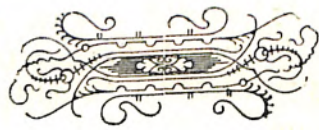


effort at village-improvement has left matters as they were. A parish-meeting was called to sanction the adoption of the Lighting Acts over a prescribed area; and this was done by a large majority. But the meeting having been invalid, as the requisite fourteen days' notice had not been given, another meeting was called, and the scheme was again adopted, but only with a bare two-thirds majority. A poll was then demanded, and was taken on October 11th (1895), when the majority fell short of the necessary two-thirds. Thirty-six parishioners voted on the side of Darkness, and sixty-five on the side of Light. The Council has, however, done some good work in the repair of neglected foot-paths, in the transference of charities, and in securing an additional representative of the township on the District Council; and it is to be hoped that the Council will not falter in its efforts to show that this is not the first but the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, and to make Giggleswick worthy of its fine surroundings and its ancient name.



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PUBLIC HIGHWAY

MADE BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, IN THE YEAR 1895.

Is hereby given,



NOTICE

Is hereby given,

That on the 3rd day of April, 1882, application will be made to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at Quarter Sessions in and for the West Riding of the County of York, at Wakefield, in the said Riding, for AN ORDER for DIVERTING and entirely STOPPING UP A CERTAIN PART OF A CERTAIN

PUBLIC HIGHWAY,

Leading from Giggleswick to Lawkland, in the West Riding of the County of York, to wit, that portion of the said Highway which is situate wholly in the said Township of Giggleswick, in the Settle Highway District, in the said Riding, and commences at the Corner of Dillicar Lane, where the said Lane branches out of the said Highway and leads in a Westerly and South Westerley direction for the distance of one hundred and ten yards, AND ALSO for opening in lieu thereof and in substitution for the same, a NEW PUBLIC HIGHWAY of the width of twenty feet, to commence from the said Corner of Dillicar Lane, where the same adjoins or branches out of the said Public Highway from Giggleswick to Lawkland, and to lead up the said Lane and over land belonging to and in the occupation of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the 6th of Giggleswick aforesaid, for a distance of fifty yards, and then to branch off from the said Lane in a Westerly direction through land the property and in the occupation of the said Governors for a distance of thirty-five yards, in all a distance of eighty-five yards to a point where the same will join the said first-

said New Public Highway proposed to be opened in lieu of and substitution for the same, and that the said portion of Public Highway so proposed to be diverted and stopped up as aforesaid may be diverted in manner aforesaid so as to make the same nearer and more commodious to the Public by the substitution for the same of the said New Public Highway, so proposed to be made and opened as aforesaid, and the reasons for the same together with a plan of the said portion of Public Highway proposed to be diverted and stopped up, and also of the New Public Highway proposed to be opened in lieu and substitution for the same will be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said Riding on the Third day of March 1882.

Witness the Common Seal of the Highway Board of the Settle Highway District, executing the Office of Surveyor of the Highways of the Township of Giggleswick, in the said Riding, affixed the Seventeenth day of January, 1882.

In the presence of

Presiding Chairman of the Board

Edw. Taylor

GIGGLESWICK ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER CHARGED WITH FLOGGING A BOY.

On Tuesday last, the Rev. J. H. Blakiston, M.A., head master of the above school, was charged before the Settle Bench of magistrates, with assaulting Master J. E. Wright, son of E. W. Wright Esq., of Bacup, and a scholar at Giggleswick School. The magistrates on the Bench, were George Stansfield (chairman), William Robinson, John Birkbeck and Walter Morrison, Esqrs. The hearing of the case occupied about three hours, and the court was crowded during the whole time.

Mr. Henry Robinson, of Settle, appeared for the complainant, and Mr J. Sharp, of Lancaster, for the defendant. Mr Robinson opened the case by stating the facts as they afterwards appeared in the evidence, and stating, that although, the information under which he was proceeding, had been laid under the common assault Act, of 9 Geo. 4 c. 31, the Justices had, if they thought that the penalty prescribed by that statute was in their opinion insufficient, then the power of acting under the provisions of the 16th and 17th Vic. c. 30 which was enacted for the better protection of women and children under the age of 14, from aggravated assaults. He submitted that on the evidence as it would be presented to the court, the complainant had been severely and savagely flogged by the defendant without any adequate cause. He did not admit, that the Head Master of Giggleswick School had a right to flog boys at all, but for the purpose of their argument to-day, he would not deny that the Head Master had a right to administer moderate correction. But in this case he contended that the correction was immoderate and cruel and without cause, and if that were proved, the defendant, however high his standing, or position, ought to be convicted.

Mr Sharp complained that two informations had been laid, one under the 9th George IV, c. 31, and the other under the 16th and 17th Vic., c. 30, and called upon Mr Robinson to withdraw one.—Mr Robinson said that he had not desired the two informations to be laid; one was only necessary, and he was proceeding upon that under the first-mentioned statute. Mr Robinson then called

The complainant, James Edward Wright, who appeared intelligent, rather small for his years, and was of slight make. He said: I was thirteen years of age last April. Came to Giggleswick School last midsummer. I live at Mr Wood's house. Mr Blakiston whipped me on the 13th May. He flogged me a week before that. I was looking in a Greek Delectus for a sentence. We were being examined. I looked in the end of my book. I had a book there with the sentences written down as we have them for Mr Wood. I had done the Greek sentences with Mr Wood on the Wednesday before. Mr Blakiston said it was a nasty trick and he would not have my nasty tricks there, and said, "Go for the cane." I fetched it; he said "stand out," and then caned me very hard. I had marks on my back and legs; I had one on the arm, and one across the shoulder. The one on the elbow was the worst; it made my arm without feeling. I went to my seat. I was lame from the effects of the beating. I left school at half-past four. I made no complaint

that night. I awoke in the night-time, and had a difficulty in breathing, as if I had phlegm in my throat; I could not breathe properly. The next morning I made a complaint to Mr Wood about ten o'clock, and in the evening Mr Wood took me to Dr Harrison. The marks were on me then. I showed Mr Harrison them. The caning took place on Monday; I was not at school on Tuesday after ten o'clock. I was not there on Wednesday; I went at 10 o'clock on Thursday. My elbow was swollen and bruised. I showed it to Mr Harrison, and afterwards to Mr Hartley.—Cross-examined by Mr Sharp: I shewed the marks to Mr Hartley. I had never been caned by Mr Blakiston before the 6th May. The other masters have punished me perhaps forty times—sometimes for nothing. They punished me with a cane, and sometimes with lines to write. Mr Blakiston gave me 200 lines to write on the 6th inst. I wrote only 130 and took them to him for 200, and told him there were 200. He then caned me severely. On the 13th I referred to something at the end of my book. I had always looked at it with the other master, Mr Wood, and I had not been examined in Greek Delectus before by Mr Blakiston. I had been examined by Mr Blakiston in Latin before. Don't remember a boy being caned for cribbing. With Mr Wood if there is a difficulty in a sentence we may do it. I was fast in this sentence, and referred to my paper at the end of the book. Mr Blakiston sent me for the cane, and I fetched it. He said "stand out," and caned me. I didn't know I was doing wrong till he caned me. Before I came to Giggleswick I went to school to Dr Steel, at the Isle of Man, who used to allow us to refer to the roots of the verb. The blow on my arm made it so that I could not feel. I don't know how many marks I had on my legs. I complained of phlegm in my throat, and pains in my legs and back. When Mr Hartley, the surgeon, came to see me he said it was a shame. I did not go to school after ten o'clock on Tuesday until Thursday; I remained at home. I was lame on both legs, and could not walk properly for pain. I know the pain was from the caning. I have never either said or written that I would get Mr Blakiston sent to prison, that Mr Wood would then be head-master, and I could do as I liked.—Re-examined: When I looked at the end of the book I did not know that I was doing wrong; I did it openly and without any attempt at secrecy.—By the Court: We always have the papers in the book to refer to with Mr Wood.

Frank Marriner, of Clapham, said: I am a scholar in Giggleswick School. I remember Wright being thrashed by Mr. Blakiston. I was sat down at the time he was turning over the leaves of his book. Mr. Blakiston said he had a bad character from all the other masters, and was an idle boy. He spoke very low. Mr. Blakiston told him to fetch the instrument of torture, of which he (Wright) was so fond of. (Sentence.) He brought the cane and gave it to Mr. Blakiston; upon that he thrashed him very severely indeed, and the lad screamed dreadfully, limped away to his seat, and cried all the afternoon.—Cross-examined: I saw him turn over leaves to the end of his book. All the boys know what "cribbing" is. I know I should be punished if I "cribbed." The flogging on the 6th was not a severe one. I remember a boy was flogged in October last. I believe it was for telling a lie. It was not so severe a flogging as the one Wright received on the 13th. Mr. Wood asked me if I would mind being a witness.

Edward Harrison, surgeon, Settle, examined: I saw complainant on Tuesday night, the 14th May. I stripped him. I found a mark on his chest like a star; one on the lower part of the shoulder blade, and a lump as large as his little finger. His right elbow was swelled, but not discoloured. His left arm from wrist to shoulder, was one mass of bruises. I did not examine his legs.

James Hartley, surgeon, Settle, examined: I saw Wright on the morning of the 15th May. He was stripped. I found a number of bruises on the upper part of the chest; one on the left arm. The right was bruised from the shoulder nearly to the wrist; two marks on the calf of the leg; several bruises on the shoulder blade.—Cross-examined: I did not prescribe. I thought rest the best thing. The boy told me he had been caned at school. Afterwards I was at Mr Blakiston's house ten minutes. I saw Mr Blakiston as I went out. I did not name the matter to him. I did not think it my place to do so. I attend Mr. Wood and Mr. Blakiston. Afterwards I mentioned it to Mr Blakiston.—Re-examined: Mr. Blakiston called on me at my house. He asked me what I should say about the boy before the magistrates.

Mr. Sharp then submitted to the Court that there was no case, the parties being *loco parentis*. The Court replied: Go on.

Mr. Sharp then replied upon the whole case. He complained that two informations had been laid against Mr. Blakiston, and the one under the Aggravated Assaults Act must have been laid for the purpose of terrifying the defendant by holding over him the peril of being imprisoned. He then said that the relative position of the parties was that of master and pupil. Mr. Robinson had opened the case a little beside the question. He had put for the consideration of the Court whether the boy had committed any offence which rendered his punishment deserved. That was not the question, for the Bench could not sit in judgment upon a question as to whether the boy had deserved punishment—that was purely and exclusively within the master's jurisdiction. The question was whether the punishment amounted to cruelty. Mr. Sharp then read extracts from Mr. Archbold's work on Criminal Law, and from Dr. Arnold's work on School Management, and proceeded with his argument. Is there any cruelty proved? The boy remained in the school until the time of leaving, without making any complaint. Then as to Mr. Wood, who for the time being was his guardian, no complaint was made until ten o'clock the next day, and he did not take him to the doctor until evening. Dr. Harrison even then prescribed nothing; and Dr. Hartley, when consulted on the following day, only prescribed rest. The learned gentleman then said with great emphasis,—Where is Mr. Wood? Mr. Robinson dare not submit him to the raking fire of my cross-examination. His absence speaks trumpet tongued in the case, and after dwelling with great energy on Mr. Wood's absence, concluded an eloquent address by again emphatically demanding,—Where is Mr. Wood?—Mr. Sharp called no witnesses.

The Bench retired to consider, and after remaining absent about half an hour, returned into court, and the Chairman said: After a long consideration of this painful case, we have come to the conclusion that there should be no conviction, and we make no order as to costs.

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PARISH OF GIGGLESWICK.

Lighting & Watching Act, 3rd and 4th William IV, Chapter 90.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the undersigned, Thomas Brayshaw, Chairman of the Parish Council of the Parish of Giggleswick, in the West Riding of the County of York, have received an application in writing from GEORGE COOPER STIRK, ALEXANDER DUXBURY, and JOHN PARKER, Ratepayers and Parochial Electors of that part of the said Township and Parish of Giggleswick which is comprised within the limits hereinafter specified, requesting that I would appoint and notify pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 3rd and 4th William IV, chapter 90, section 5, and also pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 56 and 57 Vict., chapter 73, a time and place for a Parish Meeting of that part of the said Parish and Township which is comprised within the limits hereinafter specified for the purpose of determining whether so much of the provisions as relate to Lighting, contained in a certain Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the eleventh year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, for the Lighting and Watching of Parishes in England and Wales, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof" should be adopted and carried into execution in that part of the said Parish and Township which is comprised within the following limits, that is to say:—commencing at the style of the footpath leading to Stackhouse, at the north side of Settle Bridge; thence in a westerly direction in a straight line to the east corner of the garden attached to the house known as "Holly Bank"; thence in a southerly direction in a straight line to the south corner of the garden at the back of the dwelling-house known as "Queen's Rock"; thence in a south-westerly direction in a straight line to the south-east corner of the barn known as "The Tithe Barn"; thence in a westerly direction in a straight line to the south-west corner of the garden attached to the Infectious Hospital; thence in a northerly direction in a straight line to the south-east corner of the field known as "Craven Bank Plantation"; thence in a northerly direction along the boundary wall of the premises occupied as a Hostel, Playground, and other School Premises, to the north-west corner of the Swimming Bath in the occupation of or belonging to the Governors of the Giggleswick Free Grammar School; thence in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to a point at the north corner of the building used as a barn, shippin, and stables pertaining to the dwelling-house known as "Catteral Hall"; thence in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the north corner of the out-buildings situate in the playground attached to the Old Grammar School; thence in a straight line in an easterly direction to the style first above mentioned where first commenced. Of which area a plan accompanied the said application.

Now therefore I do hereby give notice that a PARISH MEETING of that part of the said Parish and Township, which is comprised within the limits hereinbefore specified, will be held in the NATIONAL SCHOOL, at GIGGLESWICK, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of determining whether so much of the provisions as relate to the Lighting in the said first-mentioned Act contained shall be adopted and carried into execution in that part of the said Parish and Township which is comprised within the limits in the said application hereinbefore specified; And if the same shall be agreed to, to fix and determine the number and names of the Inspectors to be appointed under the above-named Act, or whether the same shall be administered by the Parish Council. And also to fix and determine the amount of money the said Inspectors or Parish Council shall have power to call for in the ensuing year in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said Act.

Dated this Eleventh day of September, 1895.

THOMAS BRAYSHAW,

Chairman of the Parish Council of Giggleswick.

that night. I awoke in the night-time, and had a

NOTICE.

To the Electors of Giggleswick, within the proposed Lighting Area.

At the Parish Council Election last December—the following gentlemen, viz: CHRISTOPHER HARRISON, GEORGE MASON HARTLEY, and WILLIAM FELL, in their election address said: “If elected will at once take steps to Light the Streets with Gas; and will otherwise do all they can, with due regard to Economy, for the benefit of the Parishoners.”

Where are their Promises now?

Where is their Economy?

Not satisfied with opposing the scheme for the Lighting of the Streets, they must throw the expense of a Poll on the Ratepayers.

Do not be gulled by such Broken Promises.

Do not be gulled by such left-handed Economy.

But go to the Poll and vote for more Light.

MARK YOUR VOTING PAPER THUS:

	YES.	NO.
	X	

Giggleswick, Oct. 8th, 1895.

J. W. Lambert, Printer, Market Place. Settle.

GIGGLESWICK LIGHTING AREA.

TO THE ELECTORS.

DON'T BE GULLED BY DUXBURY & Co.'s NOTICE.

The parties named had nothing to do with demanding a Poll.

The INJUSTICE of the proposed Area was clearly shewn at the Parish Meeting.

DO JUSTICE.

Quit yourselves like men and mark your Voting Paper with a X thus:—

	YES.	NO.
		X

Giggleswick, October 9th, 1895.

Printed and Published by the Craven Printing and Stationery Company, Limited, Settle.

366

A MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE
GIGGLESWICK NATIONAL SCHOOLS,

ON

Monday, October 21st, 1895,

AT 3-30 P.M.,

To consider arrangements for a Bazaar and other plans for defraying the debt upon the School.

All who are interested in this object are invited to attend.

ADDISON CROFTON, Vicar.

Printed by the Craven Printing and Stationery Company, Limited, Settle.

PARISH OF GIGGLESWICK.

No. 153

POLL ON THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.

QUESTION.	ANSWER.	
	YES.	NO.
<p>That the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833 (so far as regards lighting), be adopted for that part of the Parish of Giggleswick, Comprised within the following limits, that is to say:—Commencing at the stile of the footpath leading to Stackhouse, at the north side of Settle Bridge; thence in a westerly direction in a straight line to the east corner of the garden attached to the house known as "Holly Bank"; thence in a southerly direction in a straight line to the south corner of the garden at the back of the dwelling-house known as "Queen's Rock"; thence in a south-westerly direction in a straight line to the south-east corner of the barn known as "The Tithe Barn"; thence in a westerly direction in a straight line to the south-west corner of the garden attached to the Infectious Hospital; thence in a northerly direction in a straight line to the south-east corner of the field known as "Craven Bank Plantation"; thence in a northerly direction along the boundary wall of the premises occupied as a Hostel, playground, and other School Premises, to the north-west corner of the Swimming Bath in the occupation of or belonging to the Governors of the Giggleswick Free Grammar School; thence in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to a point at the north corner of the building used as a barn, shippin, and stables pertaining to the dwelling-house known as "Catteral Hall"; thence in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the north corner of the out-buildings situate in the playground attached to the Old Grammar School; thence in a straight line in an easterly direction to the stile first above mentioned.</p>		

Ballot Paper re adoption of Lighting & Watching Act. 1895.

		No. 153	
		Poll consequent on Parish Meeting for part of the Parish of GIGGLESWICK.	
		October 9th, 1895.	
		<p><i>[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side]</i></p>	

No. 153

V.

ROUND BY THE WELL AND THE SCAR.

THIS chapter may almost be looked upon as a continuation of the last, as the Well and the Scar are both within the township of Giggleswick. The Scar is itself fine,—not grand and rugged as Kilnsey Scar, but more beautiful surely,—and should of itself give the name of Giggleswick a good place in the tourist's thoughts. But the Scar with the Well—an almost unique natural phenomenon—at its foot is something of which Giggleswick may indeed be proud: and it is worth a long walk, or a longer bicycle-ride, or a railway-journey to see it.

A walk of a mile and a half from Settle, along the Clapham Road, brings us to the Well. The stranger cannot easily miss it; he has only to keep along the main road, following the telephone-lines, until he reaches an avenue of trees. On the right, by the wayside, is the Well, and there he may sit and watch and "wait for the moving of the water." He may, however, be disappointed, for a reason that we shall presently explain. The Well is capricious, but in a time of medium rainfall the interesting phenomenon may generally be seen.

The tourist should first examine the stone trough. In the back wall of the trough, at a height of six

inches, there is an oval opening through which the inflowing water comes; in the sides, at the same height are two small, round outlets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter; eight inches above these are the iron gratings.

And here we would put in a plea on the Well's behalf. Is it too much to ask that those who visit it, whether natives or strangers, will not do it damage? More than once this autumn we have found the two lower outlets so choked with turf and stones that the reciprocation could not well be seen. This may be done from vexation when there is no ebb-and-flow; or in an attempt to *make* an ebb-and-flow; or from mere boyish mischief; but it would be much better left undone.

We will suppose that when we visit it the Well is "working," and that there is what we may call the normal ebb-and-flow. The water is running through the iron bars, and there is an appearance as of "boiling" in the Well. Presently this "boiling" ceases, and the water in the trough begins to ebb and fall. It does this until the trough is emptied down to the crown of the two lower outlets. For two minutes there is a state of quiescence, the inflow being scarcely perceptible; then there is an inrush of water, the trough is again filled to the iron grating, and the process, as thus detailed, is repeated. The mean period of the rise and fall may, from observations made by Dr. Marshall Watts,* be given at 5.08 minutes, and the distance between high and low water-mark is about eight inches.

The *obvious* facts as to the Well may be stated thus:—

* See Note at end of this chapter.



EBBING AND FLOWING - WELL, BIGGLESWICK.



ROAD from SKIPTON to LANCASTER.

Miles Brot. over	77	
Skipton to Gargrave	4	About a mile to the right of Gargrave, ESHTON HALL , Mathew Wilson, Esq.
	2½	Cold Conniston.
	3	Hellifield, on the left HELLIFIELD PEEL , — Hammerton, Esq.
	12½	Between Hellifield and Long Preston, about a mile to the left over the river, HALTON PLACE , Thomas Yorke, Esq.
To Settle	4	A snug comfortable market town, in a rich and fertile vale on the banks of the rapid Ribble. Between the town and the bridge on the right, MARSHFIELD , an elegant little chateau belonging to John Parker, Esq. of Browtholme.
	16	
	1	GIGGLESWICK , on the left, BELLE HILL , Anthony Lister, Esq.
	18	By the road side on the right, the celebrated EBBING and FLOWING WELL , under a lofty rock called GIGGLESWICK SCAR .

Miles. Brot. over	18	
	2	ASTRICK , a neat village, prettily situated about a mile to the right.
	2	CLAPHAM , Christopher Clapham, Esq.
	4	To the right of the road leading from Settle and a little way from this town (which is remarkable for an uncommon fine vein of blue slate) you have a view of the enormous mountain INGLEBOROUGH , which next to Wharfedale, is the highest in South Britain. From Ingleton you may take a guide to YORDAS , WEATHERCOTE CAVE , and the other great natural curiosities mentioned by all the Northern Tourists.
	26	
To Ingleton	26	
	8	The great north road proceeds from Ingleton by Kirkby Lonsdale to Carlisle; but the Detour by Lancaster is universally esteemed the most beautiful and picturesque of any in Great Britain.
To Homby	8	
To Lancaster	8	
	42	

From Hurstley's "Malham" (1786.)

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Settle Chronicle*.

Dear Mr. Editor,

St. Valentine's Day.

1857.

Really the apathy of the present day is disgusting. No person seems to have the least taste remaining. Public Spirit is at a very low ebb. The Ebbing and Flowing Well is shamefully neglected. Its overshadowing trees are gone: Its walls in ruins: Its sanctity profaned. For years the puzzle, the wonder, and the pride of the neighbourhood, it is now become a "Watering Trough by the road side," and nothing else.

The umbrageous shade where Youth and Maiden used to meet to plight sweet vows of constancy is gone. The smooth stone whereon Dolly sat and cracked the nuts which Tumms had gathered for her in the surrounding copse is broken and displaced. The nuts themselves no longer can be gathered, for the copse which bore them is stubbed up, for what? to light fires with! For "kindling."

Shame on this utilitarian age! Shame double shame on those who have the means, the power to prevent the destruction of our local beauties, yet lack the will, the energy, to exert themselves.

In our Grandfathers' days how different was the feeling excited by the attempt to turn Castleberg into a Stone-Quarry. Public spirit was raised, Settle stepped forward and declared, "This shall not be!" Castleberg was purchased and planted. Now all such ideas are smiled down. Enthusiasm, local attachment, public spirit, a feeling for the picturesque are all very fair things, and laudable enough in their way but then they don't pay.

Seriously, can nothing be done to prevent the further spoliation and destruction of Giggleswick Scar? The owner unfortunately is not a native, or even an inhabitant of the neighbourhood: but still, Mr. Editor, there are ways and means by which the most careless, and the most distant may be reached. Is it impossible to do anything? certainly not! Is it possible to induce the neighbourhood to take the matter up? I hope so.

If the whole cannot be secured and preserved, surely a part of it may.

The Railway Mania is over, the Building Mania seems nearly exhausted. Cannot we contrive to devote a small sum to preserve our picturesque?

I have addressed these remarks to you, in the hope that those who read your publication may be induced to consider the matter, and in the hope that all local feeling is not quite extinct. I beg to subscribe myself. Your obedient Servant
E.

Printed and Published on the First of every Month, by JOHN WILKMAN
Bookseller, Chronicle Office, Duke Street, Settle.

DEAR SIR,

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

We are, yours obediently,

1857.

L. E. O.



Settle, Ebbing and Flowing Well.