

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Vol. VIII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1853.

No. 14.

Flour, Tobacco, Bread, Candles & Molasses.

JUST Received per Brigantine "Arrox,"
400 Barrels superfine FLOUR,
75 do. Extra family do.,
80 Half barrels do.,
50 Bags do.,
20 Boxes No. 1 TOBACCO,
50 Barrels Pilot BREAD,
20 Boxes CANDLES,
8 Puncheons MOLASSES,
20 Boxes CIGARS, a good article,
Barrels PITCH, TAR and ROSIN,
15 Boxes Soap, Pepper, Pipes, Raisins, Starch, &c.,
all of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices, by
SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co.
October 4, 1853. 3w

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!
300 BARRELS Prime Labrador HERRINGS,
400 Quintals CODFISH,
For sale for Cash only, by
October 4, 1853. 3w SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co.

New Clipper Schr. "Belvidere,"
FOR SALE, 74 tons new, 135 tons old measurement, now
lying at PEAKE'S WHARF. Is a very fast sailer, a
good carrier, and a strong built Vessel. Enquire of
October 4, 1853. J. & T. MORRIS.

House to Let.
TO LET, and possession given on the First of November
next, the HOUSE and PREMISES in Pownall Street now
occupied by THOMAS MANN, Tailor. For further particulars,
apply to
October 4, 1853. 2w G. W. DEBLOIS.

Notice.
WHEREAS, by Deed of Assignment, bearing date the 17th
day of February, 1857, all Books, Debts, Notes and
other Securities, of the late firm of THOMAS MCNUTT & SON,
of Princetown, Prince Edward Island, were duly transferred
to me—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted in
any way to the said firm are required to make payments of
their respective amounts to the Subscriber, in Charlottetown,
or to HENRY S. MCNUTT, Princetown, on or before the 20th
day of October next. All sums unpaid after that date, will
be immediately handed over for collection, without distinction
of persons.
H. HASZARD,
Charlottetown, October 4, 1853.

Debtors take Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons as have had
their accounts repeatedly furnished, that unless settled
within ten days from the day of this date they will be sued
for without distinction.
October 4, 1853. (Ex. & Isl. Im.) GEORGE W. MILLER.

To all whom it may Concern.
Public Notice.
I do hereby require and demand of Stanford Wells, Marble
Worker, three Promissory Notes drawn by me, and payable
to the said Stanford Wells, for the sum of one hundred
and seventy-five pounds, the said Notes being cancelled by
virtue of an award to me directed by J. W. Morrison, Arbitrator,
and Theophilus DesBrisay, Umpire; and I do hereby
further require and demand of the above named Stanford
Wells a full compliance of the above named award, by the
payment of all such sum or sums of money due to me by
virtue of the above named award, also the payment of all
debts contracted by the firm.
Ch. Town, August 12, 1853. (R. Gaz. & Ex. 3m. Isl. Im.)
GEORGE W. MILLER.

CALL AND SEE!
Cooking, Franklin, and Air-tight Stoves.
300 OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES on hand, and for
sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, in Pownall Street.
Ch. Town, Aug. 30, 1853. THOS. W. DODD.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Brig. Henry from Halifax, and
for sale cheap for cash, wholesale and retail,
Pale and colored BRANDY,
Pure Holland GIN,
Real Jamaica SPIRITS,
Old Scotch WHISKEY,
4 Diamond PORT WINE,
Superior Golden SHERRY,
A few Baskets CHAMPAGNE,
do. Guests TEA
Aug. 30, 1853. P. G. CLARK, Pavilion Hotel.



"Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company" of
LONDON
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1824
Capital, Five Millions Sterling.
April 14. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. I.

Pavilion Hotel.
THE subscriber having taken the house and premises formerly occu-
pied by Henry Haszard, Esq., situated on the corner of Great
George and Dorchester Streets, directly opposite the Catholic Cathedral,
and having fitted up and furnished it in an excellent style, intends
keeping a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and solicits a share of patronage
from his friends and the travelling public. Having resided in some of
the best Hotels in the United States, he trusts that the experience there
acquired will be of service to him in superintending the "PAVILION,"
and no efforts will be spared to render it the most desirable House in
the City. In connection with the Hotel is an excellent Bar, where the
best of all kinds of Wines and Liquors will be kept and furnished to
order. There will also be kept a Public Dining Room or Ordinary,
where a table will always be set and Meals and Refreshments served to
order. The prices will be in keeping with the times. Fully determined
to spare no pains to please his patrons, the subscriber trusts to them for
that liberal support necessary to the successful prosecution of his enter-
prise.
N. B.—The best of stabling and attendance for horses.
Ch. Town, June 28, 1853. (all papers) JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Pastry, Confectionary, Fancy Biscuits, &c.
THE Subscriber, in addition to his own experience, has en-
gaged a thorough tradesman direct from England, and is
now prepared to execute orders of any description in the above
line on the shortest notice. The subscriber having greatly
increased his expenses, trusts that the Ladies of Charlottetown
will favour him with orders, and support so useful an under-
taking. Fancy Biscuits fresh and new, daily.
Smardon's Buildings, Great George Street,
September 6, 1853. 5w. pd. JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Valuable Property.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd
November next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, that
commodious TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, AND
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, owned by Mrs.
JOSEPH McDONALD, adjoining the grounds of the Roman
Catholic Church. The House is very convenient and well
finished from the ground floor to the attic.
There are likewise on the premises a Stable, Coach and
other Out-Buildings, with an excellent Well and Pump in
the yard.
These Premises are well adapted for a large family or
Private Boarding House. A portion of the purchase money
may remain on interest for a term of years, as may be agreed
upon.
A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, September 6, 1853. 1st

Important Notice to Emigrants

BOUND TO AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Emigration
Agent for the Provincial Government of Auckland, New Zealand,
I hereby give public notice that I am prepared to issue Land Orders to
all persons, of good character and sober, steady habits, who will emi-
grate, at their own cost, from this Island to Auckland, as follows:—Every
adult, of the age of 18 years and upwards, will, on his arrival, be en-
titled to select Forty Acres of Government Land in any part of the
Province set apart for special settlement, free of all cost—except Agent's
fee (10s. stg.), to be paid on receipt of the Order, and the expense of
survey at the time of taking possession of the land. For every child or
servant, over five and under eighteen years of age, taken from this Island
to Auckland aforesaid, an Order for Twenty Acres of Land will be issued
to the parent, guardian or master at whose cost he or she may be taken
—such Orders to cost 5s. stg. each, to be paid here, and subject to the
same regulations as those issued to adults. For further information
apply, (if by letter, post paid) to
CHARLES BELL, Emigration Agent.
N. B.—Copies of the Auckland Land Regulations will be ready in a
few days for distribution to intending emigrants; and pamphlets in
further explanation are exported by first English Mail.
Queen Square, Sept. 20, 1853.

From the Auckland Provincial Government Gazette, May 13.
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Auckland, May 11, 1853.

I HEREBY notify, for general information, that by virtue of the
authority vested in the Superintendent by the "Auckland Waste Land
Act of 1853," I have appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be
Emigration Agents for the Province of Auckland:—
A. F. Ridgway, London, England,
James Myers, Southampton, "
John Paradise, Stamford, "
Charles O'Rourke, Galway, Ireland,
Geo. Somerville, Castleown, County Sligo, Ireland,
Robert Greer, Newry, County Down, "
George Anderson, Inverness, Scotland,
James Law, Perth, "
Thomas H. Lusk, Greenock, "
F. D. Wright, Toronto, Canada,
Joseph Eastley, M. D. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia,
Charles Bell, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island,
Hudson Janich, St. Helena,
Frederich John Mullins, Bergedorf.
J. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent.

For Sale,
A QUANTITY of large well-matched BIRCH TIMBER, with
three-inch DEALS, Lathwood and Spars, as annexed:—
3 to 400 tons new Birch Timber
40 to 50 thousand three-inch Deals
10 to 12 cords Lathwood
1 to 200 Spars
2 to 300 tons small sized Hardwood, to suit the St.
John's market, will be shipped on shares, or at a low freight.
Enquire of Messrs. Longworth & Hyndman, Ch. Town;
Edward Albro & Co., Halifax; or Mr. Thomas Annear, Mon-
tague River.
Orwell, May 24, 1853. STEPHENS & CLARKE.

Assignment of Debts.
NOTICE is hereby given that by Deed of this date, I have
assigned to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLEY, all
Debts owing to me, in Trust for the payment of creditors;
and that all persons indebted to me will please, and they are
hereby required, to make payment only to the above named
JOSEPH HENSLEY. Dated this 31st day of August, A. D. 1853.
JOHN RIGG.

IN accordance with the above notice, I hereby require all
parties indebted to the above named John Rigg to
make immediate payment to me, at my office, in Charlottetown,
of the amounts due from them respectively.
JOSEPH HENSLEY.
Charlottetown, 31st August, 1853.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BESIDES A GOOD ASSORTMENT
of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, offers for Sale:—
A good article of Table and Pickling Vinegar,
An excellent article of Pearl Barley,
Fresh Currants, Raisins, Figs, and Nuts of all kinds,
Pine Apple Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar,
Spanish Cream (a delightful summer drink),
An excellent article of Stomachic Bitters (by the gal.)
Besides all the eeteras in like Establishments.
For Sale at the Cash Drug Store of
August 23, 1853. M. W. SKINNER.

Halifax Packet.
THE fast-sailing Schr. "ARIEL," 107 tons, J. H.
Moore, Master, will run between CHARLOTTETOWN
and HALIFAX, leaving Charlottetown on Wednesday,
the 16th instant. Will perform her trips regularly during the
season. This vessel has good accommodations for Passen-
gers, and is to well known to need further description. For Freight
or Passage apply to J. & T. MORRIS, Charlottetown, and at Halifax to
the subscriber.
Sept. 13, 1853. P. W. HYNDMAN.

For Sale,
THAT valuable Leasehold Property, situate in Grand
Tracadie, on Lot 35, containing one hundred and sixty-
nine acres, with a valuable Marsh, cutting about six tons of
Hay, or thereabouts; Lease for 999 years.
Also—Fifty acres of Commons, which cannot be taken from
the above during the term of the lease.
The whole fronting on the entrance of Tracadie Harbour,
and the rear bounded by the Winter River, which makes it
a valuable situation for business, vessels being able to load
both at front and rear. Sixty acres are now under tillage.
Building stuff, longers and firewood in great abundance on
the land. It is also contiguous to Cod, Herring, Salmon, or
Gasparaux fishing grounds. Also a Dwelling house 32 x 22,
with good cellar and chimneys, and out-buildings clearings
being now in excellent order. Rent £10 2s. 6d. per annum.
Possession can be given at any time from this date. For
further particulars apply to Hon. CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown,
or Mr. RONALD McDONALD on the premises.
March 29, 1853.

To Let,
THE premises in Dorchester Street, lately occupied by Mr.
D. A. Barry, consisting of Dwelling House, Shop and
Warehouse. These premises are well known as the former
residence and place of business of the subscriber. Possession
given immediately. Apply to
W. W. LORD.
Charlottetown, Sept. 27, 1853.

Gleanings from late Papers.

THE NEW BRITISH GOLD FIELDS.

(Concluded.)
THE NOBLE POSITION OF VICTORIA.

I bring you at last to Victoria. It stands nobly on a fine
eminence, a beautiful plateau, on the rocky shore of the bay
of the same name. Generations yet to come will pay grateful
tribute to the sagacity and good taste of the man who selected it.
There is no finer site for a city in the world. The plateau
drains itself on every side by the natural depressions which
intersect it, and there is space enough to build a Paris on. The
views are also good. Across the Straits you have the Olympian
range washed by the sea; towards the interior picturesque views
of wooded hills, opposite the fine woodland scenery of the
country intervening between it and Esquimaux, the Victoria
Arm, glimpses of which, as seen through the foliage, look like
a series of inland lakes; while in front, just at one's feet, is the
bay itself and its tributaries, or arms rather—James's Bay, &c.,
always beautiful; and behind, towards the south-east end of
the island, is a view of great beauty and grandeur—a cluster of
small islands, San Juan and others, water in different channels,
straits and creeks, and two enormous mountains in the far
distance, covered from base to summit with perpetual snow.
These are Mounts Baker and Rainer, in Washington Territory.
Such are a few—and I am quite serious when I say only a few—
of the beauties which surround Victoria. As to the prospects
of Vancouver's Island as a colony, I would say that if it shall
turn out that there is an extensive and rich gold-field on the
mainland in British territory, as there is every reason to believe,
the island will become a profitable field for all trades, industries,
and labour. The population will soon increase from Canada,
whence an immigration of many thousands is already spoken of,
from Australia, South America, the Atlantic States, and, no
doubt, from Europe also. The resources of the island are plenty
of timber, towards the northern portion producing spars of
unequalled quality, which are becoming of great value in
England, and will soon be demanded in France, now that the
forests of Norway and of Maine are becoming exhausted;
limestone in abundance, which burns into good lime for building
and for agricultural purposes; coal in plenty, now worked at
Nanaimo, on the northern side of the island, by the Hudson's
Bay Company; the quality is quite good, judging from the
specimen I saw burning; it answers well for steam purposes,
and would have found a ready sale in San Francisco, were it
not subject to a heavy duty of (30 per cent. I think) under the
American tariff; iron, copper, gold, and potter's clay. I have
no doubt that a good field will be discovered on the island as
it gets opened up to enterprising explorers. A friend of
mine brought down some sand from the sea beach near Victoria,
and assayed it the other day. It produced gold in minute
quantity, and I have heard of gold washings on the island. The
copper is undeveloped. The potter's clay has been tested in
England, and found to be very good. The character of the
soil is favourable to agriculture. It is composed of a black
vegetable mould of a foot to two feet in depth overlying a hard
yellow clay. The surface earth is very fine, pulverized, and
sandy, quite black, and, no doubt, of good quality; when
sharpened with sheep feeding it produces heavy crops. The
fallen trees, which are very numerous, show that the substratum
of clay is too hard to produce any thing. The roots of the pine
never penetrate it. In some places the spontaneous vegetation
testifies to the richness of the soil—such as wild peas or
vetches, and wild clover, which I have seen reach up to my
horse's belly—and a most luxuriant growth of underwood,
brambles, fern, &c. So far as I wandered—about 10 miles
round Victoria—the landscape is dotted with extensive croppings
of rock, which interfere with the labours of the husbandman.
Few corn fields are without a lot of boulders or a ridge or two
of rock rising up above the surface of the ground. Consequently
the cultivated fields are small, and were sown by my
Californian neighbours, who are accustomed to vast open prairies
under crop.

GAMBLING IN LAND—FOOD AT FAMINE PRICES.

The life is very primitive, tents being the habitations of the
majority. The life (and soul) of the place is imparted to it by
the Californians, who have flocked to it with the view of
bettering their broken fortunes. They have run up the price
of land to an absurd figure. £20 a front foot was asked for a
lot in a side street—that is to say, for a clay bank, 100 feet by
70 feet, 10,000 dollars. I told the owner that "I wished he might
get it;" but after all I paid pretty high for a purchase which I
made, considering the original price to the first holder. I
bought three lots, each 60 feet by 120 feet, on the Bay, for
1,000 dollars each, which cost a little time ago 100 dollars. I was
offered a profit on my bargain two days after I had made the
purchase; but now I understand there is a revolution, and my
"water lots," as they are called in the slang of the "real estate"
business, would not fetch what I gave for them. So much for
gambling in land. Everything has risen to famine prices.
Flour is 30s. a barrel. In San Francisco it is worth 12
dollars. Lumber, 100 dollars per 1,000 feet; in San Francisco less
than one-fourth that price. A man with a horse and cart will
earn £10 a-day. At least, I know of one who did earn 40
dollars, or £8 in a day, and another man told me that if he hadn't
broken his cart on a certain day last week he would have made
£10. All this will soon pass away.

NASTY LIVING AMONG THE DIGGERS—LUXURY OF A BED TO ONE'SSELF—THE LADY'S TENT AND ITS PECULIARITIES.

The style of living is rather unique. I slept on a trestle-
rolled up in rough blankets, in a small room, where two others
also slept—a place you would not think too good for your dog.
I washed my face *à fresco*—that is, in an open meadow—and
brushed my boots in a tiny room, which served for kitchen,
laundry, refectory, and sitting-room for my landlady and her
husband. My visitors said I was housed luxuriously by com-
parison with their accommodations. Americans sleep three and
four, or more, in a bed. To have a bed to one's self was thought
quite aristocratic, "exclusive" they called it. But the feeding is
the most disgusting part of the campaign. I went into a
place to have coffee one morning early, for I rose betimes, in
compliance with the ancient maxim—that "the early bird
catches the worm;" my spirits fell when I saw three Frenchmen
drinking out of one cup. I asked timidly if I could have a cup
to myself, and I got one, but no saucer. Such coffee! what a
strong flavour of burnt beans or peas. I abandoned this nasty
house in disgust, and next morning patronized a tent kept by a
lady. The wind was high, the tent open at both ends, and the
cooking done in the open air, over a sort of oven improvised in
the bushes. The table—rough, unplanned deal boards—was so
covered with dust and sand that I could have written my order
for breakfast upon it with my stick. The plates were turned
upside-down, to keep their insides clean. All this did not look
propitious; but a hungry man must eat. I grasped a loaf of
bread and stroked the sand off it with the sleeve of my shooting
jacket, which, luckily, was a rough-spun garment, and answered
admirably. I broke off a hunk, and, having turned my back to
the wind, placed the bread and the beefsteak in my bosom, as
I may say—that is, I leaned over them and the plate they were
on, to keep off the dust—and, doubling my body so as to bring
my face down on the plate at each mouthful grabbed, made a
clean, and an excellent meal. You used to be eloquent once
upon the adulteration of food. Do you remember what the
wretches adulterated butter with? The secret must have
traveled to Victoria or San Francisco.

WORKING AT THE MINES ON FRAZER RIVER—SUFFERINGS AND STARVATION OF THE GOLD SEEKERS.

The water is too high to permit more than a very few miners

to work on the river. The mass of them lie idle on its banks,
waiting for the water to fall. Those who have money to pay
for provisions can have enough on the spot, for which they have
to thank the humane and liberal policy of the Hudson's Bay
Company. Those who have no money must starve. The
alternative is as clear as the sun at noon-day. They can neither
buy food nor leave the place. They cannot spread themselves
over the country for the following reasons:—The banks of the
river, high up where the miners are congregated, are steep and
lofty perpendicular walls of rock which cannot be scaled. The
other portions of its banks are covered with impenetrable forests,
without a track or a trail, which they dare not penetrate for
fear of the Indians. There is a trail above Fort Hope, known
to the Hudson's Bay Company's people, which leads up to
Thompson's River and adjacent country, and which is supposed
to be very rich in gold, but there are no means of transport
available as yet. Some miners have gone up, and their story is
this:—A man has to carry his provisions in his blankets, on
his back, up a laborious ascent in hot weather. He cannot
carry over 50lb in weight besides his traps, and tools, and
firearms. He takes several days to perform the journey. At
its termination one-third part or more of his stock of provisions
has been used on the tramp. He digs and digs successfully,
but, as he is in a wilderness where his supplies cannot be
renewed, after a few days' work he must hurry down before his
little stock of eatables is exhausted; or if he remains until he
shall have eaten it all he dies of hunger. There is no relief for
him. So he comes back with some, but not much, gold.
Several are said to have perished of hunger in this upper region,
but I could only trace this horrid fate to two men. Unfortunately
for themselves, the California miners would not listen to advice
to defer their departure till the usual season of low water in the
river, but rushed up unreflectingly, and reached the place long
before they could work. The result is misfortune and disaster
to most, and disappointment to nearly all.

RICHNESS OF THE GOLD FIELDS.

I may add that I have the distinct authority of Governor
Douglas, and of one of the chief factors who has long resided
in the interior, for stating publicly that for several years back
they have had evidence of the existence of gold being found
in many places extending over hundreds of miles of the country
to which the notice of the world is now attracted, and that both
these gentlemen believe the auriferous country to be rich and
extensive.

TOTAL LOSS OF TWO VESSELS.—The English ship Rodney,
of London, and the Dutch bark Oliver Van Noord, went on
shore on Kenu's Reef, lat. 21° 9' S., long. 155° 48' E., at 4
30 on the morning of the 7th of June. The British ships
Sea Park, and Northumbrian left Melbourne together on the
22d of May, intending to keep company through Torres
Straits, all bound to India. On the 6th inst. we were joined
by the Dutch bark, which expressed a wish to keep company
with us through this dangerous passage. At 4 30 in the
morning, I was awake by the ship being brought to the
wind. I jumped on deck and saw, what I supposed was, the
Rodney firing blue lights and rockets as fast as possible,
continuing the same course. I saw a faint line of broken
water, not a mile off on our lee beam. When day broke we
discovered two vessels on the reef—the Dutchman on her
beam ends, with her decks to the sea, which was making a
clean breach over; her position was indeed a most awful one;
the other, about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the
Dutchman, proved to be the Rodney, which was in an up-
right position; but the rollers, which were increasing every
moment, and broke upon her weather beam, sending the sea
high over her lower yards, lifting her for the time and caus-
ing her to lurch again to seaward, showed every instant to
be most precious, as there was no knowing how long she
might hold together. The Northumbrian was hove to, about
two miles to the S. E. of them, rendering every assistance in
her power. The Sea Park was put about to go down to them,
but the current was so strong that she could not weather the
reef, which compelled us to make a tack off before we could
get near to them. Our quarter boats were all ready for
lowering, being efficiently equipped with grapnels, life buoys,
small lues, &c., the crews sitting in them all ready to lower
themselves down. About 8 a. m. they pulled off, but had
not proceeded more than half way when they were met by
Capt. Bissett, in one of his own boats, pulling towards us.
The utmost anxiety was now depicted on every countenance;
but, as they neared us, he stood up, waved his hand, and said,
"All saved!" No one who has not experienced it can know
the relief conveyed by those two words. Having saved their
own lives, the Rodney's men went to render any assistance
they could to the other wreck. The Northumbrian's large
boat succeeded in getting close under the Dutchman's quarter,
where all the crew had taken refuge, having lost all their
boats in endeavouring to launch them, the others lying off,
ready in case of an accident, during which the Rodney's life-
boat, in charge of Mr. Richmond, chief officer, was thrown
right upon the reef by a tremendous roller, capsizing all the
crew out of her, bruising some of them very much, and fill-
ing her with water. They, however, succeeded in launching
her to leeward of the Dutchman, and with great difficulty
got alongside and relieved the Northumbrian's boat, which
was overcrowded, having all the Dutch crew on board of her.
The Northumbrian took the Dutch crew on board, the Sea
Park taking the Rodney's. At noon, the Rodney fell over
on her beam ends, similar to the Dutchman, the mainmast,
mizenmast, and foretopmast going over the side. The course
steered should have taken us 15 miles to the eastward of the
reef, without allowing for any current which had set us to
the eastward 20 miles per day for the two previous days;
it must, therefore have changed westward, which, indeed, we
experienced so forcibly, when standing towards the wrecks.
The reef is laid down on the charts very much smaller than
it really is. About a mile to the westward of where the two
ships went on shore we observed the wreck of another large
vessel, which had been there apparently some months. The
anxious inquirer naturally exclaims, "What ship was it? I
wonder if her crew were saved." The probability is they
were all lost and the ship never more heard of.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE PASSENGER SHIP "ULTONIA," WITH
180 SOULS.—For several weeks the most painful anxiety has
prevailed, respecting the fate of the Australian passenger ship
Ultonia, Capt. Baker, which left the Thames for Melbourne,
with 180 souls on board, in the early part of last November.
Unhappily, there is too much reason to fear that the ship will
never again be heard of. The Ultonia was a large Quebec
built ship, of 341 tons register, belonging to Messrs. Moore
and Co., of Liverpool, and in the course of September last
year, she was chartered to Fry and Davison, the White
Horse line of Australian packet shipbrokers in Penchurch
street, for a voyage to Melbourne. She was comparatively
a new vessel, having been built in 1854, and was classed A
1 for seven years. She loaded in the East India Docks, and
on the 31 of November she was cleared by the London em-