

# The Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867.

NO. 17.

VOL. III.

**THE HERALD**  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING  
at the Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.  
For 1 year, paid in advance, £20 0/0  
For 6 months, paid in advance, £10 0/0  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
Of every description, performed with neatness and dispatch  
and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

**ALMANACK FOR JANUARY.**

New Moon, 5th day, 8h. 17m, evening, N.W.  
First Quarter, 13th day, 0h. 21m, evening, E.  
Full Moon, 20th day, 3h. 23m, morning, W.S.W.  
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 35m, morning, W.S.W.

DAY	DAY WEEK	RISE	SET	W. RISES	H. M.	DAY	LENGTH
1	Tuesday	7 49	4 19	7 26	3 22	8	30
2	Wednesday	49	19	8 15	4 19	30	
3	Thursday	49	20	9 1	5 10	31	
4	Friday	49	21	9 50	6 2	32	
5	Saturday	49	22	10 36	6 23	33	
6	Sunday	48	23	11 30	5 42	35	
7	Monday	48	25	morn.	6 41	37	
8	Tuesday	48	26	9 10	7 39	38	
9	Wednesday	48	27	0 49	8 43	39	
10	Thursday	47	28	1 30	9 43	40	
11	Friday	47	29	2 12	10 48	42	
12	Saturday	47	30	2 54	11 54	43	
13	Sunday	46	31	3 40	morn.	45	
14	Monday	45	33	4 30	0 59	47	
15	Tuesday	45	34	5 28	2 7	49	
16	Wednesday	45	36	6 30	3 16	50	
17	Thursday	44	37	7 30	4 21	53	
18	Friday	43	39	8 46	5 28	56	
19	Saturday	42	40	9 49	6 38	58	
20	Sunday	41	41	10 48	5 52	62	
21	Monday	40	42	11 40	6 57	69	
22	Tuesday	40	44	even.	8 6	4	
23	Wednesday	39	45	1 14	9 9	6	
24	Thursday	38	46	2 11	10 14	8	
25	Friday	37	48	3 25	11 14	9	
26	Saturday	36	50	3 38	morn.	14	
27	Sunday	35	51	4 13	0 15	16	
28	Monday	34	51	5 5	1 13	18	
29	Tuesday	33	53	5 56	2 9	20	
30	Wednesday	32	55	6 50	3 3	21	
31	Thursday	31	57	7 46	3 56	23	

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
CHARLOTTETOWN, JAN. 25, 1867.

Provisions.	Price
Beef, (small) per lb.	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter	3d to 7d
Pork, (carcass)	5d to 7d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.	4d to 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d to 5d
Milk, per lb.	1s to 1s 3d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub	1s to 1s 3d
Cheese, per lb.	1s to 1s 3d
Tallow, per lb.	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.	9d to 10d
Flour, per lb.	1s to 1s 6d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Eggs, per dozen	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Grain.	3s 3d to 3s 9d
Barley, per bushel	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Oats, per do.	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Peas, per quart	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Vegetables.	2s 3d to 2s 6d
Poultry.	2s 3d to 2s 6d
Geese, per pair	2s 3d to 2s 6d
Turkeys, each	4s to 5s
Fowls, each	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks, per pair	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Codfish, per qt.	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel	2s to 3s
Mackerel, per dozen	2s 6d to 3d
Lumber.	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Do (Pine)	1s 7d to 1s 9d
Shingles, per M.	1s to 1s 3d
Hay, per ton	7s to 8s
Straw, per do.	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Oat Seed, per bushel	none
Homopon, per yard	4s to 6s
Calshins, per lb.	4s to 6s
Hides, per lb.	1s to 1s 3d
Wool, per lb.	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins, per do.	3s to 5s 9d
Apples, per doz.	3s to 4s
Rabbit, per do.	10d to 1s 3d

**CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.  
John Ings, Esq., H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,  
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**NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.**  
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.  
This Hotel, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.  
The Best of J. J. Lyons always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with careful hostelry in attendance.  
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Nov. 26, 1863.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
A LARGE SUPPLY OF—  
Sullivan's Spelling Books, and to the  
Lennie's Grammars,  
Carpenter's Spelling Books,  
Worcester's Dictionary, &c. &c.  
AND—  
all school books in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at very low prices, at  
HARVEY'S BOOKSTORE,  
Queen Street,  
August 8, 1866.

**JOHN BELL,**  
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING  
In all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his  
**OLD STAND,**  
Queen Street,  
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

**TERMS CASH.**  
Entrance at side Door.  
Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

**STELLA COLAS.**  
Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.  
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,  
As a rich jewel in Ethiopia's ear.

**Perfumes for the Handkerchief.**  
Alexandra, Guards, Fragebane,  
Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley  
Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millesieur,  
Ressence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet.  
West End, New Moon Hay, Love Myrtle.  
The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydnham, Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Terebinthine Sachet, Perfumed Talcum Powder, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement Oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Nionin, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for fixing the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.  
Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.  
W. R. WATSON,  
Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

**McKinnon's Store, SOURIS EAST.**

**FALL & WINTER STOCK.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just  
**COMPLETED**  
HIS  
**FALL & WINTER STOCK OF**

**GOODS,**  
consisting in part of:  
**GROCERIES,**  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,**  
**DRESS GOODS,**  
**SHAWLS AND MANTLES,**  
**HATS, Ladies' & Gents'**  
**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
**FUR CAPS**  
**HARDWARE,**  
**LEATHER, etc., etc.**

Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.  
MICHAEL McCORMACK,  
Souris East, Nov. 6, '66.

**Discounting Again!**  
**DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY**

**DELANY & BYRNE!**

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and, in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

**DRY GOODS,**  
**HARDWARE!**  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**Skeleton Skirts,**  
**Etc., etc., etc.**

At a Discount of Twenty per cent.  
**FOR CASH ONLY!**

We will give 10s. worth of Goods for  
We will give 20s. worth of Goods for  
We will give 30s. worth of Goods for

Larger Sums in Proportion.  
This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.  
DELANY & BYRNE,  
Queen Street, next to Hon. D. Bronan's,  
Ch'town, Aug. 1, 1866.  
**DONALD M'RAE,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
and Dealer in  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**  
Queen Street,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

## Miscellaneous and General News.

**THE FACTS OF THE CASE.**  
The people of the United States have a peculiar way of enlarging on their own achievements and underrating those of their neighbors. Let them originate and carry out any enterprise successfully, and it at once becomes the most daring enterprise ever accomplished, but they view the same matter with very different eyes when it is credited to another nation. The crossing of the Atlantic by the three yachts "Henrietta," "Fleetwing" and "Vesta," is the last stupendous event which has set the Americans in raptures. "John Bull" is annihilated; his maritime power is gone; and "America rules the waves" is the burden of their song over this undertaking.

Coincidentally, the event that has so upheaved the American mind is this: Three yachts, each 98 feet keel and over 200 tons register, and each manned by 14 men, besides cooks, carpenters, etc., started in December from Sandy Hook to cross the Atlantic to Cowes in the Isle of Wight. The winning yacht reached her destination in 13 days and 22 hours, without shifting her tack, having had a strong, steady west wind the whole of her voyage, her greatest day's run being 280 miles. Now, it is easy to show that better time than this has been made by sailing vessels before, and that the daring of the undertaking is small compared with what other navigators have displayed. Every seaman knows that a well-built vessel of from 200 to 300 tons is the safest kind of craft to weather a gale, and may go to any port in the world with as much safety as the largest ship. The largest vessel in the fleet of Columbus when he discovered America, was not as long by 8 feet as the yacht "Henrietta" and the two other ships of Columbus were neither of them half as large. The two vessels in which Jacques Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence were only 60 tons burthen; and of the fleet in which Sir Humphrey Gilbert visited Newfoundland two vessels were only 40 tons each, and one, the "Squirrel," in which that navigator was afterwards lost, was only 10 tons burthen.

The time made by the yachts was good, but not remarkable, when it is remembered that they had a fair wind and plenty of it the whole way across; but even the time made under such favorable circumstances has been beaten. The "Joseph Tarratt," a St. John built ship, in 1865, ran from Savannah to Cape Clear (several hundred miles further than the yacht course) in 14 days, making in one day the remarkable run of 380 miles, or 100 miles better than the "Henrietta's" best day's run. In the same year she ran 360 miles in one day, on a voyage out from Liverpool to this port. The ship "Anti-Confederate," in the autumn of 1865, ran from Miramichi to Liverpool in 13 days, her voyage being, if not a longer, a more difficult one than the one made by the yachts. Some of our coasters have beaten the best day's run made by the "Henrietta." The Brigantine C. G. Vanhorn, in 1865, made the run from New York to Quebec in 48 hours, being at the rate of 325 miles for each day; and the schooner "Unexpected," of this port, made even more remarkable time than this. The packet ship "Napoleon," ran from New York to Liverpool in 14 days, and other packet ships have done it in the same time. A few facts of this description will serve to put the achievement of the yachts in its proper light.—*St. John Telegraph.*

The Ottawa Times of Saturday week has the following romance.—On Thursday evening, while the officers of the 100th were preparing to go to "Othello" at the theatre, there was a pretty, and perhaps some thought appropriate, prelude played nearer home. It appears that Sergeant McEwan persecuted the Moor, and the youngest daughter of Sergeant-Major Lance played Desdemona to life. What tales he told of moving accident by flood and field—what mighty conjuration he did use to woo her with—whether he knew or wish to know. Suffice it that the parental vigilance was eluded, and between six and seven o'clock the twin were made one flesh at one of the R. O. Churches in this city. When the deed was done, and the parties had returned to quarters, the happy bride-groom proceeded to the mess, where he found his unconscious father-in-law, and informed him of the occurrence. The gallant sergeant-major was, as of course he ought to be, in a great rage. Some say that appeals were made to superior officers for redress, but redress there was none; and, in the end, as our informant says, all the parties were reconciled, and are now, to all intents and purposes, a happy family.—And may they continue so.

The usual sentence of deprivation against any clergyman leaving the Church of England to connect himself with another denomination, has been pronounced against Mr. McNatt by the Bishop of Fredericton, in the following printed circular, addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese:—

To the Clergy of the Church of England, in the Diocese of Fredericton, N. B.,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.,  
January 1st, 1868.

Reverend and Dear Brethren,—You will, I trust, share with me in the pain I feel at the announcement that the Rev. G. A. McNatt, late curate of Trinity Church, St. John, has joined the sect of Baptists, and, moreover, has allowed himself, to the great scandal of all Churches, to be publicly immersed at St. John in December last. I need not point out to you that by this conduct he not only has violated all his solemn vows made before me at his ordination, but has denied the validity of his Baptism and Confirmation. It is right, moreover, that you should know that I was kept in complete ignorance of his intentions; that my attention was first called to them by a paragraph in the *Globe* newspaper, and that I have been informed by his Rector, that though he has reasons to believe that Mr. McNatt entertained doubts as to his continuance in the Church of England for twelve months past, he never sought to have those doubts removed by conversation on the subject; and though he expressed his wish to resign the curacy in four months from a given time, he did not state, when he offered to resign, the reason of such resignation. As far as I can understand the case, he seems to have intended to hold the curacy as long as was convenient to himself, and to step from the pulpit of Trinity Church into that of Leinster street Chapel. Such conduct appears to forfeit the respect which I entertain for every man, however mistaken I may think him, who, after patient examination, avows of his doubts, and conference with his elder brethren in the Ministry, first resigns his office, and finally, impelled by his religious convictions, severs every religious communion. I should, however, be very ungrateful to my Great Master, and to the Church over which I have been overseer, if I did not mark, by an act of public discipline, my disapprobation of so grave an offence. And I hereby give you all notice that I have revoked Mr. McNatt's license, and suspend him permanently from official duty in all the Churches and Parishes in this Diocese under my jurisdiction. I shall, moreover, give notice of this revocation and suspension to the Bishops of the British Provinces of North America. I desire, therefore, that you will no longer regard him as qualified to perform ecclesiastical duty within the Church of England in this Diocese.

And remain,  
Your faithful brother,  
And servant in the Lord,  
JOHN FREDERICTON.

## THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes in relation to the exhibition of 1867:—

The Imperial Commission is desirous of inducing a far more complete representation of agriculture than has been attempted at any universal exhibition. In the first place, the admission of living animals is a novel feature, and, in the second, the rule which in former cases excluded everything that could not be kept good or convenient during the whole period of the exhibition has been relaxed. The character of the coming Exhibition will be marked by the fact that, on the French side at least, none but the most eminent producers will be permitted to exhibit, so that the show will be an epitome of the choice products of all districts, and not an immense and indiscriminate assemblage, as in the case of local exhibitions. It is understood that this severe rule will be applied by our neighbors to every class of the Exhibition; and if so, which we have no reason to doubt, the French side will present an appearance equally interesting and formidable. Nothing but similar judicious selection will place England or any other nation in an equally advantageous position. The agricultural products of France are to be grouped in three regions: first, that of wheat; second, that of wheat and wine; and third, that of wheat, wine and silk. In the case of living animals, the exhibitors, as in all other cases, will have to support all charges of installation; but the Imperial Commission has published for general guidance the average cost of such matters, and it may be useful in many ways to reproduce the figures here:—It appears that sheds for cattle do not cost more than £3 4s. per head; stables for horses, £1; horse boxes, £5 4s.; covered pens for sheep, about £3 per lot of sheep, (rather indefinite); pigsties, about £2 8s. each; and poultry pens about £1 4s.

**LIVING ANIMALS.**  
The plan adopted for living animals is that they shall not be required to remain at the exhibition more than one week, but that each, when removed, shall be replaced by another of the same kind from the same locality, so that there shall be a continual succession of animals of all kinds. This being the case, the Commission gives, for the guidance of exhibitors, the following information respecting the average cost of housing and feeding per week: Horned cattle housing at the Exhibition, 2s. 6d. per week; feeding, 12s. to 14s.; horses, 2s. in a stable, or nearly 4s. in a box, and food, 18s. to 21s.; sheep housing, 2s. 3d. the lot, and feeding, 2s. 4d. to 3s.; pigs, housing, 1s. 10d.; and poultry 1s. 6d. per lot. No living animal will, however, be admitted into the Exhibition until examined and passed by a sanitary committee, which will meet at least once a week.

**SALES.**  
In order to render the exhibition as little onerous as possible to proprietors of animals, plants and produce liable to become damaged, daily sales and delivery will be permitted, under certain regulations, the principal of which is that they shall be immediately replaced by others of the same kind. The animals will not be limited to any special denomination, but will include all kinds of breeding stock, animals in a condition for labor, fat stock; in short, all those which, either in a technical or economical point of view, in any way contribute towards agricultural prosperity.

**GROUPS.**  
The classification of the contents of an exhibition including such a wide range of subjects, is a matter of considerable interest and great difficulty. The most analytical minds have failed to tabulate the heads of human knowledge so as to satisfy the intellectual world, and all systematic classifications leave something to be desired. The Imperial Commission, has divided the contents of the coming Exhibition under ten general heads or groups. The first group, that of works of art, is divided into five classes—namely, oil painting, drawings, sculpture, and die-stamping, architecture, and engraving and lithography.

The second group comprises the materials and the applications of the liberal arts, as printing, paper-making, book-binding, colors, industrial design, photography, musical instruments, maps, and charts. Group three comprehends furniture and other objects connected with habitation; as furniture properly so-called, upholstery, decoration, glass, porcelain and other pottery, carpets and other tissues, paper-hangings, cutlery, jewelry, artistic bronzes, and metal works, clock and watch-making, heating, lighting, and ventilation, perfumery, and smallwares. The fourth group includes fabrics, clothing, and all other objects of personal wear or use, beginning with cotton, woolen, and silk manufactures, and ending with dolls and toys.

The fifth group is entitled "Productions, raw or prepared, of extensive industry," and includes mining and metallurgy, as well as the productions of the forest, the chase, and of agriculture, chemical and pharmaceutical products, leather and skin manufactures; group six comprises the instruments and processes of the common arts, the means, in fact, of working and manufacturing the objects of the preceding group, with railways, civil engineering, and navigation; group the seventh includes articles of food and consumption, whether raw, preserved, partly prepared or cooked, including drinks of all kinds; group the eighth, living animals reared for the use or amusement of man; group the ninth, horticulture; and group the tenth, objects specially exhibited with a view to the amelioration of the moral and physical condition of the people.

The last group forms of itself a general economic exhibition, as regards education, food, clothing, and other necessities of life, and also includes costumes worn by the people of various countries, specimens of habitations, and the tools and processes in use by small masters—working men engaged working at home on their own account.

**ART.**  
To all this has since been added a special feature, namely, the history of art, or, in other words, a department for the exhibition of the applications of art to useful purposes of all ages—a retrospective museum of art manufactures.

**THE PRIZES.**  
The sum of 800,000 francs (£32,000) is devoted to the purpose of prizes and awards, the value of which varies from £30 down to a simple medal of nominal value and honorable mention. In addition to these general prizes, a special grand prize, of the value of £4,000, and ten prizes, each of the value of £100, are to be given to those who have been most instrumental in creating harmony amongst persons engaged in industrial pursuits, and aiding the moral and intellectual well-being of the working classes.

those gray hairs nestled soft anburn ringlets, that behind those green goggles sparkled a pair of roguish eyes; that the seedy old coat covered shoulders that might rival those of a Venus. Protruding her travels too long the other day, the train was leaving just as she limped into the depot. In her anxiety to get on board she forgot her years and ran after it with so much vigor as to alarm the natives. "My hies Johnny, look at that old coon go it," exclaimed an enthusiastic news-boy, "ain't he a lively old coon?" A smart run enabled the foolish girl to throw herself upon the rear platform, but just as she did so, away went hat, wig and goggles. Two gentlemen on the rear platform were considerably astonished, but the young lady had sufficient presence of mind to explain, in a few frightened sentences, the position of affairs; and it being nightfall, the gentleman, who proved to be the genuine article, got the girl to her home without further publicity. The girl sustains an excellent character; and it is hardly necessary to add that the ludicrous upshot of her adventures as one of the "oldest inhabitants," has terminated her fun-loving proclivities in this.—*Hartford Times.*

## A ROMANTIC AFFAIR.

The Superintendent of Police in New York received, last week, a despatch from Halifax, requesting him to arrest a lady who would arrive on board an English steamer, and who had assumed the name of Johnson. The arrest was made, and along with the lady a man named Jeremiah O'Connor, with whom she had eloped from Ireland, and both taken to the Police head quarters. The New York Commercial thus gives the finale of the story:—

"On arriving at the police office the lady told her story to the police Superintendent, and expressed her determination to have no other but O'Connor to be her husband. She told him that in order to get here with her lover she sold her horse to pay expenses, and before leaving Ireland, where she and her lover were born and reared—the one in the lap of luxury, and the other in the obscurity of a poor man's farm—she had borrowed £20 from her brother. She had known Jeremiah O'Connor, the young farmer referred to, all her lifetime, and he had known her for the same length of time. They had been on terms of intimacy for nine years, and they were both not only willing but desirous to get married, a consummation which, however devoutly desired, never could have been accomplished in Ireland, owing to the impassable gulf of rank.

The young lady is the daughter of a landed gentleman, born to estate and great wealth, while the young man is the son of a plain, poor, but respectable farmer. Mr. Kennedy (the Police Superintendent) could see no way out of this difficulty, having detained them, but the right way, so he at once arranged for the celebration of the nuptials. An Episcopal minister was sent for, and as he arrived and the slide door which shuts out intruders from Mr. Kennedy's front office was thrown open for an instant to admit him, the lady rose to, her feet and exclaimed, 'there is my brother and my cousin in the other room.' She had caught a glimpse of them as the door was opened. Mr. Kennedy thereupon went into the other room and asked the gentlemen their names, and found them to be as the lady had said. He announced what was about to take place inside; and told the brother that he was just in time to witness the ceremony of his sister's marriage. He threw his hands up in horror, and exclaimed, 'Impossible! impossible!'

Mr. Kennedy told him that he could not see things in that light; that he was sure he did not want to take his sister back to Ireland with a stain upon her character; that in fact he (Kennedy) had taken no step he would not desire to have taken, had the lady been his own sister under like circumstances.

The young man asked an opportunity to converse with his sister in private. It was granted. It resulted in his reconciliation to the event, and he and his cousin were witnesses of the marriage they had come from Ireland by steamer, via Halifax, to prevent.

The lady is well educated, beautiful and energetic, and although engaged to a gentleman now in China, with an income of £30,000 a year, chose the man of humble rank, whom she learned to love when her passions were pure and her love that of innocence.

## A BEGGARED MILLIONAIRE.

**ROMANCE OF A YOUNG MAN.**  
(From the Pittsburg Commercial.)

Last week, a brief item chronicling the sale of the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, for some time past, started on its voyage on the sea of newspaperdom. The paragraph will doubtless be read by many without a second thought; but those few lines might easily form the text for a discourse as lengthy as the moral law. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that wherever petroleum is known, the name of 'John Steele,' the young prince of Venango county, has been heard, while the accounts of his apparently boundless wealth and reckless expenditures, were told in hundreds of papers, from the New York Herald down or up. Soon after the sale of the farm, the closing act, a brief history of the same may not be entirely without interest, which the Crawford Journal thus narrates:—

This farm, more generally known as 'on the creek,' as the widow McClintock farm, is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Rossburg, and was among the first of the oil-producing farms of the valley. Early in 1863, the Van Slyke well on this farm was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day, and several wells yielding from 200 to 800 barrels were struck at subsequent periods. Besides these there were many smaller wells, and the territory, though badly managed, is still regarded as among the best in the oil region. In 1864, widow McClintock died from the effects of burns received while kindling a fire with crude oil. At this time the acreage