# The Herald.

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THE HERALD

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E. REILLY, W. W. SULLIVAN. } Editors.

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ALMANACK FOR JANUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 4th day, 11h. 30m., morning.
Full Moon, 11th day, 6h. 48m., evening.
Last Quarter, 19th day, 10h. 24m., evening.
New Moon, 27th day, 5h. 18m., morning,

| DAY MONTH. | DAY WEEK. | SUN rises | SUN sets | High Water | Moon sets | Day's length. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | Sunday | 7 49 | 4 19 | 0 52 | 9 30 | 8 30 |
| 2 | Monday | 49 | 19 | 1 39 | 10 42 | 30 |
| 3 | Tuesday | 49 | 20 | 2 32 | 11 50 | 31 |
| 4 | Wednesday | 49 | 21 | 3 26 | morn | 32 |
| 5 | Thursday | 49 | 22 | 4 24 | 1 0 | 33 |
| 6 | Friday | 48 | 23 | 5 23 | 2 5 | 35 |
| 7 | Saturday | 48 | 25 | 6 30 | 3 11 | 37 |
| 8 | Sunday | 48 | 26 | 7 32 | 4 13 | 38 |
| 9 | Monday | 48 | 27 | 8 31 | 5 11 | 39 |
| 10 | Tuesday | 47 | 28 | 9 23 | 6 4 | 41 |
| 11 | Wednesday | 47 | 29 | 10 7 | rises | 42 |
| 12 | Thursday | 47 | 30 | 10 51 | 6 1 | 43 |
| 13 | Friday | 46 | 31 | 11 35 | 7 0 | 45 |
| 14 | Saturday | 45 | 33 | ev. 35 | 7 56 | 47 |
| 15 | Sunday | 45 | 34 | 0 49 | 8 54 | 49 |
| 16 | Monday | 45 | 36 | 1 26 | 9 50 | 50 |
| 17 | Tuesday | 44 | 37 | 2 6 | 10 47 | 53 |
| 18 | Wednesday | 43 | 39 | 2 48 | 11 45 | 56 |
| 19 | Thursday | 42 | 40 | 3 35 | morn. | 58 |
| 20 | Friday | 41 | 41 | 4 22 | 0 42 | 59 |
| 21 | Saturday | 40 | 42 | 5 21 | 1 41 | 9 2 |
| 22 | Sunday | 40 | 44 | 6 20 | 2 40 | 4 |
| 23 | Monday | 39 | 45 | 7 22 | 3 40 | 6 |
| 24 | Tuesday | 38 | 46 | 8 23 | 4 37 | 8 |
| 25 | Wednesday | 37 | 48 | 9 19 | 5 30 | 9 |
| 26 | Thursday | 36 | 50 | 10 8 | 6 19 | 14 |
| 27 | Friday | 35 | 51 | 10 58 | sets | 16 |
| 28 | Saturday | 34 | 51 | 11 30 | 7 11 | 18 |
| 29 | Sunday | 33 | 53 | morn | 8 25 | 20 |
| 30 | Monday | 32 | 55 | 0 34 | 9 37 | 21 |
| 31 | Tuesday | 31 | 57 | 1 19 | 10 48 | 23 |


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THE Days of Discount at this Bank will be MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in each week. Notes to be left with the Cashier on these days before one o'clock.

JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1864. 2m

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THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25. 1863.


MAILS.

THE MAILS for the WESTWARD, viz: to Tignish Cascumpec, Port Hill, Princetown, &c., will, on and after Monday, the 2d November, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, at 6 o'clock, a.m.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Oct. 28, 1863.

## Miscellaneous.

### CLEVER FELON—A ROMANTIC STORY.

The trial of a convict named Rositer, at the Gloucester Assizes, before Mr. Baron Brambell, disclosed facts which are in themselves a romance, and the interest attached to the prisoner's career was considerably enhanced by a paper which he read to the Court—his own composition—which evinced considerably literary ability, and showed that if he had been of an honest turn, he might with steadiness, have grasped some of the numerous prizes with which life abounds in this country. In this paper Rossiter traced his whole career from the first time that he came under the lash of the law down to his conviction at Gloucester on the 9th inst. His first sentence was fifteen years transportation, when he was sent to Western Australia, and conducted himself so well that, after a short term of imprisonment, he was allowed to open a school in the town of Freemantle, and had as pupils the children of the principle inhabitants of the place. In this school, Robson, Redpath, and Beresford were assistants. The school was a success, but the head of it, according to his own showing sighed for something more than real money making. He desired to be admitted on terms of the equality to the houses of the parents whose children, of both sexes, he was instructing. This he could not achieve. Then he married, thinking that a man with a wife would stand in a more creditable position. He was no nearer the object of his ambition. "I passed," he said, "unrecognized in the streets, even by my lady pupils and the older boys." The brand of the convict was on him. Smarting under this feeling, he petitioned the Governor for his pardon, and obtained it. He went to Singapore, but the it stigma followed him—he was not allowed to land, and had to return to Freemantle, having spent £45 in the attempt Ultimately he made his way to the Isthmus of Panama, and subsequently to New York The odiousness attached to a ticket-of-leave man still pursued him. He had thoughts of enlisting in the Federal army, but feared to meet the fate which he declares inevitably attends Federal draftsmen. From Boston he came to Liverpool with a decent wardrobe, but little money. All his resources were exhausted in seeking employment without obtaining it.—He pawned his wardrobe, to enable him to push his way to London, Bath, and Bristol, but without result. "Filthy, dirty, and hungry," he said, "he came to a stand still and offered myself to a recruiting sergeant of the 61st Foot, who, upon measuring me and testing my sight, rejected and discharged me." The paper ended by declaring that hunger and destitution staring him in the face, he committed and ended in his last conviction—breaking into a Methodist chapel and stealing the communion cloth and bibles.

The prisoner's voice became weaker as he proceeded with the reading of the document of which the foregoing is the substance, and as it closed he burst into a flood of tears. All the persons in the Court were moved with sympathy; but he did not impose on Baron Bramwell, who told him that it was the third time he had seen his face in that court. On the first occasion he was almost a child, accused of highway robbery. The jury looked at the offence in the light of a boyish break, and acquitted him. On the second occasion, while still a youth, he was convicted of burglary, and sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude, and for this last offence the same amount of punishment was inflicted, dating from the time of his present conviction. It may be mentioned that the clever thief, who has thus given so much trouble to the adminstrators of justice in the Midland District, is now only in his 24th year. We think it probable that the story that he told of his various peregrinations was in the main correct, for the man able to write the narrative we have thus briefly condensed, appears to be fully capable of making a tolerable school-master to a convict settlement; but as all experience was lost on him in England, it is clear that his course in Freemantle afforded in some way or other good ground for the suspicion with which the free convicts treated him. Indeed, the whole course of this wretched man is a striking illustration of the saying that a knave is a fool with a circumbendibus.—[*Wilmer and Smith.*

### MULLER'S EARLY LIFE AND CHARACTER.

The following is said to be a translation from a German paper of Muller's character as painted by a German gentleman who knew him well, from residing for many years at the place of his birth:—I have known Franz Muller from his earliest childhood, but have scarcely seen him since his 17th year. He was a child of tolerably pretty appearance, and of very good mental qualities. His education, like, unfortunately, that of most people, was not regulated by principles, but was governed by momentary caprice. The disposition and positions of his parents certainly caused such an education to be very pernicious. Franz was sometimes treated with strictness, and even with severity; but oftentimes, where possible, he had his ownway altogether, and for the greater part of time he was left to himself. If he only did what he was required to do, such as chop wood, or seek for berries, it was seldom that anyone asked him what he did besides—An [illegible] him. What he once undertook he seldom gave up until his object was attained; but I do not know that he ever used violence to attain his ends. A certain slyness and perseverance generally enabled him to succeed in his object. As the energy was developed, so unfortunately was an inclination to tell lies. He never spoke the truth willingly. His energy was also recognisable in this respect. If ever he had committed a fault no confession was ever expected from him, not even after the severest punishment. If he had once told an untruth he always adheared to it. Fortunately, his disposition was not thoroughly bad, and there seemed to be a hope that he would yet apply his firm will to a good purpose. Muller's conduct as he grew up was such as to cause him to be liked by many persons—he was kind, obliging, and willing. His countenance appeared to indicate good nature, candor and frankness; and only the closer observer sometimes saw glances from his eyes which instead of good nature betrayed rather cunning—perhaps I should not be going too far if I said vice; but I never knew a single instance in which he showed himself to be vicious. After his apprenticeship had expired Muller left his native place. In this he also showed himself to be energetic. Most young people of his birth-place leave it unwillingly, seldom remain long away, and return to their homes as quick as they can, but Muller was an exception, as he conquered this home sickness. After he had first travelled about for some years in Germany, he went to England as soon as he had received licence from the military authorities. His parents were not agreeable to his going abroad; but Muller knew well that it would be better for him if he did not remain with them because according to the old truth, 'two hard stones seldom grind properly.' His relations with his father were such that it would be better for him to be at a distance than to remain in the neighborhood. I place no reliance on his so-called confession. I maintain, so long as the contrary is not proved, that Muller is not the murderer just because he knew how to obtain his object without resorting to violence. Still less will I believe, even if he were the murderer that he would confess. The dreadful moment in which the shadow of death had already covered would hardly have induced him to confess what he previously denied."

### LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY LIVES LOST.

It will be remembered that the telegraph announced a few days ago, the loss of the steamship *North American*, with 197 lives, while on passage from New Orleans to New York. From the statement of the Captain, the unfortunate vessel had on board two hundred and three sick soldiers, twelve cabin passengers and a crew of forty men; and was freighted with a cargo of cotton, said to be very valuable. Most of the soldiers were returning home on sick leave—a few having received their discharge from the United States service. It is a sad reflection to think that men, who for several months herrically bared their breasts to the enemy, and suffered so much in defence of their country, should suddenly have met with a watery grave while on their return to home and kindred. The soldiers were taken from the different hospitals in the vicinity of New Orleans, though principally from the one at Baton Rouge. About one hundred of them belonged to the Eleventh and Fourteenth New York cavalry regiments, while the remainder were attached to various Western regiments.

On Friday the 16th Dec. the *North American* sailed. For the first three days after leaving the port of New Orleans the weather was quite favorable. During this time no incidents of any description occurred to disturb the usual monotony of sea life. On the 20th, however, a strong gale sprang up from south southwest. The sea became exceedingly rough. This sort of weather continued until the 22d, when it began to moderate. On that morning, at eleven o'clock, the vessel was reported as leaking badly.—This leak was discovered in the bow, and every exertion made to prevent it gaining; but all to no purpose. Blankets and other articles were brought from the staterooms, the crew and passengers set to work, but their efforts proved unavailing. At two o'clock a vessel have in sight, which proved to be the bark Mary E. Libby. She was immediately signalled to draw near and heave to, which signal was promptly responded to. Capt. Marshman, of the *North American*, seeing that there was no hopes of saving his vessel, then gave orders to lower away the boats, so that all on board might be transferred to the Mary E. Libby. That gentleman stood at the side of the vessel, and threatened any person attempting to enter the boats without his orders with immediate death. This had the effect of keeping perfect quiet on the decks of the *North American*, and no timidity or confusion of any description was exhibited. So close did the Mary E. Libby come to the sinking vessel that they both run into one another; but no damage of any consequence was sustained on either side.

There were five ladies on board, and Capt. Marshman gave order that they should be first put on the bark.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FOUNDERS.

Six boats, containing passengers, were safely placed on board of the bark. One of the boats, in which were the purser and hospital steward, was never seen, and it is supposed that she capsized. Three hours were occupied by the last boat in reaching the Mary E. Libby, and then night had set in, rendering it impossible to make any further exertions at rescue.

The entire crew of the North America, with their captain, escaped, together with fifteen enlisted men and five lady passengers. One hundred and ninety-seven soldiers were drowned. The Mary E. Libby remained in the vicinity of the North America all night, she after having remained afloat until an hour after midnight, when suddenly she disappeared. Next morning, at daylight, search was made for the missing vessel, but no trace of her could be found.

SCENE PREVIOUS TO THE FOUNDERING.

It is a remarkable fact that there was little or no confusion on board of the North America some few hours previous to her foundering; that is, while some of the passengers were being transported to the bark. This may be accounted for from the fact that the remaining soldiers were not aware of the terrible danger which awaited them. They firmly believed that the North America would ride out the night, when they would be received on board of the Mary E. Libby. But their anticipations were doomed to be wofully disappointed, and the poor fellows met with a fearful end.

[illegible] built at Philadelphia last year for the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company, she was a propeller of sixteen hundred and fifty tons register, built of oak and hemlock, was two hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, thirty-eight feet in width, and twenty-eight feet deep. Her cylinder was fifty inches in diameter, with three feet stroke of piston.

CONFEDERATE CRUISER SEA KING.—The New York *Herald* says the new rebel pirate Sea King, which left an English port some time ago, where it was understood that she was to be considered the successor of the sunken Alabama, and was to be commanded by Capt. Semmes, is now, under the name of the Shenandoah, actively at work in destroying American shipping on the Atlantic. We have the account of the capture by her of the Ship Kate Prince; the barks Elena and E. G. Godfrey, and the brig Susan and schooner Charter Oak, of San Francisco. The facts are furnished us by Capt. Hansen, of the brig Susan, which was taken and sunk by the Shenandoah on the 4th of November, in north latitude 4 50, west longitude 26 40. All the other vessels named were destroyed by the pirate, after they had been rifled of such valuable as could be conveniently carried, with the exception of the ship Kate Prince, which was bonded, and conveyed some of the captured officers and men to Bahia, Brazil, whence the arrived here yesterday. The Shenandoah is now commanded by a Marylander named Wardell, who says he was educated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and formerly commanded the United States Sloop-of-war Saratoga. The Shenandoah, or Sea King, was built at Glasgow, Scotland, 1863, and is a full rigged steamer, capable of running eleven knots an hour. She carries four sixty-eight-pounder smooth bore guns, two thirty-two-pounder rifles and two twelve-pounder smooth bores.

### SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE LATE REVERSES.

The Richmond *Whig* endeavors to cheer up the people, who are depressed by recent disasters, by referring them to "the lessons of the past," as follows:—

"How often since the fall of Donelson have our affairs been of so gloomy an aspect as to make the faint-hearted predict the impossibility of escape. Every considerable disaster brings a repetition of these predictions. Now, exclaimed the weak-kneed, the worst has came to the worst. This is undoubtedly the darkest hour we have ever seen. How we shall get out of the present difficulty no man can tell. And yet, over and over again, we have emerged from the difficulties in a manner and by means which were surprising only in consequence of their extreme simplicity.

If it be contended that all previous troubles were as nothing compared to those which now surround us, we shall not take the trouble to refute so gross an error. If it should be affirmed that our cause is in more peril than it has ever been since the beginning of the war, we shall dispute the proposition, because we have no desire to overrate any evil, however great its magnitude. We consel patience and hope and a recurrence to the lessons of the past.

To go no further back than the campaign just ended in Virginia, we may recall several occasions when the fate of the Confederacy, so far as its capital and its chief army were concerned, was, to say the least, doubtful. Within two weeks after the campaign opened every railroad leading into Richmond had been cut, Sheridan was in Lee's rear and had destroyed his provisions, Jenkins had been defeated, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad had been terribly damaged, and Butler, advancing from Bermuda hundred to Chester, interposed his army between Richmond and Petersburg. Two weeks afterward this whole network of difficulties had disappeared. Again, after Breckenridge had left the valley, and Wm. E. Jones had been defeated near Staunton, the whole of Virginia seemed open to the legions of Hunter and Averill.

A few days elapsed, and Hunter was fleeing for life beyond the Alleghany mountains. So again, when Early was defeated at Bunker Hill and again at Cedar Creek, it seemed that our resources, so far, at least, as this State was concerned, had been exhausted, and that there was no power to stay Sheridan's advance, without depleting Lee's army to an extent which would make it the easy prey of Grant. Yet, after the first flash of despondency was over, it was discovered that we had ample means, not only to arrest Sheridan, had he attempted to advance, but were able to force him back to his intrenchments at Winchester.

Hood has been badly defeated. His army was larger and more important than Early's, but it may learn a lesson of endurance form Early's campaign, and Hood may profit by Early's example of obstinate courage. We never knew until this summer how many reverses an army could stand without being destroyed, or even virtually injured in its defensive and offensive capacity. Now that we do know this, it would be folly to despond because Hood has lost a number of cannon and prisoners. If Hood's defeat proves to be worse than the Yankees' and our own fears at first led us to believe, it will be the first instance of the kind which has occurred during the war. Let us be patient and hopeful, and the cloud which now hangs over will soon pass away."

THE CANADIAN PRESS AND THE PASSPORT ORDER.—The Canadian papers quite generally condemn the resort by the Federal Government to the Passport system. The Toronto *Globe's* remarks, which we append, may be taken as a fair sample of the views of all the rest. It says:—

"We observe with great regret that Mr. Seward has issued instructions requiring every person going into the United States from the British Provinces to be provided with a passport, whether he is a British or an American citizen. We have had the passport system, nominally in force for some time, but it has not been strictly applied, and there has been little interruption to the traffic between the two countries. We fear that there will be a change now, and that it will fall heavily upon our railways which carry American through passengers. If Americans, who design to pass from east to west or from west to east by Canadian roads, are compelled to obtain passports and have them examined on leaving and re-enter their own territory, it is evident that few will take the routes through the Province. That the business of our railways will be injured, and that of the American roads, benefitted by the order, are facts beyond doubt. That it will have any effect in accomplishing its ostensible object—the stoppage of raiders we do not believe. The passport system on the continent of Europe, carried out as it has been, far more efficiently than it will be in the United States, has never prevented the passage to and fro of plotters and revolutionists. On so extensive a frontier as that between the United States and Canada, thirty thousand men would be needed to carry out a passport railway with efficiency. We presume that the railway authorities and the Government will represent the facts to the Washington cabinet, and endeavor either to have the order rescinded, or so modified as to [illegible] The true way, however, to stop all measures on the part of the Americans is, to make raids impossible, by driving out of the country the southern agents, who are engaged with men and money in the evil work of stirring up strife between two friendly nations."

JEVLOUSY—A RIVAL LOVER RIDDEN ON A RAIL.—In the Parish of St. Luke, a week or two ago, an act of lawlessness took place, which is quite in keeping with the character of this little Parish, being another St. Jerome for notoriety.—It apears that a young lady residing in this place had the good *fortune* (?) to have two lovers, one of whom was a widower. They were jealous of each other—as rivals always are—and each was careful that the other should not be present when he paid a visit to the lady of the house. On a certain night, it happened that both of the rivals made up their minds to pay the lady a visit,—perhaps intending, each of them, to put the question to her as to which she would have. The widower, being more experienced in the business, was the first in the field; and soon engaged the attention of the young lady in an interesting *tete-a-tete*. While thus engaged, the junior rival arrived at the residence of the loved one; but, before entering, he took the precaution to look through the window, to see if the coast was clear, when a sight met his eyes which made the demon of jealousy rage within him. His first thought was, perhaps to rush in, seize his rival, and despatch him on the spot; but he mastered his feeling—no doubt after hard struggles—and decided to take some other means of punishing him.—Hastily retracing his steps, he sought some of his companions, to whom he told his tale of wrongs, and besought their aid in punishing his hated rival. They readily consented; and after a consultation, it was decided that the rival widower should be treated to a ride on a rail. The party made immediate preparations for carrying their decision into execution. Masking their faces, and procuring the "one-shaft carriage," they repaired to the domicile of the fair one; and some half dozen in number, entered without ceremony. They dragged the poor widower forth from the house; stripped him of outer garments; anp placing him upon the "rail," gave him such a ride as he had never received in his lifetime. Owing to the masks, of course, they were not sufficiently identified to bring them to justice. As to how the lady took the affair, or as to which of the two she will now choose, we are unable to say, but suppose it will be the abused one.—*Montreal Transcript.*

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—*New York Dec.* 24.—The steamer Corsica, from Nassau and Havannah, has arrived. A Gen. Lee left Nassau on the 15th for Bermuda. The blockade runners, Wild Rover, Little Hattie, Banshee and Agnes E. Fry had arrived from Wilmington, and the Syren from Charleston had arrived at Nassau. The Gen. Marmion, Evelyn and Kenilworth had returned in distress. The Virginia, Hansa, Ella, Kate Gregg, Charlotte, Will o' the Wisp, Stormy Petrel, Little Hattie, Syren and Star had sailed to run the blockade.

A Buenos Ayres Journal of Oct. 26 announces that in the Provinces of San Juan, which is situated almost at the foot of the Cordilleras, gold has been discovered in almost incredibly large quantities. The full particulars of this discovery are kept from public knowledge, but authentic intelligence has been received by some English residents of Buenos Ayres which leave no doubt that the treasures of the Andes are at last about to become known to the world. Within two days after the discovery was made over four hundred ounces in gold were secured by the miners, but since no mails have been received from the auriferous region.

A jolly old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered in their sickness, as they were good customers, and the physicians could not afford to lose them.

The Virginia Legislature has raised the pay of its members to $40 per day, and that of the Governor to $150,000 a year, and has adopted resolutions in favor of "abiding the destiny of the Confederacy."

It is reported by a correspondent that Gen. Grant was lately walking the dock at City Point, absorbed in thought, and with the inevitable cigar in his mouth, when a negro guard touched his arm, saying, 'No smoking on the dock, sir.' 'Are these your orders,' asked the General, looking up. 'Yes, sir,' replied the negro, courteously but decidedly. 'Very good orders,' said Grant, throwing his cigar into the water.

A gentleman fell on the ice in New York last week and was severely stunned. A gentleman rushed up and insisted upon taking him home, as he was his neighbor. He called a carriage, ordered the driver to go to his residence, etc, and the crowd thought how fortunate it was such a dear friend was at hand. Sequel: The dear friend was one of the swell mob, who, after picking the gentleman's pockets and appropriating his watch, took French leave.

A Quebec telegram says it is understood that part of the plan for the defence of Canada is the construction of extensive fortifications at Montreal. These the Imperial authorities are said to expect will be built by the Provinces, the British Government furnishing plans and superintendence. The cost of these fortifications is estimated at half a million dollars. The Home Government would contract to charge itself with the fortification of points in the neighborhood of Quebec.

Letters from Denver describe the battle of Big Sandy as a big and bloody affair. The Cheyenne Indians fought desperately. During the battle, the war song of the tribe was chanted by the squaws and arose in clear swelling chorus above the din of the battle and the rumbling of artillery, and the tramp of the moving squadrons, infusing new strength and vigor to the warriors and chiefs. The loss on the part of the troops engaged was sixty-one killed and wounded. The entire lodges of the tribe were captured and destroyed, together with their stock.

The rumors with regard to the Taeping having begun to regain ground, appear to be utterly without foundation. The rebels still in the field amounted to a very small number, and were pressed into a corner of Kiangsi. It is not likely that will cause any further serious trouble in China. From the different ports on the Yang-tsze and on the coast there is no political news.

A large fire has occurred at Hankow which has destroyed some 1,500 houses and a great quantity of foreign property. It commenced about 3 30 p. m. a quarter of a mile from the river, and cleared the ground to the banks, exhausting itself at midnight. The crew of the French gun-boat Algerine are said to have distinguished themselves unfavourably on the occasion.

A New Orleans critic describes Anna Bishop's voice as clear as a bell, and says you could see through it. Does he mean it is cracked?

Advices from Washington speak of the Brazil difficulty as settled. The case of the *Florida* is to be given up to Brazil,—the U. S. Consul at that place is to be dismissed, Capt. Collins of the "Wachusett" is to be tried by court-martial,—and the flag of Brazil saluted with the customary honor due to an independent power.

A disease called in the army "Sattle Mania," is most apt to break out among squads, or companies travelling along the road on very cold days, particularly at the appearance of a full wagon load of sutler's goods, such as canned fruit, liquors and cigars. When the paroxysm seizes the party, the first sign is a kind of Indian yell, and then the whole party break in disorder, run against the wagon, upset the vehicle, and throwing the whole load out upon the ground, they smash, scatter and devour whatever they can find. The fit remains on as long as there is anything like "Spiritus Frumenti," cigars, cheese, or other good things come-at-able.

Punch says the best kind of British pearls are a good wife, a thorough cob, a bottle of forty port, and a perfect beef-steak.