

The Settle Chronicle,

AND NORTH RIBBLESDALE ADVERTISER.

No. 1.]

FEBRUARY, 1854.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

ARMISTEAD & SHEPHERD,

Wholesale and Retail

Chemists, Druggists, Grocers, Tea Dealers, Oil Merchants, &c.,

Beg to inform the Gentry and Public generally of Settle and neighbourhood, that in addition to every article in Drugs, Chemicals and Groceries of first quality, they have always in Stock a great variety of

FAMILY ARTICLES

Consisting of Clothes, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Pickles, Spices, Sauces, Vinegars, &c., &c.

PRICE'S COMPOSITE.

Sperm, and Wax Candles, Palmers Lamp Candles and Albert Night Lights.

GOLZA OIL,

For French Moderator Lamps, 4s. 6d. per gallon.

SUPERIOR COFFEES,

Always fresh being roasted on the premises. Fine flavoured TEAS at the same prices as before the recent advance.

MARKET PLACE, SETTLE.

WHITE COCHINS.

A few dozens of

Pure White Cochon China Eggs,

At £2 2s. 0d. per dozen;

also some Eggs from PARTRIDGE COCHINS, at 12s., or from CINNAMON, at 6s. per dozen.—Apply to James Hardacre, Duke Street, Settle.

ROBERT WEYMES,

GARDENER and SEEDSMAN,

Duke Street, Settle,

Begs respectfully to announce that he has commenced the sale

GARDEN SEEDS,

and notwithstanding the rise in price, owing to the unfavourable Autumn for ripening, he is determined to sell them at the lowest remunerative profit. From R. Weymes' long experience as a practical Gardener he will be able to select Seeds of a first rate quality, and has no fear of giving satisfaction to those who may favour him with an order.

Duke Street, Settle, Jan. 27th, 1854.

THE

Misses Gibbin's and Wilson's

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SETTLE.

TERMS.

Board and Instruction in English Grammar, Reading, History, Geography, Needlework, Writing and Arithmetic, for Young Ladies under 12 years of age	20	guineas per annum.
Above 12 do.	25	" "
Day Boarders do.	15	" "
Day Pupils under 10 years of age do.	2	" "
do. above 10 do.	4	" "
Weekly Boarders under 12 years of age do.	16	" "
do. above 12 do.	18	" "
Washing do.	3	" "
Musical do.	4	" "
French do.	4	" "
Drawing do.	4	" "

Each Young Lady to be provided with a Silver Fork and Spoon, Sheets, Pillow Cases, and Towels.

A Quarter's Notice required previous to removal.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN ORNAMENTAL LEATHER WORK.

PURE BUFF COCHINS.

Eggs from these splendid Birds may now be had at 6d. each. The Hens weigh 9 lbs.—Apply to James Hardacre, Duke Street Settle.

BLACK SPANISH FOWLS.

Eggs from the pure Black Spanish, may be had at 6s. per dozen or from PURE BUFF SPANISH FOWLS, at the same Price.—Apply to J. Wildman, Bookseller, Settle.

SETTLE UNION

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of indemnifying Farmers for the loss they may sustain by Distemper and other Diseases amongst their Cattle. Farmers desirous of entering and protecting themselves from the losses by disease must apply immediately to the Secretary, Mr. JOHN CLARK, Long Preston, who will furnish Rules &c., &c.

VOCAL CONCERT

Will be given in the
MUSIC HALL, SETTLE,

ON
Thursday, February 9th, 1854.

Principal Singers.—

MISS WHITHAM,
MRS. SANDERSON,

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE, Mr. NEWSOME, Mr. CALVERT,
Pianist.—MASTER NAYLOR,
[Pupil of R. Burton, Esq., Organist, Parish Church, Leeds.

Programme.

PART I.

Glee..... Village Choristers..... MOSCHELLES.
Song..... Mrs. Sanderson.—Captive Greek Girl..... HOBBS.
Glee..... Sally in our Alley..... CLARK.
Song..... Miss Whitham.—Oh charming May..... GLOVE.
Glee..... From Oberon..... STEVENS.
Song..... Mr. Hinchcliffe.—Ilob the Miller..... HUTTON.
Glee..... In Summers cool shade..... SPOFFORTH.
Trio..... Laughing Terzetto..... MARTINI.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Glee..... Sleep gentle Lady..... STEVENSON.
Song..... Miss Whitham.—I'll follow thee..... FARMER.
Song & Chorus Mr. Newsome, and Chorus Come if you dare PURCELL.
Duett Miss Whitham, Mr. Hinchcliffe Why answer so demurely MOZART.
Song..... Mrs. Sanderson.—Then you'll remember me..... WALFE.
Part Song..... Beware..... HUTTON.
Song..... Mr. Hinchcliffe.—"Tubal Cain,"..... RUSSKIN.
Chorus..... Now I'm a Soldier..... BISHOP.

Doors open at half-past 6 to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
Tickets.—Reserved Area, each Seat numbered 2s. to be had of J Wildman, who will show the Plan. Area Tickets, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 9d. to be had of Mr. Hardacre, Draper; Mr. Armistead, Draper; Lion Hotel; and Mr. J. Wildman, Bookseller.

Deaths.

AT LANGCLIFFE, on the 6th of January, Joseph, son of William Peel, Licensed Hawker, aged 7 hours.
AT RATHMELL, on the 9th Jan. Francis Green, Shoemaker, aged 65 years.
AT SETTLE, on the 9th Jan. Annie, daughter of Henry Charles Berkley, aged 8 months.
AT SANDFORD BROW, GIGGLESWICK, on the 10th Jan. Richard Thomas, son of Richard Towler, Farmer, aged 2 years.
AT AUSTWICK, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Brown, Cordwainer, aged 3 years, on the 14th January.
AT SETTLE, on the 16th Jan. Jane, wife of James Peacock, Labourer, in the 54th year of her age.
AT BUTTERFIELD GAP, Lawkland, on the 22nd Jan., William Wood, in the 48th year of his age.
AT SETTLE, on the 21st Jan., Thomas Ellison, Farmer, in the 74th year of his age.
At Settle, on the 23rd Jan., Cleopas, the son of William Moorby, Schoolmaster, aged 1 year.
At the Settle Union Workhouse, Giggleswick, on the 24th Jan., Thomas Littlefair, Carpenter, in the 66th year of his age.
At Settle, on the 26th Jan., James Houghton in the 48th year of his age.
At Settle, on the 27th Jan., William Harger, Farmer, in the 83rd year of his age.
At Settle, on the 27th Jan., Laurence Furness, Draper, in the 67th year of his age.
At Studfold, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, on the 30th Jan., Ellen Robinson, in the 72nd year of her age.
At Settle, on the 30th Jan., aged 61 years, Francis Ellis, Cashier to the Craven Bank Company, Settle, in whose Service he has been for upwards of 40 years.

TO OUR READERS.

Our next number will be published on the 1st of March; it will be a double one and Illustrated with wood Engravings, but the price will not be altered. Advertisements must be sent in not later than the 23rd of February.

Communications must be anonymous, & addressed to the Editor, Chronicle Office, Settle.

Local.

CAT AND DOG LIFE.—There are often exceptions to the best of rules, and here is one to the old proverb of "Falling out like Dog and Cat." A Cat and Dog belonging to Mr. Berkley of Settle, live together on the most amiable terms without being trained to it like the Happy Family of different natures seen in Trafalgar Square. The Cat which is a full grown one, frolics and plays with a Terrier Bitch and derives its chief sustentation from the Terrier's Tail. Its Whelp was some time ago drowned, and ever since she has been a Mother to the Cat.

COUNTY COURT.—We understand Mr. Cooke, a Barrister in large practice in the insolvent Debtor's Court London, has been appointed Judge of the County Court for this district in the place of Mr. Elsley resigned.

LIGHTING THE TOWN.—Our Town is lighted by Four Lamps gratuitously supplied by Patriotic Individuals but most unfortunately these Lamps are situated within so short distance of each other as to render the rest of the Town most miserably dark. The Gas (which costs 12s. per thousand feet) is supplied by the "Vegetable Gas Company," but is far from being of the quality promised.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Mr. Lawler has recently been elected master of the Boy's National School. On the resignation of the late master Mr. Lambert, Mr. Lawler was sent for from the York Training School and up to Christmas he had the management. During that time the aspects of the School were very much improved, and at the annual meeting he was appointed Master. The school is supported by subscription and is deserving of public patronage.

THE POOR.—During the month there has been (on the suggestion of the Rev. Incumbent) a subscription amounting to nearly £20 raised for the purpose of lowering the Price of Coal to the deserving Poor, during this inclement season.

HALL OF THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—This building which has been dragging along its slow length for the last six months, is now approaching completion, the Galleries are nearly finished, and the area of the large Room is progressing. It will be a most convenient Lecture Room, capable of seating nearly three hundred people. The Rooms below are still in an unfinished condition.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY gave the Oratorio of the Messiah, in the Music Hall, on the 18th January. They were assisted by Miss MOUNTAIN, Mr. HINCHCLIFFE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. NEWSOME, and some others of the Choristers of the Leeds Parish Church. The Choruses were lead and some of the Airs were admirably sung by our gifted Townswoman Mrs. SANDERSON. On the whole the performance was excellent and some of the Choruses were given with thrilling effect. Mr. Hinchcliffe was most excellent in the bass Solos, and he, and the other professionals deserve our special thanks for their valuable assistance in the Choruses. The whole was under the management of Mr. BARNETT, Organist of Ascension Church.

KEIGHLEY AND KENDAL TURNPIKE ROADS.—The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of this Road, was held at the Court House, in Settle, on the 18th day of January last, William Robinson, Esq., in the Chair, when the accounts for previous year were audited and passed, and it was resolved to pay 3 per cent Interest on the Road debt for the current year. There was no business of general interest. The tolls are let on a lease for 3 years from the 12th day of May, 1853, to Joshua Bower, Esq.

THE LATE REV. GEORGE HOWSON.—Our Readers will rejoice to hear that the friends of the late Rev. Geo. Howson, as a suitable Memorial, have founded two prizes for Giggleswick School. They are to be called the "Howson Prize," and are to be confined to the Pupils in that end of the School which has for nearly forty years been under the care and management of his much respected Father.

THE LATE DR. BIRKBECK.—It will probably be in the recollection of many of our readers, that a number of admirers of the late Dr. Birkbeck soon after his death formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of raising some Memorial in connection with his native place. It was finally resolved with the consent and approbation of the Rev. H. I. Swale, the then Incumbent to erect a Monument in Ascension Church, Settle, and a Subscription was immediately entered into. Amongst the Subscribers were Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Carlisle, Lord Milton, Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Rev. R. Ingram, &c., &c. The Work was placed in the hands of the late Mr. Leyland, of Halifax. Its completion was delayed by the declining state of Mr. Leyland's health some years before his death. Mr. Bromley his Successor, has however taken it in hand, and we hope before long to see it placed in Settle Church. A very appropriate inscription has been written by his old friend and fellow labourer, Lord Brougham.

SETTLE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Library, on Friday, the 27th January, 1854. The Rev. Rowland Ingram, in the Chair. The proceedings of the Committee were confirmed and the Accounts passed, showing a balance in hand of £16. About a dozen Members sat down to the dinner at the Lion Hotel. There are 83 Members, and the Library contains about Six Thousand Volumes, 64 Volumes have been added during the year. This Society was established in the year 1770.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual Meeting of the Giggleswick District Committee of the above Society, was held in the Vestry of Ascension Church, Settle, on Tuesday 17th January. It was resolved to send to the parent Society a Donation of £10. Orders will be sent to the Parent Society for Books on the 1st of every Month, or as soon as the Members require sufficient to make a parcel.

SAVINGS' BANK.—The following particulars are extracted from the Annual Statement of the Funds to November 20th, 1853. There was Deposited during the Year the Sum of £8883 7s. 11d. and there was paid out to Depositors the Sum of £7784 11s. 5d. The Total number of Accounts were 1799 amounting to £50,455 14s. 8d. There were 277 new Accounts opened during the year amounting to £3804 13s. 4d. and in the same period 235 Accounts were closed amounting to £4685 13s. 4d. The rate of Interest allowed is £3 per cent. per annum. The Bank is open for business every Tuesday, from 10 30, to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and every Saturday Evening, from 6 to 7 o'clock.

MEETINGS DURING FEBRUARY.

- 4th.—ANNUAL MEETING of Members of the Mechanics' Institute, in the Court House at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- 7th.—COURT HOUSE.—Special Sessions of Justices for hearing Appeals against the Poor Rates, for the Division of Staincliffe West.
- 23rd.—THE COUNTY COURT.

SURGEON DENTIST,

28 Darley Street, Bradford.

Attendance at the STAMP OFFICE Settle, every alternate WEDNESDAY.

An experience of 15 years combined with the use of the best materials suited to Dental purposes enable Mr. Ramsden to give References of the highest respectability to the Medical Profession, and to several of the most eminent Public Speakers in England, as to his Method of fixing Artificial Teeth; and having Three Experienced Mechanical Assistants constantly employed, he can ensure a speedy accomplishment of orders.

For Cards and References apply to Mrs. REDMAYNE, Stamp Office, or to Mr. WILDMAN, Bookseller, Settle.

KENWORTHY & Co.'s CHEMICAL MANURE,

£3 10s. Od. per Ton at Leeds,

This most invaluable of all artificial Manures, is respectfully submitted to the notice of

AGRICULTURISTS, & FARMERS

in general; it contains in a large proportion, Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia, Soda, and Carbon.

A variety of experiments have been tried, the results of which have fully established its valuable properties as a Manure for

Grass, Turnips, Mangold Worzel,

and all Green Crops; the quantity recommended per acre is about ten hundred weight.

After many experiments on Grass Land, it is found fully capable of producing

ONE TON OF HAY PER ACRE EXTRA.

For Turnips it is peculiarly adapted, being rapid in its effects, brings up the Plant vigorously, and throws it at once into rough leaf, and thus puts it beyond the ravages of destructive insects. On all soils it is followed with the same universal success; it is equally beneficial as a top dressing for Grain Crops.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

being the principal food of Plants according to the opinion of Liebig and other eminent Chemists, it is therefore putting into the ground that which is required for the Plant to take up,

TO BE HAD AT FRANCE'S WHARF,

Dock Street, Leeds.

AGENT.—MR. GIBBINS, SETTLE.

THOMAS CLARKE, GARDENER and SEEDSMAN, MARKET PLACE, SETTLE,

Respectfully announces that in addition to VEGETABLE SEEDS, he has now received his Stock of New and

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

Amongst the great variety (a list of which may be had of T. Clark) are Imported Seeds of First Quality of Asters &c, &c.

An early application will give the purchaser the best choice.

THE RUN AND READ LIBRARY,

1s. 6d. per Volume.

I'VE BEEN THINKING; or, the Secret of Success, by A. S. ROE.

The Autobiography of a FIVE POUND NOTE, by Mrs. J. WEBB.

The CONFESSION; a Jesuit Tale of the Times, founded on Fact, by an IRISH LADY.

The MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE, by CATHERINE SINCLAIR.

MARY ANNE WELLINGTON; or, The Soldier's Daughter, Wife, and Widow.

The LAMPLIGHTER; or, An Orphan Girl's Struggles and Triumphs, by Miss CUMMING.

MODERN FLIRTATIONS; or, A Month at Harrogate, by CATHERINE SINCLAIR.

ZENON, the ROMAN MARTYR, by the Author of "Margaret Catchpole."

DOLLARS AND CENTS, by AMY LOTHROP.

The HUNTER'S FEAST, by CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

Sold by JOHN WILDMAN, Settle.

SETTLE UNION FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the Quarterly Meeting of the Settle Union Farmers' Association will be held in the Court House, Settle, on Tuesday, April 4th, 1854, at two o'clock in the afternoon. All Members are desired to attend.

By Order,

JOHN CLARK, Secretary.

Settle, 21st March, 1854.

Pure white Cochin China Fowls.

Eggs from these scarce and splendid Birds may now be had at £1 1s. Od. per dozen. They are worthy the attention of Breeders as some of them are from Prize Birds. All the chickens already hatched from these Eggs are PURE WHITE and without a single dark feather. Also a few dozen PARTRIDGE Eggs at 5s. per dozen.—Apply to Mr. James Hardacre, Duke St. Settle.

GLEANINGS AND GATHERINGS.

A SENSIBLE writer has well remarked upon the subject of—

"GETTING ON IN THE WORLD,"

that "There are different ways of getting on in the world. It does not always mean making a deal of money, or being a great man for people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one is getting on in the world; to be clean and tidy, instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on; to be careful and saving, instead of thoughtless and wasteful, is getting on; to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as diligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attentive to his duties, persevering through difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and to others, offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is possible to get on with but small means; for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. Many people lag behind, or miss the way altogether, because they do not see the simple and abundant means which surround them on all sides; and it so happens that these means are aids which cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience and perseverance, of hopeful confidence—a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments."

DR. FRANKLIN'S CODE OF MORALS.

The following list of morals was drawn up by Dr Franklin for the regulation of his life:—

- Temperance—Eat not to fulness; drink not to elevation.
- Silence—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.
- Order—Let all your things have their place; let each of your duties have its time.
- Resolution—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.
- Frugality—Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself—that is, waste nothing.
- Industry—Lose no time: be always employed in something useful; keep out all unnecessary actions.
- Sincerity—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and if you speak, speak accordingly.
- Justice—Wrong none by doing injury, or omitting benefits that are your duty.
- Moderation—Avoid extremes, forbear resenting injury.
- Cleanliness—Suffer no uncleanness in the body, clothes, or habitation.
- Tranquillity—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.
- Humility—Imitate Jesus Christ.

A WORD TO BOYS.

SOME one has said, "Boys, did you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, its oceans, seas, and rivers, with all its shipping, steamboats, railroads, and electric telegraphs, with all its millions of men, and all the science and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the boys of the present age,—boys like you, assembled in school-rooms or playing without them. Believe it, and look abroad upon the riches which God has given your fathers, and which will fall to your inheritance, and get you ready to enter upon its possession. The kings, governors, presidents, statesmen, philosophers, ministers, teachers, all were boys, whose feet, like yours, could not reach the floor when seated, like you, on benches on which they learned the one-syllable words of their respective languages."

1854.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Settle Chronicle.

Sir,

All things considered we have not much to complain of. But there is one nuisance that has been long overlooked, and is now almost intolerable; that is, the dog nuisance. Day after day, Sundays not excepted, we have howling and yelling and uproar enough to shake the strongest nerves. Pray give us your aid to have this removed, and prevent what is very likely some day to occur in consequence, viz.: an accident to life or limb, by horses taking fright or some other mishap.

Yours,
Settle, Aug. 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the Settle Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,

From your correspondents in the earlier months of this year we learnt that the wood in the neighbourhood of the Ebbing and Flowing well have been cut away. We have often sat above that well, "close in the covert of an hazle copse!"—how provoking that the haunt of many a youthful hour should be thus ruthlessly despoiled! But as we are informed that it is private property we have no redress. As they say at Feizor—"Ill will'd beas has lile horns;" so what cannot be cured must be endured. You will remember, Mr. Editor, a somewhat singular gentleman, taking his regular step (as though he had served in the army) in the direction of that well. He would have been an excellent specimen of a man had his neck been a little longer; as it was, with his broad shoulders the American would have considered him a real Englishman. His legs, which he was not ashamed to show, were pillars of strength; and his broad forehead, indicative of mental power, did not deceive you. As he passed Giggewich, he would often call to see his old friend, John Waller; further than that, we do not know that he had another acquaintance in the village. He was always considered very eccentric and peculiarly reserved. He was generally thoughtful, but if that made him eccentric, it is only a reflection on the rest of mankind. To those who did not know him he was reserved, but not to that extent generally thought. We remember standing by the well, and ventured an observation somewhat modestly, but we found him quite free and at home on the subject of birds, their modes and habits of life; and ever after found little difficulty in obtaining instruction on any subject we desired. He had a strong aversion to the flippant fop. We could illustrate—but we wish to allude to another gentleman known at the well. [Perhaps some of your correspondents will tell us on what principle the *Ebb* and *Flow* is accounted for?] The other gentleman was of classic mould, and, I believe, of noble descent; but "kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood." In a domestic affliction, which it was said he felt most keenly, it was thought he would not occupy his pulpit on the coming sabbath; yet on the morning of that day he did; at the appointed time, with a chastened air, ascend the desk. I never read that forty-third chapter of Genesis (which was the lesson for the day) without being reminded of that GOOD OLD CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN. The whole chapter was read with peculiar sentiment, but when he came to that pathetic utterance of the old saint, "If I be bereaved of my children, I am bereaved!" his voice lost its accustomed ring, and it was with considerable effort he succeeded in finishing the passage. It was not that affected whine which attempts to be pathetic, but evidently the heart oppressed with grief seeking to be resigned to the Divine will. "The memory of the just is blessed."

We are, yours obediently,

L. E. O.

A GOSSIP WITH HOUSEWIVES.

"To speak, then, of the knowledge which belongs unto our British Housewife—I hold the most principal to be a perfect skill in COOKERY: she that is utterly ignorant therein, may not, by the laws of strict justice, challenge the freedom of marriage, because indeed she can perform but half her vow—she may love and obey, but she cannot cherish and keep her husband."—*Markham's English Housewife.*

HINTS TO MISTRESSES ABOUT SERVANTS.

It is a good maxim to select servants not younger than thirt—before that age, however comfortable you may endeavour to make them, their want of experience, and the hope of something still better, prevents their being satisfied with their present state.—After they have had the benefit of experience, if they are tolerably comfortable, they will endeavour to deserve the smiles of even a moderately kind master, for fear they may change for the worse.—Life may indeed be very fairly divided into the seasons of hope and fear. In youth, we hope everything may be right, in age, we fear everything will be wrong. Do not discharge a good servant for a slight offence—

"Bear and forbear, thus preached the stolo ages,
And in two words, include the sense of pages."—*Pope.*

Human nature is the same in all stations; if you can convince your servants that you have a generous and considerate regard for their health and comforts, why should you imagine that they will be insensible to the good they receive?—Impose no commands but what are reasonable—nor reprove but with justice and temper—the best way to insure which is, never to lecture them till at least one day after they have offended you.—If they have any particular hardship to endure in your service, let them see that you are concerned for the necessity of imposing it.—If they are sick, remember you are their patron as well as their master; remit their labour, and give them all the assistance of food, physic, and every comfort in your power.—Tender assiduity about an invalid is half a cure; it is a balsam to the mind, which has a most powerful effect on the body, soothes the sharpest pains, and strengthens beyond the richest cordial.—*The Cook's Oracle.*

COOKERY FOR THE POOR.

MR. EDITOR.—I trust that the dearness of provisions at the present time will be a sufficient excuse for my asking you to insert the following in your forthcoming publication. It is taken from the excellent work of Mrs. Rundell, published in 1811:—Yours truly, W. R.

"I promised a few hints to enable every family to assist the poor of their neighbourhood at a very trivial expense. . . .

"The cook should be charged to save the boiling of every piece of meat, ham, tongue, &c., however salt, as it is easy to use only a part of that and the rest of fresh water, and, by the addition of more vegetables, the bones of the meat used in the family, the pieces of meat that come from table on the plates, and rice, Scotch barley, or oatmeal, there will be some gallons of nutritious soup two or three times a week. If the things are ready to put in the boiler as soon as the meat is served it will save lighting fire and second cooking. Take any vegetable at hand, but small, and throw in with the thick part of peas, and grits, or coarse oatmeal which has been used for gruel.

"Should the soup be poor of meat, the long boiling of the bones and different vegetables will afford better nourishment than the laborious poor can obtain, especially as they are not good cooks, and have not fuel to do justice to what they buy. But in every family there is some superfluity, and if it be prepared with cleanliness and care, the benefit will be great to the receiver, and the satisfaction to the giver.

"I found in time of scarcity 10 or 15 gallons of soup could be dealt out weekly at an expense not worth mentioning, though the vegetables were bought. If in the villages about London, abounding with opulent families, the quantity of ten gallons were made in ten gentlemen's houses there would be a hundred gallons of wholesome agreeable food given weekly for the supply of 40 poor families, at the rate of 2½ gallons each.

"What a relief to the labouring husband, instead of bread and cheese, to have a warm comfortable meal! To the sick, aged, and infant branches, how important an advantage! nor less to the industrious mother, whose forbearance from the necessary quantity of food that others may have a larger share, frequently reduces that strength upon which the welfare of her family essentially depends.

"It very rarely happens that servants object to seconding the kindness of their superiors to the poor. Did they readily enter into it they would never wash away as useless the peas or grits of which soup or gruel have been made, broken potatoes, the green heads of celery, the necks and feet of fowls, and particularly the shanks of mutton, &c. Fish affords great nourishment, and that not by the part eaten only, but the bones, heads, and fins, which contain an isinglass, and will afford increased richness to meat soup.

"Fat should not be taken off the broth or soup, as the poor like it and are nourished by it."

HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

WHEN children have the misfortune to be placed in draughts of cold air, they lose their heat very readily, and with great difficulty regain it. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon mothers and nurses, that a temporary chill is followed by a permanent effect, and that not only does the chill affect that particular part of the body to which the depressing agent is applied, but, in a short time, the temperature of the entire body becomes reduced. It is thus that thin or wet shoes, insufficient or wet clothing, or wet sheets, or a damp room, produce mischief, disease, or death.

USEFUL AND TRIED RECEIPTS.

TO MAKE SOFT POMATUM.—Beat half a pound of unsalted fresh lard in common water; then soak and beat it in two rose waters, drain it, and heat it with two spoonfuls of brandy; let it drain from this; add to it some essence of lemon, and keep it in small pots.

SWEET POT.—Take three handfuls of orange-flowers, three of clove-flowers, three of damask roses, one of knotted marjoram, one of lemon-thyme, six bay-leaves, a handful of rosemary, one of myrtle, half one of mint, one of lavender, the rind of a lemon, and a quarter of an ounce of cloves. Chop all, and put them in layers, with pounded bay-salt between, up to the top of the jar. If all the ingredients cannot be got at once, put them in as you get them; always throwing in salt with every new article.

TO MAKE WASH-BALLS.—Shave thin two pounds of new white soap into about a tea-cupful of rose-water; then pour as much boiling water on as will soften it. Put into a brass pan a pint of sweet oil, four pennyworth of oil of almonds, half a pound of spermaceti, and set all over the fire till dissolved; then add the soap, and half an ounce of camphor that has first been reduced to powder by rubbing it in a mortar with a few drops of spirits of wine, or lavender-water, or any other scent. Boil ten minutes; then pour it into a basin, and stir till it is quite thick enough to roll up into hard balls, which must then be done as soon as possible. If essence is used, stir it in quick after it is taken off the fire, that the flavour may not fly off.

FOR CHAPPED LIPS.—Put a quarter of an ounce of benjamin, storax, and spermaceti, two-pennyworth of alkanet root, a large juicy apple chopped, a bunch of black grapes bruised, a quarter of a pound of unsalted butter, and two ounces of bees-wax, into a new tin saucepan. Simmer gently till the wax, &c., are dissolved, and then strain it through a linen. When cold, melt it again, and pour it into small pots or boxes; or if to make cakes, use the bottoms of tea-cups.

WATER TO PREVENT HAIR FROM FALLING OFF.—Put four pounds of unadulterated honey into a still, with twelve handfuls of the tendrils of vines, and the same quantity of rosemary tops. Distil as cool and as slowly as possible. The liquor may be allowed to drop till it begins to taste sour.

TO CEMENT BROKEN CHINA.—Beat lime into the most impalpable powder, sift it through fine muslin; then tie some into a thin muslin, put on the edges of the broken china some white of egg, then dust some lime quickly on the same, and unite them exactly.

STAINS CAUSED BY ACIDS.—Wet the part and lay on it some salt of wormwood. Then rub it without diluting it with more water.

STAINS OF WINE, FRUIT, &c.—Rub the part on each side with yellow soap. Then lay on a mixture of starch in cold water, very thick; rub it well in, and expose the linen to the sun and air till the stain comes out. If not removed in three or four days, rub that off, and renew the process. When dry it may be sprinkled with a little water.

IRON-MOULD should be wetted, then laid on a hot water-plate, and a little essential salt of lemons put on the part. If the linen becomes dry, wet it, and renew the process; observing that the plate is kept boiling hot. Much of the powder sold under the name of salt of lemons is a spurious preparation; and therefore, it is necessary to dip the linen in a good deal of water, and wash it as soon as the stain is removed, to prevent the part from being worn into holes by the acid.

TO TAKE OUT MILDREW.—Mix soft soap with starch powdered, half as much salt, and the juice of a lemon; lay it on the part, on both sides with a painter's brush. Let it lay on the grass day and night till the stain comes out.

TO WARM COLD MEAT.—The best way to warm cold meat is to sprinkle the joint over with a little salt, and put in a Dutch oven, at some distance before a gentle fire, that it may warm gradually; watch it carefully, and keep turning it till it be quite hot and brown; it will take from twenty minutes to three quarters of an hour, according to the thickness; serve it up with gravy—this is much better than broiling it, and by doing it nicely a cook will get great credit.

SENSIBLE RULES TO PRESERVE HEALTH.

1. Beware of a cheap house; avoid courts and cellars, unless there is plenty of light and air. There is nothing like sun and air.

2. Rub yourself over every morning with a sponge or a wrung out towel, and then wipe yourself dry; wash your children from head to foot more than once a week.

3. Never sleep in the clothes you wear in the day; have a change for night, even if you give up tobacco; hang your night clothes on a peg or over a chair; don't make your beds too soon; let the clothes be exposed to the light and air.

4. Throw your windows wide open every morning, especially the bed-rooms, and let them be kept so till night approaches. Get all the air you can.

5. Never stuff your chimneys with straw or old clothes. Get all the air you can.

6. If there is no fire-place in your bed-room, leave the door open, or cut an inch or two off the top of it. Get all the air you can.

7. Do not allow any stagnant water, heaps of cabbage and filth, soap-suds, or anything with a bad smell to remain about your doors; carry them off as far as possible. Get the best air you can.

8. Sleep as few in a room as possible. Do not say you cannot afford a bigger house; drink, nay, eat less to obtain one! Have as few curtains about your beds and windows as possible.

9. Keep your house clean; do not be afraid of clean water, however far you have to carry it; use it freely; you cannot be extravagant with it. Don't be afraid of whitewashing too often; it is very cheap, and gives the house a cheerful look.

10. Read your Bible; send your children to school; go yourself to church, and don't make excuses.

Attend to these rules, and you will have a contented mind and better health; do not say, it must be a great deal of trouble,—try; after a while it comes as handy as possible.

CHEAP SOUPS.

"Among the variety of schemes that have been suggested for 'bettering the condition of the poor,' a more useful or extensive charity cannot be devised, than that of instructing them in *economical cookery*:—it is one of the most important objects to which the attention of any real well-wisher to the public interest can possibly be directed.

The best and cheapest method of making a nourishing soup is least known to those who have most need of it;—it will enable those who have small incomes and large families to make the most of the little they possess, without pinching their children of that wholesome nourishment which is necessary for the purpose of rearing them up to maturity in health and strength.

The labouring classes seldom purchase what are called the coarser pieces of meat, because they do not know how to dress them, but lay out their money in pieces for roasting, &c., of which the bones, &c. enhance the price of the actual meat to nearly a shilling per pound, and the diminution of weight by roasting amounts to 32 per cent. This, for the sake of saving time, trouble, and fire, is generally sent to an oven to be baked; the nourishing parts are evaporated and dried up, its weight is diminished nearly one-third, and all that a poor man can afford to purchase with his week's earnings, perhaps does not half satisfy the appetites of himself and family for a couple of days.

If a hard-working man cannot get a comfortable meal at home, he soon finds his way to the public-house,—the poor wife contents herself with tea and bread and butter, and the children are half starved.

Dr. Kitchiner's Receipt to make a cheap, nutritive, and palatable soup, fully adequate to satisfy appetite and support strength, will open a new source to those benevolent housekeepers who are disposed to relieve the poor,—will show the industrious classes how much they have it in their power to assist themselves, and rescue them from being dependent on the precarious bounty of others, by teaching them how they may obtain an abundant, salubrious, and agreeable aliment for themselves and families, for one penny per quart. Distributing soup does not answer half so well as teaching people how to make it, and improve their comfort at home.

Dr. Kitchiner's Receipt to make a gallon of Barley Broth for a gout.—Put four ounces of Scotch barley (previously washed in cold water), and four ounces of sliced onions, into five quarts of water;—boil gently for one hour, and pour it into a pan, then put into the saucepan from one to two ounces of clean beef or mutton drippings, or melted suet, or two or three ounces of fat bacon minced; when melted, stir into it four ounces of oatmeal, rub these together till you make a paste (if this be properly managed, the whole of the fat will combine with the barley broth, and not a particle appear on the surface to offend the most delicate stomach), now add the barley broth, at first a spoonful at a time, then the rest by degrees, stirring it well together till it boils.—To season it, put a drachm of finely pounded celery or cress seed, or half a drachm of each, and a quarter of a drachm of finely pounded cayenne, or a drachm and a half of ground black pepper, or allspice, into a tea-cup, and mix it up with a little of the soup, and then pour it into the rest; stir it thoroughly together, let it simmer gently a quarter of an hour longer, season it with salt, and it is ready.

The flavour may be varied by doubling the portion of onions, or adding a clove of garlic or eschalots, and leaving out the celery seed, or put in shredded roots;—or, instead of oatmeal, thicken it with ground rice, or pease, &c., and make it savoury with fried onions.

This preparation, excellent as it is, would, without variety, soon become less agreeable.

Nothing so completely disarms poverty of its sting,—as the means of rendering a scanty pittance capable of yielding a comfortable variety.

Change of flavour is absolutely necessary—not merely as a matter of pleasure and comfort, but of health—*Toujours Pedrix* is a true proverb.

This soup will be much improved, if, instead of water, it be made with the liquor meat has been boiled in. It also possesses the advantage of being very soon and easily made, with no more fuel than is necessary to warm a room,—those who have not tasted it, cannot imagine what a savoury and satisfying meal is produced by the combination of these cheap ingredients.

If the general received opinion be true, that animal and vegetable food afford nourishment in proportion to the quantity of oil, jelly, and mucilage that can be extracted from them,—this soup has strong claims to the attention of rational economists."

A GOSSIP WITH HOUSEWIVES.

UNDER this head we shall, from time to time, give such information as we doubt not will be acceptable to that very important class for whom it is intended. We commence our series with a few remarks on that very essential element in Housekeeping—

COOKERY.

Cookery is an art upon which so much of our daily comfort and health depends, that it is of the highest importance that it be well performed. Every housewife may not be able to procure the finest kinds of food, but every one has it in her power to make the most of that which she does procure. By a certain degree of skill and attention, very humble fare may be dressed in such a manner that it will almost rival the most expensive dishes, in both savouriness and nutritiousness. A good housewife suffers nothing to be lost or spoiled. Mere scraps, which a careless individual would perhaps throw away, are put to a proper use, and, by means of certain auxiliary seasoning, brought to table in a new and attractive guise. Even if little or nothing be absolutely saved by these economical arrangements, the dressing of food in a tasteful manner is a point of some importance. It has been well said, "He that would have a clear head must have a clean stomach."

It has also been said, that "there are seven chances against even the most simple dish being presented to the mouth in absolute perfection; for instance, a leg of mutton. 1st.—The mutton must be good. 2nd.—Must have been kept a good time. 3rd.—Must be roasted at a good fire. 4th.—By a good cook. 5th.—Who must be in a good temper. 6th.—With all this felicitous combination you must have good luck, and 7th.—Good appetite.—The meat, and the mouths which are to eat it, must be ready for action at the same moment.

Whilst on the subject of a leg of mutton, we cannot refrain from quoting two verses written by the celebrated Dean Swift—

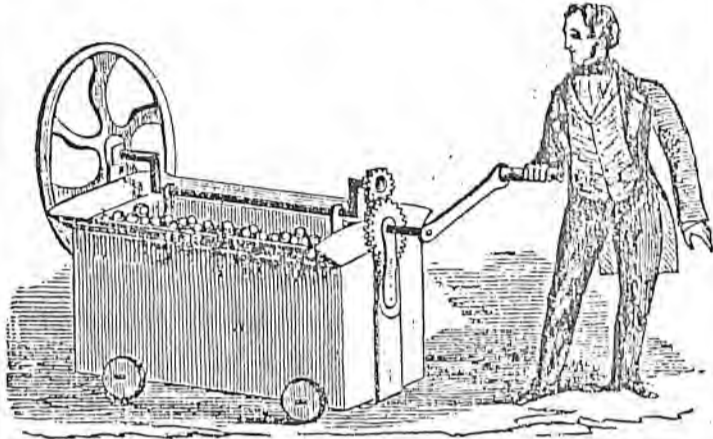
<p>"Gently stir and blow the fire, Lay the mutton down to roast, Dress it quickly, I desire; In the dripping put a toast, That I hunger may remove;— Mutton is the meat I love.</p>	<p>On the dresser see it lie; Oh! the charming white and red! Finer meat ne'er met the eye, On the sweetest grass it fed; Let the jack go swiftly round, Let me have it nicely browned."</p>
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From amongst a mass of excellent and useful matter in *The Cook's Oracle*, we have extracted the following article on

THE WORTH OF A THING IS BEST KNOWN BY THE WANT OF IT.

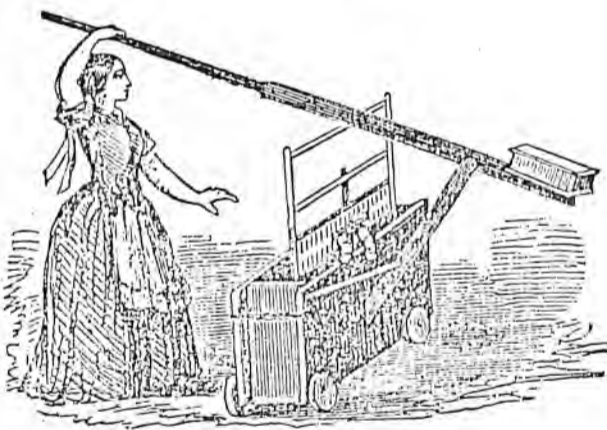
A NEW WASHING MACHINE.

The labour and inconvenience of washing exceed every other kind of domestic work, and anything which can tend to decrease this labourousness must be especially welcome in every household, and deserves to be made widely known. Many ways of rendering washing easy and expeditious have been recommended, some advocating the use of washing-powders, others the scrubbing-brush; but all these are now superseded by the invention of a machine called the American Floating Ball Washing Machine, patented by Mr. B. Moore of 133, High Holborn, London. This machine received honourable mention at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, and it certainly solves the problem of mechanical washing most satisfactorily. It is constructed on an entirely new principle, which consists in submitting the linen, placed in a suitable frame, to the action of a certain number of floating balls, which, by their multifarious contact and friction with the lines, clean perfectly



even the dirtiest linen in a few moments. The result thus obtained from the small machine represents generally the labour of five or six persons; in the large machine, the work done is equivalent to the labour of twenty persons. Besides this economy of time, there is a saving of soap, the quantity of suds required being much less than in washing by hand.

Our first illustration gives a view of one of these washing machines, by which 5,000 towels or other similar articles can be washed per day. It is three feet by fifteen inches in size, and can be worked with the most perfect ease. The machine, however, is constructed of all sizes and with different arrangements; but it is, as a domestic apparatus for washing purposes that we would particularly recommend it, and the principle on which it is constructed for household use may be seen in the following engraving.



The price of the machine is £3, and when we take into account the labour and time which may be saved by its use, it must be admitted that for economising domestic time and labour, it is one of the greatest advantages which has yet been brought before the public. Every particular relative to the machine will be furnished by the patentees, Messrs. B. Moore & Co., 133, High Holborn, London.

SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COMMON DOMESTIC ACCIDENTS.

Never leave a gun loaded unless it be under lock and key, in the care of one who knows it to be loaded.

Never play with a gun.

Not many days ago two youths went into a workshop, and found no person there; they, however, saw a gun, and began to play with it. One put on a cap, and fired it off, as he supposed. Then the other put on a cap, without putting anything into the gun; and making sure that the gun could not be loaded, he pointed it at his companion, and in a moment a full charge of shot had passed through him, and he was lifeless. In this case, both the foregoing precautions had been neglected, and the sacrifice of a life was the consequence.

Never leave a young child, or very young children, alone in a room where there is a fire.

How many melancholy accidents are every winter recorded in the newspapers as occurring to children who have been so left.

Never, in placing a saucepan upon a fire, let the handle point directly into the room; it should be towards either side of the fire-place.

A cottager, the other day, was in great distress because her little girl had dreadfully scalded her neck and shoulders. She said that a saucepanful of hot stuff was on the fire for a family dinner; her little girl was sitting on the floor in front of the fire at play, and while she just went to the farther part of the room, the child caught hold of the saucepan handle, intending to lift herself up by it, and the accident occurred, the marks of which she will carry to her grave. Had the handle been placed to either side, it would have been out of the child's way.

Never read in bed with a candle by the bedside. At least not unless there is a second person to watch that no mischief ensues.

Never take the candle close to the bedside to put it out when you are in bed. This idle habit, which we fear is practised by many maid-servants, has been the cause of many serious fires.

Never carry an uncovered candle into a cellar or out-house, where straw or shavings are placed. A servant doing this, after being forbidden by her employers, would in case of accident be liable to a penalty of at least £5.

Never keep any drug or medicine in the house, without having the name distinctly marked upon it. Very recently, a lady sent a young child into the country to be nursed. In a few days, the sad news was sent to her that her child was dead. The nurse, intending to give it syrup of rhubarb, had accidentally mistaken a bottle of laudanum for the syrup; she had given a teaspoonful of it to the child, and in a few hours it was a corpse. If these bottles had been distinctly labelled, the life of the infant most likely would not have been sacrificed, to say nothing of the reputation of the nurse and the distress of relatives. Perhaps, however, the nurse would have been wiser not to have any laudanum at all in the house. Laudanum in a nurse's possession always has a suspicious appearance.—*Family Economist*.

VINEGAR AND MEAT.

If very strong acetic acid (concentrated vinegar) be poured upon a piece of lean meat, it will gradually become soft and gelatinous. The ordinary household vinegar has the same effect, but in a less degree; hence, if tough meat be impregnated with vinegar for a few hours, it becomes very tender and digestible when boiled or roasted.

HEALTHY BEDS.

are not generally understood in England. Formerly, a curtained box, half filled with musty mattresses, was the usual form, and quite as barbarous a custom it was as the air-tight wooden troughs and messes used to sleep in by the Chinese; one of which, highly ornamented and polished, is described in *Observations of the Chinese Exhibition*, as having come under the notice of the author, Lord Jocelyn. The Italians generally use iron bedsteads, and frequently expose the mattresses and feather beds to the sun and air on the balconies, &c. The French use cotton for beds, because all animal substances are liable, without frequent cleansing and care, to propagate vermin. Feather-bed cleaners are well aware that feather-beds become heavier, and swarm with animalcula, by being slept on, principally owing to the accumulated perspiration, which is also perceptible to other observers by a somewhat rusty smell in most bed-rooms before the windows have been opened. The custom of making the bed immediately on its becoming unoccupied is quite as objectionable as rolling up the mattress and bed-clothes, and hiding them in a corner, or in a sham piece of "genteel" furniture, as if a bed were an object to be ashamed of. From the sketch of the late Duke of Wellington's study, his Grace evidently was not of that opinion. The best bed for children is a sack, and a cotton or straw mattress, as used for soldiers.—*Hints on Health*.

SETTLE CHORAL SOCIETY.

At the GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Members, held at the Music Hall, on the 15th of February last, it appeared on examining the Accounts, that there was a balance due to the Treasurer of about £35; which, but for the liberal donations of two or three friends of the Society, would have amounted to upwards of £50. This sum has been gradually accumulating during the four years which have elapsed since the formation of this Society in the Spring of 1850. And an examination of the Accounts shows, that (with one or two exceptions) there has been a loss upon each of the 11 Concerts given during this period: while the Members' Subscriptions have not been sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses,—Purchase of Music, Conductor's Salary, Rent of Room &c.

In laying this statement before the Public, according to the recommendation of the Members at the Annual Meeting, with the view of bringing the position and claims of the Society more prominently before them, the Committee feel that they need not do more than refer to the general character of their Concerts; in which their object has been, not merely to provide innocent amusement for the people, nor simply to increase and cultivate a taste for Music, but further to raise the minds, and improve the moral and Social condition of the people.

In this their great object, the Committee hope their endeavours have not been entirely unsuccessful. But at the same time—looking at the present state of the Accounts, and the list of Subscribers—while they acknowledge with pleasure the lively interest which has been shown towards the Society from its commencement by a considerable number of friends, they cannot but feel, that the Society, from its character and objects, has a claim to a much larger and more general support from the people of this neighbourhood. And they would impress the importance of this, not only as necessary to the continuance of the Concerts, but to enable the Committee to bring them within reach of the working classes.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot allow this opportunity to pass by, without calling attention to the great public benefit conferred upon the town and neighbourhood by the active and spirited Secretary of the Society, in building the Music Hall. Its erection was suggested by the successful formation of the Choral Society; and the Committee trust that the means of one of its greatest anticipated benefits will not be allowed to fall to the ground for lack of public support.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE,

Music Hall, Settle,
March 6th, 1854.

WILLIAM HARTLEY, Chairman.

Honorary Members, subscribing half a guinea, and upwards, will receive one Reserved Ticket to each Concert during the year, not exceeding three, for every half guinea subscribed. Persons who may be disposed to subscribe to the Concerts are requested to apply to the Secretary, or any of the Committee; who will also be glad to receive donations towards the ordinary expenses of the Society.

POEMS.—By the Rev. E. G. Charlesworth, Curate of Tosside. London; Whittaker and Co.

The Rev. E. G. Charlesworth who has been a contributor to this Journal for some months, has just published a volume of Poetry on various subjects; the price (1s. 6d.) is only small, and we hope it may have an extensive sale. As a specimen we give one of the shorter pieces entitled

THE ROBIN.

SWEET Bard of autumn, that com'st to cheer,
When summer's comforts disappear;
To chant upon each lifeless tree,
The dirge of nature's stern decree.
Thy downy breast red as the blood,
That swells thy little heart to flood;
Is as royal ensign's plume,
And as the setting sun's costume.
Large and melting is thine eye,
Rich and full of sympathy;
Whilst others of thy genus flee,
The sound of man's proximity;
Thou spring'st to meet him, and to say,
Good master, fare thee well to day;
Nor is disrobed thy confidence,
Man smiles thee ready audience:
The cruel urchin is spell-bound,
Untax'd he lets thee form his pound:
Humanity owes thee a debt,
The Muse can least of all forget;
The little children in the wood,
To whom thou broughtest bed and food.
There's language in thy plaintive lay,
The dying love to hear thee say;
Then let me have thy minstrelsy,
When death-strown emblems round me lie,
Come to my lattice little bird,
I'll tell the angels what I've heard.

Amongst the pieces are Short Story, Morning and Evening of Life, the Dying Swan, Farewell to Craven, &c. The volume is neatly got up in cloth, gilt edges.

CONCERT.—On Tuesday 21st May, the Settle Choral Society gave their first Subscription Concert for the Season in the Music Hall. Besides the members, Miss Helena Walker of Leeds, and Mr. Lambert of York, rendered their effective aid on the occasion. The whole was under the conduction and management of Mr. W. H. Barnett, who presided at the Organ. The first part consisted of a selection from "The Messiah" commencing with the Chorus "Behold the Lamb of God" and concluding with "Worthy is the Lamb Amen." The Choruses were all most effectively given; and the audience testified their appreciation of Handel's great Hallelujah Chorus, by a simultaneous rise throughout the Hall, and listening to its full-volumed strains standing. Mrs. Sanderson gave the Air "He was despised" in most excellent style, and shewed that she well merited the encomiums of the Lancaster Papers when she sang the same Air there. The Solo "All they that see him" sung by Mr. Moorby, and the Chorus "He trusted in God" were not in the book of words, but we suppose the P. D. who is a scape goat for so many literal sins must carry this one also. Miss H. Walker whose voice is a full-toned rich Soprano gave the Recitative and Air "But thou didst not leave" with excellent effect, and soon secured the favour of the audience on this her first appearance in Settle. She also sang, "How beautiful &c." with easy and graceful simplicity, altho there was the interruption of gas lighting, with an explosion, going on in the Orchestra—surely this could be done in the interval after a chorus, or during one, and not whilst a lady is exerting herself in a Solo. The Quartett "Their sound" was well given by Mrs. Sanderson, Rev. J. Robinson, and Messrs Lambert and Battersby. Mr. Lambert sung "Why do the nations." He was in good voice, and sung most correctly, but he was rather tame and wanting in force otherwise he is a fair singer. The Organ was too loud during his song and we heard persons blaming "Tommy" for too much wind. Mrs. Sanderson's Air "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was even better rendered than her previous one, and was well received by the audience; there is a marked improvement in Mrs S's singing. The second part was miscellaneous commencing with a Part Song by Macfarren, followed by "The Mermaid" which was tastefully given by Miss Walker, and which she repeated in answer to a most enthusiastic encore. Mr. Lambert gave "The Wolf" in which he was encored, and gave in reply the Irish comic, "Katty darling" when the plaudits from the gods were increased in great force. The next piece was Instrumental being a Trio for the Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, upon which much labour must have been bestowed. It was most correctly played by Miss Barnett, (who made her debut on this occasion as a public performer, and whose first appearance augurs well for the future) Wm. Robinson Junr. Esq. and Mr. Barnett, but it was unfortunately too late in the evening for so long a performance. The Duet, "The Fairy Dance" by Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Walker was very pleasing, as was also "Our Native Land," a Part Song which took well with the audience, perhaps as much from the sentiment as the music, at least it was generally preferred to "Orpheus." Mythological songs have lost their charm for modern audiences however fine the music may be. The song of the evening was Miss Walker's "Her heart was in the Song;" but it was eleven o'clock and people were getting uneasy. The National Anthem concluded the Concert, which was a very good one, and was as well attended as could be expected on a fine summer's evening. Mr. Barnett merits a large share of the praise of the getting up and conducting such concerts so respectably, especially as this is a poor place for good voices.

TOO POOR TO PAY.

We were so poor, when baby died,
 And mother stitched his shroud,
 The others in their hunger cried,
 With sorrow wild and loud.
 We were so poor, we could not pay
 The man to carry him away.
 I see it still, before my eyes
 It lies upon the bed,
 And mother whispers, through her sighs,
 "My darling boy is dead."
 A little box of common pine
 His coffin was, and may be mine!
 They laid our little brother out,
 And wrapp'd his form in white;
 And as they turned his head about,
 We saw the solemn sight,
 And wept as little children weep,
 And kissed the dead one in his sleep.
 We look'd our last upon his face,
 And said our last "Good-bye,"
 While mother laid him in the place
 Where those are laid who die;
 The sexton shoved the box away,
 Because we were "too poor to pay."
 We were too poor to hire a hearse,
 And couldn't get a pall;
 And when we took him to the grave,
 A waggon held us all.
 'Twas I who drove the horse, and I
 Who told my mother not to cry.
 We rode along the crowded town,
 And felt so lone and drear,
 That oft our tears came trickling down
 Because no friends were near.
 The folks were strangers—selfish men—
 Who hadn't lost a baby then.
 We reached the grave, and laid him there,
 With all the dead around;
 There was no priest to say a prayer,
 Or bless the holy ground.
 So home we went, in grief and pain,
 But home was never home again.
 And there he sleeps, without a stone
 To mark the sacred spot;
 But though by all the world unknown,
 By us 'tis not forgot.
 We mean to raise a stone some day,
 But now we are "too poor to pay."

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR CRIMINALS?

WITHOUT purposing to enter very elaborately into this often-mooted question, it may be interesting to glance at the subject—though it be but cursorily—from a two-fold point, retrospectively and prospectively. The question in its entirety is one of unwonted importance: it is one which we must answer. Criminals are increasing upon us with increasing population, and we must dispose of them somehow.

The subject is now particularly forced upon us by the partial cessation of transportation and by the ticket-of-leave system, which has, as it were, brought the criminal population into immediate contact with us at home. But it has always been a vexed question, and perhaps ever will be. Crime is a permanent nuisance, which of course no legislation can obliterate: the most our legislators can do is to remove it out of our sight. This was early resorted to, under another name, being at first called abjuration of the realm. The culprit took an oath to depart from the kingdom, and never to return to it without a pardon or the Royal command. If he did return without leave he died for the original treason. Transportation, as it existed of late years, took its rise from the cultivation of the American colonies by forced labour. The plantations, as they were called, required more labour, and it was deemed advisable to send over those who had here forfeited their lives. "Transportation to the plantations" is a phrase often occurring in old books, but it always meant transportation for life till 1719, when an act was passed permitting transportation for seven years. We do not care to go into long statistical and ethical arguments to prove what we now assert, that this system of transportation for short periods was productive of great injury here in the mother country, on account of the number of returned convicts that the country was afflicted with. We have all read accounts of the atrocities in our streets that were constantly occurring from a century to a century and a-half ago. Murders were frequent in the suburbs and even in the streets of towns; highwaymen infested every road, and footpads openly roamed about our cities with cutlasses and pistols.

Meanwhile transportation for life, as well as for terms of years, progressed, America and Australia being our successive outlets. Several of the most flourishing of the American States are built up on a foundation of felony—for instance, Maryland, the Jerseys, and Virginia. Australia and Van Diemen's Land, too, we all know, have had a large substratum of felons to erect their present structure of society upon. But we may be very sure that this criminal population was received very ungraciously, and that remonstrance was often made to the mother country. Directly after the declaration of American independence transportation ceased to the United States, and it was then that penal colonies were established in Australia. Thither we sent our convicts thick and threefold, and it is but four years since the system was stopped, Lord John Russell announcing, in February, 1853, the determination of Government to discontinue transportation to the colony.

The ticket-of-leave system is by no means a new idea. The germ of it seems to have been a plan, in 1775, for employing criminals in hard labour on the Thames; with a view to improve the navigation; and in conjunction with this mode of punishment there was the power of mitigation from ten years to three, on good behaviour. The present system is a modification of this. The prisoner on now receiving his sentence for so many years' imprisonment, knows full well that it is but a nominal sentence. His case has received fair trial, a jury has convicted him, and the judge sentences him, we will say, to four years' penal servitude. But the judge knows that this is a farce, and some of them have complained of it. However, the prisoner at the bar becomes a prisoner at Pentonville, and certainly he presents a sufficiently pitiable



aspect. But if he be,—as many, too many of them are—a hypocrite, he will of course behave himself to the best of his ability (and the ability of these gentry is rather great in this department). He is of course attentive to the exhortations of the chaplain; he assumes the virtue of repentance, though he has it not; while the chaplain, desirous of bestowing forgiveness in obedience to his Master's intimation, "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your heavenly



Father forgive you," gives the prisoner credit for his reiterated assertions and his cleverly-acted professions, and the final result is that a ticket-of-leave is obtained and the prisoner is once more with the world before him. But the world is less forgiving than the chaplain; the unhappy ticket-of-leave man's character has gone; no one will employ him (and, sooth to say, he is not very anxious about it); starvation stares him in the face; he is dogged and tracked about by the police, and finally he falls, with but little resistance, into his old habits. Robbery from the person by skill and dexterity of finger is too slow work for him; garotting suits him better, and the hapless suburban passenger finds the embrace of the brutal T. L. anything but a friendly one.



It is observable (whatever the cause may be) that since the execution of Marley in London for the murder of Cope there has been a decrease of crimes of personal violence. But garotting has by no means ceased. It may be interesting therefore to give a recipe against the attacks of the garotter, from a high

authority. The Rev. Joseph Kingsmill, chaplain of Pentonville Prison, says:—

"The robbers work in a gang, which consists generally of three persons. The tallest and most muscular comes behind the intended victim, and, rapidly throwing his arm around the neck, presses the throat almost to strangulation: the others rifle the pockets and otherwise assist. The best way to foil the attack is to press down the chin to the chest at the first perception of danger as rapidly and as firmly as possible, so as to allow the lungs full play, and then to make good use of them, men and women alike screaming lustily. At a good shout the robbers will run."

This is good advice, as far as it goes, but we are afraid the plan would be found often impracticable, and still more frequently valueless.

So much has been said for and against the ticket-of-leave system that it will be unadvisable to enter at length upon the subject. But it is clear, nevertheless, to every one that as at present administered it is a failure. Men whose characters are so far lost that immediate employment is shut out from them are cast loose upon society to get their living how they best may, and the result is too often a relapse into open crimes of violence, or the more secret robbery by stealth. We judge, however, of the system too much by the exceptions, and too little by the rule. We hear and read of the former, but hear or read nothing of the latter; while it has been proved that very many ticket-of-leave men do find honest employment, and regain a tolerable position. The evil of the system is at the same time its greatest difficulty: till we can find some means of helping the discharged offenders to some preliminary employment, it is vain to expect them uniformly to obtain honest support: they will "live," and must live, and if it cannot be done honestly it will be dishonestly. But then comes the difficulty—how to help the criminal to employment without unfairly competing against the honest workman, who has no one on whom to depend but himself. This difficulty baffles many who have thought much on the subject. The only feasible plan seems to us to be to employ them on Government works, at reduced wages, the difference being devoted to the support of prisons and reformatories.

With regard to these last-mentioned institutions, it is certain that they are doing much good. But the same difficulty here occurs: criminal boys have some advantages over non-criminal boys. Some institutions seem to be required to train poor but honest boys to productive employment. At present conviction for crime is a qualification for admission. Too much tenderness is perhaps shown to our juvenile population after they have committed crime and too little tenderness before.

A return to transportation seems to us also to be advisable. But of course we must have new penal colonies, and our geographers and political economists can point us out many places that would be fitting receptacles for the worst offenders. But, giving our individual opinion, we would say, Let there be no transportation but for life. Returned convicts ever have been dangerous as a class, and the certainty of this terrible penalty would operate as a decided check upon the crimes for which it should be awarded.

One grand means for checking robbery would we believe be emigration. It would work in this way: the unemployed poor with good characters might be helped to emigrate in larger numbers than at present, and the struggle for work would consequently be less fierce at home; consequently the temptations to theft less strong. This however, would be but an incidental remedy, though we believe a powerful one.

The same gentleman whose opinion we have quoted above has given us his sentiments on the punishment of the more violent outrages which have latterly so disgraced our age. He says:—

"Let all attempts at murder, whether successful or not, be treated alike with the penalty of death; and to this awful category of offences let all robberies be added which result in the death of the plundered, or of persons protecting the property and persons of others, although murder may not have been originally contemplated. Further, let every known rogue, upon whose person shall be found a life-preserver or other dangerous weapon, or instrument of thieving, be summarily flogged, and have three months' solitary confinement. Let there be a prison for perpetual imprisonment established, of very formidable character, to which the worst offenders shall be consigned."

Very many will with ourselves dissent from the first remark of Mr. Kingsmill's: there is such a thing as the remedy being worse than the disease. But there is truth, we think, in the latter portion of his remarks. The whole question is one which is surrounded with difficulties—difficulties which will no doubt be ably discussed in the House of Commons during the approaching session.

THE SPECTRE FIRE SHIP.

MANY, many years ago a ship called the "Palantine" sailed from Holland, with a number of wealthy passengers who had a large amount of gold and silver in their possession. The captain and his crew conceived the idea of enriching themselves by plundering and murdering the inoffensive and unsuspecting persons in their power. They first reported their provisions spoilt, but managed to sell hard biscuits for a guinea each. This process was at length suspended, and then disease and famine had full sway. The winds were favourable, all were not yet dead, and lo! the ship was floating off Block Island. The few passengers who still survived might still live to tell their tale of woe, and so the ship must be destroyed, with all her living freight. The captain and his crew piled their ill-gotten wealth in their two yawls, and having scuttled and set fire to the ship they embarked for the neighbouring island, where they landed, just as the great mass of flame sank hissing into the deep. The pirates told the islanders a plausible story, and for many months they lived in a house which is still pointed out to the curious stranger—but is a mere ruin. The pirates quarrelled, separated, and left for parts unknown. For many years thereafter, the house was deserted by all persons of flesh and blood, but thickly peopled with ghosts,—with pale women in white, old men reduced to skeletons, and children with bloody faces, and whenever they made their appearance at the witching time of night, there were heard the most frightful cries of anguish. In process of time, however, the spectres all disappeared; but of late years, whenever a great storm is about to lash the ocean into fury, the Fire Ship is distinctly seen in the offing; her hull a mass of cinders, and her sails, sheets of pure flame. Many old men have looked upon this phantom many times, and some of them allege that they have seen the sufferers imploring Heaven for succour, and heard their shrieks of despair.—*Lanman's Adventures.*

THE WORLD IN 1950.

Few subjects perhaps could form so interesting a theme for speculation, as a consideration of what may be the characteristic features presented by the civilized world in a "hundred years to come." It is a wide field for fancy and conjecture, which is embraced in such a theme of reflection; and yet, however vague our dreams of such a distant future may be, sometimes the thought will intrude itself—"What will the world be when we are dust?" when the lapse of two or three generations have sunk our names and our memories into oblivion—and when a fresh race of busy earnest men are in the height of "life's fitful fever"—as we were, a century before. The greatest sages cannot answer such a question—for all is hidden, doubtless wisely hidden, in the "womb of Time"—all is dark and impenetrable. And yet we may form a few imaginings of this distant future, more or less real. In the New York Knickerbocker Magazine, an article entitled "A Glance at a Hundred Years in Advance," gives a few pictures of what the world may be in 1950:—

"Our friend, General Morris," says the Knickerbocker, "has been delving among the old newspapers of England, as far back as 1643, and has quoted from a London 'History of Newspapers,' a very amusing collection of advertisements of that remote period. Suppose we reverse this order, and quote from a London newspaper a hundred years hence! We can do it; for there lies on our table a copy of the London Times for 'January 6, 1950,' a perfect facsimile, in every respect, in type, paper, print, and arrangement, of that world-renowned newspaper. We extract a few of the advertisements, commencing with those which indicate the great advances that are to be made in locomotion. And, after all, these will be found not much more wonderful than the prediction, a hundred years since, of steam-boats, railroads, and the electric telegraph, would have been. 'Onward!' is the watchword of the age:—

"FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.— The original Nassau Balloon leaves Fanzhall New Town (the once royal property) Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, returning every Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday. Fares:—Car, an Albert; Birdcage, a Victoria-and-a-half; on the Wings, Half an Albert. The director of this highly popular and much patronised conveyance begs to assure the public that he still continues to soar higher than any aerial machinist whatever; performing the whole distance in the swiftest possible time, and with the least motion. For the safety of his passengers, he hereby warns all persons against flying kites, letting off rockets, or holding umbrellas, at more than one mile from the earth, as it is his intention to drop down upon all offenders. No smoking allowed in the Birdcage."

We may well suppose that all the ordinary means of conveyance, by steam-packet, by trading-vessel, even by the renowned railroad locomotion of our day, would be despised in the presence of such a means of transit as this. How insignificant in 1950 the exploits of our Grahams and Greens, and other veteran aeronauts will seem! But let us pass on to the next notification:—

"RAPID COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.— The aerial ship the Highfyer, Captain Bolt, takes wing positively on Monday next from the terminus at Old Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square. The Highfyer is a safety ship, but guaranteed by its owners to perform the journey almost as quick as the mails. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board."

Thus in 1950 men are literally to fly through the air. There is no impediment to fore-shadow—no conditions to state. The hurricane, the gale, the sunken rock has no terrors—for men have risen superior to such obstacles. If we may suppose any love of antiquity to be left in such a people, and that they may cherish any love for the manners and literature of the past, how ludicrous in their eyes will seem the provision sometimes made in the bills and advertisements of their ancestors a century before—"The Queen of the Ocean will sail (weather permitting, &c.)" The famed Nelson Column, too, which took so long to complete, has already become "old," and serves the base purpose of a street-direction, or guide to some luggage depot—or aerial machine station. But now we come to a still more astounding notice:—

"EMIGRATION TO THE ANTIPODES: For Candahar Gulf and Port Prosperine.— Regular tubes descend through the earth to these celebrated places every Tuesday. These very superior tubes are fitted up expressly for the comfort and accommodation of travellers, with separate mouths for families and married people. There is a library in the leather, and the passage is thoroughly lighted and ventilated. For descent or plunge apply to R. R. Borcham, Great Tower-street."

The Tubular railway-bridge at Menni had once been thought a wonder of the world; but now, in 1950, how insignificant it would appear in its narrow span of three miles—if indeed the lumbering structure had not fallen to pieces, or its materials been applied to some other go-ahead scheme. We have some confounded "bores" in our own day—but such a bore as this, if it were even dreamed of, would have been deemed impossible. Proceeding to the next advertisement, however, it is refreshing to find some disposition on the part of the govern-

ment of 1950, to eschew routine and red tape, and to endeavour to avail themselves of some of the improvements of the age:—

"THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that tenders will be received for the supply of balloons for the conveyance of the royal mails to and from the East Indies; each of the said balloons to be provided with six parachutes for sending down bags of letters and passengers, severally, at the West India Islands, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Mauritius Islands, and Ceylon, the final destination being Bombay; and security will be required for the due performance of the voyage to and from the several places, once in every twenty-four-hours."

It is curious to reflect on the appearance of our ports, our harbours, and our docks under such an improved order of things—the latter would probably be converted into depots for the manufacture of gas, and large gasometers, with levithan balloons, would be filling with gas, preparing for or starting on their wonderful journeys in mid-air. Breakwaters, batteries, light-houses—works which anciently had been so much prized

But it would seem that "progress" in this respect must still be "behind the age," no matter how distant:—

"Wanted an accomplished instructress, to take the entire charge of the moral, physical, and mental powers of two young ladies, aged nine months and twenty months. She must be competent to instill into the young mind all the fashionable attainments—namely, Greek, Latin, German, Italian, (French, now vulgar, will not be desirable), Chinese and Nepaulese will be amongst the requisites. It will be absolutely necessary that the applicant be well versed in the classics, metaphysics, gymnastics, acoustics, geometry, astrology, philosophy, mental and revealed; trigonometry, topography, theology, cosmography, astronomy, &c.; algebra, mathematics, with mental arithmetic, according to Cocker. Amongst her accomplishments she will be required to give instructions on the concertina, kettle-drum, cornet à-pipes, and organ, with vocal accompaniment. Painting in Eau de Cologne, galvanic-electro-steam, and atmospheric high pressure, with all the recent improvements in gutta-percha flower-making. She must be of an amiable disposition, agreeable manners, and an attractive person. No one with large feet or red hands need apply.) Direct Mrs. Porceplant, High-pressure-terrace, Greenwich. Salary paid in silver, or copper if preferred."

One might have thought the present point of excellence attained in the art of printing would have admitted of but little improvement, and that our means of multiplying printed sheets by the help of machinery, was by no means limited; but the distant Times of 1950 is to outstrip the wildest dreams of the present. It is worthy of remark—and will not fail to be remarked—that the tone of the Thunderer, when speaking of itself, its influence, and its circulation, is imitated to perfection:—

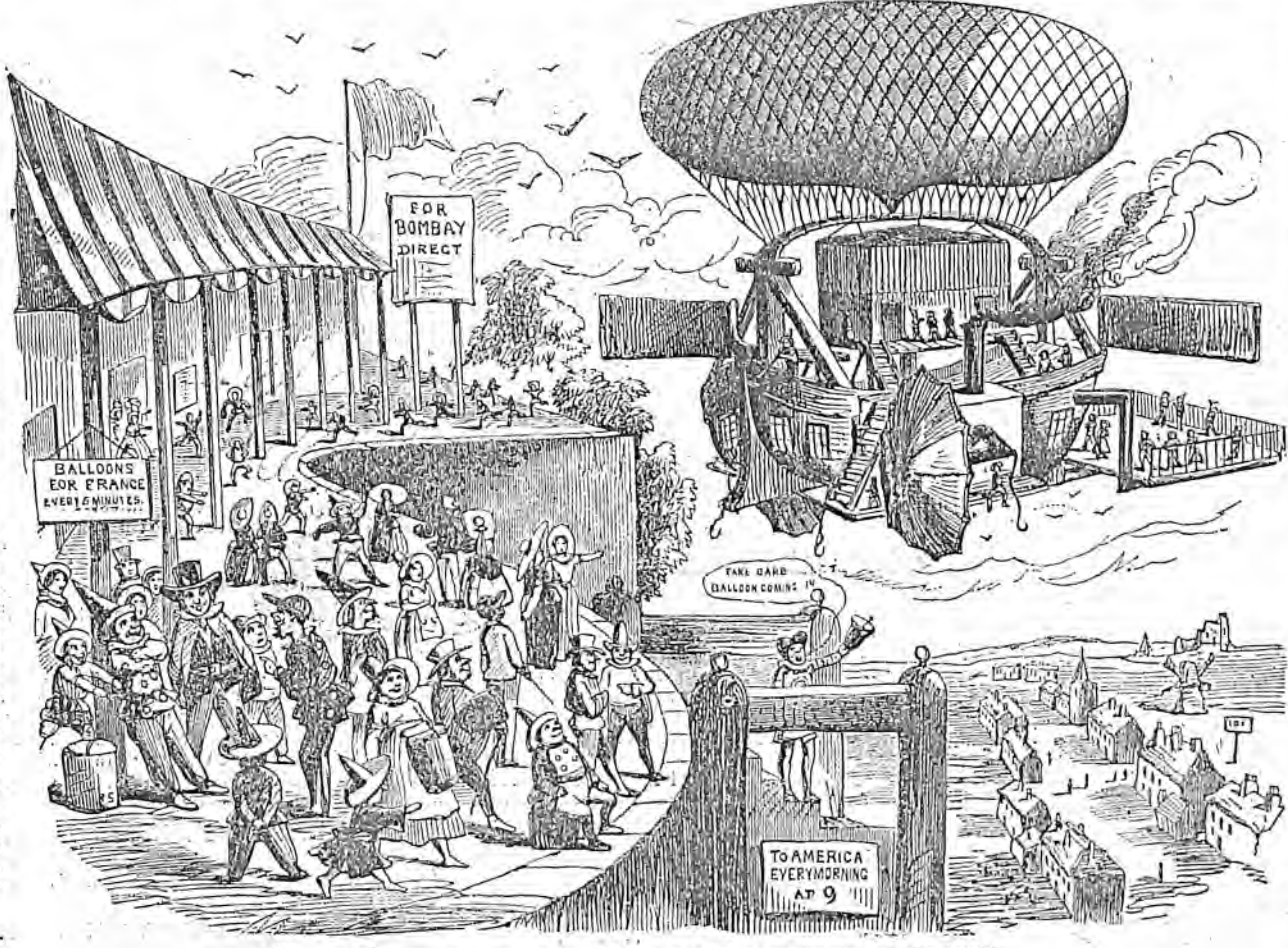
"In these days of progress let us sneer at nothing, because it is new; may smile and doubt, but still let us think. Nearly two centuries have passed since our journal first started into existence, and during that brief period, we have chronicled changes and improvements which have shaken the earth to its very centre. We now print off more than one million copies of the Times newspaper per day, and are able to effect this great desideratum by means of air pressure, which has completely superseded the use and power of steam. We now blow off fifty times the number of impressions we were formerly enabled to do by the old all-powerful use of steam. But even this is nothing, compared to what we are preparing to effect for our readers in future. Within one week from the present date, we shall despatch our broadsheet to the remotest corner of the habitable world within fifteen minutes from the time of its leaving Printing-house-square. The number of impressions required to be worked for the supply of all the earth will be, as our readers are aware, almost incalculable; but we have entered into an arrangement for the construction of a cylinder, which is to throw off 5,000,000 copies per hour. The sceptical may, perhaps, deem this an exaggerated statement. Let them do so. We say that we are about to achieve this miracle; and what the Times promises, it always performs. But it may be said that the thing is impossible. The same observation has been made, from time to time, upon any advance in art or science. Little progress is made without perseverance. The man who invented printing was burned for a wizard; the first applier of gas was neglected, and starved on a dog-hill; and the first English maker of a steam-packet was treated as a mere visionary, although he happily lived to see his model cross the Atlantic. Again we say, readers, smile, if you will, and doubt, but think. As sure as the sun rises in the east and sinks in the west, we will perform what we promise. Every day is suggestive of some important improvement in our present wonderful machinery; and we will not rest upon our oars until we have completely annihilated both time and space."

It has been said, and with reason, that if the men of two or three generations since were to rise from the tomb, they would find the whole aspect of things so altered as to fail to recognise the world in which they had con figured.

"While systems change and suns retire, and worlds slumber and wake—Time's ceaseless march proceeds."

Perhaps our glance into the future has been too fanciful—perhaps it has been extravagant; but the lapse of a century, brief as it is as a period of time, is fraught with the most astounding revolutions and the most surprising discoveries. How little did our fathers, less than a century since, as they journeyed in their sedan chairs, carried by hinds hired for the occasion, or by the improved stage-coach, in constant trepidation of being robbed and murdered by "gentlemen of the road"—how little did they dream of coaches propelled by steam on lines, forming an iron network intersecting every part of the kingdom. The century which has elapsed has been equivalent in progress and advancement to a thousand years of any previous era; and in the same ratio, what wonderful changes may we not picture as characterising the time to come. But let us not dwell longer on a subject of such infinite speculation; let us hope that in progress and improvement in knowledge, and in virtue, the century to come may far exceed that which has flown for ever. By and by, "what hundred years are gone," some of our great grandchildren may be turning over the leaves of a volume of this periodical, and may wonder why any one could have doubted that all this should have been true.

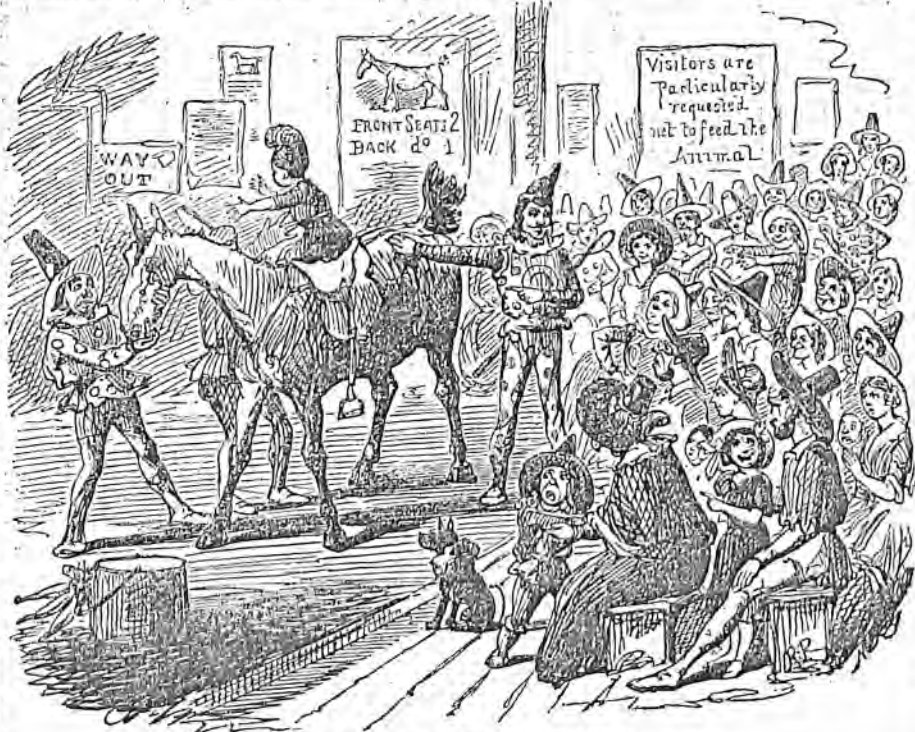
THE TRUE USES OF KNOWLEDGE.—I make not my head a grave, but a treasury of knowledge; I intend no monopoly, but a community in learning; I study not for my own sake only, but for theirs that study not for themselves; I envy no man that knows more than myself, and pity them that know less.—Sir T. Browne.



TRAVELLING IN 1950.—AERIAL MACHINE RETURNING FROM INDIA.

—had now been swept away; or, if a specimen remained, it had been preserved as an instance of the pains which had been taken in former years to effect works which knowledge had now superseded. Improvements in locomotion, however, have increased to such a degree that the horse has become obsolete, and is regarded as a rare curiosity. The following advertisement, which we have made the subject of one of our illustrations, is of the "rare show" school—such as the proprietors of the extinct Aztecs might put forth—only, in 1950, it is the noble horse which has to be lamented as the last of its species:—

"SINGULAR CURIOSITY.—To be seen alive, at 229, New Regent street, a remarkably fine specimen of that noble animal, the horse. It is perfectly



THE WONDERFUL HORSE OF 1950.

tame and docile, and is supposed to be the last of that species which formerly drew the cabs, broughams, &c., of the metropolis. As this extraordinary animal will not long remain in London, an early visit is suggested, it being the proprietor's intention to exhibit the horse in the provinces. Admission:—Front seats, 2s.; back 1s. Visitors are allowed to mount, as a real saddle has been borrowed for the occasion from the British Museum."

It is harrowing to our feelings that the extinction of such a noble race as the horse should be spoken of thus lightly. But let us proceed. It might have been hoped that a hundred years would have made a great difference in the kind of treatment that governesses now receive in England, and that which ought to "obtain" at a more enlightened and liberal period,

* A perfect facsimile of the Times in appearance was "got up" a short time ago, which has, we presume, been the foundation of this article.

FIRE.—On Friday Evening a little before six o'clock, the neighbourhood of Settle was alarmed by the breaking out of a Fire in King's Mills, in the occupation of Messrs. Richard Brown and Co. It is now about twenty five years since the large Mill was burned down and a man lost his life thereby. Happily this time there was no sacrifice of life. The Fire originated in the Scutching Room, in that part of the Works formerly used as a Tobacco and Snuff Mill. It was supposed to be occasioned by the lighting of the Gas. Great exertions were used to keep down the Fire, and by the willing and active assistance of almost every one there, the Fire was confined to the old part where it originated. The supply of water was well kept up. Men were stationed at the end doors in the new mill ready to extinguish any fire that might be communicated from the burning mass. There was a very strong West Wind blowing at the time, and it is a wonder how the large Mill was saved. Altho' the roof fell in people could be seen passing in and out under the burning materials, the quantity of water having kept the first floor from burning, and also from its having been lined with Iron. Both Mrs. Procter the owner, and Mr. Brown are we understand fully Insured. An Engine arrived from Skipton and another from Bentham, but they were too late to be of any use. It seems strange that with so much property at stake there should be no Engine within a distance of 12 or 16 miles. This is the second fire during the year in Settle. 1854

MESMERISM.—On Friday Evening, March 30th, Mr. Wm. Shepherd delivered a very interesting Lecture on this subject, to the Members of the Settle Mechanics' Institute. He had a good subject for his practical illustrations. He put him in the somnolent condition in 2 minutes, and catalepted his arm and leg. He was not quite successful in some experiments. A Public Room is not a favourable place for a first appearance. We witnessed a private exhibition before the Lecture, in which the experiments were decidedly successful. However in the Room he put his subject into the mesmeric state, the Lecturer being outside the door. There were upwards of 40 Members present who were all highly gratified by the evenings instruction and amusement. We hope Mr. Shepherd may be induced to bring the subject before the people, as well as the Members of the Institute. 1854

OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS ABOUT THE NEW PENNY RECEIPT STAMPS.

The following is abridged from the "Popular Explanation of the Statute requiring a Stamp-duty of One Penny on Receipts and Orders for Money," issued by authority of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue. It well deserves general and attentive perusal:—

The public are requested to take notice that distinct stamps are prepared, having thereon respectively the words "Postage," "Receipt," "Draft." And that no stamp can be legally used except for the purpose so expressed.

RECEIPTS.

The stamp-duty payable upon a receipt given for any sum of money amounting to 40s. or upwards, is 1d., to be paid by the person giving the receipt. The receipt may either be written upon stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp may be fixed to the paper upon which it is written; but in the latter case the person giving the receipt must himself cancel the stamp by writing his initials, or some portion of his signature over it, before he delivers it, under a penalty of £10. A receipt cannot be made valid afterwards by affixing a stamp.

A person giving a receipt for money amounting to 40s. or upwards without a stamp subjects himself to a penalty of 10s.; and if, when 40s. or upwards is paid, a less sum than 40s. be specified in the receipt, with the view to avoid the duty, or any other contrivance or device be used for the like purpose, a penalty of 50s. will be incurred.

A party refusing to give a receipt incurs a penalty of 10s.

Any note, memorandum, or writing *whatsoever*, given upon the payment of money, signifying that an account has been discharged, or that money has been paid, or credit given, is a receipt liable to stamp duty.

Entries made by persons receiving money in pass-books kept by the persons paying the money, are receipts; and for every such entry made without affixing a stamp, and writing over the stamp as hereinbefore stated, where the payments amount to 40s. or upwards, a penalty of 10s. is incurred.

On every occasion when money amounting to 40s. or upwards is paid, whether it be on a sale by auction or other ready money dealing, or the payment of wages, or on a transaction of any other kind or description, if any receipt be given, it must be on a stamp; and so, likewise, must a receipt for money paid on account.

RECEIPTS UPON BILLS OR NOTES.

Receipts written upon promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts or orders for the payment of money, duly stamped, or upon bills of exchange drawn out of but payable in the United Kingdom, are exempt from duty.

In the case of bills drawn abroad, an unstamped receipt indorsed is valid only where the bill or note is duly stamped. A receipt, therefore, on an unstamped cheque, for the contents, is not valid without a receipt stamp.

LETTERS BY THE POST.

Letters by the post, acknowledging the safe arrival of any bills of exchange, bank notes, or other promissory notes, or other securities for money, are exempt from receipt duty; but if the receipt of money be acknowledged, a stamp is required.

The exemption is confined to the mere acknowledgment of the safe arrival of such bills of exchange, bank notes, or other promissory notes or securities. It is not intended to give to the letter the effect of a discharge for money; but simply to authorise the receiver of the securities to convey to the sender the information that they have reached the hands of the person intended.

The documents, the safe arrival of which may thus be acknowledged by post without a receipt stamp, are bank post-bills, Bank of England and country bank notes, letters of credit, post office orders, cheques, (stamped or unstamped) bills, drafts, and orders for payment of money of every description, whether due or not.

RECEIPT FOR TAXES.

By the recent act, receipts for land-tax, assessed taxes, and property and income tax, are exempted from stamp duty; but there is no exemption in any of the Stamp Acts of receipts for any other rates or taxes.

Special exemptions from receipt duty contained in Acts of Parliament are not affected by the recent Act.

DRAFTS OR ORDERS.

A bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment to the bearer, or to order on demand, of any sum of money, of whatever amount, is chargeable with the stamp duty of one penny, and may be written on stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp may be used.

All other bills of exchange, drafts, or orders at or after sight or after date, for the payment of money amounting to 40s. or upwards, are chargeable with stamp duty as heretofore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

No alteration has been made in the duties of promissory notes, except now that bankers' deposit notes or accountable receipts are not chargeable with duty, notwithstanding they import that interest is to be paid.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

All documents or writing usually termed letters of credit are declared by law to be bills, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, and chargeable with stamp duty, as bills of exchange, drafts, or orders.

A letter of credit payable on demand must be on a penny stamp; but if the credit be not given until a specified day, or until advised, it is a bill of exchange, payable after date, and must be stamped accordingly.

CHEQUES ON BANKERS.

A cheque on a banker, payable to bearer on demand, is not liable to stamp duty, provided that it be issued within fifteen miles of the place where the banker carries on his business. That the place of issuing be duly specified in it; that it be dated on or before the day on which it is issued, and not after; and that it do not direct the payment to be made by a bill or note.

The place at which a cheque is to be considered as issued is that where the drawer parts with possession of it; and, if it be transmitted by him through the post, the place of issuing is that where it is posted.

An unstamped cheque drawn and issued as above may be circulated at any distance from the place of issue, without affecting its validity. Thus, a cheque drawn in London, upon a London banker, may be sent by post from London to Glasgow, or elsewhere, and negotiated there for any period.

Persons residing beyond the distance of fifteen miles from their bankers, whether such residence be occasional or permanent, ought to be, at all times provided with stamps, as any infraction of the law subjects them to a penalty.

A draft irregularly issued, cannot be afterwards made valid by affixing a stamp to it. The object and effect of crossing a cheque with the name of a banker, seems to be much misunderstood, inquiries being frequently made of the Board respecting the practice in reference to the receipt stamp duties. A cheque is not in any way affected by being thus crossed; the crossing merely amounts to a request to the banker not to pay the cheque, except through a banker; but this request he may altogether disregard; it does not, and is not intended to import a receipt, and neither creates a necessity for a stamp, nor makes a stamped receipt unnecessary.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

A PRISONER, while in Newgate Gaol, costs the State, in the year, £39 2s. 3d.

A NEW wheelbarrow has been invented. The wheel is placed under the centre, so that none of the weight of the load rests upon the hands. A man can wheel twice the usual weight.—*American Paper.*

THE *Mining Journal* states that our exports of iron in 1851 exceeded those of 1850 by 200,000 tons: 1852 gave an excess of 150,000 tons; and the excess of 1853 will not fall short of 150,000 tons.

CONSTANTINOPLE has thirteen newspapers, Smyrna six, and Alexandria one; Servia eight, and Wallachia and Moldavia four between them.

IN 1852 there were 474,149 plaints entered in the County Courts; and £630,371 were received for suitors.

A PROJECTED new Telegraph Company proposes to send messages at the rate of sixpence for the first twenty words, and a half-penny per word after. This is as it should be—for at present it is a most expensive luxury, and not at all in consonance with the spirit of the age.

THE late Great Exhibition Building contained an area of nearly 800,000 square feet; the New Crystal Palace will contain about one-fourth more, or nearly 1,000,000 square feet. It will be the grandest sight in the world.

THE total number of newspaper stamps annually consumed is about 80 millions, viz., 65½ millions by England, 7½ by Scotland, and less than 6½ millions by Ireland—the English portion being divided into 47½ millions for the London, and 18 millions for the provincial papers. The number of newspapers posted in London alone is 700,000 weekly, or upwards of forty millions yearly. Mr. Rowland Hill calculates that the State loses, by carrying newspapers, £30,000 a year; while by the carrying of letters, it gains £1,000,000 a year.

ONLY fancy! The duty on tobacco and snuff last year was £4,542,572! And besides the enormous quantity of weed thus presented, there is a vast deal more that is smuggled.

THE estimated total number of volumes now in the library of the British Museum is 519,110.

THE public revenue of France, with 40,000,000 of people, is about forty-eight millions sterling; that of Great Britain and Ireland, with 28,000,000 people, fifty-two millions sterling.

It has been calculated that the loss of land in hedges and ditches is 1 acre in 25.

THE Bank of England uses in its accounts no less than sixty folio ledgers filled up completely every day. 23,000 bank-notes are thrown off daily, and all to registered that the abstraction of a single note is followed by immediate detection.

FACTS FROM THE CENSUS TABLES.

THE MORMONS.—In England and Wales there were, in 1851, reported by the census officers as many as 222 places of worship belonging to this body—most of them, however, were merely rooms.

IN 1831 the number of churches and chapels of the Church of England amounted to 11,325. The number in 1851, as returned to the Census-office, was 13,854, exclusive of 223 described as being "not separate buildings," or as being "used also for secular purposes," thus showing an increase in the course of 20 years of more than 2,000 churches.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—At the time of the census there were more than 250,000 teachers in Sunday schools instructing, every Sunday, in religious knowledge as many as 1,800,000 children. The total number of Sunday scholars on the books of the schools was about 2,400,000, and about two teachers to every fifteen scholars.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND'S INCOME.—It appears from the census tables that the income of the Church of England exceeds £5,000,000 a year.

THE whole number of meeting-houses returned by the Society of Friends at the time of the late census was 371, while in 1800 they possessed 413. In 1847, the Society of Friends raised and distributed in mitigation of Irish distress the enormous sum of £200,000.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—There are, in the original connexion, 428 circuits in Great Britain. There were 6,579 chapels in England and Wales belonging to this connexion in March, 1851, containing accommodation for 1,417,580 persons. The number of attendants on census Sunday was—morning, 492,714; afternoon, 383,964; and evening, 607,850, including an estimate for non-returns.

THE USES OF INSURANCE.

1. It is the exercise of forethought, of prudence, of benevolence.
2. It secures independence; domestic happiness to the widow and the orphan; comfort in old age; assistance to the poor but honest and industrious young; to creditors, the payment of their debts.
3. Dependent upon it are the families of all whose only capital is their health and industry; millions of the property of the country.
4. It avoids pauperism—crime.
5. It is more efficacious in its operations as regards the moral and domestic comfort of the people, and in its tendency to reduce taxation, by its reduction of pauperism and crime, than the legislation of our wisest statesmen; and if universally adopted, would be a national blessing.
6. It affords to persons of every class, and in every station of life, the means to avoid much future misery to their families, and to render them independent of public or private charity.
7. It is a scheme by which any sum of money may be secured at death, whenever that may take place, or to be received at any given age of the life assured.

Local. 1854

SETTLE WATER WORKS.—The Annual Meeting of this company was held in the Guardians Room, January 1st, when the accounts being examined previously by the auditors, were passed, and a dividend declared of 13s. 9d. per share. The committee of seven persons were elected for the ensuing year. Mr. William Hargraves and Mr. John Harger were unanimously elected a committee of works. During the last fortnight, there has been a short supply in one part of the town, owing, we understand, to some of Mr. Winkill's men having stuck the point of a "hack" into the main, when they were making a sewer. It has caused a good deal of labour to repair the damage which is now effectually done, and the water is again on.

Midland Railway. North Western Branch.

TIME TABLE.

From LANCASTER & SKIPTON, to LEEDS & BRADFORD.

UP.	WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.		
	1w.	2w.	3w.	4w.	5w.	6w.	7w.	8w.	9w.
	1 3 3 Class. mail.	1 2 Class.	1 2 Class.	1 2 Class. exp.	1 2 Class.	1 2 Class.	1 2 3 Class	1 2 3 Class	1 2 3 Class
TRAINS LEAVE	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Morecambe dp.	...	9 30	11 20	4 30	...	...	6 10	7 20	...
Lancaster C.S.	...	9 45	12 10	4 50	...	...	6 15	7 30	...
" G.A.	6 30	9 50	12 20	5 0	...	...	6 22	7 37	...
Halton	6 37	9 57	12 27	5 7	...	...	6 27	7 42	...
Caton	6 42	10 2	12 32	5 12	...	...	6 39	7 53	...
Hornby	6 54	10 13	12 43	5 22	...	...	6 47	8 0	...
Wennington...	7 2	10 20	12 50	5 28	...	...	6 57	8 10	...
Bentham, high	7 12	10 30	1 0	5 36	...	...	7 10	8 22	...
Clapham	7 25	10 41	1 11	5 46	...	...	7 25	8 37	...
SETTLE	7 40	10 55	1 25	5 58	...	...	7 35	8 45	...
Long Preston	7 50	11 4	1 34	0 0	...	...	7 40	8 49	...
Hellifield	7 55	11 9	1 39	0 11	...	...	7 48	8 59	...
Bell Busk	8 3	11 17	1 47	6 18	...	...	7 55	9 6	...
Gargrave	8 10	11 24	1 54	6 25	...	...	8 5	9 16	...
Skipton ...arr.	8 20	11 35	2 4	6 35	...	...	8 10	9 21	...
Skipton ...dep.	8 25	11 40	2 10	6 40	...	...	8 37	9 40	...
Keighley	8 43	11 58	2 36	7 7	...	...	8 47	9 48	...
Bingley	9 5	12 6	2 46	7 17	...	...	9 10	10 10	...
Bradford	9 25	12 30	3 5	7 45	...	...	9 35	10 20	...
Leeds	9 50	12 40	3 30	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
London	7 0	10 0	10 30	4 30	...	...	...	...	...

From LEEDS, BRADFORD, to SKIPTON & LANCASTER

DOWN.	WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.		
	1w.	2w.	3w.	4.	5w.	6.	7w.	8.	9.
	1 2 3 Class. mail.	1 2 Class.	1 2 Class. exp.	1 2 Class.	2 Class.	2 Class.	1 2 3 Class	1 2 3 Class	1 2 3 Class
TRAINS LEAVE	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
London	9 0	...	6 0	9 30	...	...	9 0	...	...
Leeds	6 0	10 20	1 10	5 15	...	...	6 0	4 0	...
Bradford	6 20	10 35	1 25	5 35	...	...	6 20	4 25	...
Bingley	6 40	11 0	1 48	6 0	...	...	6 40	4 45	...
Keighley	6 50	11 10	1 55	6 11	...	...	6 50	4 56	...
Skipton ...arr.	7 15	11 35	2 20	6 40	...	...	7 15	5 25	...
Skipton ...dep.	7 20	11 40	2 25	6 45	...	...	7 20	5 30	...
Gargrave	7 29	11 50	2 34	6 55	...	...	7 30	5 40	...
Bell Busk	7 37	11 57	2 40	7 3	...	...	7 40	5 48	...
Hellifield	7 45	12 4	...	7 12	...	...	7 49	5 56	...
Long Preston	7 50	12 9	2 50	7 18	...	...	7 55	6 0	...
SETTLE	8 0	12 18	3 0	7 30	...	...	8 7	6 12	...
Clapham	8 14	12 32	3 12	7 45	...	...	8 22	6 27	...
Bentham, high	8 24	12 42	3 21	7 55	...	...	8 32	6 37	...
Wennington...	8 33	12 50	3 28	8 4	...	...	8 42	6 44	...
Hornby	8 39	12 56	3 33	8 12	...	...	8 48	6 50	...
Caton	8 48	1 6	3 42	8 21	...	...	8 58	7 0	...
Halton	8 53	1 12	...	8 27	...	...	9 4	7 4	...
Lancaster G.A.	9 0	1 25	3 55	8 35	...	...	9 15	7 10	...
" C.S.	9 20	1 35	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morecambe	9 20	1 40	4 10	...	...	...	9 30	7 20	...

A Coach leaves Ben Rhydding for Skipton on Mondays and Saturdays, at 8 0 a.m., returning at 2 30 p.m.
 An Omnibus between Kirkby Lonsdale and Hornby daily, leaving Kirkby Lonsdale at 7 00 a.m. and 6 00 p.m., leaving Hornby at 12 45 p.m. and 6 00 p.m.

SETTLE CHRONICLE 1854

WONDERS OF THE RAILWAY.

THE change from coach to railway traffic, (which has been earnestly and frequently declared by many a ruined innkeeper, and sold-up coach proprietor, and by many an ardent admirer of the "good old times" to be nothing less than the ruin of England), has, in fact, more than any other modern event, developed the resources of the English people. The unceasing industry, the energy and activity of the Anglo-Saxon race, are never more apparent than in a railway, especially if we look at the various branches of trade and manufacture connected with it. The capital which is required also to carry on the various companies is immense, and will give us some idea of the enormous wealth of the country in which they had their birth, and for which they are required. Take, for instance, the "London and North Western Company," which we learn from "Household Words" (to which we are indebted for the following extract,) has a capital which is rather more than the whole of the East India Company, which rules over a hundred millions of people, and which is double that of the Bank of England; and the value of goods conveyed by their railway to and from the single port of Liverpool, is fully a match for the whole import and export trade of Belgium or Portugal!

The losses and wear upon this line, and the immense funds in their trust, cause the directors of course to go economically to work; and one method of their so doing is to make their own engines, &c. The description of their locomotive manufactory at Crewe, as given in the work above referred to, is so interesting that we extract it:—

"The locomotive depot at Crewe employs about sixteen hundred operatives, who are constantly engaged in the manufacture of new engines and tenders. So perfect is their organisation and their skill that they at some seasons turn out a new engine with its accompanying tender every week, and seldom produce less than forty in a year.

The Wolverton factory gives employment to about nine hundred workmen, and these are engaged solely upon repairs and alterations. Crewe is the nursery, and Wolverton the hospital for locomotives. At the Wolverton infirmary may be seen scores of the metal steeds laid up, or rather laid down, in regular wards, as distinct and orderly and comfortable as the wards of Saint Bartholomew's. There is the worn-out ward, the ricketty ward, and the 'accidents' ward; and there are sundry other wards, in all of which locomotives are to be seen undergoing cure. Red hot pieces of iron are being forcibly administered here; holes are being probed, and nuts screwed on there; steam-hammers are battering; steam lathes are paring the callosities; hundreds of locomotive surgeons—stalwart, brawny-limbed and iron-fisted—dress and bind up the cases in their wards with a tremendous energy. There are sickly-looking locomotives being fitted with brand new insides; there are several in the last stage of collapse, having strong doses of copper rivets forced into their systems. Metal giants, shaky about the knees, are being fitted with new sets of joints. In short, there is every conceivable stage of disorder to be seen at Wolverton treated by surgeons, who are seldom at a loss. In the most desperate cases they effect a cure. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of these battered patients come out perfectly restored to their bereaved stokers, to run upon the rails as fast as ever, and with no diminution in their healthy appetite for coke and water. Even the one incurable among a hundred invalids does not entirely perish. By the help of a blast furnace and steam-hammer, he is beaten young again, and eventually reproduced as a new locomotive, called perhaps the Phoenix.

—the very hoof-parings and hair-cuttings and mane-trimmings of these iron steeds—are turned to useful purposes. Odd lumps of iron, crooked bits of boiler-plate, bruised wheels and fractured spokes are heaped in piles upon the blast furnace; and, when of a bright white heat, are welded together. Many of these welded masses are again exposed to a like heat; and then, brought under the action of a great steam-hammer, become fit for duty as axles, or cranks, or anything requiring strength and temper.

In addition to the kind of work thus indicated there are, in various parts of the dozen acres covered by the hospital at Wolverton, many other operations to be watched. Huge and solid bars of iron or of copper are there cut through while cold and hard, as readily as a cook snips carrots in her kitchen; engines driving wheels of eight feet in diameter may be seen placed on a steam-lathe and spun like humming-tops, whilst shavings fly from their hard sides as freely as deal chips. Great steam planes, too, cut and trim, and smooth the most rugged metal surfaces.

Wolverton, having been formed entirely by the Company, is a railway colony. Not a hut stood where Wolverton now is when the directors determined to establish their locomotive hospital. Now, hundreds of pretty red-bricked model cottages, a neat model church, a model school-room, and an operatives' library, a mechanics' institute, shops, and even an apothecary's store, are there established; all neat, clean and orderly, and all exclusively belonging to the railway world.

At Crewe the works are on a larger scale. There, too, the Company has built a little town, let out at very low rates to the operatives and their superintendents. This is the great North-Western nursery, whose locomotives, still in the first month, are reared by means of a steam dietary, and whence some of the greatest public characters of railway life have issued. Some engines are to be seen at Crewe of an entirely new construction, and of such power, that their builders offer to convey the mails by them from London to Edinburgh in less than four hours.

Much consideration must be taken for the food of working locomotives. To keep the whole stud of the North-Western Railway properly fed, it is required that six enormous coke-baking establishments should be at work incessantly, the consumption being at the rate of a thousand tons a day. Would it be possible to conceive any line of road so horsed under the old system of coaches and waggons, that the animals should consume the yearly value in food of one hundred and seventy thousand pounds? Yet that is the value of the coke yearly devoured upon a single railway line. The Company's coachmen, grooms, and stablemen, cost the annual sum of one hundred and eight thousand pounds; their infirmary, one hundred and fifty thousand; their carriages and waggons one hundred and forty thousand."

To those who desire to know more about these Railway Wonders, we must refer them to "Household Words" itself, No. 197, p. 412.

RAILWAY STOPPAGE.—On Monday, 27th ult., the passenger train due at Settle at 7:30 p.m. was detained until near 10 p.m., owing to the bursting of one of the boiler tubes which slaked the fire out. The train was stopped for a long time on that part of the line opposite the turnpike road, between the Bar and Cleatop. Most of the passengers walked up the line to the station. It was eventually pushed up to the station by the goods train. There was no accident to life or limb.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT HORTON.—Some of the members of the Settle Temperance Society, in carrying out their zealous crusade against intemperance, lately planned an expedition to the village of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, where if the followers of John Barleycorn, trusting to the secluded character of the situation and difficulty of access, deemed themselves impregnable, they have found out their mistake. The design was successfully carried out on the evening of Wednesday the 6th ult., under the leadership of that redoubtable champion of teetotalism Mr. Francis Twistleton, assisted by Rev. S. Compston, Messrs. D. Ineson, Thos. Oats, M. Graham, and H. Snell. The plan of attack consisted of eloquent and pointed addresses interspersed with popular temperance melodies; and the weapons were aimed with such judgement and precision, that the addition to the pledge-roll of the names of eight young men, the flower of the valley, was among the trophies with which the victors returned with great eclat to the camp at Settle.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.—In our last would be observed a paragraph on the success of the foray made upon the reign of intemperance in this Parish by the zealous apostles of the Settle Temperance Society, with their redoubted champion of the cause Mr. F. Twistleton. Their labours on that occasion had not been in vain, as several confirmed toppers had been reformed who were anxious to celebrate their triumph over their deadly foe by a more public and telling demonstration. Accordingly, Wednesday the 16th was the day fixed upon for the holding of a public Festival on Horton Green. Large notices were issued publishing the day and the speakers, and on Wednesday the gathering took place. A procession was formed from Horton to New Inn and back, with the Settle Temperance Band in advance, and the van led by two well known reformed characters. Parties had come from Settle, Austwick, Ingleton, the Fells, and even as far as Hawes, to join this celebration of the origin of the Temperance Society in Horton Parish. The day was most propitious, and the "cup which" &c. was partaken of in the open air. It was supposed that upwards of 200 people partook of the good fare provided so amply for the occasion. And Mr. Twistleton and the Horton Committee, after the offcomers had been supplied free, with noble liberality ordered the "Fragments to be gathered up" and distributed to the sick and poor of Horton. The Fragments were no unwelcome gift, consisting of Tea not required to be used, cut Bread, Cream, Sugar &c. An unlucky dealer in "the Fiery Liquids" had ventured to erect a Tent near the scene of the gathering, but he little knew the effects of cold water, or he would not have ventured so near the douche; his shop with its solitary customer merely formed the butt against which the burly chairman levelled the darts of his exuberant wit. After tea Mr. F. Twistleton was elevated in the chair embowered with evergreens, and addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Carr and Hodgson, of Ingleton, and Ineson, Graham, and that well known orator of the Temperance Movement Mr. Oates, from Settle. The proceedings terminated at about 9 p.m., and the day will long be remembered in the Parish.

GAME TRESPASS.—Against Thomas Heseltine, jun., of Horton-in-Ribblesdale. Mr. Foster appeared in support of the information, and Mr. Henry Robinson for the defence. On the case being called on, the defendant did not personally appear in court; on Mr. Foster insisting upon his appearance, Mr. Robinson stated, that his defence was one of identity, and therefore did not wish his client to come forward in the presence of plaintiff's witness. It was arranged that defendant should be placed amongst the crowd in the Court, and that after the plaintiff's witness had given his evidence, he should point out the man from amongst the crowd. Mr. Foster opened his case, and then called and examined Mr. John Lodge, who distinctly swore to having seen the defendant with another person, whom he believed to be his brother, ranging in one of his pastures, at Halton Gill, on the 22nd of August last, in search of Game, and to having seen one of them shoot. He was then directed to point out the man from the crowd, and after looking about for a short time, he saw him, and brought him forward amidst much laughter. Mr. Robinson cross-examined Mr. Lodge, but being unable to shake his testimony, he then gave up the case. The Magistrates imposed the full penalty of £2 and costs, which were immediately paid.

ASSAULT.—Thomas Spencer of Highground, Hellifield, appeared to answer an information for assaulting his servant boy, John Dean, on the 30th of September last. Mr. Henry Robinson conducted the case for the boy, and the defendant had no professional assistance. It appeared that the boy who is only about 11 years of age, was going to milk a Cow on the evening in question, and on his way got over a wall for the nearest, which fell with him, and bruised him very much cutting one of his fingers, crushing two others, (so that he still had his arm in a sling,) and bruising his head and face. The poor boy got back to the house, and whilst the housekeeper and servantman were washing and binding up his wounds, the defendant (his master) came to them, and immediately began to scold the boy for getting over the wall, instead of going by the gates, and to strike him with his stick, upon which the housekeeper interfered. Even before the Magistrates the defendant attempted to justify his conduct, on account of the boy having caused a portion of his fence to fall down, but the chairman (Mr. O. Farrer) read him a severe lecture on his inhuman conduct, and the bench fined him the sum of £3 and 19s. 6d. costs, which were paid.

ALR HOUSE CASE.—On the information and evidence of Mr. Cockshott, the Superintending Constable, John Illingworth, of Mitton, was fined £1 and costs, for having his house open for the sale of liquors between the prohibited hours of 3 and 5 of the afternoon of Sunday, the 30th of September last.

OCTOBER 16TH—Before John Birkbeck, and Wm. Robinson Esquires, and the Rev. H. J. Swale. Alice Hawkswell and Thomas Lee, two Beerhouse keepers in Uppersettle, appeared to the information of Mr. Cockshott for having their houses open after 10 o'clock at night, on Sunday, the 7th of October. Mrs. Hawkswell (who has been fined before) was ordered to pay a penalty of £2 and costs; and Thomas Lee, who, from his own statement, seemed to have been misinformed as to the hours of keeping his house open, and has only lately commenced the business, was fined in the mitigated penalty of 1s. and costs.

OCTOBER 23RD.—Before J. W. Farrer, O. Farrer, Thomas Clapham, John Birkbeck, and Wm. Robinson, Esquires, and the Rev H. J. Swale.

GAME TRESPASS.—Thomas Heselden, jun., again appeared as defendant, to answer a charge of trespass in search of game on Pennyghent Fell, in the occupation of William Myers, on the 18th of September last. Mr. Foster was for the complainant, and Mr. Paget of Skipton, was for the defence. Mr. Foster briefly opened the case, and then called Mr. Joseph Hodgson, who proved the case most clearly against the defendant, and Mr. Paget was unable to shake his testimony on cross-examination. For the defence, Mr. Paget produced two witnesses, whose statements were not irreconcilable with Mr. Hodgson's evidence, and then the defendant's brother, who certainly contradicted Mr. Hodgson in the most material points, but the bench gave credit to Mr. Hodgson's testimony, and fined the defendant in the full penalty of 40s. and costs, which he paid.

The Settle Chronicle,

AND NORTH RIBBLESDALE ADVERTISER.

No. 26.]

MARCH 1st, 1856.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

ARMISTEAD & SHEPHERD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, TEA DEALERS,
OIL MERCHANTS, &c.,

BEG to inform the Gentry and Public generally of Settle and neighbourhood, that in addition to every article in Drugs, Chemicals, and Groceries of first quality, they have always in Stock a great variety of

FAMILY ARTICLES.

Consisting of Clothes, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes; Shell, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pickles, Spices, Sauces, Vinegars; Also a choice selection of Perfumery, consisting of Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor, and Odonto; Atkinson's Bears' Grease, genuine French Essences in plain and fancy bottles, including Violet, Bouquet, Eugenie's Favourite, Spring Flowers, Jockey Club, Isle of Wight, and Guard's Bouquets; Essence of Rondeletia, Verbena, Patchouli, &c., &c.; Marrow Oil, Castor Oil, and Rose Pomatums; Cold Cream, Camphor Ice; Sachet's, Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar; genuine Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, &c. A large assortment of fancy Soaps, old Brown, White, & Musk Windsor, Honey, Sunflower, Royal Household, Nursery, and Naples Tablets, also the new Glycerine Soap, and Camphor and Honey Tablets for winter use; various kinds of Shaving Soaps.

Price's Patent Candles, Palmer's Lamp & Decimal Candles.

PURE COLZA & PATENT BURNING OIL FOR LAMPS.

SUPERIOR COFFEES, always fresh, being roasted on the premises. FINE FLAVOURED TEAS, from 3s. per lb. and upwards. N.B. A reduction of 3d. per lb. on all teas above 3s. 6d. per lb. on taking 6 lbs.

FINE NEW COD-LIVER OIL.

SUPERIOR FELON AND CLEANSING DRINKS.

A. and S. can confidently recommend these drinks to stock keepers, having received numerous testimonials of their efficacy.

MARKET PLACE, SETTLE.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & GRAZIERS.

JOHN BOLTON'S

CURE FOR LUNG DISTEMPER IN CATTLE.

STOCK HOLDERS are requested to keep the above valuable remedy in mind, in case of an attack of this destructive disease among their Cattle, as there can be no doubt, from the experience of practical Farmers, embodied in the numerous Testimonials which are daily received, that, if administered in time, this Medicine will effect a perfect cure. And as much valuable time is frequently lost, it is recommended to every Farmer to have a small supply in store; the trifling outlay for which would be amply repaid by saving the life of one animal, even of small value.

As an Alternative and Condition Medicine it is strongly recommended.

Pamphlets containing JOHN BOLTON'S Remarks on the Disease, with plain and easy Directions for its Treatment, together with numerous Testimonials in its favour, may be had on application to

JOHN TATHAM & SON, Settle.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WARRANTED genuine, and carefully selected from the best cargoes, imported by Messrs. GIBBS, BRIGHT and Co., on application to the Executors of Geo. CARRUTHERS, Lancaster, or to

WILLIAM HOWSON, Low Gill House, Lancaster, Jan. 20th, 1855. near Bentham, their Agent.
W. H. will attend Settle Market on Tuesdays.

WILLIAM COCKSHOTT.

If William Cockshott (son of the late Arthur Cockshott, formerly of Middle Birks in the parish of Clapham, in the West Riding of the County of York,) who married Ellen, daughter of the late George Howson of Austwick Hall, near Settle, Trustee under the Will of the late Jane Dobson of Giggleswick, he will learn something to his advantage.

If the said William Cockshott be dead, any person giving proof thereof shall be rewarded for their trouble on application to the before named Richard Clayham.

The said William Cockshott is a stone mason, and worked for a stone mason commonly known by the name of Scotch Bob. William Cockshott was in Durham about 6 years ago. Austwick Hall, 1st March, 1856.

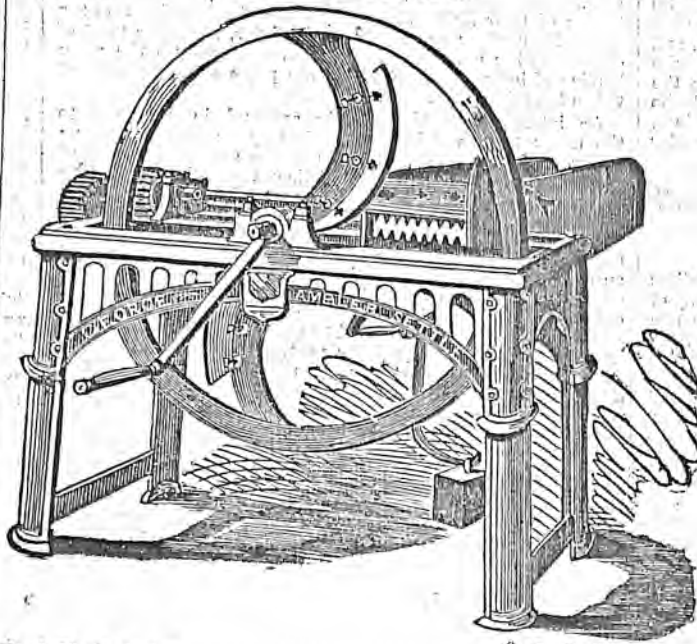
ESTABLISHED 1839.

PATRONISED BY THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

MR. RAMSDEN,

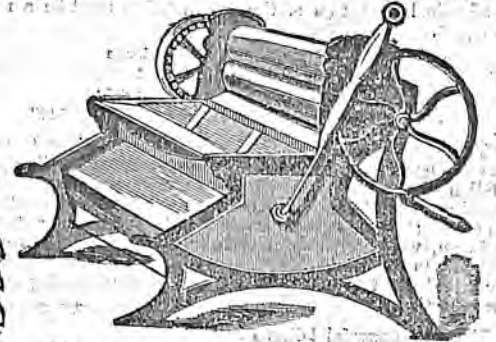
SURGEON DENTIST, 28, Darley Street, Bradford. Attendance at the Stamp Office every alternate Wednesday. An experience of 15 years combined with the use of the best materials suited to Dental purposes, enable Mr. Ramsden to give References of the highest respectability to the Medical Profession, and to several of the most eminent Public Speakers in England, as to his method of fixing Artificial Teeth; and having three experienced Mechanical Assistants constantly employed, he can ensure a speedy accomplishment of orders. For Cards and References apply to Mrs. REDMAYNE, Stamp Office, or to Mr. WILDMAN, Bookseller, Settle.

George Ambler, Agricultural Implement Maker, Scaleberg Mills, Settle.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MESSRS. HARVEY & GREENWOOD, IRONMONGERS, SETTLE.
CHAFF CUTTER.



No. 1 Chaff Cutter	£ 2 15 0
No. 2 do.	2 5 0
No. 3 do. on a strong portable Iron Frame	6 10 0
No. 1 Corn Bruiser	5 0 0
No. 2 do.	6 0 0
No. 1 Turnip Cutter on Wood Frame	2 15 0

IMPROVED PATENT
Washing, Wringing, and Mangling
Machine, with self-acting Dolly.



This is a very superior Machine, contains all the latest improvements, and is made of excellent materials.

No. 3, Price, £6 10s.

will be found superior to any in the market in quality of workmanship, and 20s. cheaper as regards cost.

No. 2 Turnip Cutter on Iron Frame for a large Farm	£ 4 10 0
Manure Pump with Brass Valves	3 3 0
Improved Wringing and Mangling Machine, with Springs and Levers	3 5 0
No. 2 do. and Washing Machine with 27 inch rollers	5 10 0
Registered Cheese Press	4 4 0

NORTH RIBBLESDALE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

H. DAVIS, ESQ.

THE Government Inspector of Drainage Improvements, will deliver a LECTURE "on the advantages to be gained from Draining of Land," at the MECHANICS' HALL, in Settle, on

TUESDAY, the 4th day of MARCH, next,
AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

Members of the above Society will have free admittance, other parties on payment of sixpence each. Settle, 23rd February, 1856.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Drapery Trade. Apply to T. G. METCALFE, Market Place, Settle.

HENRY WILSON, SEEDSMAN,

TOWN HEAD, AUSTWICK,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of his friends and the public to his stock of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

H. W. also invites their attention to his NEW PEAS Eps Monarch, the largest Pea grown; Denyers Early Prolific green marrow, one of the largest cropping Peas in cultivation. A quantity of EARLY POTATOES for Seed.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS, &c., &c.

LAWRENCE HODGSON

BUILDER, STONE MASON, & GRAVE STONE DRESSER,

SETTLE,

BEGS to announce that he keeps in Stock TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY POTS and SANITARY TUBES,

YORKSHIRE GREY SLATE, FLAGS, AND RIDGE STONE,

Of the best quality.

The Grey Slate and Flags may be seen at the Railway Station, Settle, or in his yard, and will be delivered at any Station on the North Western Railway at moderate charges.

Sold by THOMAS HALL at the Station.

SOUND AND ROBUST HELATH.

May be enjoyed by the use of

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS,

UNIVERSALLY admitted to be THE BEST RESTORATIVE MEDICINE in existence. Their peculiar renovating and invigorating qualities render them invaluable to all who, from weakness of digestion, exposure to impure atmosphere, residence in damp localities, or from sedentary habits, and other causes, have become subject to physical debility or extreme nervous sensitiveness. These Pills, wholly composed of Vegetable Substances, are a fine stomachic, and a mild, yet efficient aperient; and thousands who have tried other medicines in vain have testified to the benefits received from their use.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., wholesale Depot, 2, BREAD STREET, LONDON, and by all Medicine Vendors.

Midland Railway. North Western Branch. TIME TABLE.

From LANCASTER & SKIPTON, to LEEDS & BRADFORD.

UP.	WEEK DAYS.					SUNDAYS.		
	1w. 2w. 3w. 4w. 5w.	1w. 2w. 3w. 4w. 5w.	6w. 7w. 8w.					
LANCASTER	12.3	1.2	2.1	3.0	4.0	6.15	7.15	8.15
SKIPTON	1.3	2.2	3.1	4.0	5.0	7.25	8.25	9.25
BRADFORD	2.3	3.2	4.1	5.0	6.0	8.35	9.35	10.35
LEEDS	3.3	4.2	5.1	6.0	7.0	9.45	10.45	11.45

From LEEDS, BRADFORD, to SKIPTON & LANCASTER.

DOWN.	WEEK DAYS.					SUNDAYS.		
	1w. 2w. 3w. 4w. 5w.	1w. 2w. 3w. 4w. 5w.	6w. 7w. 8w.					
LEEDS	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.0	2.0	3.0
BRADFORD	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	
SKIPTON	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	
LANCASTER	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	

An Omnibus between Kirkby Lonsdale and Hornby departs from Kirkby Lonsdale on Mondays at 11.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. and on Saturdays at 7.0 a.m. Leaves Hornby at 10 p.m.

1856

HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE.—The yearly income (upwards of £66) arising from the Charitable bequests of Parties the remembrances of whom the poor of this district have great reason to cherish, was distributed by J. W. Foster, Esq. of Clapham, and William Foster, Esq. of Langeliffe two of the Trustees, assisted by the resident Yeomen of the Parish, namely Mr. John Slinger, Mr. John Morphett, Mr. John Jackson, and Mr. John Chamley, on the 20th ult., at the Golden Lion Inn, at Horton, in sums varying in amounts from £4 to 15s. according to the respective ages, numbers of each family, and other claims on this seasonable provision, amongst 32 heads of families. From a Tablet in the Parish Church of Horton, the income arises from the following sources, Richard Green of Austwick, bequeathed £100, John Armistead of Dubcote £10, and an unknown Donor £55, which sums (together £165) were laid out in Lands at Long-Preston, now producing a Rental of £25 per Annum, and an unknown Donor also devised a Close of Land called "Poors Close" situate at Horton, producing £5 10s. per Annum for the same purpose. The late Thomas Clapham, Esq. of Stackhouse, also bequeathed the Sum of £1200 which has been invested in the 3 per Cent Consols in accordance with the Trusts of his Will, and produces the Sum of £36 Annually.

1856

Local.

GIGGLESWICK PARISH HEARSE.—The old hearse belonging to the parish church of Giggleswick being old and quite worn out, a new one was required. The churchwardens are getting a good plain four-wheeled one by subscription, to be used by either one or two horses. The churchwardens have the satisfaction to think that from the liberality of those ladies and gentlemen who have already subscribed, they will be able to pay both for the hearse and single and double harness, which they have ordered to be made, and will be ready for use in about two months. Should any one who has not yet contributed feel disposed to give a little, it will be thankfully received by Mr. S. Hargraves or any of the churchwardens. As soon as the hearse and harness are got, the cost of each will appear in the Chronicle, and a list of the subscribers, and should there be a surplus, a meeting will be called of the Twenty Four to take into consideration the best plan of having the hearse and harness well taken care of by a proper person and the fund will be appropriated for that purpose.

NEW SONG.—We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to a new Song by G. Stansfeld, junior, Esq. of Burnley. It is entitled "There is no rose without a thorn," and is a very pretty piece of composition.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court was held on Thursday, 20th, the Judge as usual complained of the excessive coldness of the room. He requested the Clerk to write about it, and said the Treasurer paid sufficient to have good accommodation. Mr. Robinsen appeared without gown, which the Judge remarking said, he could not well complain to day, as the room being so cold he himself was not in proper costume. He had come from Skipton in a carriage, and there was no fire at the Inn. He hoped these things would be remedied ere he came again.

Applications to sue out of the district. *M. Graham v. Richard Baldwin* for £5 7s. 1d., granted. *William Tennant v. Rev. Mr. Kilby of St. John's, Wakefield*, for £1 16s. 0d. granted. Also his son for £1 7s. 3d., the contract not having been made in the district, the Judge could not grant it.

John Robinsen v. C. M. Duckett. H. Robinsen appeared for plaintiff. This was an action to recover the sum of £3 15s. 0d. for the keep of a cow, from the 6th March to the 16th

SEASONABLE RELIEF.—We are happy to learn that sundry charitable individuals have not omitted to render comfort to their poorer neighbours, as several of the poor have received the welcome supply of a cart load of coals, especially in Giggleswick.

GENEROUS GIFT.—It is a great pleasure when we have to record the remembrance which those have for their native place, who have lived from their youth at such a distance as through length of time to be almost strangers. During the month, Dr. Paley of Ripon, has presented to every family in his native village, Langeliffe, a very handsome quarto Bible, Hymn Book, and Book of Family Prayers. May such links never be broken, but may the chain which binds early life to its birthplace continue perfect to a green old age.

SEASONABLE BEQUEST.—The following sums have during the month been distributed by the executors of the late Miss Lund of Stackhouse, in accordance with the directions of her Will, viz:—£12 to the poor of Malham, £10 to the poor of Giggleswick, £10 to the poor of Langeliffe, and £5 to the poor of Settle.

POOR MONEY.—On Wednesday, the 26th of December, the poor money amounting to the sum of £5 19s. 6d. was divided amongst the poor of the township of Settle not in the receipt of parochial relief.

FRANKLAND PALEY'S CHARITY.—The sum of £3, being the interest of £100 left by the late Frankland Paley, Esq., was divided amongst three poor widows belonging the township of Settle, on Thursday, 27th of December.

POOR MONEY AT HORTON.—On Thursday, the 20th, the trustees, William Foster, Esq. of Bowerley, and J. W. Foster, Esq., attended with several of the ratepayers, Mr. John Slinger and Mr. J. Morphett, &c., at the Golden Lion, Horton, to divide the Poor Money amongst the deserving poor of Horton parish, not in the receipt of parochial relief. The sum divided amounted to £65 1s. 9d. This amount has been very much increased since the year 1800 when it was only £2. This has arisen from an increase in the value of the property of "Shutt's Rents" at Long Preston, and "Hornby's" at Horton, and the Clapham charity. This last was left by the late Mr. Clapham of Stackhouse, and amounts to £36 per annum.

GIGGLESWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At the meeting of the Governors of this school the Rev. H. I. Swale of Ingfield, Settle, was elected a Governor in the room of the late Anthony Stackhouse, Esq. of Stainforth.