To Travellers.

New Brunswick Railway.

TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING MAY 15th, 1879.

Passenger Trains

LEAVE.	A. M.	ARRIVE.	P. M.
Gibson,	9.00	Gibson,	4.00
Woodstock,	10.25	Woodstock,	1.35
Caribou.	8.15	Caribou,	5.00
Edmundston,	5.30	Edmundston,	7.40

T. HOBEN, *Superintendent.*
Fredericton, May 13th, 1879. jly 29

Intercolonial Railway.

Summer Arangement, 1879

On and after Monday, the 14th July, Trains will leave St. John Daily, (Sunday xcpted), as follows:

A t 8.00 a. m., (Express) for Halifax, Pictou Point du Chene, and Prince Edward Island (during navigation,) and for Newcastle Campbellton and intermediate points by accommodation from Moncton.

At 11. 45 a. m. (Accommodation) for Point du Chene and way Stations.

5.15 p. m. (Express) for Sussex and Way Stations.

At 6.30 p. m., a special will leave for Sussex and intermediate Stations for accommodation of passengers.

At 10.30 p. M., (Express) for Halifax, Pictou, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the West.

A Pullman Car runs daily on this train to Halifax.

On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, a Pullman car for Montreal is attached. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached at Moncton

WILL ARRIVE:

At 6.00 a. m., (Express) from Halifax, Pictou, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the West.

At 9-10 a. m., (Express) from Sussex and Way Stations.

At. 2.00 p. m., (Accomodation) from Point duChene and way Stations.

At 740 p. m,, (Express) f rom Halifax, Pictou Point duChene and points South of Campbellton.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau

For Ten Cents: One Hundred Page Pamphlet with Lists of Newspapers and Advertising Rates.

For Ten Dollars: Four Lines Inserted One Week in Three Hundred and Fifty Newspapers.

10

Spruce St. N. Y.

may29tf

A GOOD PLAN

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill Thousands of orders, in various sums are pooled into one vast amount and *co operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from $5 or $5,000 or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. *Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says, "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101.25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, Exchange Place, N. Y.

GLASS. GLASS.

NOW LANDING AND IN STOCK:
250 BOXES Window Glass;
1 ton Putty;

COW BELLS.
1 bbl. Cow Bells;
2 doz. Sheep Bells.

may 29 JAMES S. NEILL

The Star.

WEEKLY EDITION.

VOLUME II. FREDERICTON OCTOBER 24, 1879 NO. 20

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED:

A Complete Assortment of Goods in this Department.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS,
WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS, TIES AND BRACES,
WINTER GLOVES AND HOSIERY, &c

And Everything Needful for Gents' Wardrobes.

FASHIONABLE & CHEAP
—AT—
F. B. Edgecombe's,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Oct. 11th, 1879.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

New Dry Goods Store!

INCHES' BUILDING OPPOSITE CITY HALL, QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON

THE Stock is Large and Well Assorted and will be found to be the

Best Value Ever Offered.

PLEASE CALL.

june 5, 1yr. A. A. MILLER & Co.

And this space is reserved for

T. G. O'CONNOR,

IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,

English Pilots, Moscow Beavers,
Elysian Naps, Scotch Tweeds,
Worsted Coatings, Heavy Suitings,
Meltons, Serges,
Plain and Diagonal Overcoatings,
Superfine Broadcloths, Cassimers,
Doeskins, Oxford and Harvey Homespuns, Flannels, &c.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS

Men and Boy's Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters,
Heavy Tweed Suits, W. P.Coats,
Crimean Flannels and Dress Shirts,
Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs,
Silk Scarfs, &c.,
Lambs Wool and Merino Underclothing,
Gents' Hal Hose Kid lined and Cloth Gloves,
Braces, Hard and Soft American Felt Hats, &c

Men and Boys' Stylish Clothing,

Made to order, under the supervision of a

First Class Cutter.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. G. O'CONOR.

☞ NEXT BELOW BARKER HOUSE HOTEL.

Fredericton. November, 19, 1878.—tf

ACCIDENT

Statistics Show that 1 in 10 of the entire Population Meets with an Accident Every Year!

Secure a Policy to Indemnify you against Loss of Time, &c. by Accident at Richards' Ticket Agency.

A $4,000 Policy for 25 Cent.

Yearly Policies also issued at equally Low Rates. Prompt settlement guaranteed.

JOHN RICHARDS, Agent.
Fredericton, Aug. 7.

Barn Lanterns

JUST RECEIVED.

5 CASES Stone's Celebrated Tubular Lanterns. The only reliable lantern in the market. For sale cheap by

sept. 18. JAMES S. NEILL.

Just Received.

100 LBS. SPONGES,

6 DOZ. CHAMOIS,

Suitable for cleaning Waggons, Carriages, &c. Very cheap at
GEO. H. DAVIS' DRUGSTORE,
Cor. Queen & Regent Street
F'ton April 17.

LOCKS, HINGES, &c.

50 DOZ. Mortice and Rim Door Locks and Knobs;
24 doz. Acorn Butts;
30 " Ordinary Butt Hinges;
2 bbls. T Hinges;
1 cask Barn and Stable Door Hinges.

FOR SALE LOW BY
may 29 JAMES S. NEILL

I Will Sell

JOB LOTS

For Cash or Approved Paper

VERY LOW.

S. OWEN.

Fre de ricton, Sept. 2.

Cheap Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has now on hand a Complete Stock of Tinware, Japanned Ware, Pressed Ware, Granite Iron Ware, Hollow Ware, etc., which he will sell very low.

GASFITTING AND PLUMBING.

He has also a full stock of Gas Pipe, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, and everything appertaining to Gas Fitting and Plumbing; and with the above stock he will guarantee that any work entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention, and be done in a first class manner.

SOLE AGENT FOR ELLIS' BURNERS AND GLOBES.

All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. A lot of first class Cook Stoves, which will be sold at a bargain.

WELL BORING.

A full stock of Pumps, etc. on hand. The above a specialty.

Tin Roofing will receive careful attention.

A. LIMERICK,
York Street.
Fredericton Aug. 26. 1 yr

CRESTS, ARMS, MONOGRAMS, &C

STAMPED

On Note Paper & Envelopes,

AT

CROPLEY'S BOOKBINDERY,

Cropley's Corner.

sept 16

1ST PRIZE AT EXHIBITION In 1878.

BROOMS AND WISPS.

We Respectfully Solicit the patronage of those in the trade.

All Orders Promptly Filled & Satisfaction Guaranteed.

REED & REED,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

sept 16

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

THE BEST IN THE CITY.
At GEO. H. DAVIS',
may 17—tf Cor. Queen and Regent Street

THE STAR

Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

THE

TRI-WEEKLY STAR

contains from seven to eight columns of

ORIGINAL MATTER

and some of the

BEST CULLINGS

from the leading newspapers.

IT WILL BE FOR SALE

in future on the

STEAMBOATS, on the TRAINS, on the streets in St John,

and in the news stands both in

Fredericton and St. John.

The staff of correspondents is large, and represents all the important parts of the Province.

THE WEEKLY STAR

will contain

TWENTY-FIVE COLUMNS

of reading matter, including

FIRST CLASS CULLINGS,
SELECT STORIES, PROVINCIAL AND GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE,
LEADING POLITICAL NEWS,
Gossiping and Local News

The WEEKLY costs but

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

POST-PAID TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Office of Weekly and Tri-Weekly
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets
(up stairs,) Fredericton, N. B.

The Star.

J. E. COLLINS,.....Editor.
JAS. H. CROCKET,.....Publisher.

FREDERICTON, OCTOBER, 24, 1879.

THE PRESS TURNED INTO A FILTH PAIL.

A number of ranting writers, who dare not write over their names, are making a furious uproar against Rev. Canon Medley, a gentleman of stainless reputation, in an obscure city paper. No well managed journal would allow a gentleman of Mr. Medley's reputation to be attacked as the paper referred to has done. The letters are libellous and slanderous, and we shall not be guilty of mentioning the channel through which the filth flows, for that would be to assist in circulating it. Whether *all* the letters are written by the editor of the ill-conducted paper referred to, or only a part of them, the unmanliness and total absence of journalistic taste are alike painfully evident. We could see some justification in Mr. Evans writing over his own name, if words uttered at an exclusively denominational meeting, and in the warmth of discussion, demanded it; but for an editor, and a crowd of infuriate and irresponsible dissenters to make such a vulgar and bitter assault from under the cowardly cloak of anonymity, is greatly to be deplored. The Synod itself made a mistake in admitting reporters to a meeting of Church matters at all. Suppose every meeting held by the pious deacons of new-sprung churches, and their zealous wives, were to be recorded in print, what might not irreverent and even sensible people have to be both amused and shocked at? But this cannot justify a publication, called by many, for the want of another name, a newspaper, for the execrable, the viperous abuse of Mr Medley, a gentleman of culture, and honest and intelligent opinions.

We believe few people ever think it lowering to the tone of the press to crack a harmless joke once in a while, at some half-witted creature or some stupidly-conducted concern, but all must deplore *malicious* reference to character. We all remember, two years ago, when a vile sheet called the *Penny Dip*, by its slanderous reference to Mr Fisher of the paper we refer to, made that gentle man such an object of ridicule that for days he did not appear on the streets. We all have our failings, but God knows few of us wish to have them paraded in the public prints. We are pained to refer to the abuse of Mr. Fisher in the *Dip*, for, we felt at the time, whether he was guilty of the disgusting and foolish sayings and doings attributed to him or not, that, at any rate his character was too sacred a thing to be dragged into the light of the public gaze. Mr. Fisher must have known how he felt when this low lived publication attacked *him;* he should have put himself in Mr. Medley's place before turning his own paper, long thought fairly respectable, into the vilest *Penny Dip*. Our experience in journalism has been shorter, and narrower than Mr. Fisher's; but we will pack up the little that we own in the city, if any man can point out where we have ever suffered a *malicious* attack on *private* character to creep into our paper. But it was not from our connections with a public journal that we learnt how sacred character is; it was in the sacred family circle, it was from a mother's lips, and from a never failing example set. We now shall ask the pardon of our readers, for requesting them to assist us in frowning down at once and for ever at least in our peaceable little community the growing spirit of malicious attacking in our public journals. And further we ask this, because it is apparent that the letters published in the paper referred to, are only the commencement of a campaign against a gentleman whose character is far too precious a mark to be shot at by such vile arrows. We feel in making this request, we shall be assisted by respectable Catholics and respectable Protestants wherever found; and that shall satisfy us.

We think it pertinent to this place to remark that evil habits in journalism, are infectious as the small pox. Another paper in this little city edited (nominally) by a gentleman whose brilliant reputation as an author should not be sullied by responsibility for viperous editorial items, has given publicity to paragraphs of late which our readers need not be told are the outcome of jealousy and spite. The instincts of the latter paper however, are good; and when those to whom "dabbling" is a novelty will give more attention to their horse rakes, instead of editorials—an occupation for which neither education, knowledge or refinement of training have fitted them—that paper's articles will be less indecent and snakish.

MORE "ULTRA VIRES."

A PERSON named Jones, a commercial traveller from Montreal, has been convicted before the police magistrate of St. John for carrying on business in the city without being licensed for the purpose, contrary to the Act of Assembly, 33 Victoria, c. 4. This Act declares that, "no person not being a free citizen of said city, shall use any art, trade, mystery or occupation in the said city, or carry on, or engage in, any profession or mercantile or other business or employment of any kind whatsoever in the said city, without being duly licensed thereto, under such penalty as may be prescribed in and by any bye-law or ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in Common Council, to be from time to time made and ordained." The decision of the Police Magistrate was appealed from to the Supreme Court, and it was contended by Mr. Skinner for appellant. 1. That the above Act was *ultra vires*, because it was an interference with and restriction upon Trade and Commerce, the exclusive power over which is given to the Dominion Parliament by the 91st section of the British North America Act. 2 That even if the Act of Assembly was not *ultra vires* in itself, the Provincial Legislature has no power to delegate to the Common Council of St. John, authority to make Bye-laws on the subject, and that consequently the Bye-law under which Jones was convicted was void. The Court overruled both the objections, and held the conviction to be good. The first objection was held to be settled by the case *ex parte* Fairbairn, (2 P. and B. 4) where a similar objection was taken to a conviction of a Commercial traveller, in Fredericton, and where the Court held that the Local Legislature had power to enact such a law under the authority given to it by the 92nd section of the British North America Act, to legislate respecting "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and *other licences*, in order to raise a revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal purposes." On the second point, the Court decided, that in matters over which the Local Legislature had the control, they had the same power now which they had before Confederation; and, that as formely there would have been no objection to the Legislature of this Province passing an Act similar in its provisions to the Act 33 Victoria, C. 4, authorising the Common Council to make Bye-laws prescribing penalties for carrying on business in the city without a licence, there was no objection to such an enactment now.

SUPREME COURT.

THE Court met on Tuesday last, all the judges except Judge Fisher being present. Tuesday, and the principal part of yesterday were occupied in hearing what are technically called "Common Motions." Rules *nisi* were granted in a number of cases, several of them being for the purpose of removing into the Court assessments from Saint John and Moncton, which were contended to have been illegally made. The Electric Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company both complain of having been illegally assessed. A Custom House officer in Saint John also complains that he is not liable to be assessed on his salary, which is paid by the Dominion; and it is alleged to have been decided by the Appeal Court of Ontario, (not the Supreme Court of the Dominion), that the Provincial Legislatures have no power to tax the salaries of Dominion officials. If this is law, it will be quite an item in the assessments of Fredericton, as it will exempt the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and County Courts, the Custom House and Post Office officials from taxation on their salaries, and the amount so taken off must be added to the taxes of the other inhabitants. It is said that one or more of the Judges have already refused to pay their tax on income, and that one of them has paid under protest.

Several cases were moved involving questions under the Attachment and Garnishee Act. It is probable the Court will sit in two divisions to-morrow.

SERVING THE AFGHANS RIGHT.

LATE despatches from Cabul stated that there was no mercy shown any of the enemy taken before Cabul. Every prisoner, taken in the fight, was shot—a terrible example to those wild and fierce people. The Afghan, no doubt when falling upon the brave Cavagnari and his handful of followers, remembered the dreadful punishment their fathers inflicted on the "invader" in the dark passes of the Khyber in '42, and each lance they drove home was impelled by a feeling of traditional pride. But this dread butchery had its sequel. Every British soldier that followed his veteran commander, Roberts, up to the walls of Cabul, needed not the mention of '42; the bloody drama had just been enacted afresh, and the life blood of Cavagnari was yet warm in the gutters of the city. Was it any wonder that the order was "no quarter," that the dread Mountaineers were shot from the cannon's mouth? Desperate cases require dreadful remedies and war at best is horrible work; but the ordinary etiquette of war would be lost on tribes, who fear no rod but the castigatory one. Gen. Roberts did well and right soldierly to shoot the murderous fanatics.

SIR JOHN'S Conservative friends gave him a magnificent banquet yesterday evening in Quebec.

A "well ordered and moral temperance people" met Saturday evening, and were edified by speeches from which we make extracts today in another column. It was great fun to blackguard the Judges of the Supreme Court, and talk about the kind of clothes they wore. It took immensely it is said. Alack a day!

GROANING GRANNIES.

WE shall give up the city advertizing contract to the two old granny newspapers up town, if it will stop their lamentations and decrease their bile.

THE English market is said to be overstocked with horses, sheep and cattle. There is no encouragement offered Canadian shippers. The story must be grossly exaggerated.

IVANHOE.

(BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.)

CHAPTER I.

Thus these communed; while to their lowly dome,
The full-fed swine returned with evening home;
Compell'd, reluctant, to the several sties,
With din obstreperous, and ungrateful cries.
POPE'S *Odyssey.*

In that pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the river Don, there extended in ancient times a large forest, covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and valleys which lie between Sheffield and the pleasant town of Doncaster. The remains of this extensive wood are still to be seen at the noble seat of Wentworth, of Wharncliff Park, and around Rotherham. Here haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantley; here were fought many of the most desperate battles during the Civil Wars of the Roses; and here also flourished in ancient times those bands of gallant outlaws, whose deeds have been rendered so popular in English song.

Such being our chief scene, the date of our story refers to a period towards the end of the reign of Richard I., when his return from his long captivity had become an event rather wished than hoped for by his despairing subjects, who were in the meantime subjected to every species of subordinate oppression. The nobles, whose power had become exorbitant during the reign of Stephen, whom the prudence of Henry II. had scarce reduced into some degree of subjection to the crown, had now resumed their ancient licence in its utmost extent; despising the feeble interference of the English Council of State, fortifying their castles, increasing the number of their dependants, reducing all around them to a state of vassalage, and striving by every means in their power, to place themselves each at the head of such forces as might enable him to make a figure in the national convulsions which appeared to be impending.

The situation of the inferior gentry, or Franklins, as they were called, who, by the law and spirit of the English constitution, were entitled to hold themselves independent of all feudal tyranny, became now unusually precarious. If, as was most generally the case, they placed themselves under the protection of any of the petty kings in their vicinity, accepted of feudal offices in his service, by mutual treaties of protection and alliance, to support him in his enterprises, they might purchase by deed temporary repose; but it must be with the sacrifice of that independence which was so dear to every English bosom, and at the certain hazard of being involved as a party in whatever rash expedition the ambition of their protector might lead him to undertake. On the other hand, such and so multiplied were the means of vexation and oppression possessed by the great barons, that they never wanted the pretext, and seldom the will, to harass and pursue, even to the verge of destruction, any of their less powerful neighbors, who attempted to separate themselves from their authority, and to trust for their protection, during the dangers of the times, to their own inoffensive conduct, and to the laws of the land.

A circumstance which greatly tended to enhance the tyranny of the nobility, and the suffering of the inferior classes, arose from the consequences of the Conquest by Duke William of Normandy. Four generations had not sufficed to blend the hostile blood of the Normans and Anglo-Saxons, or unite by common language and mutual interests, two hostile races, one of which still felt the elation of triumph, while the other groaned under all the consequences of defeat. The power had been completely placed in the hands of the Norman nobility, by the event of the battle of Hastings, and it had been used, as our histories assure us, with no moderate hand. The whole race of Saxon princes and nobles had been extirpated or disinherited, with few or no exceptions; nor were the numbers great who possessed land in the country of their fathers, even as proprietors of the second, or of yet inferior classes. The royal policy had long been to weaken, by every means, legal or illegal, the strength of a part of the population which was justly considered as nourishing the most inveterate antipathy to their victor. All the monarchs of the Norman race had shown the most marked predilection for their Norman subjects; the laws of the chase, and many others equally unknown to the milder and more free spirit of the Saxon constitution, had been fixed upon the necks of the subjugated inhabitants, to add weight, as it were, to the feudal chains with which they were loaded. At court and in the castles of the great nobles, where the pomp and state of a court was emulated, Norman-French was the only language employed; in courts of law, the pleadings and judgments were delivered in the same tongue. In short, French was the language of honor, of chivalry, and even of justice, while the far more manly and expressive Anglo-Saxon was abandoned to the use of rustics and hinds, who knew no other. Still, however, the necessary intercourse between the lords of the soil, and those oppressed inferior beings by whom that soil was cultivated, occasioned the gradual formation of a dialect, compounded betwixt the French and the Anglo-Saxon, in which they could render themselves mutually intelligible to each other; and from this necessity arose by degrees the structure of our present English language, in which the speech of the victors and the vanquished have been so happily blended together, and which has since been so richly improved by importations from the classical languages, and from those spoken by the southern nations of Europe.

This state of things I have thought it necessary to premise for the information of the general reader, who might be apt to forget, that, although no great historical events, such as war or insurrection, mark the existence of the Anglo-Saxons as a separate people, subsequent to the reign of William the Second; yet the great national distinctions betwixt them and their conquerors, the recollection of what they had formerly been, and to what they were now reduced, continued down to the reign of Edward the Third, to keep open the wounds which the conquest had inflicted, and to maintain a line of separation betwixt the descendants of the victor Normans and the vanquished Saxons.

The sun was setting upon one of the rich grassy glades of that forest, which we have mentioned in the beginning of the chapter. Hundreds of broad-headed, short-stemmed, wide-branched oaks, which had witnessed, perhaps, the stately march of the Roman soldiery, flung their gnarled arms over a thick carpet of the most delicious greensward; in some places they were intermingled with beeches, hollies, and copsewood of various descriptions, so closely as totally to intercept the level beams of the sinking sun; in others they receded from each other, forming those long sweeping vistas, in the intricacy of which the eye delights to lose itself, while imagination considers them as the paths to yet wilder scenes of silvan solitude. Here the red rays of the sun shot a broken and discolored light, that partially hung upon the shattered boughs and mossy trunks of the trees, and there they illuminated in brilliant patches the portions of turf to which they made their way. A considerable open space, in the midst of this glade, seemed formerly to have been dedicated to the rites of Druidical superstition; for, on the summit of a hillock, so regular as to seem artificial, there still remained part of a circle of rough unhewn stones, of large dimensions. Seven stood upright; the rest had been dislodged from their places, probably by the zeal of some convert to Christianity, and lay, some prostrate near their former site, and others on the side of the hill. One large stone only had found its way to the bottom, and in stopping the course of a small brook, which glided smoothly round the foot of the eminence, gave, by its opposition, a feeble voice of murmur to the placid and elsewhere silent streamlet.

The human figures which completed this landscape, were in number two, partaking, in their dress and appearance, of that wild and rustic character, which belonged to the woodlands of of the West-Riding of Yorkshire at that early period. The eldest of these men had a stern, savage, and wild aspect. His garment was of the simplest form imaginable, being a close jacket with sleeves, composed of the tanned skin of some animal, on which the hair had been originally left, but which had been worn off in so many places, that it would have been difficult to distinguish from the patches that remained to what creature the fur had belonged. This primeval vestment reached from the throat to the knees, and served at once all the usual purposes of body-clothing; there was no wider opening at the collar than was necessary to admit the passage of the head, from which it may be inferred that it was put on by slipping it over the head and shoulders, in the manner of a modern shirt, or ancient hauberk. Sandals, bound with thongs made of boars' hide, protected the feet, and a roll of thin leather was twined artificially around the legs, and, ascending above the calf, left the knees bare, like those of a Scottish Highlander. To make the jacket sit yet more close to the body, it was gathered at the middle by a broad leather belt, secured by a brass buckle; to the side of which was attached a sort of scrip, and to the other a ram's horn, accoutred with a mouthpiece, for the purpose of blowing. In the same belt was stuck one of those long, broad, sharp-pointed, and two-edged knives, with a buck's-horn handle, which were fabricated in the neighborhood, and bore even at this early period the name of a Sheffield whittle. The man had no covering upon his head, which was only defended by his own thick hair, matted and twisted together, and scorched by the influence of the sun into a rusty dark-red color, forming a contrast with the over-grown beard upon his cheeks, which was rather of a yellow or amber hue. One part of his dress only remains, but it is too remarkable to be suppressed; it was a brass ring, resembling a dog's collar, but without any opening, and soldered fast round his neck, so loose as to form no impediment to his breathing, yet so tight as to be incapable of being removed, excepting by the use of the file. On this singular gorget was engraved, in Saxon characters, an inscription of the following purport:—"Gurth, the son of Beowulph, is the born thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood."

(Continued on second page.)