THE WESTERN FLYING POST, YEOVIL, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

MARKETS, &c.

YEOVIL, Friday.—At our Corn Exchange to-day there was a very limited attendance. Wheat both English and foreign was rather inquiring offered, and to effect sales rather lower prices were accepted. Barley dull and unaltered in value. Beans and oats at last week's rates. Since Friday of stock on account of Bonded Corn to date this week. There were 170 beasts, 250 sheep, and 100 pigs. Beasts, 6d to 7d per lb. Best cheese, 60s to 72s; household ditto, 20s to 28s per cwt. A large quantity of inferior low remained unsold.

SHERBORNE, Saturday.—A fair quantity of wheat offering, the trade is dull and lifeless at 1s per qr. less money for red qualities. Barley no enquiry. Beans and oats firm. Flour dull.

CHARDSTOCK, Saturday.—A slow demand for wheat at prices in favour of the buyer. Spring oats in request.

LANDPORT, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a large supply of fat and other cattle. There was a decline in the price of fat stock, fat sheep fell from 10s to 11s per score; mutton ditto, 6d to 7d; lambs, 8d per lb. Pigs were in good supply; fat, 7s 6d to 8s per score. In the corn market prices were the same as last week. Wheat, 4s 3d to 5s 3d; barley, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; beans, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; oats, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per bushel. Butter, 1d per lb. Eggs, 9d per doz.

FROME, Wednesday.—Our market to-day was larger than for some week past. The attendance was large and the supply of grain moderately large. Prices same as last week.

SALISBURY, Tuesday.—More dictinecting than marketing was done to-day. There was a fair average at Sandoven, and the wheat trade was tolerably active. Holders pressed for an advance of 1s per qr., and conceded it only very few sales could be effected. Barley was scarce, only a very few good lots being on offer. Beans the same as last week. Oats in fair request. Wheat realised 50s to 43s; barley, 26s to 30s; oats, 22s to 30s; beans, 40s to 46s; peas, 34s to 48s per qr.

CHEESE.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET, Saturday.—The 1st delenigoldo of the 1st are all clearing off at 3s. Mid. selling sells better, although at low prices. Supply small with nothing wrong. There has been a quantity of New West Country in the market this week, best of which has met a sale at 60s to 63s; middling dull at 46s to 50s per cwt.

LEATHER AND HIDES.

BRISTOL, Saturday.—Hides, 25 lbs and upwards, 4d; 85 lbs to 94 lbs 4d; 75 lbs to 84 lbs, 3½d; 65 lbs to 74 lbs, 3d; 56 lbs to 64 lbs, 2½d; 55 lbs and under, 2d. Calves, 2½d to 3d: bulls, 3½d; calf, 17 lb and upwards, 5d; 12 lbs to 15 lbs, 6½d; 9 lbs and 10 lbs, 6d; per lb; hides, 1s 4d to 2s; hides, 1s 7d to 2s 6d each; 1s 6d. *Forward Prices up to Thursday next.*—Pelts, 1s 4d to 2s; bushes, 2s 7d to 4s 9d each; 14s 3d per lb. Fat Sale, 10s 6d. Hides and Skins, L.15.—GEORGE RICHARDS, Brokers.

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THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION.

As far as can be seen at present, the approaching election will be deprived of that one thing needful which generally makes elections interesting as well as exciting. It will have no battle-cry. So tame is the prospect that one cannot avoid contrasting it with the events of twenty years ago. At that period there was something like enthusiasm throughout the whole country; the electors really voted for measures instead of men, the battle for the big loaf and the little loaf was fought on every hustings, and the signs of party had all merged into the two tangible and clearly defined watch-words of "Free-trade and Protection." Issues exciting but still animated elections have since followed; for instance, when the country was appealed to for its opinion on the war with China, and Lord Palmerston's personal popularity seemed to go a begging throughout the land. Now there appears to be nothing whatever to fight about, and men are obliged to fall back upon their vague ideas, Whiggism and Toryism. We say vague; for although certain parties pretend to see a great difference between the two parties, it may be proved to demonstration, we think, that in Hibernian phraseology, "One is as much like both, and can't tell t'other from which." When a Conservative member declared, that "although clinging with tenacity to the traditional and time-honoured doctrines of the great party to which he belonge, he has liberal in his duty to record to Lord Palmerston's Government the several occasions of late an honest and independent support." We may be sure that party feeling if not dying, is at all events in a most enervated condition. If it be true, as we hold, that the Tory and Liberal are natural distinctions in the human character. There will be always those who are inclined to go a little fast, and those who can see no reason why they should go. There are men before their age, and men who have come into the world a century too late. There are eagles and there are moles. These things we do not dispute. Still there does remain the fact that it was never more difficult than now to define what Liberal and Conservative mean. Were a modern lexicographer to attempt it, would he say the Tory "is a kind of politician who never recommends change?" It would be exceedingly awkward in the face of Mr Disraeli's Reform Bill. Would even Dr Johnson's definition of a Tory be acceptable, "one who has principles hostile to liberty in Church and State?" We fancy not; gentlemen of the opposition would scorn the idea. Nor would the description of the Liberal be much more easy, seeing how dreadfully afraid he is lest that BETE NOIR, democracy should swallow up himself, his party, and all that is good in the State. It is time that this numerous class of political politicians obtained a suitable cognomen. How will it be possible for such men as Mr Lowe to describe themselves at the coming election? May they not quote the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Derby? A good real earnest cry for Reform would clear the atmosphere, perhaps, and place the individuals in their proper positions. But alas! the hope of such a remedy is in vain. If there be any reality in the Reform movement, it will scarcely influence free and independent electors. The debate on Mr Baines's bill administered such a shaking, that it will take years for it to revive again. In the interim, then, of any stirring event, we may safely conclude that the next parliament will be composed of nearly the same material as the present one. If any difference, there will probably be fewer politicians and more of those who have been elected merely from personal or local considerations. The inquiry, both in large places and small boroughs, will be, "What will the individuals do for the town?" And thus, with fair business minors with business men, many a member will be retained whose mind has never been once disturbed by questionings relative to the advantages of progress, and the general benefit of the nation. We can scarcely expect the minds of such narrow-minded men as John Stuart Mill. It is even doubtful whether enlightened Warminster will have sufficient moral courage to refuse rank and influence for a purely intellectual representative. Where we dive a little into elected details, and observe the various tricks and moves which are practised to obtain success by all parties alike, one's faith in the purity of the parliamentary system is not a little disturbed. But perhaps it is wrong to sift motives to the very bottom. Even charity, religious zeal, and human goodness in general, must not be inspected too minutely. Rather should we be satisfied by taking a broad view of affairs, contented if we can distil some good out of things seemingly evil. It is certain that the Premier's name will have a talismanic effect. To be a supporter of Lord Palmerston is deemed worthy of credit by Whigs and Tories alike, and it is a remarkable fact that a statesman who has taken no particular pains to win the affections of either, should thus command such universal influence. If Palmerston is not the cause of much of our easy going prosperity, he is a good representative of it; and as long as he is willing to remain in office, it is pretty certain no one will venture to disturb him. It is said by very good authority that the Liberals are likely to gain between twenty and thirty adherents by the coming election. We have seen such calculations so frequently falsified that we would rather not predict what the issue will be. Suffice it to say that on the hustings no less than on the turf, favourites do not always come in first, and many a seat that that is now considered absolutely safe, may, when the time comes, fall into the hands of the opposite party. Let us hope that whatever the result may be, the new parliament will show itself eager to work, and to promote the best interests of the country.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

YEOVIL.

BLIGHT.—It is said that terrible scourge "blight" has generally affected the apple trees in the Sherborne and Stoke Allerton, Somersetshire.

THE DISPENSARY.—An amateur concert in aid of the dispensary will shortly be announced. It is to be given by some members of the Magdalen Choir, Oxford, under the direction of J. Stainer, Mus. Bac., and promises to be a rare treat.

BOROUGH POLICE, Monday.—Before E. Raymond and P. Greenham, Esqs.—John Brund a stoker on the Yeovil Branch of the Western Railway was brought up in custody charged with assaulting Sergeant Holwill on Saturday night last. The case was fully proved and the Bench fined defendant in the sum of ten shillings.

WESTERN AND DEVON ASSOCIATIONS OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The Triennial meeting of these Associations commenced at Yeovil on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday—the Rev R. Edwards, of Chard, presiding. In the minutes of the proceedings of the Churches connected with the Associations numbered above a hundred; and the attendance at most of the meetings was large. At seven p.m. the public meeting was sermon was preached by the Rev E. Webb, of Tiverton. At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning there was a meeting for prayer, and at eleven o'clock, a sermon was preached by the Rev J. R. Wood, of Barnstaple. At half past two, the letters from the churches were read; and in the evening, at seven o'clock, the public meeting was addressed by Noncontinity to the essential to the prosperity of our churches," was ably opened by the Rev. J. Hill, and at the close of this service, a collection was made on behalf of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Baptist ministers. The ministers and delegates met for the business transactions of the United Association in the Town Hall, on Wednesday morning at ten, Thursday morning at nine, and Thursday afternoon at half-past two, and at six. The concluding meeting was held on Thursday evening at six o'clock, at which the report of the evangelistic operations of the two Associations was read by J. Hill, and addressing by the Revds J. Field, of Exeter; J. King, of Torquay; D. Jennings, Jersey; and J. Hill, of Weymouth, and others. The chair was occupied by Peter Adams, Esq., of Bristol.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifty first anniversary meeting of the Yeovil Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The Rev R. J. M. Thomas, vicar of Yeovil, presided, and there were on the platform—the Rev Dr Hawkins, the Rev J. M. Simpson, the Rev Messrs Ballantyne, of Odcombe, and Hasbilson, Rector of Kingsbury. The Rev W. Yeo, treasurer to the society; and the Rev J. B. Howlett, of Tewkesbury, who attended as a deputation from the Parent Society. The attendance was large and influential, the ladies, as is customary on such occasions, greatly predominating. The Rev J. W. Simpson, opening an opening prayer, the Chairman chiefly addressed the meeting on the importance of the Bible Society, as the more liberal and hearty support of Christians. In the course of his remarks he said: If there ever was a time in the experience of the church or the world in which Christians are called upon to stand fast by the pure simple word of truth, it is the present, when on all sides fresh revelations of science, and other kinds, are put forth for our acceptance. Some of these are true in fact, but erroneous in deduction, while others are erroneous in both; and when thus assailed, as it were, by every wind of doctrine, the Christian everyone who has found the Word of God to be the engrafted word, able to save the soul, and the charter of his own salvation to stand fast in the profession of the simple truth as found in the Bible. In conclusion he observed that we ought to be bound together in this one fraternal union for the dissemination of God's eternal truth, as he had found it in the Bible, and as the Scriptures.—The Chairman then called upon Mr Hunt, who read the report of the society for the past year. The total income was nearly £90, of which sum £80 had been transmitted to the parent society, and £10 was in hand. Subscriptions, £21 19s 3d. He eulogised the ladies, who, he said, were never behind in their works for the cause of the Bible Society. In the past year, £22 17s 6d.—Mr Ballantyne moved the adoption of the report. Mr Blandford seconded the resolution. Mr Howlett addressed the meeting at considerable length on the operations of the society at home and abroad; and he appealed to the Christian public, whose support was in a most prosperous condition. Various appropriate illustrations and anecdotes were given to enforce the tedium of what in some respects, was necessarily statistical, and the hours at the whole was most interesting. The doxology having been sung, the Rev R. J. F. Thomas pronounced the benediction. The collection made at the close amounted to £3.

CRICKET.—YEOVIL v. MONTACUTE.—On Wednesday last, a cricket match was played between the clubs of the above places, on Pitt Plain, situated about four miles from Yeovil, which, in years gone by, was the ground of that celebrated club, known as the "Ham Hill" Some of the Yeovil eleven having joined the Montacute club, and playing for that club, the Yeovil arrived on the ground with only eight men; and, after some little delay, it was arranged that the Yeovil men should, as they were, the three absentees from their number being supplied by some pupils of Mr Monk's School. The Yeovil won the toss, and sent their opponents to the wickets. R. Donne and J. Leach went in first to the bowling of Messrs Monk and Wadman, and Leach, who met a similar fate from Monk, 5. Richards then followed, but a full pitch from Monk levelled his stumps, to the joy of the Montacute men. Messrs Jones and Kennedy played with style, making some good hits for 4, and was unfortunately out l.b.w. after adding 21 to the score. Messrs Bower and Bryan steadily for 9 and 7, and on the fall of the last wicket the score amounted to 71. Having begun play rather late, dinner was now called, and on the return by Mr Simonds, of the Phelps's Arms, Montacute, after which the Yeovil handled the willow to the bowling of Messrs Kennedy and Richards, and always good for a hundred, Mr and R. Newman went in first, and showed their successors how to run the byes. A Newman played well for 13 making some fine leg hits; R. Newman scored 4. Pocock followed, and was unfortunately caught out after scoring 5. Monk played in his usual brilliant style, and also made the bowling in all directions; and, together with R. Welch, kept up the wickets for more than an hour. Monk's innings was composed of two fours, two threes, and ten two and single, and he was at last beautifully caught at point. R. Welch, after his well known style, and after Monk's retirement, continued at the wicket for a considerable time, but was at last bowled by Richards, after adding 8 to the score. The rest of the eleven followed, and on the fall of the last wicket, the score amounted to 115, the byes, wides and no balls giving a good number extra. The Montacute eleven then went to the wicket, but this time did not do much, and no double figures were marked, with the exception of Kennedy, who made the same as in his first innings, and the total score amounted to 46, leaving three runs to be made by the Yeovil men. Messrs Donne and Pocock went to the wickets, and the second ball from Monk soon made a "rattling in his timber yard," and he quickly removed the bails, and Mr Newman came to the wickets, but