

MINISTERIAL EXPERIENCES.

BABYHOOD AND EARLY YEARS.

This is manifestly one of the most highly interesting and eminently important periods in the early career of any human being. Then the mind is anxious, inquisitive, the memory singularly retentive, the heart easily impressed. This is especially the plastic age of the soul. During that period more is done towards the formation of character and the determining of its destiny, by human agencies and influences, than during any other, if not during every other, period of its wondrous existence. Lessons learnt during the first years of life are seldom, if ever, wholly forgotten. Impressions made on the young and impressionable are seldom, if ever, wholly erased. Probably more than ever, parents, work upon the minds and hearts of children, and the character of the child is done before the latter attain their fourth year.

My observation, however, leads me to think, that this is by no means the common parental belief. The prevailing assumption seems to be, that during babyhood the child is but a mass of dull inertia, and that nothing is done, and nothing can be done, to mould its future character, or give direction to its future career. This I hold to be a most erroneous and most disastrous dogma; still, I believe, one very widely held, or, at any rate, very generally acted upon.

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Most parents, I imagine, would recoil from the thought of making their children drunks. Yet I believe, a considerable portion of the temperance of this so-called Christian land, might be traced back to the drops administered by mothers in the days of infancy. Every very face must be smoothed, every wail hushed by some alcoholic cordial. These first drops create an appetite which grows rapidly in many cases, on that upon which it feeds. Parents are frequently found manufacturing drunks and epileptics out of their own beloved children, without any intention or knowledge of the fact. They seem ignorant of the great truth that the appetite formed and fostered in babyhood is likely to grow throughout its entire future life. Surely it is time some one acquainted them with the terrible fact. I have been astonished, too, by the indifference manifested by some parents as to the character of the persons into whose hands they entrusted their children. What a reckless, watchful, inquiring parent that babe has! How it observes every look and tone, word and action, which passes before it! Mark how a smiling face brightens its countenance and gladdens its heart! See how a tear on your cheek will gather its little face into a responsive sob! How easily it is influenced! How continually it is being affected by the first teacher!

What a mighty and eternal influence must its nurse exert over it, and yet what an absence of all care frequently about the character of this person! Any one that can wash and feed it will answer the purpose. And then what a power for good or evil must be exerted by the first teacher, next to the parent no one does so much to mould the future man or woman. But visit our nurseries and school-rooms, and there you will often find an immortal being whose character and destiny are now being determined under the care of some giddy girl or foolish boy. Surely, surely, parents do not believe that the first few years of life are the most important of all. Nevertheless they are. And may these few hasty lines be blessed to God to arouse some parents who read to thought and prayer. Be careful how to act by your little one. Be careful into whose hands you allow it to pass.

Remember.

"A pebble on the stream's track
Has turned the course of many a river,
The dew-drop on the lily petal
Has wafted the gnat's soul far over."
Christina Rossetti.

An important step in naval advancement has been made by the adoption by the French and English governments of a system of signals for use at sea, which are to serve as a vocabulary for all nations. A new code for signals has been devised by a joint commission of English and French naval officers, who have made the best of the systems of Marryatt, Reynolds and others, incorporating them into a systematic whole. The ships of both navies and all light-house keepers on the British and French coasts are to be provided with these signal flags and balls, and the books of reference, so that vessels may communicate with the shore when passing important stations, and with other vessels when separated by long distances from each other at sea. The universal language, if not spoken on land, has a prospect at least of soon being realized in the universal code of signals to be used on the ocean.

RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Belfast, July 14.

The riots in Belfast have fairly begun. This evening stone throwing commenced to an extent equal to what occurred in former years, and many houses in Millfield have been totally wrecked. The town now (11:30) is again restored to quietness. Seven men from the Pound district have been arrested for rioting to-night. Eight of these were on Wednesday night were this day sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a man named John Parker was killed in the woods near the town line of Derby and Arden, on Thursday last. It appears deceased was engaged in chopping a log on a side hill, when he slipped and fell, and fell unfortunately fell upon him, probably killing him instantly, for when found life was extinct. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his untimely end.—Owen Sound Advertiser.

A "fast" young clerk, employed in a dry goods store in Detroit, has recently been caught robbing his employers. His plan was to withhold about one half of the money received for cash sales, and in this way he managed in the course of a few months to steal over a thousand dollars.

The Owen Sound Advertiser of the 20th says that two large fires were raging in the woods in the vicinity of that town, a strong breeze blowing, and the danger appeared to be imminent. The owners of the land to a stump on Sunday evening last is supposed to have started the whole.

Extraordinary Duel at Heidelberg.

A tragic event has just taken place at Heidelberg. Late on the evening of the 15th, a student belonging to the body of the Swabians was found lying on the ground, bleeding in the region of the heart. He had been shot in the chest, the bullet having been hurled aside by touching the rib, missed the heart, passed through the lungs, and lodged under the right shoulder blade, whence it was afterwards extracted. At first the natural belief was that voluntary suicide had been intended, but some letters which had been written by the student showed that he had been the victim of a shameful kind of duel. A foreign student had been grossly insulted by the Swabian, satisfaction was demanded; but instead of fighting in the usual way, an agreement was come to to draw lots which of the two should destroy himself within a delay of a fortnight. The lot fell on the Swabian. When the time was about to expire, the young man, whose father was dangerously ill solicited an extension of the delay, but the request was refused, and the attempt at self-destruction was consequently made. Some hopes are entertained that the wound will not prove fatal, but the extraction of the bullet from the University and his friends cannot exert from him a promise not to repeat the desperate act. To all their solicitations his only answer is, "I have not pledged my honor to seriously wound myself, but to put an end to my life, and I will keep my promise."

The Nova Scotia "Monthly Record" for June pays the following tribute to the late Dr. Leitch: "Few literary men of the day had a more correct taste or a more lucid style than Dr. Leitch; and as he published little till within the last few years of his life, he must have behind him many articles of scientific and religious, the publication of which would be acceptable to a large circle of readers. His sermons were characterized by a charming simplicity of style, and a readiness of original and happy illustration that would cause them to be read with even more interest than they were listened to; and certainly it would be considered a great boon if one could be received for publication in the Record. For we are sure that nearly two-thirds of the readers of the Record were privileged to listen to the 'speaking voice' who visited the Lower Provinces last summer; and they would now read what he had written with feelings peculiarly solemn. Perhaps no man who ever visited our Synod became, in so short a time, so popular with all classes, with both our clergymen and laymen. He counselled and laboured in Charlottetown, Pictou, Halifax, and St. John; and in the most earnest spirit, he unweariedly pressed into every one of our country districts that was at all near to our centre of communication. For many a day his memory will be green with us."

NEW CANADIAN MAIL STEAMER.—There was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Steele & Co., Greenock, on Tuesday, a very handsome new steamer of 2400 tons, for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's line of mail steamers from Liverpool to Montreal. As she moved from the ways she was named the *Moravian* by Miss Mary Parker, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parker, Glasgow. The following are the *Moravian's* dimensions:—Length, 310 ft.; beam 39 ft.; depth of hold, 24 ft. She is owned by the Messrs. Allen, of Glasgow.—Glasgow Herald.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle mentions the fact of a number of young Canadians having made their way back to their homes in that district, after various periods of service in the Federal army, with which they were thoroughly disgusted. No less than twenty-five "bored" from Detroit are reported last week. Several of these fugitives carried their arms and ammunition with them from the camp, prepared to resist to the last, in case of pursuit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It is our sad duty to state that between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a son of Mr. C. Robertson, Cabinet-Maker, Montreal, fell from the roof, either of his father's or the neighboring residence, to which he had climbed. He was subject to fits, and fell from the roof into the yard of Dr. Godfrey's premises, and though medical aid was immediately obtained, life was extinct.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Aug. 3rd, 1864.

As might have been expected, the intelligent electors of North Ontario have condemned the Coalition by throwing Mr. McDougall overboard and electing Mr. Cameron in his place. We are neither surprised nor sorry at the result.

The heterogeneous materials composing the present Cabinet may be held together for a while by the love of office, but outside of that influence the absurd union does not exist. It was very silly of Brown and McDougall to expect the Conservatives to vote at their bidding; and the whining of the *Globe* at the result of the election is simply ridiculous.

We are not amongst those who admire Mr. Cameron's political ideas; but he cannot be worse than the men whom the *Globe* now delights to honor in their new association. Mr. Cameron has as good a right to contest the election in North Ontario as Mr. McDougall; and if Mr. Brown wishes to quarrel with the Conservatives for exercising their right of franchise and voting for the man of their choice, let him commence with his colleague—the Hon. J. A. Macdonald—and ask him why he did not exert himself as much in North Ontario, to secure Mr. McDougall's election, as he did in South Leeds to accomplish the defeat of Mr. Richards? Why he did not let D'Arcy McGee to stump the county with him—buy up the priests for poll clerks, and scatter a few thousand pounds amongst the people generally; and the result would have been very different?

Can it be possible that three weeks association with Mr. Brown has so far improved the morals of Mr. Macdonald that he could not think of resorting to such unfair means to assist his colleague?

Talk about "constitutional changes," "reform of sectional grievances," integrity of principle and honesty of intention, with men of such antecedents as the present occupants of the treasury benches! We dislike to see such men as Mr. Brown and such newspapers as the *Globe* throwing shade in the people's eyes.

There is, perhaps, not a more honest, straightforward, candid, newspaper published in Canada, than our namesake in Montreal. The "Herald" has been very moderate in tone and inclined to give the coalition a fair trial, and went so far as to hope for some good results from the extraordinary union of party leaders which has taken place. His hope, however, is diminishing in his last issue he "finds ground" for the statement that notwithstanding "the contradictions or quasi contradictions which we have noticed, the 'key note of all these utterances seems to be that nothing is to be done; that 'Mr. Brown, by being permitted to 'take office with his opponents, has 'been made virtually to retract all that 'he has hitherto said against them, and 'that having thus been shorn of his 'strength, his colleagues will co-operate with him in proposing some scheme 'in a perfunctory manner, with the clear 'understanding among their friends 'that it is to be defeated, or that if 'carried, it will amount to nothing.'"

Just our opinion, exactly. Whatever turns up, Macdonald, Cartier and Co. have the advantage. An appeal to the country would be to dread of all evils, they have already averted for another year; and probably for many years to come, as the opposition is divided and weakened.

The Montreal Witness says:—The result of the election for North Ontario complicates the prospects of the recent coalition exceedingly. The Conservatives, as the party in power were styled, only allowed the liberals, as the party out of power were styled, three members of the Cabinet out of twelve, although confessedly in a minority in the House; and it was by the accession of votes, resulting from this arrangement, that Messrs. Galt and Cartier have been allowed to continue in power,—the very man whose financial acts had just been condemned by a Parliamentary majority being retained in the control of the public purse, at all events for another year. But this homopathic infusion of evils into the Cabinet, is in part referred by the people, who have just rejected Mr. McDougall.

The plan adopted in the first class railway carriages in England is not going to work well. Although at first thought it might be supposed a very pleasant affair to have the car divided into small compartments for the special accommodation of families and select companies travelling together; but it affords too easy facility for the perpetration of crime.

Another horrible murder has been committed on the North London railway—the particulars of which we have copied. Such a horrible tragedy could not have been accomplished had the perpetrator not been aided by the secrecy which the mode of first class travelling affords. Had the gentleman in the carriage possessed means of communication with the guard, he might have saved himself by creating an alarm, or had he travelled in an inferior class, the chances are that he would have found safety in publicity. Such an outrage could not have passed unnoticed in a vehicle of the construction common to the railroads of this continent. The thrill of horror which this event has created throughout all England, together with the proofs that have already accumulated of the insecurity of railway travelling in closed and select carriages, will undoubtedly increase the agitation for amendment in this direction. It is not long since a French judge was murdered under much similar circumstances.

Another fearful case has come to hand, reported in the English papers. But it is surprising what terrible warnings are needed, before railway companies can be induced to adopt rational precautions. One would suppose that enough has transpired to prove the fallacy and danger to life and property of the railway system in England to induce a change. The "London Star" says: "We have now to record another fearful example of the result of obstinate persistence in a course long since emphatically condemned. Among the passengers leaving London yesterday by the 1:10 p.m. train on the South Western Railway was a young lady, who found herself in a compartment of which a man was the only other occupant. Soon after Kingston station had been passed, this fellow insulted her by gross advances, and feeling himself shut up alone with him in the rapidly moving carriage, she resolved to escape from him even at the risk of her life. He succeeded in getting out, and she was informed, she was first seen by Mr. H. Stokes, standing on the footboard, and clinging with one hand to the door-handle of the compartment adjoining that in which he was sitting, the train at that moment travelling at the rate of forty miles an hour. Learning as far as was possible out of the window he contrived to grasp her wrist, to draw her towards him, and ultimately to place his arm around her waist. No sooner had he obtained a firm hold of her than she fainted and in fainting slipped. In this movement she had come in contact with the handle of the door of Mr. Stokes' compartment, he must inevitably have fallen out, and both would, in all probability, have been killed. As it was, he was compelled, leaning his body out of the window, to support the dead weight of this lady for over five miles while the train made its way over five miles of ground. He had no means of making known his situation and that of his fainting burthen to the only individual by whom the knowledge could have been turned to good account, and such of his fellow-passengers as might chance to perceive his position were in this respect as powerless as himself. At length the attention of the guard was directed to the carriage by the shouts and gestures of the labourers who were at work in the fields skirting the line, and who were naturally horrified at seeing this position hanging aloft by a thread between Time and Eternity. Then the train was stopped, and the young lady was rescued from a peril which must inevitably have proved fatal to her but for the courage of Mr. Stokes, and the strength which enabled him to give effect to his gallant promptings. Lady Jane failed if help had been much longer delayed. Will this startling incident be heeded, after all, only exhibits one form of danger which shows itself in many other shapes—suffice to cause railway directors to a single of their duty? If not, it is scarcely ought to set upon the public as an example to bring to bear upon these gentlemen a pressure which they would find it impossible to resist."

The man, whose insulting advances drove the young lady to place herself in the perilous position above described, was given into custody at Farnborough Station.

The Moon and the Weather.

The credulity of mankind, in all ages, has been remarkable, and although the light of modern science has to a great extent eradicated those rude and primitive errors of the human race; has swept away the whole train of fables, bogies, and beings of a like kind; has divested the comet of its evil portents and reduced the eclipse from its ominous position to a common phenomenon of nature, yet there are certain popular errors which cling to the mass of mankind with a tenacity which it is hard to overcome. One of the most common of these, and the philosophy of which we purpose to discuss, is "the moon's influence on the weather."

The foundation of all our secular knowledge is experience, by which we arrive at those fundamental truths which necessarily lie at the bottom of all science, and the use and application of these primary truths are extended by a proper method of philosophical reasoning.

Beginning then with experience, it has been found by a series of accurate observations extended through a great length of time and a variety of positions of the sun, moon, and earth, that as many variations of weather happen between the changes of the moon, as at them, and that no perceptible difference of weather, as a general rule, can be considered as dependent upon the changes of the moon.

Now if we investigate the subject scientifically we can arrive at so other result,—But first it is necessary to answer the questions, What is meant by the changes of the moon? Is it accompanied with any change of form, distance, or influence upon the earth?

The moon, as everybody knows, performs a journey around the earth, and returns again to a conjunction with the sun in about 29½ days, and this circuit is, for human convenience, divided into four parts or quadrants, known by the common name of first quarter, full moon, third quarter, and new moon, and the change of the moon is nothing more or less than the passing of these points. Now as this is but a division of human ingenuity, it follows that we can attach no importance to it as a controller of the weather; for we might have divided the circuit into any other number of parts as well as four, and indeed it is sometimes divided into eight parts called eights, which have an equal right to be looked upon as influencing our atmosphere. Again, it is known by everyone, who is at all acquainted with Astronomy, that the moon suffers no change of size, distance, or influence depending upon its phases; the moon indeed is constantly changing its distance from the earth, but its apogee and perigee, or points of greatest and least distances from the earth, are but seldom coincident with the points dividing its orbit into quarters, so that if the weather is at all influenced by the distance of the moon, that influence cannot be ascribed to its changes.

But, if the influence of the moon is sufficient to raise tides in the ocean, is it not also sufficient to affect the state of our atmosphere? The moon does undoubtedly raise tides of great magnitude in our atmosphere, but as these must be contemporaneous with the ocean tides, which occur about twice in 25 hours, the changes of weather, if any, resulting from this influence, would take place near twice every day. Again, it is an observed fact, that the tides are highest at new or full moon, and lowest at the quarters, and that the change of height is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible in its course, so that if the state of the weather was dependent on these variations, it must needs follow the same law; that is, the state of the weather at new and full moon would always be opposed to that at the quarters, and therefore a change of weather taking place with marked regularity, and happening every week, would be the result. Also, since the rise of the atmospheric tides from their minima to their maxima is slow and gradual, the changes of weather would correspond to it, and we would have none of those sudden changes so common in this country. Again, since the changes of the moon take place at the same instant of absolute time to the whole earth, all nations should experience changes of weather some time within 24 hours; but this is known to be contrary to experience, for often even in different parts of the same country, opposite states of the weather, at the same period, may be observed.

Now, since we know that the changes of the weather do not occur with the marked regularity which should attend them if they were dependent upon the moon's motion or phases, but deviate from it to such a great extent that they cannot be reduced to any known law, we can only arrive at the same conclusion which experience has taught us, namely, that the moon's motion, or phases, have no perceptible influence on the state of our weather.

N. L. DUBOIS, Assistant Observer, Kingston Observatory.

July 23rd, 1864.

The death of Mr. Conger M. P. P. is said to have occurred at Peterboro, on Wednesday the 27th July. Mr. Conger was member for Peterboro, during nearly the whole of Parliament of 1854-7, and also since the general election last year. He had been in feeble health for many months previous to his death.

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The war news this week is rather favorable to the South. It appears to be as much as the Federal army can do to defend themselves against the forces of the South, which, two years ago, they represented as reduced in numbers, half famished, almost naked and demoralized. To us it is not surprising that the last act of the President, calling for half a million more men to carry on the war, should fall with a heavy and depressing effect upon the people of the North. It cannot be other than disheartening under the series of reverses suffered by the Northern army. There is not, at present, the most distant prospect of peace.

The latest telegraphic reports say that the Federals have met with a defeat fully as disastrous as that which recently occurred at Monocacy. The Confederates, who were commanded by Early, seem to have turned in their retreat a few miles beyond Winchester, and to have driven the Federals better-armed across the country to Harper's Ferry, after taking the greater portion of two brigades. It was feared that they would again advance into Maryland; the army stores were removed from Frederick; and the "loyal leaguers" of Baltimore were even alarmed at the possibility of a descent on that city.

THE NEW DIVISION COURTS ACT.—The following are the clauses of the New Division Courts Act introduced by Mr. McConkey, and which became law last session.

1. Any suit cognizable in a Division Court may be entered and tried and determined in the Court the place of sitting whereof is the nearest to the residence of the defendant or defendants, and such suit may be entered and tried and determined irrespective of where the cause of action arose, and notwithstanding that the defendant or defendants may at such time reside in a county or division other than the county or division in which such Division Court is situated, and such suit entered.

2. It shall be sufficient if the summons in such case be served by a bailiff of the Court out of which it issues, in manner provided in the seventh fifth section of the Division Courts Act, and upon judgment recovered in any such suit a writ of *Fieri Facias* against the goods and chattels of the defendant, and all other writs, process, and proceedings to enforce the payment of the said judgment, may be issued to the bailiff of the Court, and he executed and enforced by him in the county in which the defendant resides, as well as in the county in which the judgment was recovered.

3. This Act shall be read as incorporated with and as part of the said Division Courts Act, and the foregoing sections shall be considered as inserted after section seventy-one in the said Act, and the authority from time to time to make rules and to alter and amend the same (given under the sixteenth of the said Act) shall extend to the provisions in this Act contained.

General Washburn, of Memphis, has issued the following infamous order, under which, before any one can engage in the trade or commerce of Western Kentucky, or sell the produce of their farms, or buy their necessary family supplies, they shall be required to take the following oath with competent evidence before the Provost Marshal of Paducah, Kentucky, that they are unconditional Union men:—

"I do solemnly swear that I have always been an acolyte, constant, unswerving, and an unconditional Loyal Union man."

Let their boasts of their liberty and stamp it on their skins. It is but an empty name so far as they know it. The above order will do a great portion of their population to destitution, nakedness and want.

The Perth Courier is beginning to see more clearly. Speaking of the Coalition, he admits that, "in fact the whole thing looks 'like a humbug, and is already developing 'itself into what a gentleman, some time ago, informed us, 'was a scheme to, politically, bury George Brown and McDougall, 'and split the Reform party of Upper Canada in fragments.'"

We are glad to see our neighbor getting his eyes opened, although a little late in the day.

Mr. Bell, of Carleton Place, wishes to obtain the address of a young woman, somewhere in Ramsey, who is afflicted with the triple trifinity of deafness, dumbness, and blindness; and of a boy similarly afflicted, who resides somewhere in the Counties of Lanark or Renfrew. Will the friends of either party call upon, or write to Mr. B.

The President's sudden call for an army as large as that which Napoleon invaded Russia, in addition to the army of equal size now in the field, reveals a theory of war and the military art at Washington which gives no little point to a humorous sketch just published by the clever caricaturist, Chauncey H. Brown. This sketch is entitled "The end of the American war."

It represents a vast extent of wasted territory. A military cap is lying on the ground on one side—on the other a military coat. There are no weavers left for the garments!—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A WOMAN WITH FIVE HUSBANDS.—At the Devonport Police Court, Mary Ann Sharpe, a respectable-looking middle-aged woman, was lately charged with bigamy, she having, in 1849, contracted marriage with William Henry Littlefield, also in 1849 with William Collins, in 1856 with John Smith, and in 1863 with Walter Werring, her original husband, Richard Sharpe, being still alive. These charges were clearly established, and the woman was committed for trial at the Exeter Assizes.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—We are informed that a young man, son of Mr. G. Ward, of Montreal, on a visit to some friends at St. Andrews, met with an untimely death last week, from the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of another party. Medical assistance was procured as soon as possible, but the shot had taken fatal effect. The unfortunate young man lingered on for twenty-four hours, and then expired.—Cornwall Freeholder.

A frame house on Murdoch street, Owen Sound, owned by Mr. D. Malone, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Insurance \$500.

Mr. Haggart has resigned his office as Mayor of Perth, being about to leave that town for an extended period. Mr. W. McNair Shaw and Mr. Richard Shaw, are spoken of as candidates for the vacant chair.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

New York, July 26.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 17th, has arrived.

The Africa from Boston arrived out on the 15th.

The reported fight between the Kearsage and Florida, off Jersey, is untrue. A rumour was current at Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate fleets had agreed upon a sea fight off Cherbourg within ten days.

On the 15th inst., the influential deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Bishop O'Leary, several members of Parliament, Mr. Spence of Liverpool, and others, waited on Lord Palmerston to urge mediation in America, on the plea of humanity.

Lord Palmerston said the government did not consider that this was a moment when mediation proposals would be accepted, both sides being equally sanguine of success, while the North was especially jealous of interference. If any opportunity for mediation arose the government would gladly avail itself of it.

Mr. Mason had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston, introduced by Mr. Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties. The withdrawal by Mr. Lincoln of his army from the Potomac, in Parliament is said to be the result of this interview, Lord Palmerston having given a sort of implied promise to support the motion at a more opportune moment.

The Times' article says there is a great demand for Federal Securities at this time.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. It is confirmed that Denmark has proposed a truce but nothing is known as to terms or concessions offered. It is reported that the Danes were repulsed while attempting a landing at Alsbrick-Fredrick Haven.

The king of the Belgians is about to visit Napoleon Vichery.

Bourse steady at 66½ to 47. The Bank of France returns show a loss in cash of nine and three quarter million francs.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 16.—Breadstuffs: Market firm. Provisions: Market firm and trending upwards.

London, Saturday, evening, July 16.—Consols closed at 90½ to 91 for money. American Stocks: Market firm and advancing for U. S. 5 20's, while other stocks are generally dull.

Latest via Queenstown.—London, July 17th.—The Princess Clothilde is confined with a son. There is no political news of importance.

Paris, July 16.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes closed at 66½ to 20c; breadstuffs dull, the weather being favorable for crops.

London, Saturday, evening, July 16.—The latest sales of American securities are Ill. C. R. R. at 41 to 40 discounts; Erie 50 to 57. The rebel loan to-day touched 80, but declined, closing at 78.

It is stated that the Danish Commissioner has returned from his mission to the Allied headquarters without being able to effect a cessation of hostilities; but advises from Berlin say that a truce has been granted until July 31. In the meantime, peace propositions will be made.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market.—Flour rather more inquired for at steady prices. Extra State 20s 6d to 21s. Wheat firm at all prices, and especially 1d higher than on Tuesday. Provisions.—Beef firm, and partially 2d to 6d dearer. Pork, in good demand, at an advance of 2d to 6d per tierce. Bacon in good request, at full rates, and, in some cases, 1s to 1s 6d higher on the week.

The new draft has already brought with it one great grievance. New York city and its suburbs, and the suburbs of New York city and neighborhood, which of a nature to give rise to much indignation, there is a foundation broad enough for a repetition of the riots of a year ago. What with the idea that is being instilled in the population, that they are not now fighting for the Union as it was, but for the negro—and this view is urged in connection with the recent failure of the peace negotiations, and the declarations of the President brought out therewith—there is still strong incentive to riot and insurrection than there was in the month of May last. Mayor Gantner has already expressed his fears that the city cannot afford to dispense with its militia troops, because he knows there is great discontent at the hardships which the depreciation of the paper money brings with it; but the injustice of a heavier draft than is their rightful share is a far more serious cause of apprehension than the inadequacy of the paper money currency. New York we fear is in a fair way of enduring another season of riot and tumult.—News.

The Montreal Witness gives the following of what will constitute the occupation of the Northern armies after the conclusion of the present war. Its object is to show that there is little danger to be apprehended by Canada:—

"The north will either conquer the South or not. If they conquer it, a large standing army will be required