CULATORS

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ental to children, such as measles, hoop-
, and other infantile diseases. These Pills
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d are therefore more peculiarly adapted
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Dropsey.

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ntment, which should be rubbed very
parts affected.

ment of the Kidneys.

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on the liver, the gland which secretes the
e digestion, the Pills operate specifically,
its irregularities, and effectually curing
mitants, and all the varieties of disease
atural condition of that organ.

*re the best remedy known for the fol-
lowing diseases:—*

y	Jaundice	Secondary symp-
ias	Liver Com-	toms
s Irre-	plaints	Tic-Douloureux
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of all	Piles	Ulcers
	Rheumatism	Venereal Affec-
	Retention of	tions
	Urine	Worms of all
	Scrofula or	kinds
	King's Evil	Weakness, from
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pple Bar,) London, and by all respectabl
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, could not have a more useful book.
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nt Street, Dec. 12.

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866. NO. 7

THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

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JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 7th day, 6h. 12m, morning, E.
First Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 2m., morning, S.E.
Full Moon, 22nd day, 6h. 2m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 52m., evening, N.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Thursday	6 46	4 42	8 2	0 40	9 56
2	Friday	47	40	8 58	1 44	53
3	Saturday	49	37	9 49	2 44	49
4	Sunday	50	36	10 36	3 45	46
5	Monday	52	34	11 19	4 45	42
6	Tuesday	53	33	11 57	5 42	40
7	Wednesday	55	31	morn.	sets	36
8	Thursday	56	30	0 16	5 50	34
9	Friday	57	29	1 17	6 32	32
10	Saturday	59	27	1 57	7 16	29
11	Sunday	7 1	26	2 36	8 8	26
12	Monday	2	25	3 16	9 0	23
13	Tuesday	3	24	4 1	9 55	21
14	Wednesday	5	23	4 48	10 54	18
15	Thursday	7	22	5 40	11 56	15
16	Friday	8	21	6 33	morn.	13
17	Saturday	9	20	7 32	1 0	11
18	Sunday	10	19	8 31	2 8	9
19	Monday	12	18	9 30	3 17	6
20	Tuesday	14	17	10 29	4 28	3
21	Wednesday	15	4 16	11 24	5 42	1
22	Thursday	16	15	even.	rises	59
23	Friday	18	15	1 10	6 15	57
24	Saturday	20	15	2 4	7 16	55
25	Sunday	23	14	2 53	8 18	53
26	Monday	24	14	3 47	9 25	51
27	Tuesday	25	13	4 42	10 32	8 49
28	Wednesday	26	12	5 37	11 37	47
29	Thursday	26	12	6 42	morn.	45
30	Friday	27	12	7 27	0 38	40

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 16, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	7d
Do by the quarter,	2½d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	7d to 9d
Mutton, per lb.,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	3d½ to 3½d
Flour, per lb.,	16s to 16 s6d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	1s to 1s 1d
Eggs, per dozen,	
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 9d to 4s
Oats per do.,	2s 3d to 2s 5d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 3s
Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 3d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	75s to 80s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4½d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Apples, per don.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

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Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 20, 1866.

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The Londo Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

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Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

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Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragobane,
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Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 1866

Miscellaneous and General News.

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.

From the London Athenæum, October, 1866.

Since Messrs. Bolton and Webber, of the Royal Artillery, published their able treatise on the British American question, English politicians have seen reason to modify their first opinions with respect to the scheme for a federal union of Canada with the Maritime Provinces. Anyhow, it is clear that, far from being an object of unanimous desire with the persons principally concerned, confederation is regarded with suspicion and aversion by a considerable proportion of the more intelligent and loyal colonists. The proposal has occasioned party contest, which has been carried on by their side with a vehemence and acrimony unusual even in the feuds of small societies; and the struggle for con-federal fusion on the one hand, and separate existence on the other, has now reached a point when the appearance of Mr. Howe's trenchant pamphlet will not appear premature either to his friends or his foes. Notwithstanding the greater favor which the project appears to have recently won in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the relative strength of the belligerents has not altered much in the course of contention, and the question seems no nearer a satisfactory settlement than it did immediately after the collapse of the "Quebec Scheme." Canada, of course, is still an enthusiastic supporter of confederation.

As the power with whom the proposal originated, she would, for consistency's sake, exert herself for its attainment, even if it held out to her ambition no pleasant hope of individual aggrandizement; but as the colony which, according to the admissions of her admirers and the taunts of her detractors, would be the principal gainer by the contemplated change, she may be applauded for straining every nerve to establish the joint-stock company of which she would be the principal manager, although she would bring to its possession nothing more valuable than an indefensible frontier, a disunited population, and a wide area of unpopulated territory. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island still hold to their original determination, and firmly refuse to sacrifice their independence for the sake of the Canadas. As a gratifying contrast to the obstinacy of these self-sufficient islands, the advocates of confederation point triumphantly to the change which argument and reflection have brought about in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who, after disdainfully rejecting the Quebec Scheme, have at length consented to take part in a convention to be held in London, for the purpose of devising some more practicable plan of union. No doubt this is a great concession on the part of the New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians; but its importance is likely to be exaggerated by those who fail to rate at their true value the intelligence and moral weight of the minorities who, in each of these provinces are protesting against the action of the agitators for confederation. The voice of a minority is sometimes more authoritative than the votes of a majority; and an opposition, whose leaders can speak to such good purpose as Messrs. Bolton, Webber, and Howe, may become the victorious side at any moment in the delicate and treacherous warfare of parties. In like manner, the enthusiastic supporters of confederation are likely to fall into error through overlooking the fact that the majorities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not so desirous of union on any terms as to declare themselves willing to become partners in a federation which shall not comprise the other maritime states. At present they have merely consented to send representatives to a convention to be held in London, and to be composed of an equal number of delegates from all the provinces. Of course this concession is an important matter; but it is only one of several steps that must be taken before Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can be held to have committed themselves irrevocably in the cause of confederation.

In substance, Mr. Howe's pamphlet is a repetition of the arguments which Messrs. Bolton and Webber brought against the scheme for a British American confederacy several months since. Like those joint authors, he demonstrates the evil consequences that would ensue to the maritime states and to imperial interests, if Canada should achieve her ambition. Successively he calls attention to all the weak points of Canada's harness—her proximity to the United States, her long line of defenceless frontier, her internal dissensions, her proneness to rebellion, her abundant disloyalty; and in setting forth these matters, the practised debater and trenchant speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature alternately exhibits a lively humor and an excited imagination. His fervor and occasional tendency to bombastic extravagance of diction will do him disservice with English readers, whose judicial coolness will make them slow to see in the Quebec scheme "a measure of spoliation and appropriation, on a more gigantic scale than any that has troubled Europe;" but for the most part his criticisms are just, and his language well chosen. In his remarks upon the United States, and the light in which that power would naturally regard the new nationality, banded together and called into existence for the express purpose of causing her trouble, he draws attention to a new aspect of the question which should not be overlooked. Nor is he less successful in another way when he laughs at the awkward position of the twelve delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who have already arrived in London to confer with delegates from all the other provinces, at a convention, from which Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have decided to absent themselves. "Two 'bodies of delegates,' as the papers inform us," observes the pamphleteer with a malicious smile, "came over here from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia a month ago. They were twelve in number, and it is presumed that they have been puzzled to know what to do with themselves, and Lord Carnarvon quite as much puzzled to know what to do with them, seeing that Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have refused to take part in the conference; and that the Canadians, busy with sectional, national, and religious disputes, as usual, have as yet had nobody to spare, and do not, it is said, propose to send over their contingent till October. If all the colonies were to be represented by equal numbers, there would be just thirty-six of these delegates here, costing a pretty round sum of money, and doing what might be more becomingly done at home." When the delegates of the consenting states shall have met, Mr. Howe is of opinion that Lord Carnarvon ought to dismiss them with some such words as these: "Gentlemen, it is unfair for you to come here and attempt to mix the Government and Parliament of England up in your disputes. You possess ample powers to mature a scheme of Government. Go home, and hold your conference in some public hall, where the people to be affected by your decision can hear your debates and be influenced by your arguments. If you can agree upon a plan of union, publish it for three months, and dissolve your legislatures. If the people accept it, the Parliament of England, unless controlled by imperial policy and interests, will probably ratify their decision; but, as the people may not, it would be unfair to compromise me by getting me to pledge myself to a measure which, until it is ratified by the suffrage of those it is to affect, must obviously be too crude and immature to require serious attention."

That the gentlemen who have already arrived in London from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have no intention of returning to their homes until they have done their best to create a confederation of some sort, we infer from a letter which Mr. Charles Tupper, the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, has recently addressed from his lodgings at the Alexandra Hotel to a daily journal:—"The co-operation of the islands of Newfoundland and Prince Edward," says Mr. Tupper, "though desirable, is by no means so essential as to render the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—possessing an area of 400,000 square miles and a population of nearly four millions—under a united government 'a lame and impotent conclusion.'" Most persons will differ with Mr. Tupper on this point. In our judgment, a confederation of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, without the other two Maritime States, would be a most unsatisfactory and ridiculous termination to a movement which has led a very large number, if not a majority, of English politicians to believe that the proposal for a British American confederation is a project which must be shelved until the Imperial reasons and colonial desire for its adoption shall have acquired greater strength. Moreover, a confederation of those powers would most likely fail to satisfy more than one of three. Canada, no doubt, would rather have two federal allies than none; but though majorities in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have declared in favor of confederation similar in outline to the Quebec scheme, it does not follow that these states contain even so much as an influential minority in favor of a union which should not comprise Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. In a federation of the five states—or six states, if Canada be reckoned as two—the smaller Provinces could, by combination, resist the encroachments and check the ambition of the Canadian statesmen, but in a union composed of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the two inferior states would be completely at the mercy of their powerful companion. Unless the delegates, whose presence in London is an affair for pleasantry with Mr. Howe, have grounds for thinking with Mr. Tupper that a confederation limited to three powers would be acceptable to their constituents, they may as well spare themselves the labor of attending a convention which is not likely to have any practical result.

[From the London Patriot, Oct. 4.]

It is unfortunate that our thoughts of Canada should be so constantly associated with American threats, Fenian raids, and the expensive despatch of troops. The Canadians of the Northern Province are so truly our kith and kin; they have been so hearty in their preference for British over American relationships, that we would fain think of them only as part of ourselves—members of the body politic, of which it would be impossible that the rest should say, "We have no need of you." It cannot, however, be disguised, that while the affection with which we regard our Canadian cousins has remained undiminished, there has grown up, even amongst those who have no sympathy with the school of politicians desiring to shear England of all its colonies, a wish that Canada might very soon achieve its independence. Canada presents such a continual temptation to the United States, that we feel as if it was really one of the greatest provocations to a war between England and the United States. We know that we desire only peace with America; but we have a lurking suspicion, in spite of all protestations at Washington to the contrary, that Brother Jonathan is only biding his time, and will some day find occasion to quarrel with us. He knows what we too know, that it would be impossible to defend the 1,000 miles of Canadian frontier against serious attack. As long, then, as the Americans have such an easy method of making England feel the weight of their arm, and fancy that while inflicting upon us the humiliation of dismemberment they could double their own territory, it is not surprising that they should lightly talk about and contemplate war with England as often as any cause of contention arises. If war only meant a series of naval engagements in mid-Atlantic, or of reprisals on shipping and maritime towns, the idea would be a little less grateful to the shrewd Yankee mind. The opportunity which Canada gives to the discontented Irish is also exceedingly annoying, and though we do not grudge the cost of the assistance we are called upon to give towards the repression of Fenanism on the Canadian border, it is really rather hard to find that we have not done with Irishmen even when they leave Ireland, and that instead of assuaging Irish grievances and repressing Irish conspiracies, we have but enlarged their area, so that we have to fight with Irish rebels now, not only across the Channel, but across the ocean, too. We regularly keep some 8,000 soldiers in Canada, and we have just sent some 5,000 more, not to defend it against a foreign foe, but against those of our own household, who have carried their domestic bitterness with them over the Atlantic, and, for the sake of spiting us, are engaged in teasing our peaceful cousins in North America.

All these things have inclined the British Government, the British Parliament and the British public, to receive with great complacency the proposal of a confederation for our North American Provinces,—perhaps to be governed by a Prince of our own Royal House. It is a big idea, having a grand sound; and it is with considerable satisfaction that we picture an immense empire, a good deal larger than the whole of Europe, rising up in the New World, thoroughly English in its sympathies, which shall counterbalance the power of the United States, and take out of them that conceit and swagger which are so disagreeable to plain but sensitive John Bull.

It is a magnificent notion. The Canadians ought to understand their own affairs, and know whether they are competent to the management of such a huge agglomeration of territory; but there is some reason to fear lest an ambitious imagination should hurry into premature acceptance of immense responsibilities. The two Provinces of Canada are already as large as France, Prussia and Great Britain, and might well sustain a population of fifty millions, though at present they have only three. They have hitherto not been very harmonious, and, indeed, this idea of confederation seems to have been struck out, when the wits of all parties were stimulated to discover a mode of liberating the Government from a dead lock, as a means of welding the two Provinces into oneness, and enabling the business of the country to be carried on with more profit and satisfaction than it has hitherto been. But, in addition to Upper and Lower Canada, it is proposed that the confederation shall include, first, the Hudson's Bay Territory, itself as large as half Europe. This they ask the English Government to help them to buy. Then they propose to include Vancouver's Island and Oregon, and the other side of the American continent; and on this side, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The territory thus included in the confederation would stretch over four million square miles. The Canadians, now that they have England at their back, are very brave and bellicose. They talk, every now and then, of calling the United States to account, and insist that we shall declare war with them, because they do not do their duty in restraining the Fenians; but, if they became a "great power" by the proposed confederation, they would have to speak in quite another key. They could not possibly defend themselves against attack. They would not have one man for every square mile of territory, and all the soldiers they could raise would scarcely furnish sentinels to watch their immediate exposed frontier. The United States, with their thirty-four millions of people and million of trained men, who have been under fire, would make very short work with them.

Considerations like these leave the impression that the confederation scheme is premature. Though the Legislatures of the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have given their *imprimatur* to the scheme, the people of these two countries are not thoroughly satisfied of its expediency. There are many far-seeing men who, undazzled by the brilliance of this big "notion," ask what advantage it would be to provinces which are at present equally and tranquilly governed, lightly taxed, and comparatively free from debt, to be entangled with the conflict of Canadian politics, and why they should become partners in the concern which is burdened with very heavy liabilities, necessitating heavy taxation. Recent experience in joint stock companies incline the shareholders to look shyly upon this monster amalgamation project immediately. There is a great force in the observation of the *Daily News*, *apropos* of the urgent demand of the Canadians to be furnished with British troops to repel the Fenians, that "the people of a province which cannot defend itself from marauding bands are not in a position to claim authority and power over their fellow-subjects." So mighty a business ought not anyway to be transacted in a hurry. Mr. McDonald, the Canadian Minister of Militia, who has business enough on his hands to defend his own reputation from the distinct assertions of the Canadian journals that he, like President Johnston, is addicted to liquor, and quite unfit to be a Minister at all, said the other day that the confederation scheme was on the eve of accomplishment, and the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote, at the Telegraph dinner on Monday, shows that the Government are willing to expedite it by all means in their power. But the Maritime Provinces which have been so loyal and contented, and form such a valuable nursery for our seamen, should have ample opportunity of making their wishes fully known.

The *Diplomatic Review* says:—

"We have repeatedly endeavored to excite some alarm in reference to this scheme. It is in the sense of the schemers and speculators of the day, before whom go down Institutions, Empires, and Public Security; the necessary consequence of the extinction of honor and patriotism in the heart of every man who indulges in speculations on forms of government. This scheme has in reality arisen out of the failure of the union of the two Canadas, and is an attempt of the men with doctrines to cover their defeat. It is, of course, now forgotten that at the time of the inception of this scheme, when brought forth under the authority of Lord Sydenham and Lord Durham, it became the subject of a series of elaborate and conclusive Essays in the Portfolio. That publication announced as the inevitable result the dismemberment of the Empire, and the loss of these invaluable Colonies. The Nova Scotians, the persons most interested, are now arriving at the same conclusion. They have petitioned the House of Commons for protection against this very result; namely the dismemberment of the Empire. We can only make room for an extract. On this as on similar occasions, whether of positive and direct uprooting and upturning by the hand of violence, whether the more stealthy and deadly process phrasing generalities in reference to the conduct or the well-being of man, we must fly for description and warning to these memorable words that have been uttered by a man living in this very age:

"We who can neither foresee, create, nor preserve, should at least take care not to destroy."

Lloyd's Weekly, a paper which has an immense circulation amongst the working classes, says:—

"If the maritime provinces do not desire annexation with the Canadas, but are content with their present isolation and independance—we are bound to listen to them. Our honor and our interest, we are told by a high authority, have the best consulted by leaving our American provinces to themselves; and we are warned against sending a viceroy or king across the Atlantic as a proceeding that will end in the disgrace of a member of the royal family.—Mr. Howe's address may well 'give us pause,' and it should have closed Sir Stafford Northcote's lips on the subject of confederation.—Both sides have yet to be patiently heard; and the Canadas should be watched as the parties in the debate who have everything to gain by a change. Before we meet confederation 'half way,' we must be quite certain that Mr. Howe is in the wrong; for he makes out a very strong case indeed against the quarrelsome politicians of the Canadas."

The truth about this question begins to dawn on the English mind. We hope it will be fully manifest before it is too late; before mischief irremediable is done.

A DISGRACE TO ENGLAND.

The public will learn with something akin to shame and remorse the death of Mr. Snider, the inventor of the breach-loading rifle which is now being placed in the hands of every English soldier—a death accelerated, perhaps caused, by the inhuman and illiberal treatment which he has received at the hands of the War Office. Those who remember Mr. Charles Dickens's tale of "Little Dorritt" will recollect an inventor in it who was treated by his Circumlocution Office in the same spirit as the late Mr. Snider was treated by the War Office of the present day—that is, his heart was broken by repeated disappointments, and hope deferred drove him mad. The barnacles of the War Office have literally killed poor Snider. Contrast our treatment of this skilful person with the manner in which the late as well as the present King of Prussia behaved to the inventor of their needle-gun. He was in the service of the State for more than forty years—liberally paid, splendidly housed, revelling in every comfort, and, instead of dying from grief and want, as he would had he been an Englishman, is still alive, and rejoicing, at the age of nearly eighty, at the battle of Sadowa, the result of his invention—a battle which has made Prussia one of the first Powers in Europe. The contrast is deeply humiliating. It was only when Mr. Snider was on his deathbed, worn out and starving, that the public became aware of the cruelties he had suffered; and just as commiseration for him had reached a pitch which was certain to redress his wrongs, death made him his own. It is clear that the management of the public business of this country is simply disgraceful. A Barnacle is to be found at every step, who seems to consider every man of genius as a fit object for insult and ridicule. With surrounding nations it is otherwise. It seems to be perfectly useless for any man of original genius to approach the high Government officials in the British metropolis who has not great friends to smooth his path. It has recently transpired that the Admiralty might have had the electric telegraph in use as far back as 1822, but for the rude and repelling way in which Sir John Barrow treated the man who first made that great discovery practical. It is contemporary circumstances which have made the case of the late Mr. Snider so startling. There is a rage just now for the most destructive of deadly weapons, but so case-hardened are the officials of the War Office that they are unconscious of having treated the deceased inventor badly. A wise man once said that "encouragement was the cradle of Genius and unfeeling censure too frequently her grave." Those who believe in this sentiment will avoid the Government offices in London.—[Wilmer & Smith's European Times, 27th ult.

Who some of these were.—Among the passengers lost in the *Evening Star* were more than a hundred unfortunate women of the flash persuasion, who were on their way to spend the winter in the employment of