conservative restraints of constitutional law; and firmly adheres to the conviction—the conviction of all honest and reflecting minds—that, whatever reforms may be necessary, or whatever public wrongs or grievances may require redress, the means of effecting them are to be found in the constitution itself.

As a public speaker, Mr. Hensley is never frothy, flatulent, or bombastic. His style is easy, simple and correct. Indeed at no time—not even on what may be accounted *special* occasions—does he evince any desire for display, or, like feebler orators, affect the grandiloquent; but, in perfect simplicity, he stands forth as the honest, sagacious and deliberate reasoner.

Very unlike the few vain and restless orators of the Assembly, who are ever on the watch to obtain "possession of the floor," and whose inane, although ambitious, utterances serve only, in nine cases out of ten, to render themselves positively ridiculous, and to impede the business of "the House," Mr. Hensley is never impatient to engage in the debate. Indeed, to a casual observer, he might appear to be unwilling to do so. That, however, is not the case. In his reticence, he merely acts like an able and cautious general, to whom, on the day of battle, may have been intrusted the command of an efficient and trustworthy reserve. For a time, he stands aloof for the better observance of the eddying conflict; but yet he holds himself ready and fully prepared to take part in it at the first opportune moment for his doing so.

Yes: although always prepared, Mr. Hensley never rushes rashly and headlong into debate. He patiently bides his time. He speaks only when it becomes him to speak; and never, in discussion, except at the best and most favorable moment for the effective exercise of his clear good sense and steady powers of argument.

He has always been truly loyal to the cause of Liberalism; but yet *independently* so; always firmly adhering to his conscientious convictions of right and wrong—especially as regards constitutional questions—even although such convictions may directly militate against the expressed views of the leader of his party anent the same. Of this conscientious and most honorable independence, he gave especial proof on the occasion of a very important debate in the last Session of the Legislature—as indeed, on the same occasion, did also the Hon. Mr. Whelan.

It was in the course of that debate that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition—Mr. Coles—evidently annoyed by the seeming defection from his ranks of these two hon. members—complained that he was left almost alone to contend against all the talent on the ministerial side of the House. There was, however, no *real* defection from their party on the part of either of these hon. gentlemen. They forebore to take part in their chief's assault upon the Government, merely because, in their secret minds, their conscientious judgment compelled them to acknowledge the impregnability of the ministerial position, securely intrenched and safe as it was under the protection afforded to it by the power of constitutional precedents.

In concluding this sketch, the writer has no hesitation in saying, that no member of the Assembly is therein held in more friendly regard than the Hon. Joseph Hensley. His personal courtesy, his integrity of purpose, the extent of his knowledge, the solidity of his judgment, and the fairness with which he invariably conducts his arguments, have secured him the most respectful consideration of both parties; and, perhaps, there is scarcely another member of the Assembly, who, in the event of any great change in its composition, might not, according to the judgment of the intelligent public, be better spared by it than the Hon. Joseph Hensley.

HON. JOHN LONGWORTH, M.P.P. & M.E.C.

This gentleman is certainly well qualified by nature, education, training and experience, for a faithful and efficient discharge of the important duties of the high and honorable position which he at present occupies. He is at all times the gentleman. He is possessed of much intellectual power and statesmanlike sagacity. He is a graceful, ready, correct, and elegant speaker. He never loses his temper in debate; but argues with perfect coolness and deliberation.

In "the House," whatever may be the question under consideration, he is always found to be intimately acquainted with its character and bearings—at every point and in all its relations, immediate or remote; and, best of all, his advocacy and support of any measure is, judging from the earnestness of his manner, always inspired and strengthened by his conscientious convictions of its propriety, utility, or necessity. And, on the other hand, if he opposes a measure, it is always clear that he does so from a sincere persuasion that, if carried, it would, in some way or other, prove injurious to public or to private interests. But, whether advocating or opposing a measure, he never indulges in personalities, or fails to observe and practise all the courtesies and proprieties which, ever in public life, are the adornment of an educated gentleman. His duty, both to his constituents in particular, and to the country at large, he has invariably discharged with great ability, fidelity, and earnestness; and the writer, therefore, on public grounds, presumes to express a hope that the intelligent and independent constituency of which, for the last eight years, he has been one of the parliamentary representatives in the Lower House, will, at the approaching General Election, in due recognition of his long, faithful, and efficient services—and also with due regard to their own honor and care for their own interests—again return him triumphantly to his legislative seat. *.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT GRAND RIVER, KING'S COUNTY.

A meeting having been called at the time and place for holding the Council Election on Lot 56, by Mr. Edward Riley, of the *Herald*, for the purpose of discussing local politics in connection with the approaching Election for the House of Assembly—and the meeting having been organized by calling Mr. James McDonald to the chair, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. John Dingwell, and seconded by Mr. Edward Walsh, passed unanimously:—

Whereas it is the determination of this meeting to support none but candidates of well tried liberal principles; and our present representative, Hon. E. Whelan, having proved himself an uncompromising supporter of every liberal measure calculated to benefit the country—

Resolved therefore, that it is the determination of this meeting to use every exertion to procure his return at the coming Election.

And whereas, this meeting is informed that W. E. Clark, Esquire, has offered his services to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our late representative, John Sutherland, Esq., as the colleague of Mr. Whelan—

Resolved, that this meeting feel satisfied from what they know of his political principles to give him their support.

On behalf of the meeting,
JAMES McDONALD, Chairman.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON, U. S.

2nd Auditor's Office, Washington, D. C., December 16, 1866.

EDITOR EXAMINER,

Dear Sir,—The only excuse I have to offer you and the readers of the *Examiner* for the length of time I have permitted to elapse between my first and second letter is, that I have, in the interval, been afflicted with one of those unenviable fits of indolence, to which I am subject, and which, during their continuance, totally unfit me for any mental exertion. I hope the excuse will be deemed satisfactory.

In my former letter I called this City the centre of American civilization and political intrigue. I may now add that I regard it also as the centre of American vice. All the rills of corruption throughout the entire country appear to have their fountain and head-waters here. I am not surprised that the eccentric Parson Brownlow should have said, on his first landing in Washington, that he felt an irresistible inclination to steal something, for there appears to be something infectious in the very atmosphere that surrounds the city. Young men whose morals have withstood the temptations of other large cities for years, after a residence of a few weeks here, become corrupt intriguers or open rakes. To every man that desires to give loose reins to his passions, without danger of public animadversion, Washington is the place; for society here is so universally corrupt, that no man thinks of censuring his neighbor for his moral tergiversations. Were it not for the presence here of a few exemplary Christians, like the writer, who "grieve their righteous souls from day to day at their evil deeds," the wrath of an offended Heaven would descend upon this people, as it did on the cities of the plain, in showers of fire and brimstone, phosphorous, Greek fire, Chinese stink-pots, and such other inflammable and abominable compounds. (I suppose it is not necessary for me to state, *a la* Artemus Ward, that the above assumption of sanctity by the writer, "is ment ironikle.") You will find here finer looking men, with handsomer moustaches, shorter coats, neater gold-headed canes, glossier plug-hats, and more depraved hearts, than in any other city. You will here find prettier women, with more graceful carriage, more expansive sweep of crinoline, larger [illegible] falls, greater affectation of outward modesty, and, yet gentler, easier private [illegible] than in any other city.

Some ancient writer has said that the best way to overcome danger is to meet it, which sentiment your inimitable countryman, Sir Boyle Roche, has rendered: "The best way to *shun* danger is to *meet it plump*." I have found, however, that the best way to overcome danger is to *shun* it; for, sad experience, alas, has taught me that a man of strong passions, placed amid temptation, is as helpless as a feather in the ocean. Knowing the weakness of the flesh, and seeing the sad effects of the fascinations of Washington society upon other young men, who expend all their means on balls, operas, billiards, fast horses and equally fast women, I have formed the resolution to live a life of entire seclusion from the world during my stay in Washington. So firmly have I hitherto adhered to this purpose, that I have even permitted the far-famed Ristori to finish her engagement in this city without going to visit those rare dramatic powers that have electrified all the lovers of histrionic art throughout the country. Of late I have had several invitations to "select parties"—that is, parties at which the corruption that eats, like a cankered worm, into the heart of society here, is gilded over with the fascinations of youth, beauty, outward refinement and seductive politeness—to all of which, however, I have returned the same stereotyped note of apology, pleading ill-health or a pre-engagement as an excuse for my absence. So you see, there is no earthly ill without a spice of good, since our liability to physical ill-health furnishes us, at times, an excellent excuse for the preservation of our moral health.

I am disappointed in Washington society in more respects than one. My chief motive in desiring to come here was, that I hoped to come in contact with minds of a superior order, and, by attrition with them, improve my own. I have to acknowledge, however, that the most entertaining, as well as the most intelligent, companions that I have here are men whose friendship I formed in the West. It is true that I have become acquainted with many that are generally regarded as accomplished young men; but I have not yet had the good fortune to form the acquaintance of any man of really cultivated intellect, original thought, or fine literary taste. I am in daily intercourse with men who graduated with distinguished honors in some of our first Colleges, who are well versed in American history and the politics of the day, and who can talk flippantly of the drama, the opera and the latest novel; but there is not one of them whose society or conversation can afford me half the pleasure that it does to pace my room, and commune with my own thoughts. This partiality for self-communion may be owing partly to personal vanity. I may resemble the school-master, who, on being asked why he indulged in the habit of talking to himself, replied that it was because he liked to talk to a sensible man and hear a sensible man talk. I merely give "my first impressions" of Washington society. After I shall have joined some literary or scientific club, as I purpose doing shortly, I may have a more favorable report to give.

There are times, however, when I love to throw off my assumed reserve and frigidity of manners; and that is when I encounter any of my countrymen. *Then* the song, the toast and the good-natured repartee pass around freely. *Then* we dwell on the liquid *l*, and roll the *r* like a sweet morsel under our tongue. Your readers can form no idea of the strength of the attachment that exists between Scotchmen in this country—especially in the West, where they are but few. Two Scotchmen meeting there are, after an hour's acquaintance, as warm friends, and take as lively an interest in each other's welfare, as life-long neighbors in your country. At the risk of being considered too tedious and prolix, I will relate the following incident, illustrative of the ardency of this feeling: While sitting one day in my office, in my Western home, a young friend rushed frantically into the room, exclaiming, "Oh! Mac, Mac, come out with me. There's a countryman of yours playing the bag-pipes in Barnwell's hotel." Accompanying him, I elbowed my way through the crowd that surrounded the door, and filled the bar-room to get a glimpse of the musician that discoursed such wild and, to them, strange music. I saw before me a young man, decently clad in Scottish homespun, whose Celtic physiognomy, no less than his tartan neck-tie, Glengarry cap and bag-pipes, clearly vindicated his nationality. Walking up to him, I asked in my classic Inverness accent: "An cluich thu Tullachgorm?" The delighted surprise depicted on his countenance, on hearing for the first time, his native language spoken in that remote country, can be better imagined than described. Dropping the pipes, he approached me with extended hands and swimming eyes: and, in a voice tremulous with emotion, asked: "Co thusa, as cait an d rugadh thu?" I replied that I was from Inverness-shire, which I discovered was also the place of his nativity. Before parting, we had the pleasure of touching glasses to the old toast of: "Gach latha chi 's nach faic." The by-standers gazed with mute wonder on this manifestation of fraternal feeling between two strangers who had met for the first, and very probably for the last time in their lives.

I promised your readers to write on American politics; and here I have been prating on every other subject until my letter has assumed its present proportions. Well, it may not be a source of great disappointment to them, for American politics may be as dry a subject to them as it is distasteful to myself at present. I am now in that state of political equilibrium and transition in which a man may be said to belong to no party. I am disgusted with the fanaticism and truculency of the radical leaders; and I cannot, with a clear conscience, affiliate with the party of Vallandigham and Voorhees, who way-laid and shot Union soldiers during the war, and stigmatized them as "Lincoln hirelings," or with their cut-throat congeners of the South. Thus, I am now compelled to maintain in politics, as I have sometimes done in religion, a species of armed neutrality—always ready to combat the extreme views and oppose the excesses of both parties. On this subject more anon. M.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir;

Some few days ago a person with whom I was slightly acquainted blamed me for charging the members of the P. E. I Presbytery with ignorance, and stated that I had given no proof of their want of general knowledge, and that he believed I could give none; and as several of your readers and some friends of the Presbytery may believe the same, I send you an instance of such ignorance of Natural History, exhibited by one of them even in the pulpit, as a herd boy of 12 or 14 years of age would blush to own. He was praying, and after a sentence or two of adoration was giving thanks for the Saviour, and calling him "the rose of Sharon," and prayed that "we may be enabled to cluster round the rose of Sharon as bees do about the garden rose, and carefully avoid everything sinful, as bees shun the thistle."

The conceited blockhead, bees *never touch a rose* and are particularly fond of thistles—at least the wild bees are—the tube of the real honey bee being too short to reach the honey or whatever bee food the blossom of the thistle contains.

I have heard another member of the Presbytery while "Fencing the tables," as they call it, say: "I debar from the Table of the Lord all who go to visit their friends on the Lord's day, as by their so doing they become Sabbath breakers, which is clearly forbidden in the fourth commandment." What a pharisaical observance of the Sabbath this would be! The very kind of observance of the day that our Saviour condemned in the Scribes and Pharisees. But although I say that it is highly proper and absolutely necessary to keep one stated day in the week for rest and divine service, yet, if I were to say that the fourth commandment is no where in the New Testament commanded to be kept, the assertion could easier be called bold than proved to be false. The only instance which has any resemblance to it is when our Saviour tells the young rich man to "keep the commandments," and yet when the young man asked "which," Jesus stated in words, the substance of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 5th commandments, and adds, "Love thy neighbour as thyself." (see Mathew XIX. 17, 18, 19.) What can be expected from the teaching of such a Presbytery but that their people must become more or less tinged with pharisaical hypocrisy? The Jews were only *forbidden to work* on their Sabbath—not forbidden to visit their friends.

There is a hymn (I believe one of Watt's) which I learned 70 years ago, and most children like to learn it; but it states an untruth—for instance, it says:

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour
And gather honey all the day from every opening flower."

Now the bee does not gather honey from every flower, nor from one-half of them; it scarcely ever touches a garden flower at all; the gooseberry and black currant blossoms are favorites, and the first honey the bees can get each year. They are also fond of the cherry blossom, but the heather, when they can get it, is their general resort, and next to it white clover or buck wheat.

I have read some author long ago (perhaps it was Harvey's Meditations in a Flower Garden) who stated "that a good man was like the bee [illegible] flower, [illegible] wasp which extracted poison from the sweetest flowers." What a rhapsody of nonsense! The honey bee does *not* take honey from *every* flower, or the wasp cannot extract poison or anything else from flowers; it has not a tube to suck up juice with, but forceps and teeth with which it eats,—it is fond of honey, and often tries to steal it from the bee. Wasps are also fond of ripe strawberries and cherries; so are they of good fat lamb, and also of the greasy parts of half dried salmon and trout, but the *little food they lap up is not poison*. So much for the general knowledge of these would be thought the only proper teachers for poor ignorant creatures like me.

Can G. S. (who, in his own estimation, possesses such an inexhaustible fund of knowledge, historical, political, theological, engineering and particularly Natural History) say whether the hare chews the cud; Moses says it does, (see Leviticus XI: 6.) Some Reverend Divines, however, say that it does not. G. S., with his theological knowledge, can easily ascertain by buying and dissecting one of our wild rabbits, as they are falsely called, for they are (small) hares. Rabbits burrow; these do not.

It may gratify G. S. and other advocates for a railroad between Charlottetown and Summerside to know that the London, Brighton and Dover Railroad—referred to by "Peter Pry" in the *Examiner* last March—has been thrown up by its directors, and is now in Chancery with a debt or liabilities or claims against it for over £16,000,000 Stg!! Very encouraging for the proposers of a coast line of railroad in P. E. Island.

Yours, &c.,
AL LESLIE.

Souris, 26th Dec., 1866.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

TO THE SCHOOL TEACHERS OF P. E. ISLAND.

Friends; It would be superfluous to inform you that towards the approach of a general Election, most persons remember some political grievance which they desire to have righted, and consequently make vigorous efforts to place at the helm of public affairs men who they think will endeavour to accomplish this desirable end. If there be one class of men, more than another, who should strive to get members into the Assembly to look after their interests, you are that class — you are the men! For, in advancing your interests, the cause of education is advanced, and, with that, the general intelligence and prosperity of the Island. Public schools, it is said, are the Archimedean lever that moves the world. You, as the votaries of Minerva, and who *should be* in the van of progress, ought to make every laudable effort that the world might move on. How have your interests and those of education been represented during the past few years of ministerial misrule? 'Twere needless to say, for bitter individual experience suggests the reply. You have been unjustly dealt with—treated as no other class of men in this Colony would quietly submit so to be treated, not for one day. Truly, is it said, Schoolmasters, as a class, are the quietest and most submissive persons to be found in the country. Let the Legislature attempt to rescind any fancied privilege of the Clergy—and behold what indignation meetings would be held over the length and breadth of the land! Some four years ago, when our Conservative Legislators were devising a scheme to curtail the expenditure of the revenue, in order, as they tell us, to lessen the public debt, they could think of no more feasible plan of retrenchment than to take from School Teachers £15 or £20 a year, of their previously too limited salary. What wise and liberal-minded Statesmen thus to cripple the Government support to Education, and starve the teacher and his family! It was an act of gross injustice to place on the shoulders of Schoolmasters the heaviest burden of replenishing the public finance. A law that is not founded in the natural principles of justice is void from the beginning, or becomes of no effect, or obsolete, as soon as the emergency has passed for which it was ordained. Pity these lawmakers had not reduced their own stipend, and the salaries of Government officers as well. Had they followed up the principle of retrenchment in other matters as they did with respect to the Schools, it had been better for them this day. The present ministry would stand somewhat higher in the estimation of the people than they now do. But they have been tried and found wanting—and I for one predict their speedy and complete overthrow. How can School Teachers lend their aid to elect men to seats in the Assembly who could put them on the paltry sum of 2s 6d a-day, and board themselves too out of this miserable pittance?

It is true, the School Act provides that the inhabitants of each district make up £15 in addition to the £40 paid by Government to Teachers; but how many of them get it, or get *anything* additional? I know instances where they get promises, and that is all. Not five out of a hundred ever receive the fifteen pounds required by the Act. Should any of those members who framed that famous Act imagine I am exaggerating, let them go into the country and teach a District School for one or two years, and if they then fail to have the most substantial proof of the correctness of my assertions, I shall say no more.

But it is to you, gentlemen, to you School Teachers, that I wish to speak. You are aware that petitions were sent to the Legislature from different settlements last winter, to have your salaries increased and paid in full from the Treasury. These petitions were thrown under the tables, and the very reasonable and earnest prayer of the memorialists disregarded. Will you then, at the coming Election, assist to sustain a Government whose narrow-minded policy has minced and maimed the School Act, and put you on a par with the stumpers that go jobbing about the country? An able bodied man teaching for about 2s 6d a day and finding himself! Frittering away his health and the best of his days—so that when he gets too old to teach, he may retire in—poverty!

A few week's ago the Presbyterian Ministers of the Island held a Congress, the object of which was to make a move for a higher salary than £150. In the report of this convention, if I remember aright, it is stated that the expense of housekeeping in P. E. Island has advanced twenty per cent during the past few years, and that their present salaries, as above, is consequently inadequate to maintain them in domestic respectability. If these gentlemen find it so hard to get along with a salary of £150, how can it be supposed that we, as teachers, can live and support a family on forty pounds a year? 'Tis preposterous to think that we can. The idea is supremely ridiculous, and unworthy of enlightened legislation.

But you, perhaps, will say: "What can we do? we are few in number, and too poor to have much influence." Do what you can—stand up for your rights as other men do. Vote only for candidates that will profess to redress your wrongs. See how those office seekers and wily politicians rally round the men of their choice. Why should not (we) you, as well, support men who you hope will advocate your rights and place you in a position of pecuniary respectability? Every Teacher might, it should be supposed, influence the votes of at least ten persons in his respective School district,—that would form an aggregate, of say, 3000 votes. This, emanating from 300 points over this small "Sand Bank" of ours, should, I opine, be accounted no mean pressure. There are many ways in which Teachers may influence an election, if they were but alive to their own interests as they should be. In short, gentlemen, you must be *somebody* yourselves! "The gods help those who help themselves." Do what demands the doing; speak what asks to be said; write what wishes to be written.

In conclusion, I repeat, make use of your present opportunity; exert yourselves during the short interval before the general Election to secure candidates pledged to support Public Schools. Make a *push* this time for your rights, and the interests of education. Strike for higher pay. "*Strike*! and *strike* with a will!"

J. PARKER.

Cardigan, Jan. 1, 1867.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—On Thursday night, the 27th Dec., the Grist Mill of James J. Wisner, Postmaster, Monaghan, was totally consumed by [illegible] oatmeal and [illegible]

TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR readers will perceive by a glance over our broad sheet, that if we have not given them an entirely original paper, we have, at least, presented them with a much larger amount of original matter than was ever before spread before them in any Island journal. It is needless to say that the editor-in-chief has received valuable assistance from writers of great ability and learning, to whom he thus publicly tenders his grateful acknowledgments. No small labor and expense are involved in getting out a sheet like the present,—mere mechanical labor is more than doubled upon it, as well from the slowness and difficulty of composing MSS. "copy," as from the extent of composition; while the duty of the editor-in-chief, in first reading, correcting and arranging for the press the various MSS.—amending some by alterations and additions—and then in twice reading and correcting the proof sheets of the several articles, carefully comparing the printed sheets with the MSS. "copy" — involves altogether an amount of labor which we would not like to incur every week.—We have been compelled, as a matter of course, to exclude many news items and miscellaneous selections of much interest which the mails of the past week have enabled us to make; and we have, besides—what is still worse for us in a pecuniary point of view—been obliged to omit many of our advertising favours. We trust our advertising friends will exercise the most favorable indulgence towards us; and as for the other matters, we have a long year before us in which we will exercise our best care and judgment in providing an interesting and readable paper for all our patrons. We have given them this week a fresh and intellectual sheet of which we think no provincial journalist might be ashamed; and while we have thus catered with much assiduity for their entertainment in these holiday times, we hope they will bear us in remembrance in such a way as will be substantially serviceable to us, by an early settlement of their accounts.

WE learn from the *Islander* that the Hon. Kenneth Henderson has been compelled to retire from the Executive Council. He took his seat in that Chamber at the last sitting, without being summoned thereto, according to invariable practice, *and after he had received a notification from the President of the Executive that his services were no longer required*, as he ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council, in virtue of which he was elevated to a place in the Executive. We can imagine that there was a pretty scene when Mr. Henderson, unbidden, walked into the Executive Council Chamber; but of this fact there is no doubt, that Mr. Henderson has been dismissed, although the mild description given of his political death is, that he has "resigned." We have no doubt the gallant Sergeant will favour the public with some lengthy correspondence on this subject.

GEORGETOWN HARBOUR STILL OPEN.—An esteemed correspondent, writing to us from Georgetown, under date of the 5th inst., says:—"Georgetown Harbour still open. Not a particle of ice. Nothing meets the eye or the ear but the blue water as in October. The Ferry Boat still performs her regular trips, and the people are crossing and recrossing the river as in summer, to attend to their various business in this quiet but steadily progressing Town. One steamer should be on the ferry, and another to connect us with the Pictou Railroad; and the Government should give a grant of money to induce the Boston Steamers to call here on their trips. King's County contributes her fair share of taxes, and gets no direct benefit in Steam communication like Queen's and Prince Counties. In fact, we have no connection with any place except Charlottetown, and that only by a poor land stage conveyance, which, in broken weather especially, is exceedingly irregular in the performance of its trips."

CALENDAR FOR 1867.—We have received a copy of Mr. D. Laird's Calendar for 1867. It is compiled in the usual style, is well printed, and contains all the information which such a work is intended to afford. We need not say how useful such a little book must be to all classes in the community.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CHINA."

HALIFAX, Jan. 1st, 1867.

The "China" arrived at Halifax 9 a. m. 1st January.

There were no Fenian arrests reported on 20th or 21st of any moment, but there was unabated vigilance on the part of the authorities, and extensive discoveries of arms and ammunition continued, to be made and proved how extensive were the preparations that had been made for a rising.

The Lord Mayor's subscription for Quebec relief fund has reached £23,000. It has been reserved to close the list. Subscriptions of all England amounted to £30,000.

The *Daily Telegraph* has reason to believe that Stephens is still at large, and that Government is fully aware of all his movements.

FRANCE.—Paris correspondent of *Times* says opposition of the press to army organization scheme growing so decided and public opinion so adverse that Government cannot but be struck with it. Rumors were current that project would be withdrawn, or at all events materially modified.

ITALY AND ROME.—A letter dated 19th states that the first Conference, having for its object the conclusion of arrangements between Italy and Papal Government on ecclesiastical question, was held yesterday. The personages present were signors Antonelli and Callegaris, Cardinal Antonelli and Monsignor Fianchi. The subject under discussion was that of nomination of Bishops to vacant sees. No decision was arrived at.

It was affirmed the Pope expressed great satisfaction at the speech of the King of Italy at the opening of Parliament.

Rome was quiet, notwithstanding vexatious proceedings of Papal police.

National Committee of Rome issued a proclamation to Romans immediately on departure of French. After congratulating Romans that Italy was mistress of her own destiny, the Committee beseeched fellow citizens to indulge in no idle manifestations, but await patiently and calmly for the hour which will satisfy their wishes.

PRUSSIA.—North German Conference sits daily. The creation of a military army seemed to be one of the capital points to be agreed on. In time of peace the effective Federal army will be 295,000.

ROMAN AND GREEK CHURCHES.—The Patriarch of Constantinople denies that negociations having taken place between him and the Pope with a view to bringing about of Union between Greek and Roman Churches.

ROME.—The Pope had addressed invitation to Catholic Bishops of the world to assemble at Rome in June, 1867, to celebrate the martyrdom of Peter and Paul and the canonization of several martyrs.

BELGIUM.—A Royal decree had been published, appointing a committee to enquire whether the present organization of the army was adequate to the national defence.

[illegible]—*Daily News* says British G[illegible] the conclusion the [illegible]

has no right to treat the crew of seized steamer Tornado even as prisoners of war, much less to chain them up as she has done, and that it has been determined to require the case to be settled, and unless the suspicions of the Spanish Government be proved, she must make due apology and indemnification.

The banking firm of M. Fould, Paris, had undertaken to lend the Spanish Government ninety millions of francs—contract signed 18th Dec.

It was stated that two Spanish frigates had left Cuba to compel Honduras to observe neutrality in the Chilian question, and to protect Spanish neutrality in Central American waters.

TURKEY.—A Greek ship had been sunk by the Turkish squadron off Candia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Notwithstanding the reduction of the Bank rate to 3½, the rate for good bills in open market continued fractionally below the Bank minimum, transactions taking place as low as 3¼a3⅜.

On the 25th the China passed, in lat. 51, lon. 20, steamer Denmark; on the 26th, at 1 p. m., in lat. 50, lon. 28. 27, the Asia, and on the 28th at 3 p. m., lat. 48, lon. 41, an Inman steamer.

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO ROME.

The *France* of this evening states that the Empress will leave for Rome on the 26th instant. The *Temps* says:—"We believe that the act of abdication signed by the Emperor Maximilian has been received by the French Government."

LATEST BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Charlottetown, Jan. 3, 9 p. m.

A large portion of the Crystal Palace, used for the exhibition of tropical productions, was destroyed by fire on the 31st December—damage one million and a half dollars.

Queen of Spain dissolved the Cortes on the same day.

The British American Conference has removed all difficulties and agreed upon the basis of a Bill to Parliament.

The London *Times* has a complaining editorial on the toleration of Fenians by the United States Government. Gold 132¼.

New York, 27th.

City of Mexico correspondence, dated Dec. 6th, states that the return of the Emperor to his throne was received with public rejoicings throughout the country. His army, independent of the French, numbers 35,000 men, and are well fed and clothed. The Imperialists say that if they have not the United States to contend against, they will ultimately succeed. They desire the withdrawal of the French, and consider that it would be the best thing for Maximilian.

New York, 27th.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool, 12th, and Queenstown 13th, has arrived. The vigourous measures of the British Government against the Fenians had re-established public confidence, and business was reviving in Dublin.

Prussia has commenced using coercion to meet the hostility to Prussian rule in Hanover. A deputation of the inhabitants from the town of Heidersleben had been received by Count Bismarck. In reply to their inquiries, the minister stated that the popular vote in North Schleswig, whether those districts are to belong to Prussia or Denmark, will be taken, but not until after the consolidation of the state of affairs generally in the Elbe Duchies. The Emperor of Austria has ordered to be dropped all proceedings against Marshal Benedek and Generals for their conduct during the war.

New York, Dec. 28.

There was a storm and gale yesterday afternoon and last night.

Steamship Australasian, from Liverpool 15th, is aground inside the harbor on the Southwest Spit, near Sandy Hook. She will probably come off with the tide without damage.

Steamer Commodore, of the Sound Line, is ashore on River Head, Long Island, and breaking up. Passengers landed.

No Cable despatches received since the 24th, owing to interruption on Newfoundland line.

River Head, Long Island, Dec. 28.

The Sound Steamer Commodore has gone ashore one mile North of Horton's point, and now lies bow out of water; the tide having fallen. Three boat loads of passengers have been landed. The steamer is fast breaking up.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 28.

The storm yesterday was the most severe since 1835. Twenty inches of snow fell, which is terribly drifted.

Railroad communication is entirely suspended. The train due here yesterday at half past 4 p.m., ran into a snow drift a few miles west of here. Efforts were made to reach the train from this city with six locomotives and two coaches, but they could not proceed beyond the city limits, the snow being drifted higher than the locomotives. No trains have arrived or been despatched to day, nor is it likely any will be for some time. The drifts on Boston Road are said to be enormous. Several trains were snowed under on the Hudson Railroad. Nearly all the telegraph wires between here and Buffalo are down. Gold 132.

Toronto, C. W., Dec. 28.

Gen. Lisbead succeeds Gen. Napier in command of the Western district with his headquarters at Toronto.

Col. Lynch, learning Roberts had furnished thirty-five overcoats for the Fenian prisoners, declined to receive them—not wishing, he said, to have his name used as a "catch penny."

The jail is warm and comfortable, and the prisoners in need are supplied with prison clothes.

The snow is three feet deep on a level west of Hartford.

President Roberts finding that the Roman Catholic Bishop here does not act as his agent, has transmitted two hundred dollars to the house of Providence, to be applied as they deem best in assisting the Fenian prisoners.

A number of Sweedish and German emigrants passed here to-day en route to Chicago and St. Louis. Gold in New York 133¼.

(By Telegraph to Examiner.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 1, 1867.—At the New York Yacht Race *Henrietta* reached Cows first, followed by the *Fleetwing*, in eight hours; last, *Vesta*, one and a half hour—all on Christmas day.—No news of the slightest importance.

Jan. 4, p. m.—Nothing worth reporting.—Gold 134⅛.

CABLE NEWS.

JANUARY 7th, 11 o'clock, a. m.

The London *Times* of January 4th urges upon the Government a speedy and amicable adjustment of outstanding difficulties with the United States.....Gold 133⅜.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RETURNS.

	PRINCE COUNTY:	
1st District,	Yeo,	596
	Warburton,	304
	Majority for Yeo,	292
2d District,	Muirhead,	493
	Ramsay,	252
	Majority for Muirhead,	241
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:	
1st District,	Haythorne,	723
	Goff,	504
	Majority for Haythorne,	219
2d District,	Balderson,	695
	Palmer,	413
	Majority for Balderson,	282
	KING'S COUNTY:	
1st District,	Dingwell,	522
	Campion,	195
	Majority for Dingwell,	327
2d District,	McDonald,	543
	Hamilton,	405
	Majority for McDonald,	138

THE schr. *Wallachia*, Capt. Moodie, arrived on Saturday from Prince Edward Island, in a truly pitiable condition. Her hull and far up her spars and sails, was completely enveloped in ice. She left the Island on Thursday week, and was off Jedore on the night of the 20th inst., during the cold snap, a sample of which we experienced on shore. The owner of the cargo, who was on board, informs us that in all the "perils by land and perils by sea" that he has encountered,—and they are not a few—his situation on that Thursday night surpassed anything in his experience. The sea was running high, and was washing right over the vessel, increasing the weight of ice on her with every wave. In a few minutes her hull could be compared to nothing else than an iceberg. To move about the deck was impossible, and to attempt to put into a harbor with the vessel in that condition was certain destruction, as all the tackle, anchors, &c., were a mass of ice, and the vessel, so far as her upper gear was concerned, was unmanageable. The only safety was to keep well clear of the shore. When the schr. arrived here on Saturday a large number of persons crowded Connors' Wharf to get a glimpse at her. On the deck, forward of the galley, a pile of porkers were effectually preserved in a coat of ice several inches thick. The captain and one of the hands, who were 16 hours without relief at the helm, got their toes slightly frost-bitten. We believe the owner had a photograph taken of the "Wallachia" as she appeared in her icy covering.—*Hx. Paper, Dec. 25.*

☞ A Writ for the Election of a member to represent the Third District of Prince County, to fill the seat of the Hon James Warburton, who recently resigned the same, has just been issued. Nomination day, Thursday, the 14th day of February; Election on the 21st. The 78th section of Act 19th Victoria, cap. 21, renders it obligatory upon the Lieut. Governor to issue the Writ within [illegible] days [illegible] receiving notice of a vacancy [illegible]

☞ A. McNeill's large Sale of Fancy Goods, &c., commencing next Wednesday, at the Store adjoining the Reading Room, will afford ample opportunity for the purchase of *New Years' Gifts* in great variety. For particulars see advertisement in another column, also Hand Bills.

We have just heard of a very distressing accident which occurred last Thursday in Tryon. Mr. Jabez Hodgson was almost fatally injured by a kick from a vicious horse. His lower jaw was completely fractured, and both it and the roof of the mouth so badly mutilated, as to deprive him of speech, and in all probability make him invalid for the remainder of life.—*S Journal.*

We learn from the Antigonish "Casket" that a full-rigged brig, about 190 tons burthen, called the "Edwin Daniel," Capt. John Mason, from Charlottetown to Liverpool G. B., with a cargo of oats, timber, deals, &c., was driven ashore at Bayfield, Antigonish, in a snow storm on the 13th inst., and lies now stranded there. It is expected that her cargo will be saved without being much damaged.

On Saturday the 15th Dec. last, the Schr. "Jane," of Souris, P. E. Island, Capt. McCormick, while on a voyage from St. Pierre, Miquelon, fell in with the Bark "Alma," of Belfast, Ireland, bound to New York, 35 miles S. E. Canso, in a sinking condition. The Captain of the Bark desired Capt. McCormick to lay by him all night. The wind increasing fast, and the "Jane" in the act of hauling up close to the Bark, split her jib, which caused her to take in jib and lay to under a balance reefed mainsail. At 10 o'clock, saw Bark's light, and at 2 in the morning also. The wind then had increased to a hurricane, and blew so for three hours. In the morning the gale moderated—a heavy sea running. Could see about seven miles, and no bark to be seen. Supposed her to sink with all hands. The crew were pumping and her decks in the water.

The "Jane" on arriving at Souris left for Charlottetown on Wednesday night, the 26th Dec., and on Thursday night experienced a heavy gale from S. East. Between Point Prim light and the Block House got in the ice, dragged down to two fathoms water under St. Peter's Island; at half-past four in the morning struck adrift, got double reefed mainsail and bowed off the jib and ran for the Block House; jib was carried way and got into the ice under Smith's. Lay there until Saturday at noon, the wind came to westward which parted the ice, and got into Rocky Point Wharf. Had it not been for the bravery of the Captain, crew and some four passengers, the good "Jane" and perhaps all hands would have been lost. The passengers proceeded from the vessel ashore under "Aberdeen" Smith's, on the ice, and were conveyed down to Mr. Burdett's, Rocky Point, where they were well accommodated for a day and night before leaving for Charlottetown.—*Com to Herald.*

The schr. "L'Ardoise," Doyle, master, from Mabou, C. B., for Halifax, with a cargo of fish, &c., was run into on the 2nd inst., by a Prince Edward Island vessel, and had her mainsail carried away, besides sustaining other damage. The Island schooner rendered no assistance, but stood on her course leaving the "L'Ardoise" all but unmanageable.—*Antigonish Casket.*

The schr. "Robert Noble" took fire a few days ago, at the east end of P. E. Island, and was run ashore. An investigation is about to be held as to the cause of the disaster.

THREE MEN RESCUED FROM PERIL BY A GIRL.—On Tuesday last, while the wind was blowing a gale from the southeast, three men started off in a frail skiff from the shore at the lower end of the inner harbor of Newport, to rescue a sheep which had by some means got adrift, but owing to the gale they were neither able to reach the sheep or return to the shore, and were fast being swept off into rough water, where their skiff must inevitably have swamped. In this situation they were discovered by Miss Ida Lewis, daughter of Capt. Hosea Lewis, keeper of Lime Rock Light, who at once took the lighthouse boat and off to their rescue. She reached the men, took them from the skiff, which she took in tow, and afterward went in quest of and saved the sheep, and landed the whole safely on terra firma. This is not the first act of this description performed by this young lady.—*Providence Press.*

Married,

In the city of San Francisco, California, Nov. 24th, by the Rev. H. M. Scudder, Robert S Falconer, to Georgiana B, youngest daughter of the late Charles Martin, M. D, of Picton, Nova Scotia. [The bride is the niece of M. W. Skinner, Esqr, of this city.]

Died,

At Falconwood, on the 1st instant, after a brief illness, Catherine, the beloved eldest daughter of Edmond John McMahon, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, in the 24th year of her age.

Of disease of the heart, on 24th instant Eleanor, the beloved wife of Mr. John Campbell, Bull Creek, Lot 46, in the 60th year of her age. Having borne an exemplary character through life, and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, which accompanied her remains to her resting place. Requiescant in pace.

On Wednesday evening, the 2nd instant, after a few days illness, of congestion of the lungs, Margaret Emma, fourth daughter of the late Richard Yates, Esq.

Lost overboard, on the 2nd Oct., from the ship Mount Royal, on the passage from Liverpool to Montreal, John Orman, seaman, a native of P. E. I.

At Lot 12, on the 13th instant, Dubois Smith, aged 77 years, for many years a District School Teacher in this Island.

At Hazel Grove, on the 19th instant, after a short illness of two days and a half, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Neil McNeill, aged 72 years. She came to this Island in the year 1806, from the Isle of Mull. She leaves a husband and family to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Mill River, New London, on the 22d instant, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. John Anderson, eldest son of Mr. Robert Anderson, of that place. Deceased was of an amiable disposition, and much esteemed by all who knew him. Afflicted for many years by a very painful disease, he manifested the virtues and graces of a true Christian, and died in the hope of a blessed resurrection.

At New Perth, King's County, on the 23rd ult., in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Peter Robertson, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, a kind and affectionate husband, a tender father and true friend—he will long be mourned by his sorrowing widow and children and his many relatives and friends.

At Georgetown Road, Lot 66, on Dec. 26, after an illness of six days, which he bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Patrick, eldest and dearly beloved son of Lawrence and Catherine Murphy, in the 22nd year of his age. Deceased was a young man of amiable qualities and much beloved and regretted not only by a numerous circle of friends and relations, but also by all who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance. May he rest in peace.

At Black Bush, Lot 45, on Sunday, 23rd Dec., James Hamilton McCormack, aged 21 years and six months, after a severe illness of 19 months which he bore with Christian patience to the Divine Will. May he rest in peace. Amen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c.

TO be Sold by AUCTION on FRIDAY NEXT, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock, in front of Subscriber's Room—

No. 1. 1 Superior Riding SLEIGH, lined and cushioned.

—ALSO—

No. 2. 2 very superior BUFFALO ROBES.
No. 3. 1 Set Driving HARNESS.
No. 4. 1 SLEIGH and Buffalo ROBE.
No. 5. 1 SLEIGH, and
No. 6. 1 BOX SLEIGH.

WILLIAM DODD.
Charlottetown, Jan'y 7, 1867.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, by mortgage, bond, note, book account, rent, or arrears of rent, are requested to discharge the same forthwith, otherwise legal measures will, without further notice, be adopted to enforce payment thereof.

D. HODGSON, JAMES PEAKE, } Trustees and Executors.
Jan. 7, 1867. 4w

ORANGES & LEMONS,

FOR Sale by WM. R WATSON
Jan. 7, 1867.

FRESH GROUND RICE,

FOR Sale by WM. R. WATSON.
Jan. 7, 1867.

NOW IS THE TIME.

PERSONS wishing to procure any of the ENGLISH or FOREIGN MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, FASHION BOOKS, REVIEWS, &c., &c., for the ensuing year, can be accommodated by applying at HARVIE'S BOOK-STORE, Queen Street.

H. A. HARVIE.
Jan. 7, 1867. 2i

Valuable Mill & Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell, by private Contract, 70 acres of LAND, on Lot 61, covered with Hard and Soft Wood Timber. There is a new Saw Mill erected on it, with abundance of water for Grist Mill and Carding Mill, if required. It is situated within 4½ miles of Montague Bridge, on the Wood Island Road. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, at [illegible]
[illegible] McLEOD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

AT STORE adjoining READING ROOM, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JAN. 9th, at 11 o'clock, a. m:

1 Lot Overcoats;
1 Lot Cloths, assorted;
20 doz. Sam Ties, assorted colours;
24 " Im. Meerchaum Pipes;
13 " assorted Photograph Albums;
48 " Tea Spoons;
3 " Cash Boxes;
12 " Carvers and Forks;
22 " Black Tipped Knives and Forks;
12 " Fine I. R. Combs;
42 " Knife, Fork, and Spoon;
20 " City Purses;
6 " Nested Cannisters;
15 " Sugars and Creams (Glass);
2 " Writing Desks;
2 " Papier Machie Tables;
120 " Brooches;
25 Gross Steel Pens;
5 doz Concertinas;
24 " I. R. Ridding Combs;
2 " Reticules;
1 " Ladies' Shawls;
2 " Dressing Cases;
4 M Cigars;

A large Lot of Silver Watches;

And other GOODS, too numerous to mention.

☞ The sale will be continued each following evening, till the whole are disposed of; and, as those Goods are ordered for positive sale, GREAT BARGAINS may be expected.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Jan. 7, 1866.

A Law in amendment of the Bye-law for farming the City wharfs.

Passed 15th December, 1866.
Approved 2nd January, 1867.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:

The City Council may take and receive a surrender of the unexpired term of the lease of Queen's and Pownal street wharfs, or either of them, at any time hereafter; and may grant a new lease of both or either of the said wharfs to the present lessee or his assigns, or to any other person or persons, for any term not to exceed ten years, from the time of the surrender or expiration of the present lease, under such conditions, with respect of the payment of rent and the making such additions and amendments to the said wharfs, or either of them, as may be mutually agreed upon, or the City Council may, after such surrender, order the letting of the said wharfs, or either, of them by Public Auction, on such terms, with respect to rent and additions, alterations and amendments, as it may deem fit and proper; and grant to the highest or best bidder or bidders for the same a lease or leases, under the common seal of the City for a term not exceeding ten years, as aforesaid; any thing in the By-law intituled "a Law for farming the City wharfs," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed 15th December, 1866.

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk

THE LONDON TRADER.

THE well known Clipper BARQUE "LOTUS," A 1 at Lloyd's, coppered, 280 tons register, will sail from LONDON for this Port, on or about the First day of APRIL next. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS; at Charlottetown to the undersigned.

DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Jan. 7, 1867. 2m

LONDON TRADER
To Charlottetown direct!

THE first-class fast-sailing Barque ABEONA, a 1, an English Lloyd's, 7 years, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Commander, of the burthen of 450 tons, will sail from LONDON, G B, on or about the 1st APRIL, 1867, will be despatched punctual. Intending Shippers will please have their Goods alongside at an early date. Can accommodate a few passengers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GEO. DUNCAN & CO., East India Avenue, Leadenhall st., London, G. B., or to

J. D. MASON, Ch'town, P. E. I.
January 7, 1867.

To Medical Students.

AN opportunity offers to any suitable person wishing to engage in the Study of Medicine, Dispensing, &c. Apply to
DR. BEER.
King Square, Ch'town, Jan. 7. 1m.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive proposals from competent persons, up to the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, for the MAKING of from 175 to 200,000 BRICK, at the lowest rate per thousand, on the ground adjoining VERNON RIVER R C. CHAPEL, where the clay is already dug, and considered to be of the most desirable quality.

The BRICK will require to be well burned, and of the best description, so as to pass inspection, and suitable for exterior work and will have to be completed on or before the 1st day of October, 1867.

All necessary appliances for the execution of the said contract are already on the ground, as also is a vacant house adjacent for a residence.

Advances will be made as the work progresses. Each tender will require to be accompanied with the names of two solvent persons for the due fulfilment of the above contract.

R. J. CLARKE.
Orwell, Jan. 7, 1867. tf

BUFFALO ROBES.

TWO BALES of BUFFALO ROBES, for sale low.
CARVELL BROS.
Jan. 7, 1867. tf

JUST RECEIVED and now for Sale on usual terms:—

500 Bbls Superfine and Extra FLOUR,
200 sides SOLE LEATHER,
60 chests, 10 half chests } Congo TEA
7 hhds, 10 Bbls } Bright SUGAR
12 hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES,
20 coils Manilla Rope
2 boxes Cavendish Tobacco
30 doz Grain Sacks
10 boxes Clothes Pins
A Lot of Green and Oak Window Blinds
Dry Goods
in Grey and White Cottons, Coburgs, Delaines, Linings, &c &c.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.
Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1866. isl pat 6w

WARREN FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber is prepared to treat with persons
DESIROUS OF LEASING
For a term of Years.
The above valuable Property. The present Tenant, Mr. ROBERT McMILLAN, will surrender his possession on the 1st of MAY next. For plans and particulars apply to
CHARLES WRIGHT.
Ch'town, Dec. 31, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until the 1st day of MARCH next, for the erection of a new Bank Building at the corner of Queen and King Streets, Charlottetown, for the use of the Bank of P. E. Island. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to
WM. CUNDALL, Cashier.
24th Dec. 1866. isl

MONEY! MONEY!

ALL ACCOUNTS not paid by the first of JANUARY, 1867, will be placed in the hands of my Attorney for recovery.
GEORGE COLES.
17th Dec., 1866.

FRUIT! FRUIT!

3,200 LBS. in Pudding RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS and CURRANTS. Also: SPICES, CANDIED PEELS, PICKLES, &c., &c.
Fresh Ground COFFEE. Try it.
BEER & SONS.
Dec. 10, 1866. 1m pat

Rare Chance.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that desirable Property, situated two miles from the Head St Peter's Bay, on the main post Road leading to Souris, with the advantage of the Mail from Charlottetown passing and repassing twice in each week, forming one of the most eligible locations for a Public House, or business stand of any sort within many miles around. There is on the Premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Granary, Stables, Shed, Barrack for grain, and other out-houses, well finished and in good repair, with a never failing Well of water at the door,—well worthy the attention of any person desirous of embarking in business. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a time.

KERIN LARKIN.
Fortune Road, Township 42, Dec. 24, 1866.