

debts they owe, as the former are, taking them collectively; while, in point of intelligence, local influence and respectability, the members of the Government have no reason to be ashamed of the comparison; and, moreover, that out of the seven Directors enumerated, only one enjoys a very small share of the public confidence, directly expressed; while out of the six members of the Government enumerated, three of them represent more than a third of the whole Island. To print even this part of our correspondent's letter in the nervous style in which it is written, would only be to attach too much importance to the nonsense which it so effectually demolishes. We should just as soon think of working ourselves into a passion with the anonymous scribbler, because he happens to have made the astounding discovery that the Queen's Printer is a little man, and has the enormous income of a thousand a year! We should be very glad if it could be shown that our friend, the Queen's Printer, has two thousand a year!

ARRIVAL OF THE COLONIAL & AMERICAN MAILS.

After the elapse of a fortnight we have been put in possession to-day of our usual Colonial and American Mails, which reached town last night from Cape Traverse. The papers received furnish, however, little or no intelligence, beyond the telegraphic despatch from New York, which gives a somewhat gloomy character to the latest aspect of our Indian affairs. The despatch will be found below. Details of this news may be expected by the English Mail, which arrived in Halifax on Friday night last, but which will not reach here before Wednesday next.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA." The Persia arrived at New York on the morning of the 25th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th ult. Later dates from India state that about 60,000 mutineers were before Lucknow, and that there had been some severe fighting. General Outram had been wounded. No communication had been obtained with Lucknow for a month, but it was believed it would hold out. Gen. Greathed with 5,000 men was only three miles from Lucknow, and Sir Colin Campbell with 5,000 more was en route thither. There had been no further outbreaks, and troops were arriving at the rate of 2,000 a week. In China preparations were making for the assault of Canton. In England the Commons had appointed a special Committee to investigate and report on the Bank Charter.

UNITED STATES.

LANDING OF WALKER AT GREYTOWN, &c. New York dates are to Dec. 15. The topics which appear at present to excite most attention in the United States are, the Walker expedition, and the Mormon difficulties. Relative to the former, the accounts are very conflicting. Some papers endeavour to throw odium on the government, and insinuate that the landing of Walker at Greytown was winked at by United States naval commanders, while others affirm that he eluded the most vigilant watching of the ships of war. Certain it is, however, that this audacious marauder has made a successful landing with his horde of filibusters. A short time will prove what are the facts in the case. We give the following extract:—"Letters from officers of the Saratoga, to the officers of the Wabash, expressed great vexation at the landing of Walker in broad daylight under their very guns. There was no fog (such a thing is unknown there,) and the Fashion passed within hailing distance. They had not heard of Walker's departure, and were not looking for him; his very boldness threw them entirely off their guard; a few persons only were seen on deck, but they had no sooner reached the landing than a crowd of between three and four hundred swarmed out of her as from a beehive, armed to the teeth. They expressed great mortification at the occurrence. Some officers of the Saratoga were ashore shooting. Walker sent word to them to go on board. They replied, 'we are officers of the navy of the United States, and belong to the Saratoga.' 'I don't care a d—n who you are,' Walker rejoined; 'if you don't go on board your ship immediately, I will send you; nobody can land on this point without my permission.' The officers obeyed the mandate and departed. In reference to the Mormon troubles, the Desert News of October 7 publishes the memorial and resolutions adopted by the Territorial Legislature of Utah, at its last session, and transmitted to the President of the United States. It is a bill of grievances, mixed up with expressions of defiance. In passing through the Utah territory, it was necessary for Brigham Young's army. Some of the papers think it a good joke that United States citizens cannot pass freely over their own soil.

NOVA SCOTIA.

MONEY MARKET.—We regret to learn that several of our most enterprising Merchants have been obliged to yield to the pressure of the Money Market, and suspend payment. The firms of Allison & Co., Fraser, Lyle & Co., E. Twining, Oxley & Co., and Murison & Co., are mentioned as those who have been unable to meet their liabilities. The amount for which Allison & Co. have failed, is stated to be over £100,000. From the extensive business carried on by this firm, we fear their failure will be felt in every portion of these Provinces. We may state that business is in a very unsatisfactory position, and that Halifax is now passing through the severest crisis which it has experienced for a long time.—Halifax Catholic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR,—The reverend gentleman (for of course I take it to be one of the Editors) who penned the description of the late calamitous Fire, in order to confirm their former character for veracity, commence with what I conceive to be a positive falsehood, by stating that we have proved ourselves worse prepared to do battle with the common foe, as he terms it, than we formerly were. Allow me to state, Sir, that the several Fire Engines and Companies attached were never in a more efficient state than they were on the morning when the Fire occurred. They were also early on the ground, and were worked with the utmost exertion so soon as they were supplied with water; there was no confusion, that I am aware of, during the whole of the forenoon; and chiefly by their means the progress of the Fire was arrested. He next says that the civic authorities could not or would not make inquiry into the matter. Of course he would wish the civic authorities to be accountable for every accident that occurs, whether the facts have been brought to their notice or not. Will the unknown gentleman allow me to tell him that the civic

authorities were never made acquainted with the dangerous state of the buildings. The Alarm-Bell I heard quite distinctly before it had rung two minutes,—the water, I am willing to admit, was very slow in coming; but this has always been the case, and will continue to be so until proper reservoirs are prepared in the thickly built-up parts of the City.

I need not follow the reverend gentleman through all his narrative; suffice it to say, that he appears to have stretched his fault-finding capacities to their utmost limit, and no doubt had he had charge of the department it would be in a fit and proper state to extinguish fires. When called upon, will the gentleman favour me with his name? If he will, I will endeavour to procure his being placed over the department, and thereby prevent any further inconvenience.

I cannot for my life think what caused the reverend gentleman to omit Mr. Benjamin Davies's name among the sufferers. It was well known Mr. Davies rented the first and second storeys of the building described as Mr. Cobb's sail-loft, as well as the large cellar to the same; that he had taken this portion of the building on a long lease, and had expended a large amount in improving it, and his interest in the building was very considerable, besides a quantity of goods which were destroyed. He was passed by, however, for some reason, and Mr. Cobb represented as occupying the whole of the three-storey building. I believe Mr. Cobb to be a very respectable and deserving man, and do not think it was his wish to have been represented as bearing all the loss sustained by the burning of the building. The remarks about the hooks and ladders are rank nonsense, and I may further state that I would not at any time have given my consent to the pulling down of any of the buildings, from the beginning to the end of the Fire. The truth is, the only thing wanted was water and I do hope that means will be adopted immediately to procure a more prompt and steady supply. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable space, I beg to remain, your very much obliged servant,

SILAS BARNARD,

Chief Engineer of Fire Department. Charlottetown, January 4, 1858.

DANCING.

"A good man's fortune may be out at heels."—SHAKESPEARE. WHEN an article is written, or a lecture given, upon the discordant opinions held by different sects, or by the same people at different periods, upon any given subject, none could present a more contradictory estimate than the harmless recreation of Dancing.

The letter from one of the young men of the Christian Association, which appeared in the last Examiner, having exposed the puerile effort and false argument of the lecturer, at the opening for this season, upon the subjects of Theatres, Whiskey advertising, and the Smoke of the Lecturer,—we shall take up the subject where he left off, and, being old ourselves, take the liberty of suggesting a few hints to him that may be useful in his next letter upon the above art and science. We were kicked out of dancing society full twenty years before our time. The first innovation was the sickening and rotatory waltz, of which we never saw the object, unless its votaries meant to form a contrast to the lilies of the valley, "which toil not, neither do they spin;" next the genius of Quadrille started up from amid the roses painted on a ball-room floor; and, to crown all, the one-two-three-and-a-hop Polka arrived from the Poles, which we wish it were sent to the spheres, which forever condemned us to sit like a spondee, with our two long feet hanging idly on our hands, (if the catachresis may be allowed). Oh, for the days that are gone!—the golden age of cocked hats—the Augustan era of country dance—in those happy days it was a regular and persevering set-to at the genuine old English country dance; and the amusements of the night were invariably wound up by the Boulanzer, or Sir Roger de Coverly. We heard a few of those exploded tunes played a few days ago, and what a flash of rosy recollections did they conjure up. Their music seemed to penetrate into the quiet caves and grottoes of memory, awakening ideas that had long slumbered undisturbed. We thought they issued from their recesses like so many embodied spirits, and fastening their flowery wreaths to the spokes of Time's great wheel, they dragged it rapidly backward, until the days of our youth became evolved before us in all the fidelity and vividness of their first existence. For some thousand years, in the early stages of the world, it was exclusively a religious ceremony. The dance of the Jews, established by the Levitical law, to be exhibited at their solemn feasts, is, perhaps, the most ancient upon record. The dancing of David is also frequently quoted. In several of the temples a stage was specially erected for these exercises. The daughters of Shiloh were thus recreating themselves in the vineyards, when they were caught by the young men of the tribe of Benjamin, who presently danced into their good graces, and carried them off for wives—a process which is frequently imitated, even in these degenerate days. The heathens, also, could "sport a toe" in the very earliest ages. Pindar calls Apollo "the dancer;" Homer tells us that this Deity capered to the music of his own harp; and from Callimachus we learn that the Nereides were proficient in this elegant accomplishment. For several centuries it was confined to military movements, when a battle was a grand ballet of action, opposing armies became partners in the dance of death, and cut throats and capers with equal assiduity. Since those truculent and operative days, it has been limited to festive and joyous occasions; but how various the estimation in which it has been held by inconsistent mortals! Socrates, a wise Grecian, took lessons in this art from Aspasia. Cicero, an enlightened Roman, urges the practice of dancing against Galbanus, as a grave and heinous offence. Of the moderns, many hold it an utter abomination to dance upon a Sunday; while others signalize the Sabbath with an increased hilarity of heel. In Germany a band of enthusiastic dancers formerly testified their devotion to St. Vitus, by dancing round his shrine, until they contracted a malady which still bears his name; the modern Herrubuters, of the same district, would suffer martyrdom rather than heathenize their legs by any similar profanation. Our own Island, at the present moment, possesses a sect of Jumpers and Kickers, who, seeming to imagine that he who leaps or kicks the highest must be nearest to heaven, solemnize their meetings by kicking like asses or jumping like kangaroos, and justify themselves very conclusively from Scripture, because David danced before the Ark—the daughter of Shiloh danced in the yearly festival of the Lord—and the child John, the son of Elizabeth, leapt before it was born! Another sect, on the other hand, maintain in its full latitude the doctrine of the ancient Waldenses and Albigenses, that as many paces as a man makes in dancing so many leaps he makes towards hell. In conformity with these enlightened views, and in defiance of the sacred writer, who expressly declares that there is a time to dance, they exclude from their communion all those who practise dancing, or teach it to their children; while their ministers refuse to administer the sacrament to all persons guilty of frequenting balls.

Let us hope that the increasing good sense of these well-meaning, but misguided ascetics, will speedily get the better of such absurd austerities—that the time may come when they may feel persuaded that our Heavenly Father can contemplate this innocent recreation of his creatures with as much benignity as a parent beholds the gambols of his children—and that the now gloomy inmates of the tabernacle may justify the change by adopting the beautiful sentiment of Addison:—"Cheerfulness is the best hymn to the Deity." We do not despair of seeing a whole brotherhood and sisterhood standing up in pairs for a country dance, all anxious to

make amends for lost time; while he who is to lead off, claps his black gloves in ecstasy, and calls aloud for the band to play up, Wesley's fancy or the Whitfield reel.—Com.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.

The large house at Brudenel Point, Three Rivers, formerly the residence of Dr. Kaye, lately occupied by Mr. Baker, his daughter and son-in-law, with a family of five young children—was burnt to the ground early on the morning of Tuesday, the 29th December, the inmates miraculously escaping with their lives, having saved nothing but their night-clothes. The old man, Mr. Baker, was the first to discover the fire; but he was so bewildered by the flames all around him, that he scarcely could find his way out of the bed-room, his cries, however, awakened his son-in-law, who slept up stairs. Springing out of bed, he rushed below and discovered that all the back part of the house was on fire, and was just communicating itself to the staircase. In an instant he was up stairs, caught up two of his children, and carried them safely out at the front door. Again he returned and brought two more; and his wife with her infant in her arms attempted to follow him, but before she could get to the foot of the stairs, the flames swept up into her face, and she fell forward on the floor. The husband, hearing her cries, placed himself flat on the floor and crawled under the devouring element to where the mother lay, still clinging to her child, and grasping her, with very great exertions he succeeded in saving them from a dreadful and untimely death, not without they having been much burned. The roof and chimney fell immediately after. They now had to go into the barn to shelter themselves from the cold which was very intense, and endeavoured to keep the children, the eldest about 12 years of age, and the old man, aged 80, warm, by covering them with straw. To all appearances they had only escaped from the fire to perish with cold; but fortunately the destruction was perceived by Mr. Aitken from the opposite side of the river, who, notwithstanding the ice had barely closed over that night, instantly ran across to their assistance. Miss Aitken also sent over warm tea and clothing, so that they could be removed to some dwelling. This sad calamity has reduced the family to the greatest distress, having lost all their furniture, bedding and wearing apparel, 100 bushels oats, 30 bushels wheat, barley, potatoes, 3 to 400 bushels turnips, carcasses of pork—all their winter provisions, and all their spring seed. The only thing of value found in the ruins was the old soldier's war medal for good service, received a short time since. It behooves all charitable persons to contribute what they can afford to alleviate their distress, and enable them to get through the unpropitious winter.—Com.

[We are requested to add to the above melancholy recital, that subscriptions from the benevolent on behalf of the sufferers by this calamitous fire, will be received in this City by Henry Stamper and John Rigg, Esquires.]—Ed. Exa.

CHARLOTTETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—An Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute was held in the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening last, the 29th instant. In the absence of His Honor the President, from indisposition, T. H. Haviland, Esquire, Vice President, presided. The Secretary, A. McNeill, Esquire, submitted a financial statement of the funds of the Institute, and a report, which was adopted.

The Office-bearers and Committee were then appointed for the ensuing year as follows, viz:— Patron—His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, re-elected. 1st Vice do.—John Gainsford, Esquire. 2d Vice do.—Hon. E. Whelan. President—Hon. Dr. Young. 1st Vice do.—T. H. Haviland, Esquire. 2d Vice do.—John Kenny, Esquire. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. James M. Butcher. The following were then appointed as the Committee:— J. P. Taiton, re-elected. Silas Barnard, re-elected. John Williams, " Mark Butcher, " W. E. Clark, " William Monk, " Benjamin Chappell, " Benjamin Davies, " W. Duchemin, " J. W. Morrison, " W. C. Trowan, " William Murphy.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening next, the 7th instant, Mr. Edward Reilly will deliver a lecture entitled "General Information."

We regret to learn that a most melancholy occurrence took place at Rollo Bay on Christmas day, which resulted in the death of a man named Bourke. It appears that a number of persons were assembled together, playing at cards—as represented to us—and that a dispute arose, when a man named Bourke, took up a stick and struck another man, also named Bourke a blow on the side of the head, who soon after fell dead on the floor.—Ed.

Married.

On the 23d ult., at De Sable, by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Mr. Alexander McNeill, of Bedouque, to Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Gillespie, of Carlton Point, Lot 28. At Bedouque, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. R. S. Patterson, Mr. Bartholomew Edwards, of Lot 67, to Miss Eliza Todd, of the same place. By the same, on the 24th ult., Mr. Joseph Sobey, of Bedouque, to Miss Sarah Ann Strang, of Lot 7. On the 23d ult., at Grand River, Lot 16, by the Rev. J. H. Read, D. D., Mr. George Gay, of St. Enoch's, to Mary Saxon, daughter of Mr. James Lyle, Postmaster, Lot 16. On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Allan Fraser, Sherart Young, Esq., Merchant, of Carriquet, N. B., to Sarah, daughter of William Hubbard, Esq., Merchant, Tignish. On the 29th ult., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. John Ferguson, of Lot 34, to Miss Sarah Hardy, of Charlottetown.

Died.

At Cassempce, on Tuesday, the 23d ult., in the 82nd year of his age, Philip John Peco, a native of Jersey.

Ship News.

Arrived at Georgetown, on Tuesday morning last, from Halifax—Scho. Rapid, Gad, Elizabeth, Emma and Emily. The Amagant is also there. Arrived at Halifax, on the 31 ult., Scho. Nero, Aurora; 16th, Malakoff, Ohio; 18th, Isabel.

Prices Current.

Table with columns for Provisions, Poultry, Lumber, and Sundrys. Items include Beef, Mutton, Pork, Butter, Flour, Oats, Eggs, Rabbits, Potatoes, Carrots, Peas, Turnips, Partridges, Turkeys, Fowls, Geese, Ducks, Fish, Lard, Boards, Do., Shingles, Timothy seed, Cloverseed, Wool, Hay, Straw, Homespun, Tallow, Cordwood, Calf-skins, Hides.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has REMOVED to JAMES PEAKE, ESQ'S, BRICK BUILDING, next door to the Bank. GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1857. 2c

New Advertisements.

Great and Extensive Sale of American and West India Goods.

ON TUESDAY the 19th instant, at the Store of Mr. WILLIAM B. DAWSON, Grafton-street, at 11 o'clock, the whole of his large and extensive stock of Goods, consisting in part of:— 100 Cooking Stoves of the latest Styles and Patterns, 25 Pyramid or Hall Stoves, 20 Western Cannon or Shop Stoves, 75 Parlor Stoves of all descriptions, 100 Box Stoves, suitable for School-Houses, Shops or Churches, 20 Dozen Chairs, assorted, 25 Sofas, 2 dozen Clocks, 10 dozen Tables, 10 dozen Mortice Locks, 1 dozen Bedsteads, 6 Sets Painted Bedroom Furniture, 10 Meadoons, 10 Willow Wagons, 100 boxes mixed Confectionary, 10 nests Tubs, 180 dozen painted Pails, 10 boxes Clothes Pins, 100 dozen Corn Brooms, 10 dozen Wash Boards, 100 Sides Leather, 10 dozen hay and manure Forks, 20 Puncheons Molasses, 10 dozen Spades and Shovels, 3 Hhds. Sugar, 2 dozen Coal Scuttles, 10 chests Congou Tea, 10 barrels Crackers, 2 of Allen's Patent Mowing Machines, 10 cwt. Stove Pipe, 10 cwt. Sheet Iron, 10 dozen Lamps, 6 dozen Lanterns,

—ALSO— Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Boots and Shoes, with a large quantity of DRY GOODS and sundry other articles.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. N. B.—The above goods have all been imported within the last six months, and will positively be sold without the least reserve, which will give a good opportunity for dealers to purchase. TERMS.—All sums under £10, cash; from £10 to £30 six months, £30 to £60 nine months, £60 and upwards 12 months credit, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. January 4, 1858. (Pro. Mon. & Isl.) W. D.

Class Tuition in English, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c.

B. IRVING'S limited and select CLASSES, for both sexes, will be re-opened (D. V.) on Monday, the 4th January, 1858. MORNING CLASSES.—First, or Senior; Second, or Junior; and a Juvenile Class for both sexes, to be taught by Mrs. IRVING. An Afternoon Class for young Ladies. An Evening Class for young Gentlemen. A few PUPIL BOARDERS, either weekly or half-yearly, can be accommodated. Ch. Town, Pownal-street, Jan. 4, 1858. 3w

LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

Established 1834. RULES AND REGULATIONS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Rules have been amended and will stand as follows, viz:—

CHARACTERS. 31. The characters to be assigned to Ships to be, as nearly as possible, a correct indication of their real and intrinsic qualities, and to be in all cases fixed (not by the Surveyors, but) by the Committee, after due consideration of the Reports of the Surveyors and such other documents as may be submitted to them, and will be distinguished as follows:— 32. In all cases in which the application of the rules must necessarily be regulated by the ship's admeasurement, the gross register tonnage is to be adopted. 33. Ships intended to be built under Special Survey, must be placed under the Surveyors' inspection from their commencement, so that all parts of the Timbers, Deadwood, Keel, Stem, &c., may be examined. The "first Survey" prescribed by this Rule is to be held "When the frame is completed, timbers dubbed fair inside and outside ready to receive planking, and before any planking is wrought." SECTION 41.—The following words in the seventh line of this Rule have been omitted, viz:—"fitted as standards or hanging knees (the latter being preferred),"—thus requiring all the knees to hold beams to be fitted as hanging knees. SECTION 53 will stand as follows:—"Ships built in the United Kingdom;—or in Quebec after 1855;—or St. John, New Brunswick, after 1853; or Miramichi, and Northern Ports of New Brunswick, or in Prince Edward Island after 1855;—and not surveyed while building by the Surveyors of this Society, and all ships the owners or builders of which may have refused or declared to permit them to be surveyed at the several periods prescribed by the Rules, will have One Year deducted from the period which would otherwise have been assigned, in consequence of their not having been submitted to survey during their construction. In no case, however, will a higher grade than 10 A be assigned to ships built in the United Kingdom, which shall not have been surveyed while building. TABLE A.—"Exhibiting the number of years assigned to the different descriptions of timber of good quality," has likewise been amended, and the following alterations made therein, viz: Pitch Pine will be allowed for "Stem and Sternpost," and "Transoms, Knitheads, Hawse-timbers, Apron and Deadwood," in ships of the seven years' grade and under; and for "Wales and Blackstrakes," in ships of the nine years' grade. Yellow Pine will be allowed for "Topsides and Sheerstrakes" in ships of the five years' grade. By order of the Committee, GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary. No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, (E.C.) 21st May, 1857.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, Prince Edward Island.

JANUARY 1, 1858. NOTICE.—All persons intending to build under the Rules of Lloyd's Register of Shipping will please call at the Office and sign the request for Survey, to enable the Surveyor to make his arrangements for tra-velling. I beg to call the attention of all Builders to Rule sec. 32. C. R. COKER, Lloyd's Surveyor. Peake's Buildings, Charlottetown. 3w

A Card.

THE undersigned feels thankful to those parties who were so kind in assisting him to save so much of his property at the late Fire in Water-street. GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, December 24, 1857.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having this day taken Mr. SIMON DAVIES into partnership, the business hitherto carried on by them will in future be conducted under the style or firm of "D. G. & S. DAVIES." D & G. DAVIES. Charlottetown, January 1, 1858. P & I Jan. 4.

American Apples & Onions, &c.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, a few Barrels of American APPLES and RED ONIONS, of excellent quality, Scotch Cooking and Close Stoves, and Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Scotch Casting, 20 Chests choice TEA, Crates of Assorted Earthenware, 3 Barrels Crushed SUGAR, 2 Tons 3-4 and 5-8 Bolt IRON. Together with other articles, will be sold at a low rate for prompt payment, at his Store Great George Street. H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, January 4, 1858.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by Bond, Note, Book Account, or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless their respective amounts are paid on or before the 1st day of February next, they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for collection without any distinction. Great George Street, H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, January 4, 1858.