

1857.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

TAR & BUTTER FOR SHEEP SALVE.

JOHN GRIME, BLEAK BANK, begs to inform his Friends in Clapham and the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has purchased a choice selection of Thick Rony

NORWAY, ARCHANGEL, STOCKHOLM, AND WHITE TAR,

Also a quantity of good clean Irish and Canadian Butter, which he is desirous to dispose of on reasonable terms. An early call will much oblige.

J. G. will attend at the Bull and Cave Inn, Clapham, on the 27th September, also on the 2nd and 3rd of October, for the sale of the above articles. Bleak Bank, September 1st, 1857.

NORTH MIDDLESDALE

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

President for the year,

THOMAS CLAPHAM, Esq., Stackhouse.

Secretary; C. J. GELDARD. Treasurer; C. BROWN.

THE NINTH GENERAL EXHIBITION OF STOCK

WILL BE HOLDEN AT SETTLE,

On THURSDAY, 24th day of September, 1857,

IN THE FIELD NEAR THE SETTLE BRIDGE,

When Premiums will be awarded amounting to

£190

And upwards, for CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, CULTIVATION, DRAINING, &c., &c.

Cattle, &c. for exhibition must be on the Field before 9 o'clock in the morning, or a penalty of 2s. 6d. for each lot will be incurred, which will be strictly enforced.

All Entries for Prizes must be made on or before the 10th of September, next.

The Society this year adds £3 to Sweepstakes No. 5 in the Prize List, for the best COW for DAIRY AND GRAZING

purposes, which is open to all Members of the Association, and to Competitors not residing in the District. Entry 10s. each.

THERE WILL BE A

PLOUGHING MATCH

Under the auspices of this Society, in the Spring of 1858, of which due Notice will be given.

Persons not residing in the district and Cottage Labourers residing within the district will be allowed to compete gratuitously for the Premiums in the POULTRY CLASS, subject only to the payment of the fee for admission to the Show Field.

All persons obtaining prizes to the amount of £4 or upwards may at their option receive the same in money or in the shape of a SILVER CUP with a suitable Inscription.

Admission to the Field.--For Non-Members 6d. each.

Dinner at the Golden Lion at 3 o'clock; Tickets may be obtained at the Bar.

Catalogues of the Stock may be had at the entrance to the Field, price 3d. each.

TO BE LET,

With immediate possession

A COTTAGE,

At Austwick. Apply to Mr. JOHN HANDBY.

A CARD.

T. HARDACRE, UNDERTAKER,

Market Place, Settle.

ON SALE,

A strong Iron DEED, or Plate CHEST, size 24 Inches Square, Inside Measure, with Chubb's, Patent three Bolt Lock, and Duplicate Keys.

WANTED,

A STEADY and INDUSTRIOUS MAN well acquainted with the feeding and rearing of well-bred Short Horned Cattle.

Apply to W. CARR, Esq., Stackhouse, Settle.

WANTED,

In a small family, a GIRL from the country, about 15 years of age. Apply at the PRINTERS.

WILLOW TREE FARM AT LAWKLAND.

TO BE LET,

BY PROPOSAL, and entered upon as to the lands, on the 14th of February, and the Messuage and Buildings, on the 12th May, 1858. All that highly valuable and desirable Grazing and Arable Farm called

"WILLOW TREE,"

Situate in the Township of Lawkland in the County of York, now in the occupation of Richard Clarke, consisting of a good Dwelling House, with Barns, Stables, and other Out-buildings thereto belonging and the several Closes, Inclosures and parcels of Land occupied therewith containing by recent Tithe Survey in Statute Measure 64a. 3r. 12p. or thereabouts.

This Estate is beautifully situated about 2 miles from Clapham Station and 3 miles from the Settle Station of the North Western Railway. Cattle Fairs are held at Settle every alternate week. The Fences are in good repair and the Land is in excellent condition, and well watered. The Land Tax is redeemed.

Richard Clark, the tenant, will shew the Farm, and further information may be had on application to Messrs. G. AND W. HARTLEY, SOLICITORS, SETTLE, who will receive written proposals until Tuesday, the 29th of September, next, when the Taker will be declared.

Settle, 20th August, 1857.

NORTH CRAVEN

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE

SECOND EXHIBITION

For the present year will take place

On THURSDAY, the 10th September,

Schedules of Prizes &c. may be had on application to the Secretary.

N.B. An Extra Prize of £1 is offered on this occasion for the best ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

IN THE EVENING OF THE SAME DAY

A CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

MUSIC HALL,

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE

BRADFORD CHORAL UNION.

CONDUCTOR:—

MR. JACKSON.

Doors open at Seven, to commence at half-past.

TICKETS.—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Un-reserved, 1s.; Gallery, Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.—may be had of Mr. J. Wildman, Mrs. Hartley, (Lion Hotel), or of Mr. H. Sanderson.

J. ROBINSON,

Secretary.

Settle, 26th August, 1857.

BUTTER & TAR FOR SHEEP SALVE.

TO THE

GRAZIERS AND FARMERS OF CRAVEN &c.

EDWARD THOMAS FOSTER,

TEA DEALER &c. CONSTITUTION HILL, SETTLE.

BEGS to inform them that he has purchased a quantity of good clean

IRISH AND CANADIAN BUTTER,

and a small quantity of DANISH, which is slightly Tarred; also a choice selection of Thick Roany

NORWAY, ARCHANGEL, STOCKHOLM, AND

WHITE TAR,

The latter article he particularly draws their attention to for making the wool nice and white, and thereby realizing for it a better price in the Market, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

As early a call as possible will much oblige. Settle, September 1st, 1857.

SETTLE CHORAL SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT FOR THE SEASON.

The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged a distinguished Party of Vocal and Instrumental Performers from London,

FOR A

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE

MUSIC HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1857,

VOCALISTS:—

MISS BANKS, MRS. LOCKEY, MR. LOCKEY, & MR. H. BUCKLAND.

INSTRUMENTALISTS:

MR. H. BLAGROVE, ..(Violin), MR. R. BLAGROVE, ...(Concertina and Violin), Mr. AYLWARD.....(Violoncello).

ACCOMPANYISTS:—

Messrs. AYLWARD AND BUCKLAND.

Doors open at Seven, to commence at half-past.

The Committee hope to make arrangements with the Railway Company, for Special Trains from Settle, at the close of the Concert, to Skipton, Clapham &c.

J. ROBINSON,

Secretary.

Settle, 28th August, 1857.

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. CANNUTHERS, Lancaster, or to

WILLIAM HOWSON, Low Gill House,

near Bentham, their Agent.

Lancaster, August 1st, 1857.

W. H. will attend Settle Market on Tuesdays.

SETTLE CHESS CLUB.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Settle Chess Club, will be held in the Chess Room, at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY the 2nd of October, for the purpose of auditing the accounts for the past year, receiving the next year's subscriptions, determining the application of the Surplus Fund, balloting for the Annual Tournament, and disposing of every other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

MANUAL OF

BRITISH RURAL SPORTS,

COMPRISING;—

SHOOTING, HUNTING, COURSING, FISHING, HAWKING, RACING, BOATING, &c.,

And the various RURAL GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

By **STONEHENGE,**

Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by Wells, Harvey, and Hind. Thick 12mo. Price Half-a-Guinea.

POST OFFICE.

Departure and arrival of Mails.

Bags for Leeds, Skipton, and Midland Railway Post Office at 3.30, p. m. Box closes at 3.0.

Bags for London, Lancaster, and Clapham, sent at 7.30 p.m. box closes at 7.0. Letters received with an additional stamp until 7.20.

Bags arrive at Settle at 8.30. a.m.

Sunday Bags sent out at 5.50, box closes at 5.20, p.m.

SETTLE COUNTY COURT.

Office hours from Ten a.m. till Four p.m.

JUDGE.—J. J. Lonsdale, Esq.

REGISTRAR.—Josias Atkinson, Esq.

HIGH BAILIFF.—Mr. James Wilkinson.

The next Court will be held on THURSDAY, September 3rd.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to let us have their alterations before the 25th of the month. Advertisements are inserted at the following charges, subject to a discount for 3 insertions of 10 per cent; 6 insertions 15 per cent; 12 insertions 20 per cent.

Half an Inch..... 1s. 0d.
Three quarters of an Inch..... 1s. 4d.
One Inch..... 1s. 8d.

Marriages.

On Tuesday, the 25th August, at St. Marks Church, Liverpool, Thomas, only son of Mr. Wm. Hargraves, of this town, to Sarah, daughter of Lumley Kennedy, Esq., Ship-builder, Whitehaven.

Deaths.

Wham. Giggleswick, on the 1st ult., Margaret, wife of Mr. Adam Clark, Farmer, aged 49 years.
Austwick, on the 11th ult., Ann Wilson, aged 27 years.
Austwick, on the 16th ult., Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Pritchard, aged 67 years.
Wigglesworth, on the 12th ult., Joseph, son of Mr. Joseph Snowden, of Wigglesworth Hall, aged 13 years.
The Green, Rathoell, Millicent Robinson, daughter of Mr. John Robinson, Farmer, aged 31 years.

SETTLE COUNTY COURT.

Office hours from Ten a.m. till Four p.m.

Judge.—J. J. Lonsdale, Esq.

Clerk.—John Allottson, Esq.

Solicitor.—Mr. James Willington.

The next Court will be held on Thursday, March 20th.

POST OFFICE.

Departure and arrival of Mails.

Bags for Leeds, Skipton, and Midland Railway Post office at 3.30, p.m. Box closes at 3.0.

Bags for London, Lancaster, and Clapham, sent at 7.30 p.m. box closes at 7.0. Letters received with an additional stamp until 7.20.

Bags arrive at Settle at 8.30, a.m.

Sunday Bags sent out at 5.50, box closes at 5.20, p.m.

Local.

NORTH CRAVEN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual meeting of the members of this Flourishing Society, was holden in the Saving's Bank, Settle, on Wednesday evening the 11th February. There was but a small attendance of members. The Rev. J. Robinson, the Secretary, presented the accounts, from which it appeared that there was a balance on No. 1, being the Exhibition account, of £3 12s. 4d. in favour of the Society; on No. 2, or the Tent. account, there was a balance of £3 7s. 4d. also in favour of the Society. On the Giggleswick Allotment Gardens, there was a balance of £23 16s. 11d. against the Society, which is £1 12s. 10d. less than last year. On the Langcliffe Gardens, the balance was £12 8s. 11d. against the Society. The total balance against the Society is therefore £29 6s. 2d.—shewing, on the united accounts, an improvement to the amount of £14 0s. 1d. The following were elected members of the committee in place of the three who retire by rotation, viz:—Mr. Thomas Clark, (re-elected), Rev. W. P. Mackesy, and Mr. Henry Wilson. The respected President of the society, the Rev. R. Ingram, having resigned, being about to leave the neighbourhood. It was resolved, unanimously—that James W. Farrer, Esq., should be requested to accept the office. It was also resolved—that the Vice Presidents should be elected annually; Thos. Birkbeck, Esq. and the Rev. W. F. Pierson, were chosen for the present year. It was agreed that there should be two Exhibitions this year; the first towards the end of June, and the second about the middle of September. The thanks of the meeting were given, in behalf of the Society, to the late President, for the kind and zealous attention he has uniformly given to the interests of the Society.

1856

Local.

LECTURE.—Last Evening Barnett Blake, Esq., Agent to the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, delivered a very able and interesting lecture to the members, in the Mechanics' Hall, Settle,—the subject was "Common Things." He began by a description of the earth, air, and water, and then proceeded to the human body, the food for its nourishment, the beverages we drink, and the way they variously act upon it. His account of tea, coffee, and sugar, were very interesting. At the conclusion of his lecture, he gave an account of the examinations before the Royal Society of Arts of members of Mechanics' Institutes, and the privileges connected therewith. He said the Leeds Mechanics' Institute had sent up five young men to be examined, and that those five had taken seventeen certificates of merit. That a great number of manufacturers had agreed to take young men into their employ, recognising the society's certificate as a test of character. That one of the young men from Leeds had been in a Bookseller's shop and had been recommended by the Society of Arts to Government for a situation under the Astronomer Royal at Kew, and that he had obtained the situation. That next year the examination would take place at Huddersfield, as it was found expensive sending so many men to London, and that the Mechanics Institutes in connection with the Yorkshire Union would be at liberty to avail themselves of the privilege. We were extremely sorry to see so few had availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing so good a lecture on common things very uncommonly treated of.

Local.

1857

On Sunday, November 16th, an extraordinary commotion was caused in Giggleswick Church, during Divine Service in the morning. The bursting in the furnace of the coil of iron pipes used for warming the Church, caused quite a panic in the congregation. It has been described as being like the puffing off of the steam of a Railway engine. The confusion was immense, the crush towards the doors being very great; some were down, and had great difficulty in getting away. One youth, in his terror, broke through the window. Most of the congregation got into the yard before they asked themselves what they had come for? The Rev. J. Howson was officiating on the occasion, and appeared to be collected under this most extraordinary circumstance. It is now upwards of 20 years since a similar panic occurred in the same Church from the simple cry out of a young man going deranged. We are glad that no fatal consequence occurred during this senseless and foolish panic, and hope for the future they will be able to control their fears until the officiating minister announces danger, as he being in an elevated position, will be sure to see it first.

THE WEATHER.—The back end has been very mild and open until Wednesday the 26th; when the early morning showed the whole country covered with a thick coating of snow. Frost has followed, and it seems as though an old fashioned winter had come thus early upon us.

NEW WAY FROM SETTLE TO SAWLEY.—On Saturday the 22nd ult., a carriage and pair arrived very late at night, or during the small hours of the morning following, at the village of Austwick, and the driver calling up the members of a family, wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, asked how far he was from Sawley. The inmates, like all natives, inquired where he came from. He replied, the Golden Lion, Settle. He was then informed that by the the same Lion was his nearest road to Sawley. Eventually he sought the Cross Streets, there to await the coming day ere he pursued his further adventures. It would appear he had started from the Lion and the night being excessively dark in passing along the new road to the Station, he had missed the turn into the Rathmell road, and must have gone round by Paley Green, through Lawkland and right into the village of Austwick, where wonders never cease.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th ult., Mr. Addleshaw delivered two lectures in the Mechanics' Hall, Settle, on the subject of Temperance, to but comparatively small audiences to what we have been accustomed to see. We were glad to hear from the strains in the street that the Brass Band of the society, whose spark had lately gone out, (e.g. Horticultural Show) had, (like the fabled Phoenix risen from its ashes,) come out in greater vigour; for certainly they played better than we have heard them for some time.

BACK END FAIRS.—Wigglesworth Sheep Show was held on Thursday, October 9th, there was the largest show of sheep ever shown there. The great Sheep Show at Malham was on the 15th, but the quantity is very much less than was exhibited 20 years ago, when upwards of 100,000 used to be shown. There was a Show of Sheep at Settle on the 11th. These minor shows account for the diminution at Malham Fair. Stot Tuesday was a very busy fair for Cattle and Sheep—Cattle were rather heavier. Sheep have at all the shows been a trifle lower than last year.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—This year Thomas Birkbeck, Esq. sowed a larger portion of this productive plant than usual. It did not look very promising in May, but he has been enabled to reap four excellent crops of the whole, and in some parts a fifth, has been cut, and it is still growing luxuriantly. This grass is very productive, and is much relished by either cattle or pigs, and where there is convenience for the preservation and application of liquid manure, it is the most inexpensive and economical of all the varieties of cattle food, and we believe from the quantity of saccharine matter it contains would prove to have good fattening properties.

CHRISTMAS IN THE ENGLISH CAMP.

The following letter, received in Preston from the camp before Sebastopol, has been published in the *Preston Chronicle*:-

"Camp, near Sebastopol, Dec. 28, 1854.

"My dear brother,—Thank God that I am able once more to address you in a few lines; you must excuse this scrawl, as it is very cold. I am happy to say that I am in good health, and doing very fair. I feel in very good spirits ever since your last note. I wrote one since then, which I hope you have received. Although the winter is severer than it has been, yet we do not feel it any more, because we have had a good stock of warm clothing, and expect more yet. It is a great pity to see the poor horses die as they do. We are digging holes in the ground, and going to cover them over to make stables for them. We carry biscuits for the infantry up to Sebastopol, and carry their sick down to Balaklava every day, and it is very hard work I can assure you. I can find more time now to write than since we landed on the Crimea. I have nothing very particular to say. Poor Fitzmorris, he that was with us at Preston, has lost the use of one side completely. You would have been quite surprised to see us preparing for Christmas Day. The first thing we did was to dig holes in the ground and build cooking houses, so as to defy the wet weather, which we managed very well. We got some plum puddings and hams boiled, but the price was very extortionate. I shall make mention of the market prices by and by. The French came down from the hills with fine French brandy at 5s. a bottle, which we made very free with. We enjoyed ourselves very much, and had several French friends with us. They are very good company and first-rate singers. The day was very wet, and, of course, out here, every day is the same. But at night, if you stood any where near the cavalry camp you could hear singing going on in every tent. It was something like a country fair at night. I only hope I shall never see a worse Christmas; it was all "Success to the canvass we're under." I am sorry I had not this note written last night when the post left. Now for the prices; flour 1s. to 1s. 6d., raisins 1s., butter 2s. 6d. to 3s., and cheese 2s. 6d. per lb. Bread we can only get about once a month, and there is such a run for it then, it is above 1s. per lb. Sugar 1s. per lb.; yes, and their pounds are Turkish—about 11 English ounces to the pound. Everything is the same; and we cannot get these things when we like neither; we must wait for a chance to go on duty to Balaklava. When we could not buy anything we did not know what to do with our money, but now we know very well. * * * There was

CLAPHAM.—A grand festival was held at this village on Thursday the 12th inst., to celebrate the treaty of peace lately concluded between this country and Russia. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of a merry peal of bells, and which continued to be rung at intervals during the forenoon. The union jack was hoisted early in the morning on the Church-spire, which had a fine effect waving o'er the venerable pile. Flags with patriotic, loyal, and other inscriptions were suspended from most of the house windows. The marquee belonging to the North Craven Horticultural Society was erected on the open space of ground at the Cross. At two o'clock, 200 gentlemen sat down to a most substantial dinner, which reflected credit on the catering capabilities of the Messrs. Shires, Brown, Coats, and Alderson, the hosts of the Clapham hotels. On J. W. Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, entering the marquee, his appearance was hailed with a smile of joy on every countenance. His great liberality on this, and every occasion, having for its object, the welfare of the community in which he resides, shews that time in no way chills the geniality of his kind heart. He took the chair, and after grace by the vicar, Mr. Marriner, ample justice was done to the roast beef, plum pudding, and the other choice dainties; after which the venerable chairman rose, and in a few appropriate remarks proposed "our Sovereign Lady the Queen," which was drunk with three times three, and one cheer more, the Clapham Church choristers singing "God save the Queen." The worthy vicar then proposed the "the Allies," which was responded to with enthusiastic cheers; Mr. Stewart then gave "the Army and Navy," which was followed by some others. The gentlemen then rose, and made room for the ladies and juveniles, who to the number of 600 sat down to a most excellent tea, provided for them at the expense of Miss Farrer. After tea dancing commenced and was kept up with great spirit for some time to the inspiring strains of the Austwick Brass Band. In the evening the weather became more propitious, when the whole company was marshalled in excellent marching order by the Vicar and Dr. Deighton, the band playing and the banners waving, and conducted through the beautiful and picturesque grounds of Ingleborough, their noble proprietor having in the kindest manner given permission. The whole concluded with three hearty cheers, in front of the mansion, for Mr. and Miss Farrer.

WIGGLESWORTH.—This rural village put on its holiday attire to shew its appreciation of the blessings of Peace on Friday the 27th. Without the presence of any large landed proprietor the tenants of Earl de Grey and the other residents subscribed amongst themselves to give a rural fete in honour of the return of Peace. Early in the afternoon a procession was formed, headed by a celebrated brass band from Lancashire, which moved through the village and on to a hill called Teasley, where some of the school children (in number about 100) enjoyed a romp. The village looked extremely gay with flags and banners, and in a croft opposite the Inn was erected the large marquee of the Horticultural Society. Over the gateway to the field was a tasteful arch of evergreens, and on the right hand entrance of the marquee a stage bordered with evergreens. At four o'clock the company sat down to a collation, with the beverage which "cheers," &c. Twice or oftener were the tables filled, but we have no idea of the numbers. Long Preston, Arncliffe, Sawley, Tossie, Gisburn Forest, Rathmell, and Settle had each furnished their quota of beauty and strength to grace this gala. After tea the stage was occupied and addresses were delivered to the audience on peace and war, by Mr. Oates, the Revds. Weatherston and Spencer; Mr. Metcalfe of Wigglesworth, presiding. Rustic games afterwards of foot, bell, sack, and other races; swarming the pole, &c. &c. contributed to the amusement of the spectators whilst within the Tent, (the tables being removed) various parties were tripping it on the light fantastic toe to the strains of the celebrated band from Lancashire. The Plough, described in a recent Guide Book, as a specimen of a comfortable country village Inn, lost none of its fame on this occasion. Every thing was conducted in harmonious and sober style, and the rural belles and country adonis's enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Of the beverage furnished by the celebrated Spa, we did not see one drop in request; probably none but the hearty and strong had on this day visited this long to-be-remembered fete.

HORTON PARISH.—The Peace Festivities of this parish took place on Friday the 27th. There were the usual rustic games, and a dinner for the men, and tea for the females, on the green in front of the school. A procession was formed, headed by Austwick brass band, to the New Inn and back, and the dancing on the greensward was kept up until the shades of evening compelled a dispersion. The tables were supplied by the Innkeepers of Horton, New Inn and Salsida.

INDIA

1857

THE FAST DAY.—The day appointed by her Majesty for a day of general Humiliation on account of the unprecedented outbreak and troubles in India was rigorously observed in this neighbourhood; there was service in every place of worship in the Town and great solemnity pervaded the whole of them.

SETTLE UNION.

The following is the General Riding Rate and Police District Rate for the half year ending September, 1857, of every Township in the Union, from which it will be perceived that the amount for the township of Settle for both purposes, in the half year, is £83 Os. 11d. The General Riding Rate is what we used formerly to call the County Rate. The expense of maintaining the county police is much larger than the maintenance of the old parish constables. The total cost of both rates to the Union is £919 13s 1d.

| | General Riding Rate. | | | Police District Rate. | | | | General Riding Rate. | | | Police District Rate. | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|--------------|----------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Settle ... | 52 | 11 | 2 | 30 | 9 | 9 | Langcliffe | 16 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Airton ... | 14 | 19 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 7 | Lawkland | 27 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 2 |
| Arncliffe ... | 10 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | Litton ... | 8 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Austwick ... | 29 | 0 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 5 | Lg. Preston | 26 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| Bentham ... | 46 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 17 | 7 | Malham ... | 16 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Burton ... | 17 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 0 | — Moor | 88 | 18 | 2 | 10 | 19 | 4 |
| Clapham ... | 32 | 18 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 10 | Nappa ... | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 5 |
| Giggleswick | 33 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 5 | Otterburn | 6 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 4 |
| Halton Gill | 13 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 6 | Rathmell | 17 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Halton West | 10 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | Scosthrop | 5 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| Hanlith ... | 4 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 1 | Stainforth | 18 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 6 |
| Hawkewick | 7 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 5 | Swinden ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Hellifield ... | 20 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 10 | Thornton ... | 24 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 3 |
| Horton ... | 36 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 9 | Tosside ... | 5 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 4 |
| Ingleton ... | 40 | 8 | 1 | 19 | 17 | 0 | Wigglesworth | 16 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Kirby Malhm | 5 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | TOTAL... | £596 | 6 | 10 | 323 | 6 | 3 |

NEW FAIR AT SETTLE.—On Thursday October 8th, this Fair commenced at Settle. It will be in the recollection of our readers that a Meeting of Gentlemen and Farmers was held in the Guardians' Room, Settle, at which a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Fair, and to collect subscriptions to meet the expenses consequent upon the establishment of a New Fair, and on so large a scale. They had well executed their duties. They succeeded in taking four most convenient Fields situated on the right hand side between the Bridge and Belle Hill, to which entrances were made in four different places. These fields afforded ample accommodation both for the Scotch sheep and for the penned sheep. We have no idea of the quantity of good-bred and half-bred sheep, but we should say there were as many as are usually shown at one of our Fairs in the town. Of Scotch sheep, Cheviots, and Black Faced there were from 10 to 15000. There were plenty of customers, and all were sold at good prices. Notices were posted at each entrance stating that 4s. per 1000 would be charged for liberty to show, and persons erecting Tents for refreshment would be charged £1.1s. each. Mrs. Hartley had the large tent belonging to the Horticultural Society and Mr. Preston had one equally commodious erected of wood and which seemed to have a good share of custom; there were one or two minor ones besides the Peripatetic dealers in creature comforts; nor was the Temperance Society unrepresented in or rather near to the Fair, for over the wall in the field next the Ribblesdale might be seen the Steamling Locomotive of the Society blowing the revolving but harmless liquid near to a Tent emblazoned in front with Tea and Coffee to be sold there. The next day was appropriated to a Show of Cattle, which was confined to the field where the North Ribblesdale Society's show is held. Our distant readers will perhaps understand it better if we say it is the field where the large Plane Tree grows which overshadows the walk at the foot of Belle Hill. There was a most excellent show of Cattle which were very quickly disposed of at good prices. It was almost impossible to get the number of head shown, owing to the frequent arrival of fresh cows and the departure of those sold, but as near as we can ascertain there were upwards of 900 beasts on the field on the day. One drove of 65 Scotch Heifers were very prime animals and fetched about £13 each. A Dun Heifer was particularly admired for which £17 had been offered and refused; she was as level on the back and rumps as any of the high-bred English cows. The Fair was considered a decided success, and next year there is no doubt it will be a much larger and more important one. We had some conversation on the Friday with an extensive Scotch dealer who for many years has gone to Malham but who sold this year at Settle, and he said this would no doubt be the most important fair in the district for their stock, and he expressed himself highly gratified with the show-ground and the customers, having had a good fair. He had been to Malham Fair to show for the last time. The Railway brings the sheep down in much better condition, and it is evident that these new Iron Roads will change the old fairs in the country. Besides bringing the stock in good condition, they also afford the customers the means of coming to and returning from the fairs in much less time. Another year, the farmers having found a new market will reserve their cattle for this fair, so that instead of selling them to the jobbers who go round to collect them, they will have better competition and get better prices in an open fair. / 1857

Class 6th.—Black Faced and other Sheep.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Premium 1—For the best Black-faced Tup | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 2— " second best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 James B. Chapman, Wharfe. | |
| 2 Thomas Wildman, Routster. | |
| Premium 3—For the best Pen of Four Black Faced Shearling Gimmers, that have been not less than two months in the hands of the Exhibitor | 0 10 0 |
| Do. 4— " second best do. do. | 0 5 0 |
| 1 Robert Hargraves, Stockdale. | |
| 2 Do. do. | |
| Premium 5—For the best Pen of Four Black-faced Stock Ewes that have suckled Lambs this season | 0 15 0 |
| Do. 6— " second best do. do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 Stephen Hargraves, Settle. | |
| 2 Thomas Taylor, Capon Hall. | |
| Premium 7—For the best Pen of Four Gimmer Lambs, betwixt a Black faced Ewe and a Leicester or South down Tup, in the hands of the breeder and not fed for the butcher | 0 10 0 |
| Do. 8—For the second best do. do. | 0 5 0 |
| 1 John Waller, Giggleswick. | |
| Premium 9—For the best Pen of Four One Shear Gimmers, betwixt a Black-faced Ewe and a Leicester or South Down Tup, in the hands of the breeder, and not fed for Butcher | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 10— " second best do. do. | 0 10 0 |
| Do. 11— " third best do. do. | 0 5 0 |
| 1 R. and W. Anderson, Hanlith. | |
| 2 Thomas Taylor, Capon Hall. | |
| 3 W. Wolfenden, Wigglesworth Hall. | |
| Premium 12—For the best Pen of Four Ewes of any age, betwixt a Black-faced Ewe and a Leicester or South Down Tup, in the hands of the breeder, and not fed for the Butcher | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 13— " second best do. do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 William Hardacre, Settle. | |
| 2 John and Thomas Jackson, Austwick. | |
| Premium 14—For the best Pen of Four Black faced Wethers of any age | 0 10 0 |
| 1 John Morphet, Foredale. | |
| Premium 15—For the best Pen of Four Fat Black faced Ewes of any age | 0 10 0 |
| No Entry. | |
| Premium 16—For the best Pen of Four Cheviot Wethers of any age | 0 10 0 |
| No Entry. | |
| Premium 17—For the best Pen of Four Cheviot Ewes of any age | 0 10 0 |
| 1 John Tennant, Riddings. | |
| Premium 18—For the best Pen of Four Lambs, from Cheviot Ewes and a Leicester Tup | 0 10 0 |
| Do. 19— " second best do. do. | 0 5 0 |
| No Entry. | |
| Premium 20—For the best Pen of Four Shearling Gimmers from Cheviot Ewes and a Leicester Tup | 0 10 0 |
| 1 David H. Dale, Cleatop. | |
| Premium 21—For the best Pen of Four Fell Ewes, from an open or unstinted common | 0 10 0 |
| No Entry. | |
| Premium 22—For the best Pen of Four Fell Wethers from an open or unstinted common | 0 10 0 |
| No Entry. | |

Class 1st.—Short Horned Cattle

| | |
|--|--------|
| Premium 1—For the best Bull Calf, calved since 1st January 1854 | 1 10 0 |
| Do. 2— " second best do. do. | 1 0 0 |
| 1 Anthony Bentley, Runley Bridge. | |
| 2 John Johnson, Paley Green. | |
| Premium 3—For the best Yearling Bull | 3 0 0 |
| Do. 4— " second best do. | 1 0 0 |
| 1 Joseph Snowden, Wigglesworth Hall. | |
| 2 John Morphet, Foredale. | |
| Premium 5—For the best Bull, two years old or upwards | 3 0 0 |
| Do. 6— " second best do. | 1 0 0 |
| 1 William Waller, Close House, | |
| 2 John Robinson, Green. | |
| Premium 7—For the best Heifer Calf, calved since 1st January 1854, in the hands of the breeder | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 8—For the second best do. | 0 10 0 |
| Do. 9— " third best do. | 0 5 0 |
| 1 Anthony Bentley, Runley Bridge. | |
| 2 Thomas and John Bolland, New Hall. | |
| 3 Robert and William Anderson, Hanlith. | |
| Premium 10—For the best Yearling Heifer, in the hands of the breeder | 1 10 0 |
| Do. 11—For the second best do. | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 12— " third best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 Leonard Buck, Austwick. | |
| 2 Anthony Bentley, Runley Bridge. | |
| 3 Leonard Buck, Austwick. | |
| Premium 13—For the best Yearling Heifer, not required to be in the hands of the breeder | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 14— " second best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 William Dodgson, Arnforth. | |
| 2 Robert Hargraves, Stockdale. | |
| Premium 15—For the best two-years old Heifer, in the hands of the breeder | 1 10 0 |
| Do. 16— " second best do. | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 17— " third best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 Emanuel Shiers, Clapham. | |
| 2 Henry Ayrton, Settle. | |
| 3 William Harrison Malham. | |
| Premium 18—For the best two-years old Heifer | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 18— " second best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 John Hargreaves, Lanshaw. | |
| 2 Stephen Parker, Lodge. | |
| Premium 20—For the best Heifer, in Calf or Milk | 1 10 0 |
| Do. 21— " second best do. | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 22— " third best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 Henry Ayrton, Settle. | |
| 2 Richard Duckett, Wigglesworth. | |
| 3 W. H. Petty, Dykelands. | |
| Premium 23—For the best Cow, in Calf or Milk | 1 10 0 |
| Do. 24— " second best do. | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 25— " third best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 Anthony Bentley, Runley Bridge. | |
| 2 J. Jackson, Horton-in-Ribblesdale. | |
| 3 Stephen Parker, Lodge. | |

Class 2nd.—Cattle of any Breed.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Premium 1—For the best Fat Cow, fed solely on hay and grass | 2 0 0 |
| Do. 2— " second best do. | 1 0 0 |
| 1 William Carr, Giggleswick. | |
| 2 do. do. | |
| Premium 3—For the best Fat Cow, not required to be fed solely on hay and grass | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 4— " second best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 William Carr, Giggleswick. | |
| 2 David H. Dale, Cleatop. | |
| Premium 5—For the two best Fat Scotch Heifers or Cows, fed solely on hay and grass | 1 10 0 |
| Do. 6— " second best do. | 1 0 0 |
| No Entries. | |
| Premium 7—For the two best Fat Bullocks | 1 10 0 |
| Do. 8— " second best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 John Johnson, Paley Green. | |
| 2 do. do. | |
| Premium 9—For the two best Lean Bullocks, under three years old | 1 0 0 |
| Do. 10— " second best do. | 0 10 0 |
| 1 John Johnson, Paley Green. | |
| 2 do. do. | |

N.B. The Premiums in the 1st and 2nd Classes will be awarded

NORTH RIBBLESDALE AGRICULTURAL SHOW
SETTLE 1854.

Class 10th.—Servants and Labourers.

- Premium 1—To the Male Servant in Husbandry who has remained the greatest number of years in his present Service, not being a relation by blood to the Master or Mistress of the Family 2 0 0
 Do. 2— " the next greatest number of years 1 0 0
 1 William Stockdale, Clapham, 18 years in the service of Messrs. Farrer.
 2 James Hudson, Ingfield, 13 years in the service of the Rev. H. I. Swale.
 Premium 3—To the Female Domestic Farm Servant, who has remained the greatest number of years in her present Service, not being a relation by blood to the Master or Mistress of the Family 1 0 0
 Do. 4— " the next greatest number of years 0 10 0
 1 Dorothy Hill, 14 years in the service of Anthony Sedgwick.
 Premium 5—To the Labourer in Husbandry who has brought up the largest Family without receiving Parochial Relief 2 0 0
 Do. 6— " next in merit 1 0 0
No Entry.
 Premium 7—To the Female Domestic, Farmer's or Cottager's Wife or Daughter resident within the District, who shall exhibit the best Basket of Oat Cake containing not less than Six Cakes, to be shown on the Field 1 0 0
 Do. 8— " second best do. do. 0 10 0
 1 Widow Parker, Giggleswick.
 5 Susannah Wallbank.
 Premium 9—To the Female Domestic, Farmer's or Cottager's daughter, under 18 years of age, resident within the District, who shall exhibit the best Basket of Oat Cake, containing not less than Six Cakes to be shown on the Field 1 0 0
 Do. 10— " second best do. do. 0 10 0
 1 Jane Coates, Tosside.
 2 Isabella Barker, Blythesgarth.

List of Sweepstakes.

- First—The best four-years old Roadster Colt 0 10 0
 1 William Dodgson, Arnforth.
 Second—The best four-years old Roadster Filly 0 10 0
 1 Robert Ingleby, Austwick.
 Third—The best Roadster of any age 0 10 0
 1 John Hartley, Catteral Hall.
 Fourth—The best Cow for Dairy or Grazing purposes 0 10 0
 1 R. S. Spencer, Kirksyke.

Extra Stock.

- John William Foster, Clapham, 1 Bull, highly commended.
 William Carr, Stackhouse, 1 Bull, commended.
 Do. do. 1 Heifer Calf, do.
 Do. do. 1 Milk Cow, do.
 John Hartley, Catteral Hall, 8 Lambs, (Shropshire Downs), commended.
 Robert Ingleby, Austwick, Cock and Hen, (Golden Spangled Hamburg Pullets), commended.

At 3 o'clock, the decision of the Judges being finished, the people wended their way to the Golden Lion Hotel, where a first rate dinner was provided for the members of the Association, at the price of 2s. per head. Upwards of 120 sat down. Thomas Birkbeck, Esq., in the Chair. After the cloth was removed, the Chairman rose and said,

He would, in accordance with the old English custom, begin the proceedings of the evening, by giving them the health of the Queen. Since they had last met in this room, there had been a great change in national affairs. They had seen the close of a long period of peace, and the commencement of what many believed would be a long war. Be that as it may, he was sure all who were here present most fervently trusted that the period of its continuance might be short as compared with the length of Her Majesty's reign. They all hoped that having sustained the ancient glory of the British Arms, and in conjunction with her great ally, placed the peace of Europe upon a sure and lasting foundation, She might again, and that many years, see the full developement of the blessed fruits of peace amongst a free and happy people. At any rate it would be a loyal people, and not the least loyal portion would be the men of Craven. (Great cheering.)

The Chairman next gave Prince Albert and the Royal Family, speaking of him in the highest terms, as lending his influence to Philanthropic and Scientific subjects, and a most successful farmer.

Class 9th.—Cultivation, Draining, &c.

- Premium 1—To the Tenant occupier of any Farm exceeding 40 Statute Acres, who shall have the same in the Best General Cultivation and in the neatest and most exact order 3 0 0
 Do. 2— " second best do. do. 1 0 0
 1 Stephen Parker, Lodge.
 Premium 3—To the Tenant occupier of any Farm under 40 Statute Acres, who shall have the same in the Best General Cultivation, and in the neatest and most exact order 2 0 0
 Do. 4— " second best do. do. 1 0 0
No Entry.
 Premium 5—To the Occupier, who since the 25th day of September, 1853, has at his own expense, or jointly with his Landlord, drained in the best and most scientific manner the greatest extent of his Farm regard being had to the size of the Farms of the respective Candidates, to localities, and to the expense and labour incurred by the Tenant, and preference being given to Tenant Farmers over Proprietors 5 0 0
 Do. 6— " second best do. do. 3 0 0
 Do. 7— " third best do. do. 1 0 0
 1 Christopher Coates, Tosside.
 2 Stephen Parker, Lodge.
 3 William Hunter, Cowside.
 Premium 8—To the Tenant Farmer, who since the 25th day of September, 1853, has at his own expense drained in an effectual and scientific manner the greatest extent of his Farm—regard being had to the size and locality of the respective Farms, and to the expense and labour incurred in such improvements 5 0 0
 Do. 9— " second best do. do. 2 0 0
 1 Christopher Wildman, Routster.
 2 William Dodgson, Arnforth.
 Premium 10—To the Tenant Farmer who, within the last four years, has at his own expense, or jointly with his Landlord, made the greatest general improvement on his Farm—regard being had to the size and localities of the Farms, and the expenses and labour incurred in such improvement 3 0 0
 Do. 11— " second in merit do. 2 0 0
 Do. 12— " third in merit do. 1 0 0
 1 William Dodgson, Arnforth.
 2 Robert Charnley, Stainforth.
 3 William Hunter, Cowside.
 Premium 13—To the Tenant Farmer who can show the best General Stock upon his Farm, regard being had to the relative merits of the Farms whether used for Dairy, breeding, or grazing purposes 3 0 0
 Do. 14— " second in merit do. 2 0 0
 1 Christopher Bentham, Top.
 2 John Morphet, Foredale.
 Premium 15—For the best crop of turnips, not being less than half an Acre 1 0 0
 Do. 16— " second best do. do. 0 10 0
 1 William Hargreaves, Lanshaw.
 2 Richard Duckett, Austwick.

LARGE EGG.—Mr. James Gornall of Studfold, has in his possession a half-bred Cochin China chicken which on April 11th, 1856, laid an egg weighing upwards of eight and a half ounces, which measured in circumference $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and in diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches good measure. Mr. Gornall determined to blow the egg, but hearing something rattle inside the shell, he enlarged the aperture at one end, and discovered inside a full sized hen's egg of the Cochin China colour. The egg may be seen on application to him. The chicken is in good health, and lays one or more eggs every day.

CALVES MUTILATED BY RATS.—During the Storm in the month of January last, Mr. John Morphet, of Foredale, in Horton-in-Ribblesdale, butchered two very good Pigs, and in the course of a day or two he placed two Calves in the place where the pigs had been fed, when the storm was over one sunny day, he turned the Calves out into the farm yard, and finding them very lame he would have them dressed for the foul. In dressing them he found to his surprise that the soles of the Calves feet had been eaten away by rats, and also the Calves Horns, excepting the tips, which had been too hard for the Rats teeth. This shews the very great sagacity of the vermin in selecting the part least sensible and thereby not disturbing the calf.

Patterns for the Work-Table.

... prevalent taste has been evinced of late years by the female portion of the community, for the art of needlework and fancy needlework. After laying in abeyance for many years, it has again sprung up among us, and knitting, crocheting, and crochet-work form a part of female education. The avocations of practical utility must, of course, be of great importance, those of ornamentation; but many of the latter combine usefulness with decoration, and as an avocation of a high order of inventive perception, the knowledge of fancy needlework is very much to be recommended.

... of the *Family Friend*, a series of excellent designs in ornamental needlework have been published, which are worthy of all interested in the art, and we extract the following patterns, valuable and well-known contributions, not doubting that the subscribers will find it interesting to many of our friends:—

PATTERN ANTIMACASSAR.

... 8 reels of the deep pink Doar's cotton of Messrs. W. Evans and Co., of five purple beads, No. 2. The design is worked alternately in open stripes. In the former, the pattern is produced by beads.

... a chain of the required length on which the beads are strung, and work on it one row of sc. ... Row.—+ 14 b, 6 c, 1 b, ... throughout the length, in this following rows.

- + 14 b, 5 c, 2 b, +.
 - + 12 c, 2 b, 5 c, 2 b, +.
 - + 10 b, 2 c, 2 b, 2 c, 5 b, +.
 - + 10 b, 2 c, 2 b, 1 c, 6 b, +.
 - + 8 c, 2 b, 2 c, 2 b, 1 c, 2 b, 2 c, 2 b, +.
 - The same.
 - + 5 c, 16 b, +.
 - + 4 c, 17 b, +.
 - + 4 c, 2 b, 2 c, 2 b, 2 c, 2 b, 1 c, 2 b, 4 c, +.
 - The same.
 - + 2 c, 8 b, 2 c, 2 b, 1 c, 2 b, 4 c, +.
 - + 1 c, 8 b, 3 c, 2 b, 1 c, 2 b, 4 c, +.
 - + 1 c, 2 b, 1 c, 2 b, 6 c, 2 b, 1 c, 2 b, 4 c, +.
 - + 1 c, 2 b, 1 c, 10 b, 1 c, 2 b, 4 c, +. 16th.—The same.
 - + 1 c, 2 b, 12 c, 2 b, 4 c.
 - + 1 c, 16 b, 4 c. +. 19th.—The same. 20th.—Sc.
- ... with a reel on which there are no beads, and working on the right side, do the open stripe from the engraving, in the same manner as before. Repeat the two stripes alternately, and work with the one in beads. Do a row of open square on each edge, and knot in a handsome fringe. The colours may be used, instead of those we have designated, the purple beads, which are exceedingly rich and are found particularly beautifully.

- 6th.—+ 8 cotton and 1 ch, 2 beads, + 8 times.
- 7th.—+ 5 c, 2 b, 1 c, 1 ch, 5 b, + 8 times.
- 8th.—+ 4 c, 4 b, 1 ch, 5 b on 5, + 8 times.
- 9th.—+ 4 c, 1 ch, 9 b, 1 c, + 8 times.
- 10th.—+ 2 c, 1 b, 1 ch, 1 c, 9 b, 2 ch, + 8 times.
- 11th.—+ 1 c, 3 b, 1 c, 5 b, 1 ch, 1 c, 5 b, 1 ch, + 8 times.
- 12th.—+ 1 c, 8 b, 3 c, 4 b, 2 c, 1 ch.
- 13th.—+ 1 c, 1 ch, 6 b, 4 c, 5 b, 3 c, + 8 times.
- 14th.—+ 2 c, 5 b, 4 c, 5 b, 1 ch, 5 c, + 8 times.
- 15th.—+ 3 c, 3 b, 1 ch, 2 c, 9 b, 3 c, + 8 times.
- 16th.—+ 5 c, 1 b, 1 c, 10 b, 1 c, 3 b, 1 c, + 8 times.
- 17th.—+ 1 b, 2 c, 1 ch, 1 c, 8 b, 4 c, 1 ch, 3 c, 3 b + 8 times.

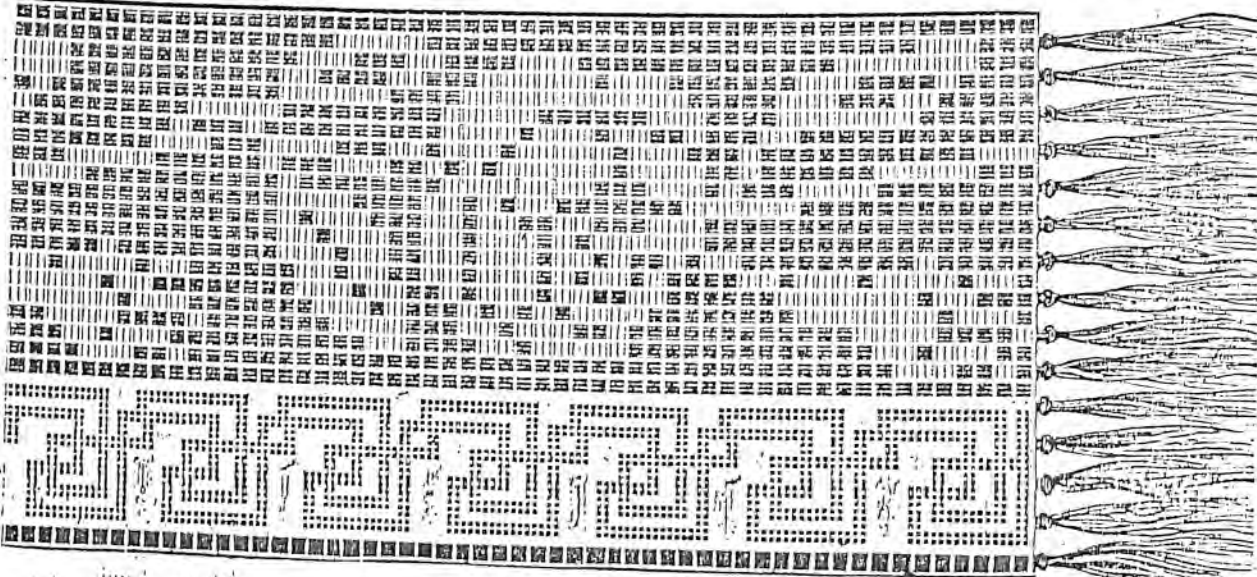
Border. On the right side, work + all round.

2nd.—+ 3 dc under ch, 2 ch, 3 dc repeat all round.

3rd.—Work on the wrong side, sc on with a bead on each, sc between 3rd and bead on each, so under ch of 2, 3 ch under same ch, + all round. Fasten.

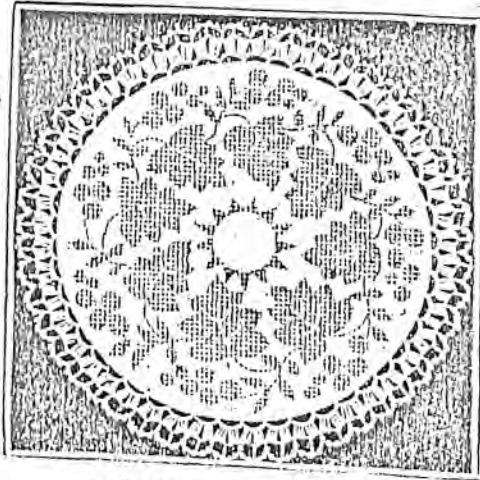
This would be pretty with forget-it-coral.

Many an hour which is less profitably whiled away, by these avocations of not desirable that more important duties but as a pursuit to be followed at times which occur especially to astonish to the embellishment of a home, by fancy designs



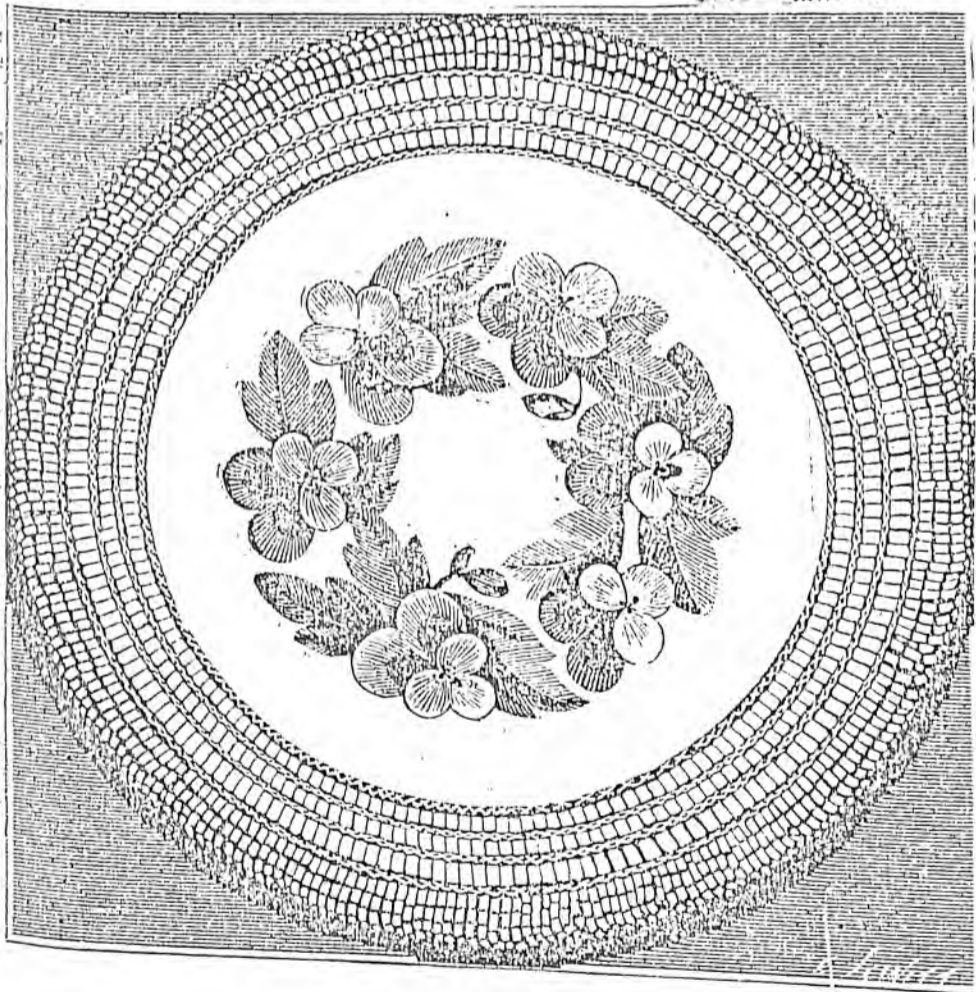
ROSE-PATTERN ANTIMACASSAR.

- 18th.—+ 5 b, 1 c, 7 b, 7 c, 1 b, 1 c, 1 b, + 8 times.
- 19th.—+ 2 b, 7 c, 1 ch, 4 b, 6 c, 3 b, 1 ch, 2 c, + 8 times.
- 20th.—+ 7 b, 12 c, 3 b, 4 c, + 8 times.
- 21st.—+ 1 b, 1 ch, 1 c, 2 b, 3 c, 1 b, join on the cotton with the coral beads. 4 c, 3 coral, 11 c, + 8 times.
- 22nd.—+ 4 c, 3 b, 5 c, 5 coral, 9 c, 1 ch, 1 b, + 8 times.
- 23rd.—+ 1 c, 2 b, 3 c, 2 b, 3 coral, 1 c, 5 coral on 5, 4 c, 2 b, 5 c, 1 ch, + 8 times.



HOLLY BERRY D'OYLEY.

- 24th.—+ 1 c, 2 b, 5 c, 5 coral (the centre 3 on 3), 1 c, 3 coral, 2 c, 1 coral, 1 c, 2 b, 6 cotton, + 8 times.
- 25th.—+ 3 c, 1 b, 4 c, 3 coral (on centre, 3 of 5), 2 c, 3 coral, 1 c, 1 b, 1 c, 2 coral (on 2nd and 3rd of 3 coral), 2 c, 4 b, 1 ch, 2 c, + 8 times.
- 26th.—+ 15 c, 1 ch, 5 coral, on 3 and a cotton on each side, 1 c, 1 b, 2 c, 2 b, 1 ch, 6 c, + 8 times.



LAMP MAT, IN GERMAN BEAD WORK.

—Berlin Wool, in shades of violet, orange, green, and olive
two bunches of clear white O. P. beads; four ounces of clear
and beads, No. 2; a ball of silver crystal twine; a reel of
bead's-head Crochet cotton, No. 12; and a pair of coarse knitting

That is in a new and very fashionable style of work,
being done in Berlin wool work, and the ground
work is in beads. Any pattern suitable for Berlin work will
be appropriate, whether a wreath or a bouquet, only, as the
work is in white beads, white flowers should not be
used in any part of it. Care should be taken to select such
as will allow of each bead completely covering one
of the threads in each direction; and the Penelope

will be found the best. Mark the size of
the threads on the canvass with ink, and then
the threads, so that the pattern may be at
equal distance from every part of the edge.
Clear white beads which form the ground
work on with Evans's board's head cotton, for
the mat is lined with card board and glazed

Thread all the O. P. beads on
the needle. Cast on 11 stitches.
—Knit 1, +, make 1, slip a bead up, knit 2
times, +, 5 times, make 1, slip up 6, knit 2
times, +, knit 1, +, knit 2 together, + 5

These two rows alternately, until enough
is done to go round the mat, loosely. Sew
and put a wire frame under the outer edge,
the loops of six beads are, bringing the row
that two stitches over it, to stretch it out.
Breath, as well as the grounding, may be in-
terested; but as beads of the requisite size
may be had in some particular colours, this
is frequently involves considerable difficulty.

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MARKET PLACE, SETTLE, YORKSHIRE.

J. C. KENYON,

Begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and inhabitants of Settle, and the neighbourhood, that he has taken the premises lately occupied by Mr. Douglas, together with the Stock, which he will offer at a

GREAT REDUCTION

On Tuesday next, June 5th,

And following days, when he will also display a choice assortment of Muslins, Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., in the newest styles.

French Ribbons, Flowers, Gloves, &c., DUTY FREE.

MANURE FOR GRASS LAND.

THE EXECUTORS OF GEORGE CARRUTHERS, 7 & 8, New Street, Lancaster,

Beg to call the attention of Gentlemen, Agriculturalists, and Farmers to their

FERTILIZER,

Which is highly recommended for Grass Land.

WILLIAM HOWSON, Lower Houses, near Benthams, Agent, attends Settle Market on Tuesdays.

TO FARMERS, GRAZERS & AGRICULTURISTS

BEST PERUVIAN GUANO,

From GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.

FERTILIZER,

CONCENTRATED MANURE,

SUPERPHOSPHATE,

UPPER PERUVIAN GUANO:

Carruthers' Cattle Food, 40s. per cwt.,

Sold in bags containing 7, 14, 28, 56, or 112 lbs., at 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 20s., or 40s. each.

Apply to

JOHN HARTLEY,

Land Agent and Surveyor, Settle.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co's IMPROVED

MARKING INK, for Writing on Linen, Silk, Cotton, &c., without Preparation, is the best that can be made; it flows freely from the Pen without running or blotting, produces Writing PERFECTLY BLACK, and never washes out. Sold by MR. WILDMAN, Bookseller, Settle, and by the principal Chemists and Stationers throughout the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 6d. and 1s. each, with full Directions for use.

TARLING'S METALLIC PEN INK.

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others, are strongly urged to use TARLING'S INK, which is prepared expressly for METALLIC PENS of all descriptions. Its extreme Fluidity, intense Blackness, and durability of colour are unsurpassed.

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TO BE LET,

And entered when required, a house at Langcliffe, called

MOUNT PLEASANT,

With gardens, orchard, stable, coach-house, and out-buildings. The house contains three sitting rooms, store room, pantry, kitchen, cellar, with a good Laundry or back kitchen, four bedrooms, and dressing room, and two sleeping rooms in the attics. The taker can if required be accommodated with two fields to keep a horse or cow. Inquiry to be made of JOHN PRESTON, Mearbeck, the owner.

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HOUSE AT GIBBURN,

The property of the late Miss Hartley, opposite the Church, the house contains four bedrooms, two sitting rooms, pantry, kitchen and cellar, with back kitchen, stable, flower and vegetable gardens. There is, belonging and adjoining, a cottage, barn, and croft, now let to a tenant. Inquiry to be made of JOHN PRESTON, Mearbeck, Settle.

SETTLE CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Committee beg to announce that they are making arrangements for the

NEXT CONCERT,

To take place about the 14th of June, when

SCHILLER'S CELEBRATED ODE,

"THE LAY OF THE BELL"

Will be performed for the second time in Settle. The Committee hope to secure the services of

MR. HINCHCLIFFE,

For this Concert.

Further particulars will be given shortly.

J. ROBINSON,

Settle, 26th May, 1860.

Secretary

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Drapery, apply to J. C. KENYON, Market Place, Settle.

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For a farm house in the country, a respectable active woman, age from 30 to 40. Apply immediately at the CHRONICLE OFFICE, Settle.

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NEW MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.

A Parcel from London by Passenger Train every week, and oftener if required. Orders must be in by Saturday night, and the parcel arrives on Tuesday following.

J. WILDMAN, Bookseller, Settle.

Deaths.

Hanlith, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Hannah Anderson, aged 69 years. Coldcoates, on the 27th ult., Mr. G. W. Faraday, 67 years. On Thursday, May 24th, at Great Ouseburn, in her 50th year, Ann, wife of William Pick, Esq., youngest daughter of the late John Henlock Esq., of the same place. Giggleswick, on the 15th ult., aged 2 months, William, son of Mr. Thomas Monk. Clapham, on the 10th ult., aged 81 years, Mr. Thomas Turner, for nearly 80 years the respected landlord of the Bull and Cave.

Local.

WHIT TUESDAY FAIR.—The unfavourable state of the weather in the morning did not prevent a numerous gathering of young persons to the fair. The day continued showery, and the streets appeared to be less thronged than usual. In the afternoon the North Craven Rifles, in full uniform, with bayonets fixed, marched through the town preceded by their

excellent band, and attracted a large concourse of spectators. Among female domestic servants there have been a good many changes this term, and demands for increased wages, good servants being exceedingly difficult to meet with. An increase of drunkenness, unhappily a usual accompaniment of prosperity and increased wages, was lamentably visible among the male frequenters of the fair.

ODD-FELLOWS.—On Whit Wednesday the members and friends of the Loyal Triumphant Lodge of Odd-Fellows of the Manchester Unity, held at the Naked Man Inn, Settle, walked in procession to Langcliffe Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. W. P. Mackey. After Divine Service the company returned to the Naked Man Inn where an excellent dinner was provided. About sixty persons sat down. Mr. Mackey presided at the dinner, and afterwards delivered a useful address to the members. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and everybody appeared to be pleased with the brotherly meeting. The band of the North Craven Rifle Corps accompanied the procession and greatly contributed to the gaiety and pleasure of the scene. Several beautiful flags graced the procession. And large boards were borne containing in large characters the following invitation and statistics,—Come and join us!! The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Manchester Unity, Loyal Triumphant Lodge, Settle. This Lodge consists of 75 members, and it is worth £400 and upwards. The Order itself is the largest provident society in the world, having 305,214 members. It expends annually in relief in sickness £141,234, and in payment of sums assured on the death of members and members' wives £45,778.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF MECHANICS.—The Members of the Dorcas Lodge, Settle, held their Whitsuntide reunion on Wednesday. The members met at the Royal Oak Inn, and proceeded to Settle Church. The Rev. W. F. Pierson read prayers and preached. The members then formed in procession and marched round Settle with banners and mottoes accompanied by the Rathmell band, and afterwards dined together at the Royal Oak. Rev. W. F. Pierson occupied the chair, Dr. Luce assisted as vice-chairman. After dinner addresses were delivered by the chairman and vice-chairman.

CRICKET MATCH.—On Wednesday, May 30th, the annual match between the Settle and Skipton Cricket Clubs was played upon the ground of the former. The day, at first, was anything but favourable, and the ground from the previous heavy rains was very dead, so that long scores were out of the question. The Skipton men showed first at the wickets, and were disposed of for 43. Settle, despite the fine hitting of Mr. Ingleby, could only manage to exceed them by 5. In the second innings of Skipton, thanks to the excellent bowling of Mr. Lipscomb and the brilliant fielding of Messrs. Wilson and Hook, the wickets fell fast—the first seven for 21 runs, and our townsmen began to think they would have the game all their own way; but a change came, and the tenth wicket did not fall till 49 had been placed upon the score. This left 45 for Settle to get to win, but though Mr. Wilson played with great steadiness and judgment, and Mr. Hook with the sternest determination kept his bat between the ball and the wicket it could not be done, and when the last wicket fell there were still 10 runs wanting. Subjoined is the score.

SKIPTON.

Table with columns: FIRST INNINGS, SECOND INNINGS. Lists players and scores for Skipton.

SETTLE.

Table with columns: FIRST INNINGS, SECOND INNINGS. Lists players and scores for Settle.

A NEW METHOD OF INTRODUCING PILLS TO THE NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC.—On a quiet evening in the past month, the groups of loungers which usually collect here and there in the Market Place, after the more active occupations of the day are over, each occupied in its own subject of conversation or listening to some accredited story teller, were attracted to a common centre of interest by a well dressed man mounting the steps of the Cross, and pulling off his hat with the evident intention of making a harangue. He began by stating that he had been an extensive traveller, that his travels had extended much beyond the narrow radius of five hundred miles, which qualified a man to become a member of the traveller's society of London, that he had wandered in countries where, unlike our little sea-girt isle, the traveller could go on in a direct line thousands of miles without meeting with any obstruction from the seaboard. In his youth he had left his native land and gone to seek his fortunes in America. So long as his money lasted his circumstances were pleasant enough, and when that failed he had the rare good fortune to get among a people where money was not wanted—not because they had enough, but because they were unacquainted with its use,—the red Indians of the far west. A description of sitting with a tribe of Indians assembled around the council fire, prepared the listeners for narratives of thrilling interest; but the object of the oration began to peep out when the principal feature in his Indian adventures appeared to be his becoming acquainted with the Medicine Man of the tribe, from whom he learnt the secret of a valuable specific for indigestion, and all the ailments which proceed from it. The traveller said if persons were asked which was the most important organ of the body, some would say the chest, some the heart, but he maintained that the stomach was the most important as it was the means of

keeping up all the rest. He then unfolded a full length painting of a human skeleton and proceeded to give the usual physiological lecture, stating that the food was taken into the mouth, conveyed to the stomach, afterwards forming the constituent parts of the blood, which was impelled through the arteries, returned to the lungs for purification, that the chief object of the hygienic art was to preserve the purity of the blood, &c., &c. The principal part of his address consisted of funny anecdotes and witty remarks, which at any rate had the effect of producing abundant laughter which he said was a better medicine than doctor's stuff. The performance was concluded by the valuable result of the doctor's travels being offered to the people in the shape of boxes of pills at the small sum of sixpence each.

RATHMELL.—A Missionary meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel on the evening of Whit-Monday. Mr. E. Hartley, of Barrel Sykes, occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. D. Baines, and Messrs. Littlewood and Battersby. The collection amounted to upwards of £4.

LONG PRESTON.—REGISTRAR.—On Tuesday, May 22nd, Mr. William Gifford, of Long Preston, was appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district of Long Preston, including the townships of Long Preston, Halton West, Hellifield, Wigglesworth, and Tossida.

MALHANDALE.—On Monday, May 7th, the Rev. S. Compston, of Settle, gave a lecture in the Friend's Meeting House, Airton, on the beneficial results of the Temperance movement. And on the following evening the same gentleman gave another lecture in the School-room, Malham, shewing the claims of the temperance cause upon the friends of religion, education, and morality. The meetings were well attended, most hearty thanks were presented to the lecturer, and a few persons signed the abstinence pledge at the close of each address. The meetings were opened and closed with singing and prayer.

ORDINATION SERVICE.—On Wednesday, May 23rd, Mr. J. Redhead (late city missionary, Manchester), was ordained Pastor of the Church, meeting for divine worship in the Independent Chapel, Horton-in-Craven. The Rev. J. Atkinson, of Clitheroe, stated the nature and offices of a Christian Church, as taught in the New Testament. The Rev. W. Orgar, of Bingley, received the confession of faith, and offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Tattersfield, of Keighley, gave the charge to the Minister, and the Rev. S. Compston, of Settle, preached the sermon to the people. The Revs. Bennett, of Barnoldswick, Shuttleworth, of Hellifield, and Spencer, of Long Preston, (Baptist Minister), also took part in the service.

VISITATION.—The Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave met the Clergy and Churchwardens of Craven in the Parish Church, Skipton, on Tuesday, the 22nd ult.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL.—On Saturday afternoon, May 19th, the foundation stone of a new Baptist Chapel was laid in Currier-street, Skipton, by George Foster, Esq. of Sablem. An address was delivered by the Rev. J. Aekworth, L.L.D., president of Rawden College. In the evening a public tea-party was held. About £150 was subscribed towards the erection of the building.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Settle Chronicle.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your columns to suggest to the officers of the 15th West Riding Rifles, to allow the use of Shell Dress for Summer, (of course with the exception of full dress parades). It would not only be lighter for the summer months, but would save the wear and tear of the full dress tunic considerably; and there are few privates who would like the expense of a new tunic every year or 18 months, and the cost of a shell jacket would be very little. With every wish for the success of the corps.

I am, sir,

"A VOLUNTEER."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The half-yearly meeting of the members was held on Tuesday, 22nd ult., at the offices, Hanover-square; Lord Walsingham in the chair. Among those present were Lords Feversham, Berners, and Bridport, Sir W. W. Wynn, the Hon. Col. Hood, Sir J. Johnstone, M.P., Mr. Barrow, M.P., Mr. Stanley, M.P., Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Mr. R. Barker, Mr. Jonas Webb, Mr. Moore, (Berks), Mr. H. Corbet, Mr. H. Brandreth, Mr. T. Crisp, Mr. Druce, sen., &c.—On the motion of Mr. R. Barker, seconded by Sir W. W. Wynn, the Earl Powys was elected president for the ensuing year.—The Secretary (Mr. Hall Dare) read the following report of the council:—"The society consists, at the present time, of 72 life governors, 119 annual governors, 927 life members, and 4,047 annual members, making a total of 5,165 names on the list. The finances of the society have on no former occasion been in so favourable a condition. The dividend on the estate of the late secretary amounts to £970 11s. 10d., being at the rate of 10s. 11½d. in the pound, which has been paid to the society's bankers. The funded capital, which stood at £10,000, has been raised by further investment to the amount of £12,000 in the New Three per Cents. The Finance Committee have appointed Messrs. Quilter and Ball to be the professional accountants of the society, who by frequent and close examination of the books and accounts will materially assist the committee. The council have elected Professor Voelcker, the society's consulting chemist, to be an honorary member of the society. The consulting chemist is engaged in investigations on the following subjects:—Field experiments on wheat, barley, and turnips; the action of simple saline compounds on the soil; the feeding value and composition of mangel pulp; and the chemistry of cheese and butter. The Council have determined to select a literary and scientific editor of the society's journal, and have appointed Mr. Philip U. Frere to that office, and from the high testimonials exhibited by that gentleman, feel confidence in hoping that he will succeed in conducting the society's publications with efficiency and talent. The arrangements for the Canterbury meeting to be held during the week commencing the 9th of July, are proceeding satisfactorily. The implement yard will contain nearly a mile and a quarter of shedding, in addition to a very large entry of machinery in motion; and the entry of stock, which will close on the 1st of June, is already large. The council, in the spirit which has guided them on former occasions, and considering the cordial reception which awaits them in the county of Kent, have thought they could not do otherwise than defer

to the strongly-expressed wishes of the locality, that this special opportunity should not be lost for directing attention to the agriculture peculiar to the district, and have been induced to accept the offer of a considerable sum, to be distributed in prizes for ploughing on the Kentish or turnip system, as also for hops, wool, and certain breeds of live stock. Great anxiety was evinced by many localities in the county of York, to be selected as the place for the country meeting; but the advantages of Leeds and its neighbourhood, joined to the eligibility of the sites offered for show-yards and trial-fields, have induced a decision in its favour, which it is confidently hoped will result in a most successful meeting."

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

The 49th anniversary dinner was celebrated on the 10th ult., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; the Right Hon. Lord Feversham in the chair. Among the company present were John Dent Dent, Esq., M.P. for Scarborough; the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P. for the north riding; John Greenwood, Esq., M.P. for Ripon; John Jeffcock, Esq., Sheffield; W. Walker, Esq., Bradford; James Brown, Esq., Loituss-hill; Robert Gibson, Esq., Sandhurst; John Hodgson, Esq., Clapham; Robert Hutchinson, Esq.; Dr. Francis Hutchinson; Dr. John Hutchinson; W. Gray, Esq., York; J. Woodall, Esq., Scarborough; John Coverdale, Esq.; E. W. Clark, Esq.; Dr. Viner; R. B. Woodd, Esq.; Charles L. Woodd, Esq.; W. F. Dixon, Esq., Sheffield; W. McCulloch, Esq.;—Ledgard, Esq., &c.

The Chairman said it might be superfluous to enter into a history of the school, but he wished to make a few observations on the present condition of the charity, which had been in existence 48 years. At times there had been fluctuations in its prosperity—there had been seasons when it had not prospered; and, indeed, at one time it was in such a state of depression that doubts were raised as to whether the institution could be any longer maintained, but by the energy of many zealous supporters the charity was restored to a healthy state, and it was now in a greater state of prosperity than it had been for many years, and that was a matter of great satisfaction. There were now 50 boys in the school; this year and last year the number had been greatly augmented. The school, under the able and kind management of the master, Mr. Myers, was admirably conducted (cheers). He had been present at the examination of the children on Saturday last, when everything went on most satisfactorily. The manner in which the boys were examined was good, and they all seemed anxious to excel each other in the different branches of education on which they were examined. He rejoiced to think that at present the manufacturing districts were in a prosperous condition; that education was spreading, and that the agricultural classes were reaping its benefits. But it was not extraordinary that many cases should arise from time to time where persons left their native county and came up to London, and fell into trouble and poverty, from the failure of their efforts to better their condition. The population had vastly increased, and many sought to come up to London to set themselves up in some business. Many of those persons were overtaken by misfortune, and were not able to provide for their children, and hence it was that the Yorkshire School was so looked to, because it gave education, board, and clothing. In conclusion, the noble lord reminded the company that this meeting was not held for the purpose of mere conviviality, but for financial operations, and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity. The noble lord then kindly addressed the boys, distributed the prizes, and gave the toast of the evening, which was responded to with hearty cheers.

The amount of donations and subscriptions received was 600l.

It appears that, taking the expenditure of last year as a basis, the cost of maintaining and clothing the 50 boys for twelve months will be about 1400l.; whilst the income from investments is only about 220l.; thus leaving 1180l. to be provided by donations and subscriptions, thereby fixing a heavy responsibility upon the committee, and necessitating the appeal for aid. The account of receipts and expenditure for the year 1859 shows total receipts, 1544l. 1s. 5d.; total expenditure (including purchase of Turkish Stock 204l. 10s.), 1464l. 0s. 11d.; leaving a balance in favour of the society of 80l. 0s. 6d.

RIOT OF THE WEST YORK MILITIA AT HAMILTON.—(From the North British Mail).—The burgh of Hamilton has for the last few days been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by an extraordinary display of insubordination on the part of the West York Militia, at present stationed in the town, by their refusal to permit five of their comrades to be apprehended by the police, on a charge of rape perpetrated upon the wife of a workman, residing at the Camp, a village near Motherwell, in the parish of Dalzell. The outrage occurred on the banks of the Clyde, in the same parish; and it is said the woman was under the influence of liquor at the time. One of the accused was forcibly rescued three times, and some of the constables were entirely disabled; the officers in command appearing, for the time, to have no control over the men. There would be about 200 of the militia engaged in the melee, surrounding their commanders and the police, and actively throwing stones, and otherwise assailing them. About twenty or twenty-five minutes elapsed before the infuriated soldiery allowed their victims to leave the barracks. In the midst of the uproar, the sergeant-major, who fortunately escaped without any injury, hastened to the quarters of the Light Dragoons and beseeched them to come out and assist in quelling the riot. They, however, answered that they were too few to render their services of use. When order was restored it was about six o'clock, and a picket was sent to collect the men outside, and all the soldiers were then confined to barracks. About nine o'clock next morning (Sunday) Chief-constable Mackay, accompanied by seven of his men, went to the barracks to demand from the officers the men accused of the crime. The soldiers were drawn up in parade, and the sergeant-major caused a man named Wiltonholme, who had been rescued the evening before, and who was in the front rank, to be given up to the police. Four constables took hold of him, as he resisted with all his might to be taken into custody, and he was conveyed to the dragoon's guard-room. Thereupon the soldiers again rushed from their ranks, knocked down their officers, who were standing in front, and broke into the guard-room where their comrade was placed, with a view to rescue him. Their behaviour on this occasion was even more ferocious than on the former, and they abused the police officers in a brutal manner. Sergeant Carmichael was severely cut on the head, supposed

to have been by blows from the butt-end of a rifle. Sergeant M'Leod was fearfully maltreated; he was bleeding profusely, and presented one mass of wounds—two of his teeth were knocked out, and the whole of them were made loose. The soldiers appear to have possessed themselves of the rifles of the dragoons when they entered the guard-room. On this occasion about 300 men seemed to be taking part, more or less, in the riot, throwing stones being the means they adopted to effect their purpose. Sergeants M'Leod and Carmichael were removed, and had their wounds dressed; and Stewart and several of the other constables had to be assisted from the barracks. The chief constable lost no time in telegraphing the intelligence to the commander-in-chief in Edinburgh, and to Sheriff Sir Archibald Alison. The sheriff arrived in the course of the same day, and the Hamilton Volunteer Rifles, numbering between two and three hundred, were called out, fully equipped and armed in the afternoon, and remained on duty all night, the one company relieving the other at intervals. Sheriff Alison, the chief constable, and the procurator-fiscal, Dykes, were busy during the day making inquiries into the affair. About seven o'clock on Monday morning a picket arrived at the police buildings from the barracks, with two of the men who had been identified as concerned in the crime. Their names are William Reid and John Holdsworth, a fourth named John Howley, having been brought to the prison on Sunday morning. The commander-in-chief arrived at Hamilton in the course of Monday forenoon, and commenced an investigation into the affair, the result of which will probably not be known for some time. The four prisoners were, in the course of the day, conveyed by the train to Glasgow, in charge of the police.

FARM BUILDINGS FIRED BY LIGHTNING.—Shortly before five o'clock on Saturday evening the farm premises in the occupation of Mr. John White, known as Chambers Hall Farm, about five miles from Ramsgate, were the scene of a conflagration which resulted in the destruction of property roughly valued at about £600. The fire was caused by the lightning. Two sharp flashes were observed, and one of them struck the centre of a newly-thatched barn, and the place was almost immediately enveloped in flames, which speedily extended to the adjoining buildings. These had been recently repaired and thatched. A telegram was transmitted to Ramsgate and Canterbury for the engines; but long before their arrival, two barns, a granary, the stabling and several sheds and lodges had become one mass of fire. The horses and live stock were all safely removed, but a fruitless attempt was made to save forty or fifty quarters of wheat and beans, mostly in sacks, in the barn. This was all consumed, as well as a quantity of fodder. There was a strong wind blowing from the south-west, and the flames were thus driven from the direction of the home-stead, which remains uninjured. A number of agricultural implements were also secured. Mr. White was near the barn at the time it was struck by lightning.

REISSIG'S PROCESS OF MAKING STRAW PAPER.—Straw paper is deficient in many respects more especially by its brittleness. Dr. Reissig has lately published, in the German papers, the whole details of a process he has employed, with success, and by which very good paper is produced from straw. The first operation consists of cleansing the straw and freeing it from the stalks of any other plants, which are generally very difficult to bleach. It is then cut up into fragments, about one-third of an inch in length. The knots are separated from the other portions of the stalk by means of a fan, and the latter are submitted for some time to the action of steam, to dissolve all the extractive matter; this operation is continued as long as the water which condenses is coloured, and until the straw is quite soft. The operation is accelerated by the addition of about ten per cent. of caustic lime. Dr. Reissig says that superheated steam gives the most satisfactory results. The straw is then placed in a boiler and submitted to the action of 12lb. to 16lb. of carbonate of potash in solution to every ton of straw (experiments appear to show that soda does not act so well). After boiling for some hours, the potash solution, having dissolved the silica of the stalk and various other matters, is separated; and the straw, which has now become soft and flexible, is well washed and carried to a mill, where it is transformed into pulp. When the action of the potash solution takes place under a pressure superior to that of the atmosphere, a comparatively small proportion of alkali readily dissolves all the silica from the straw. The pulp obtained is transformed to wooden troughs, and to it is added four or five per cent. (of the weight of pulp) of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. The action of the acid must be allowed to continue for many hours, as it takes a long time to mix with the water contained in the pulp. The acid water is then drawn off, and can be employed in the subsequent operations. The bleaching material is then added: it consists of hypochloride of magnesia, obtained by precipitating one part of chloride of lime dissolved in twelve parts of water. The sulphate of lime is allowed to deposit, and the hypochloride of magnesia carefully decanted off. In two or three hours the pulp is completely whitened. It is then washed with care, and any free chlorine it may contain absorbed by sulphite of soda. A last washing now takes place, after which the pulp is divided, sized, and submitted to the paper machines.—*Photographic News.*

CALCULATING MACHINE.—To exemplify the capabilities of the calculating-machine now employed in the General Register Office, Somerset House, Mr. Gravatt has published a little book, containing a set of mountain barometer-tables, calculated and stereographed and printed by machinery. For the purposes of the office, the machine performs to satisfaction: certain eminent mathematicians report of it that "it calculated and printed in 1 hour 15 minutes a table relating to life annuities, which took a computer working in the ordinary way, 2 hours 55 minutes to compute only; and such calculations are ordinarily given to two computers, to guard against errors. . . . Perhaps, after all, the most important function of the machine will be to furnish the public with a variety of tables in a cheap form, which will be of considerable convenience, though they may not be of sufficient importance to make it worth while to go to the expense of calculating and printing them in the ordinary way. The mere reprinting of existing tables, would be rendered a good deal cheaper by such a machine, because it can compute and print more quickly than a good compositor can set the types, not to mention the trouble—in this case a very great one—of correcting the proofs, which in using the machine is wholly avoided."—*Chambers's Journal.*

SIMPLE DEFENCE FOR LONDON.—London's safety may be secured by the same means by which Wellington saved his handful of troops in Spain, when Massena was advancing with his superior army, as it seemed to annihilate him. Napoleon's orders had gone forth to drive "the leopards" into the sea, and there seemed no one who could say it might not be done. What made Massena halt in his advance? Why did he sit down for a whole winter, his army melting away like snow from off those hills on which it had rested so long? Because he came in sight of some poor mounds of earth at Torres Vedras,—little earthen redoubts, thrown up on every favourable ground,—all of which had been rendered impregnable by the very man whom Massena knew that he had sufficient strength to crush in the open field; but who, through his protection, was enabled to brave him, without a moment's hesitancy, for a whole winter, during which time he recruited his army by rest and by supplies from England. The result was the complete discomfiture of the French army. We may, and probably shall be taken by surprise; we may, as has generally happened, get worsted at the commencement; our volunteers, as well as our generals, may require some little apprenticeships; but if we can only gain time, who would for a moment fear the final result? Let us, then, learn a lesson. The means we must employ are defensive as well as offensive resistance, and the science we must call to our aid is fortification, properly applied to the metropolis, and entrusted to our volunteers.—From *London the Stronghold of England*, in the "Cornhill Magazine" for June.

DEATH OF MR. ALBERT SMITH.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Albert Smith. This popular author appeared as usual in his entertainment at the Egyptian Hall on Monday evening, 21st ult. He afterwards had a sudden and severe attack of bronchitis which prevented his re-appearance on Tuesday, as announced, and terminated fatally at his residence, North End Lodge, Fulham, at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. It will be in the recollection of our readers that a few months since the deceased had a seizure which excited grave apprehensions for him at the time, but his speedy re-appearance encouraged a hope that his health had not been permanently affected, and the cause of his ultimate death would appear to have had no connection with that attack.

The deceased was born on May 21, 1816, at Chertsey, and was educated at Merchant Tailors' School. He became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838, and commenced practice with his father at Chertsey. His literary tastes were early developed. These he first gratified by some contributions to the *Medical Times*, in which appeared "Jasper Buddle, or Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter." Not being entirely satisfied with his position as a surgeon, he prepared views of scenery of the Alps, together with a descriptive lecture, with which he visited most of the small towns in the vicinity of the metropolis during 1839 and 1840. In 1841 he settled in London, and commenced writing for the magazines in which appeared, among a variety of miscellaneous articles, several of his novels. In the Autumn of 1851 he revisited the scene of his early predilection, and succeeded with much difficulty in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc, a feat which afterwards became one of every-day occurrence. On March 15, 1852, he produced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment of "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," wherein his rapid but distinct utterance, his humour, the well-selected and well-painted scenery, and his careful attention to the comfort of his auditors, enabled him to achieve an unprecedented success. This entertainment continued a standard favourite for several years, when Mr. Smith determined on introducing the British public to an entirely new field of observation. In the Autumn of 1858, therefore, he went to China, and after remaining there a sufficient time to make himself acquainted with the manners, customs, and national peculiarities of the inhabitants of the flowery land, he returned to London, and commenced a series of pictorial and descriptive Chinese entertainments, always delighting his overflowing audiences.

About a year ago the deceased married the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Keeley, the comedian. His pictorial entertainments are believed to have enabled him to realise a considerable fortune.

THE SCENE OF GARIBALDI'S OPERATIONS.

M. Viollet-le-Duc communicates to the *Moniteur* the following account of the parts of Sicily into which Garibaldi's band have penetrated:—

From Marsala, two roads lead towards Palermo; one in good repair, following the coast on the north to Trapani, and from Trapani turning suddenly to the east by Mount San Juliano, crosses the defiles to Calatafimi, redescends towards the sea through Alcamo, and then proceeds right along the splendid valley of Palermo. A second road, less carefully attended to, goes from Marsala to Calatafimi. Marsala only possesses a small port, and a roadstead not very deep; on the land side it is defended by old walls flanked with square towers. It is clear that troops disembarking at Marsala, an open town, on a low shore, could not intend to remain there an hour. If the Neapolitan troops had intended to hold the country, they would only have had to guard the defiles, which lead to Calatafimi, and, in that case, even if the insurgents had possessed a numerous artillery and regular troops, they could not have advanced more than five miles into the interior. As the Neapolitans did not defend the defiles of Calatafimi, they abandoned voluntarily or forcedly all the western part of the island. No obstacle preventing the insurgents from presenting themselves before the latter town, any offensive return from Palermo was impossible, or at least very dangerous. The insurgents possessing Calatafimi are masters of Trapani, Marsala, Mazzara, Castel Vetrano, and even Sciacca. But let us examine an instant this western part of the island. Alcamo is a town situated on a plateau in the midst of a plain; it was formerly an Arab establishment, as its name indicates, and is well chosen to command several little ports, of which the nearest and most important is named Magazinzazzo. From Palermo to Alcamo is rather more than 24 miles, and from Alcamo to Calatafimi about eight. To go from Palermo to Alcamo we follow one of the most admirable valleys of Sicily, in which are olive trees centuries old, and groves of orange and citron trees. But on passing the height which closes the valley to the south the scene suddenly changes, and the approach to Alcamo is through arid mountains. Then, entering deep gorges, we arrive at Calatafimi, a town not of 10,000 inhabitants, as stated in the newspapers, but of 4,000 or 5,000. The town

which is of wretched aspect, is dominated by a castle now quite in ruins. From this castle an extraordinary country is seen, the land and rocks being in confusion, as if tossed about by some terrible earthquake. The Neapolitans ought to have defended these parts, but, not having done so, they have left great advantage to the guerillas. The latter, in fact, without leaving the mountains can surround Palermo, either by going to Bagaria on the east or in turning Monreale and occupying the Monte Pellegrino to the west; they can command the solitary plains of Marsala and Mazzara, can possess themselves of Mount San Juliano, which dominates Trapani, can cut off all communication by land between the town and Palermo, and can cause the inhabitants of Trapani to suffer dreadfully from thirst by destroying the only aqueduct which conveys them water from Mount San Juliano. If the insurgents be numerous, they can besides reach the rich valleys of Castel Vetrano and Campo Bello to the south, and the towns of Termini and Cefalu on the north coast. The place of disembarkation of Garibaldi's bands was chosen with so much intelligence as to cause us to suppose that he and his lieutenants will profit by all the advantages which the nature of the country affords. Trapani is a pretty town formerly fortified, and has a sort of citadel which commands the port. If it were not for the want of water, the town could easily be defended on the land side, as it is only united to the plain by a tongue of land cut by salt marshes. From Calatafimi to Trapani the road winds through irregular hills; and on this road, a length of upwards of 18 miles, there is not a house, not a tree, not a shrub. At a distance of two or three miles from Palermo and all other great towns, there is scarcely any trace of cultivation. The inhabitants are so borne down by taxes on all they produce that they abandon the soil, though it is perhaps the most fertile in Italy, and the peasants contrive to live on a handful of pulse daily.

RELIGIOUS REFORMS IN RUSSIA.—Russia (writes a correspondent of the *Levant Herald*), is at the present moment accomplishing two religious reforms. The first is a careful translation into the Russian language of the Holy Scriptures and the prayers of the Church. Hitherto the old Slavonic tongue was the language used, and as the Latin in the Roman Church is a dead letter to the congregation, so the Slave has been to the Russians. The translation of both Old and New Testaments has already been commenced. The second reform is the abolition of the seminaries where, up to the present, not only the priests themselves received their education, but were obliged to bring up their children. The male portion of the family were thus compelled to adopt the sacerdotal profession whether they were so disposed or not. Thus the priestly character was rendered in Russia purely hereditary as well as compulsory.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The *Cork Examiner* bears testimony to the fact that the Irish exodus has not been magnified, and also draws attention to the fact that, as is abundantly proved by the emigrants' appearance, none but persons of some means are leaving the country:—"The stream of emigration still continues to flow with unabated rapidity through our port, and so far as regards numbers there is little or no change to be recorded. Each week sees the departure on an average of 600 persons, the great majority of whom are young men and women between eighteen and thirty years of age. To imagine the effect of this drain upon the community, we might instance that if these 600 were drawn from a town like Bantry, there would hardly be a young man or woman left in it. The actual numbers are greater than the population of many large villages, and a fortnight's draft at that rate would utterly deplete so considerable a town as Millstreet. Remembering that almost everyone of these individuals is of condition to be of actual value to the community—the men as farm labourers or mechanics, the women either in agricultural labour as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children—it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country. Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Amongst the entire there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of its owner indicates that he or she is flying from poverty—not a weak limb or a pale cheek—scarcely a wrinkled face indicates that the country is getting rid of a burden. Sturdy athletic young men, healthy and strong girls—often of extraordinary beauty—from the great bulk of this departing crowd."

NEW ZEALAND FORESTS.—Unlike the open forest-lands of Australia, the New Zealand forests consist of a numerous variety of trees growing closely together, the surface of the ground being thickly overgrown with brushwood, bound together by thorns and supple-jacks, forming an almost impenetrable jungle; yet the chief beauty of the forest in New Zealand is in its undergrowth, of which the palm-tree, and the tree-fern, the karaka, and a variety of creepers and curious-shaped parasitical plants, are the principal ornaments. In the absence of an undergrowth of the jungle or brushwood the ground is generally covered with ferns and mosses in rich variety. Of the flowering timber-trees, the yellow kowhai, the pohutakana, the crimson-blossomed Rata, and the scarlet-flowering tawhiwi are the most conspicuous. The kahikatea is perhaps the loftiest of the forest trees; but the lordly height of the kauri, the massive grandeur of its stem, growing to the height of nearly one hundred feet without a branch, the quality of its timber, the quantity it produces, and the great variety of useful purposes to which it is applied, fairly give to the *Dammara Australis*, or kauri pine, a claim to the title of the forest lord; while the stately height of the rimu, its graceful elegance, and its many excellent qualities, as clearly entitle that beautiful ornament of the forest to be called the 'queen of trees.'—*Swainson's New Zealand*.

FINDING OF ELIZABETHAN SILVER.—A cottager at Chorlton was digging a few days ago in his little plot of land at the front of his house, and close by the main road, when he turned up an old earthenware jar, the mouth of which was covered with a stone. Two neighbours, with arms akimbo, leaning on the palings, were watching his proceedings. "Hallo!" said one of them, "what hast a got there?" "It's an old pot; you can take it with you if you like." He handed the worthless looking "old pot" to his friends, who carried it to a neighbouring public-house, where, on examination, it was found to be full of silver crown and half-crown pieces, all of the reign of Elizabeth, to the total value of £51. They returned to the finder of the jar, and the spoil was divided into three equal parts, so that each became the possessor of £17.

MR. PARKER SNOW, who it will be remembered gave an interesting lecture in the Mechanics' Hall last winter, it appears, is resolved not to abandon his project of a "final" expedition to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of ascertaining the fate of the crews of the Erebus and Terror. He is not satisfied with the result of Sir Leopold M'Clintock's discoveries; and he purposes, if public generosity will place £3,500 at his disposal, to proceed on his explorations in 1861. He will enter the North-west Passage by Baring's Straits, and will mainly direct his attention to a close examination of the King William's Land and the coast adjoining the mouth of the Great Fish River and the Boothian Peninsula. We learn from the *Newcastle Chronicle* that this enterprise receives the support of Sir W. Trevelyan, Mr. J. Barrow, and other influential persons, who have formed themselves into a Committee for the promotion of Captain Snow's laudable, but we fear hopeless project. Lady Franklin, says the same journal, has guaranteed the "preliminary expenses."

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—At the close of a lecture to the Cambridge Church of England Young Men's Society, on "Men Risen in Life," the Rev. F. J. Jameson related the following anecdote of the late Archbishop of York:—"Many years ago a respectable tradesman of this town—a tailor in the Market-place—had occasion to visit the city of York, when he took his son, a little boy, with him. Arrived at York, the tailor had business with the Archbishop, and went to his palace, taking his little son with him. The boy, however, was too small to be admitted into the presence of the prelate, and therefore he was told to remain in the hall, but, being very curious; he pushed by his father gently into the Archbishop's studio and peeped in, when he had the satisfaction of seeing the studio, the Archbishop's chair, and, what was more than all, the Archbishop himself. That little boy afterwards became the Archbishop, who filled the chair, and died on Friday, the 11th ult."

THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT AT BERMUDA.—The convict establishment in Bermuda has received scarcely any of the public attention; yet the fact that the prisoners sent there are nearly all ultimately brought home and liberated here, gives them really great importance. The state of the Bermuda convicts, as shown by the annual reports of the establishments, which are drawn up by the officers, demands the serious attention of the public. It appears that, at the beginning of 1859, there were 1,471 convicts in Bermuda, and 1,077 at the end of that year. Of the 394 who were disposed of during the year, 383 were returned to the United Kingdom, and it may be expected that most of those who are still in the islands will come back in the course of a few years. The public is greatly interested, therefore, in knowing what manner of men are about to be turned loose among them. By the reports we find that two-thirds of the prisoners are still kept in hulks, a practice the manifold abuses of which have caused its abandonment in every other part of the empire. There seems also to be no wall or other sufficient fence around the prison department, the different places of confinement are widely separated, and the want of accommodation for the officers compels many of them to reside in another island at a considerable distance, so that anything like a proper supervision of the convicts is impossible. The consequence of these deficiencies is that the prisoners have, even as stated by the comptroller's report, much facility of intercourse with the country people, and are consequently able to buy forbidden articles with great facility. Mr. Anthony Trollope, in his recent book, speaks of this intercourse as being almost unrestricted. The indiscriminate manner in which the prisoners are herded together at night between the decks of the hulks, leads to terrible evil, and is, in the opinion of the chaplain, an almost absolute bar to reformation. We actually find that, not satisfied with the large amount of liquor which the convicts manage to buy from the country people, the authorities actually make them a daily allowance of grog—and this under an almost tropical sun!—*Friend of the People*.

THE SUEZ CANAL WORKS.—ALEXANDRIA, May 11.—The result of the meeting of subscribers to the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company, about to be held at Paris, is looked for with some feelings of curiosity. A show of carrying on works in the Suez Desert is still kept up; but everyone is agreed that it is nothing more than a mere pretence, and that not the slightest real progress is made. Even M. de Lesseps' friends show great reserve when questioned on the subject. The information we derive from them amounts to little more than that some sort of temporary jetty and lighthouse have been built at the Pelusian end of the canal, and that large numbers of huts have been erected for labourers. A great deal is added about limestone found in various spots, and about shrubs and bushes scattered over the ground which are destined to be made use of for converting the said stone into lime. On the other hand, we hear that obstacles arise and interfere with even the merest initiatory operations of the labourers, to an extent far more serious than even the most determined opponents of the scheme had ventured to predict. Thus, we hear of limekilns having had to be abandoned almost as soon as built, because it was found impossible to keep them clear of the sand, which shows an obstinate tendency either to accumulate around any obstacle it meets with in the course of its flights, or else giving way beneath the foundations and allowing the whole fabric gently to subside within its bosom; or, again, we hear of ditches having been dug to carry water to some particular part of the works, also found useless, because before the water has run many yards every drop is found to be absorbed. Unfortunately, the Egyptian government has not kept itself so completely aloof as to enable it peremptorily to disclaim all responsibility, and to maintain its innocence of having lent its countenance and having encouraged the waste of money that has been accomplished. Notwithstanding their formal declarations that no attempts to undertake the works would be permitted without the sanction of the Porte, they have done more than merely close their eyes to what was going forward; thus, among other things, allowing materials to be imported free of duty, and stone to be extracted gratis from the government quarries: It is more than probable, therefore, that Said Pasha will some day have to resist an attempt to make him pay the reckoning there will be between M. de Lesseps and his ill-advised subscribers.—*Correspondent of the Times*.