VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

No. 11



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

JAMES POOLE ITOR AND PROPRIETOR

all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed.

Only One Dollar a Year. IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Washington, Oct. 10. ne matter from my diary nce the date of my last letter.
Oct. 8.—A review of eavalry and artilery going on. I cannot go—it is mail day—but I see the troops pass my window; some few squadrons of cavalry, and batteries of artillery. Bssides I have two honorary aides, who go out and tell me all about the rations and passes, and horses, and detached a staff officer to wait upon them, and gave raides, who go out and tell me all about the affair—Ohe is an ex-officer of Austrian dragoons and an ex-Orimea exarly man, the other is an infantry officer, both Englishmen. They report artillery fair—horses rather light, batteries rather a mixture, longs and shorts, rifed and smooth boses, carriages heavy, harness not well kept or clean, but strong and serviceable too, but not "well set up," head, dress condemned. Report on eavalry not so favorable. Men don't ride, no seats, no sitting up—nothing clean, horses rather mixed, asaddlery and equipment, including swords, scaburds, such as dequipment, including swords, scaburds, with the American army completed the insettment of the Vera Crux on the second, as good as can be; the impression is they could not be relied on to stand or makes charge in their present condition, and that they would do more harm than good if say attempt were made to handle them in the last advance when they had only 49 pieces in the field. They have more than three times as many guns, well horsed, and an encomous increasement is still spoken of Mithelm and the contract and their present condition, and and encomous increasement is still spoken of Mithelm and the contract and their presents condition, and and encomous increasement is still spoken of Mithelm and the life in army of 50,090 English, French, and encomous increasement is still spoken of Mithelm and the contract and their presents considered as a state of the catastrophs as the contract the enter of the blame on engineers, but the fact is that a the theory report the time? When the time the to some extent, and the liberal use of the baloon, which contract the proposition to some extent, and the liberal use of the baloon, which contract the country of the contract time and the liberal use of the baloon, which contract the country of the fact is the fact is that a three that the American strong

The control of the co

as a military commission to Europe, by Mr. Jefferson Davis, at the close of the Crimean war. Perhaps the American people do not know their commission was treated with neglect, if not with something worse, by the French authorities, and were not even per-mitted to see Marshal Pellissier; while the English gave them quarters in the camp of the Forrth Division, near Cathearts Hill, rations and passes, and horses, and detached a staff officer to wait upon them, and gave

tal fire, range 1,784 fire. We had a joint occupation with the ance at Bowling Geeen, of that he had a servent whom the greatest recoil, 90 with us at one time in shares with Balayards, gave four ricechets; mean voicely, 747 feet per second; the greatest recoil, 90 inches. There are numerous experiments with the gun and its effects, and the conclusion seems to be that no construction on the water could stand the impact of such masses of iron, and that thick shells (one third of diameter) would be more effective against masonry or iron clad ships than solid shot; for Capt. Rodman disbelieves that a perfectly solid sphere of east iron of seven inches in diameter, and of proper hardness, has over been made. As soon as Capt. Dahlgreen has any leasure he intends to try some of his heavy guns against the strongest descriptions of iron plates on sections of shipping and he is quite confident the large shells, fired at low velocities will destroy them. In the qualities of iron the Americans say our standard is much lower than theirs, and Capt. Dahlgreen informed me that he was surprised to find we were content with iron in our guns of such inferior fibre.

October 7.—Having nothing more exciting to do the other day, I sat down to look over the reports of Gen. McClellan, Major Mordecai and Col. Delafield, who were sent as a military commission to Europe, by Mr. Jefferson Davis, at the close of the Crimen of the content with iron in our guns of such inferior fibre.

October 7.—Having nothing more exciting to do the other day, I sat down to look over the reports of Gen. McClellan, Major Mordecai and Col. Delafield, who were sent as a military commission to Europe, by Mr. Jefferson Davis, at the close of the Crimen of the content with iron in our guns of such inferior fibre.

October 7.—Having nothing more exciting to do the other day, I sat down to look and the content with iron in our guns of such inferior fibre.

October 7.—Having nothing more exciting to do the other day, I sat down to look and the content with iron in our guns of such inferior fibre.

October 7.—Having nothing more exciting the content of the content of

army who read it. army who read it.
Thursday 10th.—The movement of troops continues, but I think there is no more than General is shaking them into their places, and feeling his way down the river; and, with the exception of the cautious advances towards the centre of the enemy's position at the other side of China Bridge by the troops under Brig. Gen. Smith, no forward step has been taken. Violent winds have accelerated the work of Autumn, and stripped the trees, which yield their leaves most readily before their time, but there are pines enough to screen, positions to some extent

the organization of European armies, in the cavalry arm especially, and does infinite credto his industry, is well written, and must prove valuable to the officers of the regular Sunday afternoon, October 13, in a coal were either smothered or drowned. The prefect of the Gard, M. Dulimbert, immedthe numerous families who are reduced state of indigence by the death of their bands and sons. Public rumor cast

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

according to Ministerial journalists them-selves, an unconstitutional act, is by no means the most improper part of their con-duct. It is the systematic deception that the Government have practised from the plans so as uble the es

tion is sufficient to stamp the persons engaged in it with the stigma of utter inefficiency.

This we have already pointed out, but we she reaches the open sea should this find in our contraction. From the state of the weather should the state of t find in our contemporary, Le Pays, some heavy northerly wind prevail?

Now, sir, this is a matter of formed source, that places the government in a still worse light than before, and we terprize, that some check should be known to prevent them overloading, the still worse light than before, and we them to prevent them overloading, the still worse light than before, and we then to prevent them overloading, the still worse light than before, and we have the still worse light than before, and we have the still worse light than before, and we have the still worse light than before, and we have the still worse light than before, and we have the still worse light than before, and we have the still worse light than before the still worse light than b

In answer to the Leader's assertion that a considerable part of the money, which would almost have completed the building, was expended in striving to obtain a solid foundation, Le Pays tells a widely different story: namely, that a contract was made with Mr. Garth, of this city, for the heating and ventilation of the building, at the cost the Canada and consorts. to him as to the means of executing his plans, and it was yielded. Mr. Garth constructed a tunnel which cost \$280,000, but the penalty was still only \$20,000—one fourteenth instead of one third the amount of the contract. This excavation, which it is now pretended was dug to make the foundation, was actually for the lighting and heating purposes. That such is the case is

very bad look, and has created much public excitement, and dissatisfaction.

For the present we shall add no further comment, except to call attention to the following letter which appeared in the Quebec Chronicle immediately after the North

der's assertion that so many passengers, officers and crew, at the money, which the same time risking the loss of Her Majested the building, jesty's mails, for which they are receiving to obtain a solid such a handsome subsidy from the Canadian

fortunate occasion that she, too, was much too heavily laden with grain. Surely, then, the proprietors of this line should be content with a proper and safe amount of cargo, and endeavour to establish a character of safety for the numerous passengers who are most desirous to natronize their own line of boats. desirous to patronize their own line of boats.

Trusting these few remarks may have a

Truly yours,

you might'nt see me hum." "Why, no, I accident, and transferred to two schooners this custom, all married a which landed them at Port Mingan; a few spinsters, an appellation were landed at houses about nine miles be-

ship. When the schooner left with the third officer for this point, the other schooners were cruising off the west end of Anticosti to intercept the Anglo Saxon.

WRECKS IN THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE

(From the Quebec Mercury, Nov. 9.) The steamer Arabian, from Shediac, ar

The Arabian brings 20 cabin and 15 story age passengers.

She experienced very heavy weather on her downward and upward trips.

Two ships were ashore at Richibucto; one schooner at Shippegan; three schooners in Bay Chaleur; three schooners in Mal-

bay: three schooners in Griffin Bay.

Two vessels were reported at Gaspe, as being ashore at Anticosti, and the ship Aurora was said to have gone to pieces on the Labrador coast.

The Arabian picked up three seamen of the ship Ancient Mariner, Capt. Johnson, from Montreal, for London, with a cargo of wheat and flour, which was the ship that foundered on the night of Thursday, 24th

The second officer of the Ancient Mariner, reports that on the afternoon of the 24th Oct., it blew a strong westerly gale.—
At 2 p. m. wore ship with her head to the southward. To prevent her driving ashore, got her round, when she began to labor heavily, lurching her port side into the sea to the hatchways, breaking the water casks from their lashings and carrying them overboard. The pumps were kept constantly going with all hands from 8 p. m. on the day previous, but the water had been gaining on them, owing to the pumps being

day previous, but the water had been gaining on them, owing to the pumps being choked with grain.

The ship would not go off the wind and making a heavy lurch to port, the sea carried away the pinnance and the davits. The life boat was launched but being immediately swamped, some of the men with great diffi-culty got into her and bailed her out. At this time the captain and officers held coun-cil and the second officer recommended the cutting away of the mizen mast to ease the ship and get her off before the wind. This