J. Walsh's w and bd d Sir Charles, by Patent—Lady Lorton, beat Mr. Stephenson's f b Sherry, by Fenian—Sherry.

Mr. Davis's bd b Skip, by Fiddler—Lively, beat Mr. Bennett's b b Lizzie, drawn after two undecided courses.

Mr. Kenning's w and bk d Spring, by Spring—Lap, beat Mr. R. James' be d Warwick, by Warwick—Sweep.

Mr. T. Roddis' bk and w b Gipsy Jane, by Peter—Kitty, beat Mr. J. Ward ns r b Avalanche, by Grinder—Alice Maud.

Mr. R. P. Jones's f b Jacinth, by Master Burleigh—Lady Mary, beat Mr. J. Law's bk and w d Rip (pedigree unknown).

Mr. R. P. Jones's w and r b p Jessamine, by Rocket—Seafly, beat Mr. Kenning's r and w d p Sailor, by Horniblow—Muff.

2nd Course.

Sir Charles beat Jargonelle, Drummer beat Skip, Jacinth beat Spring, Jessamine beat Gipsy Jane.

3rd Course.

Sir Charles beat Jacinth, Drummer beat Jessamine.

4th Course.

Sir Charles beat Drummer and won.

Mr. G. Osborn was prevented through illness from attending. Everything passed off most satisfactorily, and the company adjourned, after the sport, to the Pomfret Arms, where dinner had been provided for them.

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS AND THE ELECTION OF A FEOFFEE AT WELLINGBOROUGH.

The following is the reply of the Charity Commissioners to the protest of the Nonconformists of Wellingborough against the late election of a feoffee:—

Charity Commission,
8, York-street, St. James's-square, S.W.
27th January, 1872.

Sir,—I much regret that an answer on the merits of the Memorial to which you have recently called attention, was not communicated to you at the same time as the transmission of the notice for local publication of the proposed Order of the Board in this case.

This omission was accidental, and not attributable, as supposed, to any disposition on the part of the Commissioners to ignore the protest which the Memorialists have considered it necessary to make.

The 52nd Section of "The Endowed Schools Act, 1869," to which reference has been made by the memorialists, does not apply to the present case, inasmuch as under the 2nd section of the existing scheme the nomination is to be made by the Trustees, the office of the Commissioners being that of approving the nomination, if they should consider fit to do so.

The question of the eligibility of Dissenters to be Trustees of this Charity has been already considered. It was submitted to them by the Clerk to the Trustees in the year 1866, and the attention of the Commissioners was then called to the Ilminster case as having application to this Charity.

On that occasion I stated as follows:—"In the present case one moiety of the property is by the original foundation devoted to a school, the other moiety to the material interests of the town. It is impossible to say that one part of the trust is more prominent than the other. The Commissioners are therefore of opinion that Dissenters are not *ipso facto* to be excluded from the trusteeship."

So far, therefore, as the Commissioners are concerned, the question of the religious views of the proposed trustees does not arise.

All that they have to consider is whether the nomination has been made at a properly qualified meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, and whether the person, whose name should be submitted to the Commissioners, possesses the requisite qualifications, and is a fit and proper person to be appointed, and not whether he is the fittest person for the appointment.

The meeting of the 21st ult., is represented to have been a "special meeting" of the trustees, "duly convened," and to have been attended by 11 trustees, the full number by the Scheme being 15.

Mr. Sharman's election appears to have been lost, two hands only having been held up in its favour, while Mr. Sanderson's nomination is stated to have been carried by a majority.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY M. VANE, Secretary.

To M. Reid Sharman, Esq.

Holcot.—The church choir of this village are now under the training of Mr. Josiah Clarke, of Wold, and are likely, under his careful training, to become very efficient.

On the 24th of January, the Bishop of Peterborough instituted the Rev. Thomas Collingwood Knight, B.A., to the Rectory of Billing Parva, Northants, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard John Geldart, D.D., on the presentation of the Right Hon. Earl Brownlow. On the same day his Lordship licensed the Rev. William Augustine Coxeter, to the cure of Brington, Northants.

On the 25th January his Lordship licensed the Rev. Frederick Johnson to the cure of Oakham.

Sudden Death at Kingsthorpe.—On Sunday morning last Mrs. W. Reeve, of Kingsthorpe, died suddenly. She had been in a failing state of health for some time, and subject to heart disease, but for the last few days appeared better. On Sunday morning she came down to breakfast, ate as much as usual, and appeared very cheerful. After breakfast Mr. Reeve went upstairs to prepare for the Sunday-school, and when he came down he found she had fallen from her seat and was quite dead.

Yardley Gobion.—A new wing has been added to the Potterspury Union Workhouse, situate in this village, containing day-rooms and two dormitories, each 32 feet by 18 feet. The work is of local red brick, with Bath stone dressings, and stringcourses. The roofs are of Bangor slate, with red ridge tiles. The work has been executed by Mr. Walpole, of Stony Stratford, from plans approved by the Poor Law Board, furnished by Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, of London and Stony Stratford.

Amateur Concert at Flore.—An amateur concert was given in the New Schools, Flore, on Thursday evening last, the proceeds of which will be applied to the purchase of a school harmonium for choir practice. The following attractive programme had been arranged for the concert:—Part 1. Sacred.—Solo, harmonium; "O Jubal," Mrs. Johnson; anthem, "Praised be the Lord," Choir; song, "Nazareth," Mr. Beaver; trio, "Carita," Mrs. Johnson, Rev. F. P. Johnson, and Mr. Beaver; song, "Honour and Arms," from Samson, Mr. Rigby; part song, "The Reaper and the Flowers," Company; duet, harmonium and piano, "Then shall the Righteous," Mrs. Johnson and Miss Dicks; song, "Hagar's Prayer," Miss Coxe; duet, "Peace, be still," Messrs. Poole and V. Hadland; song, "Lord, to Thee each night and day," Rev. F. P. Johnson; part song, "Now pray we for our country," Choir. Part 2. Secular.—Duet, pianoforte, "Schulhoff's Valse," Mrs. Johnson and Miss C. Coxe; madrigal, "Now is the month of Maying," choir; song, "The Nightingale's Trill," Miss Court; song, "The Thorn," Rev. S. L. Bennett; part song, "The Last Rose of Summer," Company; comic song, [illegible] W. W. Knox, Esq.; part song, [illegible] Mr. Beaver; glee, [illegible] song, "The Standard Bearer," Rev. F. P. Johnson; part song, "Blue Bells of Scotland," choir; "God Save the Queen."

South Cleveland Iron Works, Limited.—The prospectus of this company (see advertisement), with a proposed capital of £200,000, in £20 shares, has just been issued. The company has been formed to take up the valuable and celebrated Esk Valley Iron Works, in the Cleveland iron district, one of the most important iron districts in the country. The shares on Thursday were quoted at ½ premium.

"Horniman's [illegible] Tea" [illegible] For 30 years a preference has been given to Horniman's Packet Tea [illegible]
Horniman's AGENTS, in every town, 2,538 chemists, &c. Local Agents are advertised in our columns, this day.

Content provided by THE BRITISH LIBRARY BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.