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## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. SIR.-A few days ago, I had occasion t visit the Town of Douglas, which name, I may remark en passant, was given by Judge Malloch, who possesses a large property there, and was agreeably pleased at the marks of improvement observal le. If any of your readers wish to commence business in a rising place, Douglas is the spot, there is a splendid country around it, and its position is high and healthy, and Town Lots cheap, along with a desire to assist strangers among the denizens of the hamlet. Well if any desire to go up there, all that he or they have a from violence inflicted either by himself, or any other person. There was a small desire to go up there, all that he or they have to do is to turn to the left past "Kelly's Tavern," at the village of Renfrew, and leave the model village behind and drive along an excellent sandy road for eight miles, to Mrs, McDougall's, where he will no doubt refresh biped and quadruped, and push on to his journey's and The road at the cause of deceased's death push on to his journey's end. The road to evidence, as to the cause of deceased's death Douglas has many excellent farms along its route, and every appearance of prosperity; the opinion of the Medical Practitioner who but from the dryness of the season the farmers have suffered this summer considerably -the soil being generally of a light description. Spring Wheat and Oats are extremely short, and the hay crop a mere nothingthe farmers taking to the Beaver Meadows the woods, they unfortunately wandered fo for their winter's supply. A mile from Doug. several hours, and on arriving at Mr. Hagh las the traveller comes on a table land of imestone, covered with the remains of burndence of Michael Downes, but said he would ed pines and second growth underbrush, and carpetted with all kinds of grass and herbs his inconsiderate resolution, and Grier, after -a very garden for Deer and Cattle-a few repeatedly hallooing for him, and receiving minutes onward and the village meets your no answer, went to the dwelling-house of eye on the rising ground on the north bank Michael Downes, which he reached about 3 eye on the rising ground on the north bank of the Bonnechere, and consists of a long by parting from each other, is, unquestionstreet. As you cross the bridge which spans the stream, your eye is arrested by a fine stone building erected by Mr. Andrew Bell, C. E., as a Grist-mill, and near it a Saw-mill success, and Grier, I think, every considerate is busy at work. The water power at this place is capital, and volume enough to drive thoughtlessly but also unfeelingly towards almost any amount of machinery, and I the deceased, by allowing a man, who had have no doubt that the investment made by been only a few weeks in Canada, and, con- and both he and the other noncommi Mr. Bell will, in a few years, make ample returns. Mr. Bell's residence is a pretty without a guide. Mrs. Downes, immediately spot, shielded by the high hill crest behind. and facing the white, dashing waters of the "Chute." and the verdure clothed banks minutes after Grier came to his house, went stand even so late as Thursday evening, and opposite. In the person of his amiable lady to near the place where decer sou a body found, and repeatedly hallooed so loud that we recognised a native of old Carleton Place if deceased had been within two acres of the bitter threats against the deceased. He made -a goodly scion of the Rosamond family, former he must have heard him, but no At the "Chute" there is plenty room for the answer was returned. I trust gentlemen. exercise of enterprise and industry, and an that you will be enabled to form a decided excellent field for the employment of capital, and satisfactory verdict respecting the cause the return for the investment of which is only a question of time; no doubt, at the initiation of any new enterprise, difficulty invalidate rumors, which, it well founded,

I observe that Mr. Donald Cameron is building a new establishment; there are also we retain not only our earthly possessions but also life itself. It should, undoubtedly, emphatically, remind each of us of death, stores kept by a Carleton acquaintance-'tall' judgment-day and eternity, and con-Mr. Andrew Bell-who also is Clerk of the Division Court, and has charge of the slide &c. He exhibits a laudable anxiety to show off Douglas in its best points or holliday attire. Mr. Bowland also keeps a store, and its external appearance denotes that a mean ure of success is attending his efforts to keep pace with the times. There are two Hotels, one of which is an extensive one, and large unexpected manner in which we may be de enough to suit the city of Ottawa, but it prived of life, as Mr. Gilmour's death affords enough to suit the city of Ottawa, but it appeared to the writer to be but indifferently us, can fail of impressing serious reflection managed for its outward appearance. There difficult to conceive of that degree of insenare also Carpenter's shops. Blacksmith's sibility which could totally resist such a shops, and many other tradesmen. I was also introduced to a young Physician, who had arrived a few days before, named Chan. The following explanation has taken his residence in Douglas. The country people who were coming in to purchase view of the mortal remains of a fellow creating of the 32-pounder gun at the battery necessaries, bore the appearance of prosperity. While standing at the Post-office door, an amusing incident occurred, which showed to what an extent the prejudices of Irish Roman Catholics run in favor of Separate
Schools. A respectable farmer was asked by Mr. J. H. how the Separate School was succeeding in his quarter of the country. The

result in profitable returns.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. lmour, (not Joseph as mentioned me of 9th July) 53 years of age.

At the request of the Jury, I send the fel-lowing remarks for publication. Gentlemen of the Jury, you were summade the post mortem examination. It appears, from the evidence of Robert Grien enior, and Robert Carnahan, that the de ceased and Robert Grier, senior left Mr. Carnahan's house, on Sabbath the 29th ultimo, about 10 o'clock, A.M., intentionally to visit Michael Downes, and after entering o'clock, P.M. The conduct of both parties, person will allow, is, to a certain extent, norally culpable, as he acted not only sequently, totally unacquainted with traveling in the wocds, to undertake such a journey after Mr. Grier's arrival, went out and hal looed, several times loudly, but received no to near the place where decersed's body was

after the medical witness has been examined Cha. acter, and implicated him in the death of deceased. Mr. Gilmour's death adds another to the many lamentable and convinc-In the village there are several stores, and ing proofs of the precarious tenure by which strain us, when in the enjoyment of health and possession of our mental faculties sedu-lously to endeavor to make up our souls in everlasting peace with God, more especially when we consider that He is as distinctly and forcibly, by this melancholy catastrophe, saying to us, individually, as if expressed in intelligible language, "Be ye also ready for ye know not what a day or even an hour

olemn warning. But there is reason to fear that upon some of us it will produce no ment could be allayed and order restored. unconcerned respecting eternity, as we were antecedent to the death of Mr Gilmour. On day two daughters of Mr. Watts, the com-The immortal soul, my friends, which is designed to exist as long as God himself, and either enjoy eternal and imcomprehensible

from the visitation of God, by that form a Apoplexy, known as Sun Stroke."

The inquest was adjourned till to-day to allow time for the chemical analysis of the omach of the deceased.

Yours Truly, WILLIAM WILSON C.M. Coroner. Carleton Place, 10th July, 1862.

Shocking Occurrence.

About two o'clock on Friday after a rumor spread rapidly about the city to the effect that a shocking tragedy had just occurred in the Artillery Barracks, at Palaco Gate, Quebec, resulting in fatal injuries to a noncommissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, and a wound of a serious nature to

her of inferior grade. Further inquiry proved that the terrible rumor was only too true. The Artillery Barracks had been the scene of a fearful deed, strongly resembling, in many of its details, the crime committed by Private Mc Caffrey, at Preston, some months ago, when both a Colonel and an Adjutant had been The details of the present case, as far as could be ascertained, amid the prevalent excitement, were few and brief. They are as follows:—A few minutes before two o'clock p. m., when the usual parade was about to take place, the troops had been drawn up, and the deceased Sergeant, Wm. H. Bewley, of the 7th Brigade, was engaged in 'dressing up' the men. Bewley had his back turned to the quarters at the time, and was absorbed in his task, when Thomas Crozier, a gunner of the same corps, who had just come out of the quarters, deliberately back of the Sergeant. The bullet passed through the most vital part of the Sergeant's body, and after half turning round with a convulsive motion of the arms he fell, fatally injured. The bullet seemed, however, scarcely checked by the resistance it had met. It had struck Bombardier Aaron Chappell—who was standing in a line with the deceased - in the shoulder, and came out through this person, inflicting most serious injuries. It was afterwards found, with

tom of a wall against which it had flattened Bewley was immediately conveyed off the ground; but his wound was mortal, and he died about four o'clock. Chappell was, at crushed, and comparative order restored out last accounts, suffering considerably from the effects of his wound. The deceased ser geant is deeply lamented by all his comrades

portions of skin and flesh, lying at the bot-

fficers bore most excellent characters. The cause of the bloody deed, it seem is that Sergeant Bewley had on several oc casions, is his capacity as Crozier's superior looed, several times, loudly, but received no officer, been obliged to report him for punanswer; and Michael Downes, within five ishment. This had occurred, we underit is added that Crozier, who frequently left himself liable to punishment, had uttered no manifestations of sorrow for the deed after it was committed. It is said that when bridge just at dark, and checked the disast he came first to the door, the cap is believed rous tide of affairs, but who, mind you, were returned, doubtless, for the purpose of adjusting it, and came back immediately again. were all that fought." -Quebec Chronicle.

> HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE-Two Volunoccurrence took place on Thursday evening, about seven o'clock, in the little seaport town of Blyth on the Northumberland coast about eleven miles from Shields After working, the volunteer artillery corps at that him :port mustered and marched down to their ew battery on the sands, at the north side able crowd of people to witness the practice.
>
> The usual number of men were told off to practice, and several charges had been fired om a 48 pounder; and Serieant John Manners, a butcher, and a young man, named Meggison, a clerk with Mr. Watts, merchant and banker, were ramming another charge, when the gun, which had not been properly sponged, exploded. They unfortunately were standing in the line of fire, and were both blown away from the muzzle, and literally torn to pieces. The scene that en-sued was awful, the volunteers and public being filled with horror, many people faintbe carried home ill. As soon as the excite-

The second of th

AMERICAN NEWS

Inthe published accounts of the eight day's fighting before Richmond, we find that the Federal General twice abandoned his wound-First, in the account of Friday's battle we

Indeed, I am sorry to say that a very of our wounded, owing to the non-arrival of ambulances, were left in a hospital on the field. Medical Director Lyman says he telegraphed in vain to headquarters nearly all day yesterday for additional ambulances, but got neither ambulances nor answers."
Second, alluding to Sunday's battle, a cor-

spondent relates:—
"I learn that all the ambulances and wagespondent relates :gons that can be used for the purpose have been filled with the severely wounded and started toward the river. The balance here, nearly eight hundred in number, have been provided with tents and an abundance of hospital stores, and are to be left for the present, in the care of twelve of our surgeons, who have volunteered to stay and m to their wants, and trust to the clemency of the enemy. Many of the poor fellows, rather than do this, who could not otherwise move, have risen from their couches of grass and are moving slowly and painfully toward what they hope will be a haven of rest." The correspondent of the New York World emphatically contradicts the state-

ment that Meagher's brigade was engaged. This corps was reported to have "gone work with a yell, stripped to their bare arms." Instead, however, the correspondent whom we quote says : -

"The brigades of Gens. French and Meagher did not get into action. They formed in the rear of our broken columns, and did excellent service in checking the flight of many panic-stricken stragglers and demoralized troops. The enemy quickly perceived the arrival of these fresh troops, and being at the same time subjected to a galling fire of canister from Griffin's and Martin's batteries, soon withdrew his lines into the woods whence he had issued, and quiet soon pre vailed. But, in almost less time than it takes to write it, a scene of indescribable excitement, of mingled confusion and direful disorder had been obliterated-yes, literally of almost chaos by the prompt, energetic and fearless action of scores of brave officers. As the rushing and retreating tide began to pour precipitately toward the bridges a dozen officers in my own sight drew their sabres and pistols, placed themselves in front of the struggling crowd, and, by every device that physical and mental nature could invent rallied and formed column after column of men from the broken mass that swept over

Again the same correspondent says:
"We had engaged just fortyseven regions." nents of infantry, not counting Meagher' and French's brigades, who came across the to have fallen off the nipple of his piece. He not in that section, all reports to the con-These regiments

Northern fear of Stonewall

not yet dead. He lives to carry further ington in the midst of the confusion. consternation into the North. The New families of rebel officers who are living York Times thus discources in reference to

there is now a doubt thrown over the stateof the harbour, for practice with heavy artillery, and they were followed by a considerable crowd of people to witness the practice. since he pounced upon and defeated the forces of Fi!roy and Schenck, in the Shenan-army. doah valley. From that work he entered was partly in honor of the event. The stated number of rounds had been fired, but before it was actually done. It would unvisions turn their backs upon the foe, doubtedly be a difficult thing for Jackson, safety of the army is imperilled whether, he be or be not dead, to take 20 thousand rebels and move north to Fredericksburg, thence to Manassas, thence eastagainst this, but the deceased men, who were in high spirits, playfully took the ram- ward to the Potomac; and it is not likely incapacity, and demands a change of both were in high spirits, playfully took the ramrod out of his hands, and in spite of his remonstrance proceeded to charge the gun
again, and were in the act of ramming the
charge home, when the gun went off, it is
thought, from the vent not having been properly attended to. In their eagerness to
perly attended to. In their eagerness to
ram the charge home, the poor fellows
brought their heads to a level with the ramrod and directly in front of the muzzle of
the gun. Both the young men were unmarried and were highly esteemed.—English

Mr. Buonands a change of both
men and policy. It says:—

The rebellion has but one solitary chance
incapacity, and demands a change of both
men and policy.

The rebellion has but one solitary chance
of success. That chance lies in the short
oomings of our government. It is settled
that the loyal North has strength enough
and spirit enough. It is settled that its
rod and directly in front of the muzzle of
the gun. Both the young men were unmarried and were highly esteemed.—English

The rebellion has but one solitary chance
of success. That chance lies in the short
oomings of our government. It is settled
that the loyal North has strength enough.
It is settled that its
not settled that its rulers have wisdom
enough. It is yet to be determined whether
they are equal to their work. This one thing
the will try. We believe moreover, that our
daughter of Jas. Stewart Esq., all of Ran
At the residence of the bridges for
satisfactorily. The troops were well rested
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and spirit enough. It is settled
that the loyal North has strength
and ready to a man for another fight.

We believe moreover, that our
satisfactorily. The troops were well rested
that the loyal North has strength
and reproduce the short of the bridges of the produce of the bridges of

We learn from Warrenton that a reconnoissance was made on Tuesday by the 1st Maine cavalry as far as Waterloo on the Rappahannock. Two or three miles from the river they descried a regiment of rebel cavalry in the distance, who, however, made no effort to dispute the passage of the stream. Our pickets now extend to within two miles of Warrenton Springs. A prominent citizen of Middleton was arrested

yesterday in the act of carrying a rebel mail from Winchester to Richmond. He frankly confesses that daily communication is had with Richmond from nearly all the towns in An important manifesto, in the shape of proclamation from the President, defining

the great question of the hour, is not improbable at an early day.

Mr. Lincoln has been waited on by eral senators and members of the House and will be visited by a large delegation to morrow, should he be able to receive them urging him to issue a proclamation in the tenor of the bill reported in the Senate today requiring Generals commanding departents to accept the service of all oming within their lines.

the future policy of the administration

Gen. O. M. Mitchell is about to an important part in the campaign in Vir-Gen. Lew. Wallace was serenaded las

night at Washington In his little speech he spoke strongly in favor of employing and arming slaves and for quartering upon the enemy instead of guarding his pro-

Washington, July 9. Evidences have reached the governmen of a well planned rebel conspiracy of a most extended character, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the battles at Richmond. The rebel leaders confidently relied on shaking off McClellan and annihiliating his army by their immensely superior numbers; and this success was to be immediately followed by a rising It appears that hardy old "Stonewall" is the advance of Jefferson Daris upon Washfamilies of rebel officers who are living in Kentucky, while their heads are in position in Richmond, are fully informed of the scheme, and in their boldness and imprudence let it out. The facts were communicated to the War Department and to General Boyle of Kentucky, and preparations were made to defeat the movement, but the suddenly in the direction of Washington? utter failure of the rebels to break the pow.

The movements of this daring rebel, during er of the union army now threatening Rich the last two mouths, have been as rapid and successful as they have been extraordinary in other respects. It is but a few weeks

Star of the union army now threatening refer the union army now tha

upon the pursuit of General Banks, and drove him to Winchester, defeated him there, pursued him a distance of seventy or eighty frightfully cut up and the loss of officers sued was awful, the volunteers and public miles up the Potomac; then retired, and during his retreat defeated Fremont and bravest of the rebel army. It is confessed that the valor of our men defeated their volunteers, two or three of them having to and across Eastern Virginia to the Chickahominy, and attacked the right wing of our main army ten days age—with what success is known to our readers—having in this brief space of time fought four battles at distant points, and traversed a distance of four or five hundred miles. In each of the instances, his movement was more or less of a surprise, and each of them would have been declared by most more grite impressible.

The New York World still vigorously

sity for the wounded and day after day, in presence of tens of thousands, may be seen hundreds of poor follows every one of whom is a melancholy remainder of the horeway desire to enlist. Let proper are desired to the presence of the seen hundred of poor and a powerful dissuader to the horeway desire to enlist. Let proper are desired to the proper are de

wounded to return to their States, and homes, but to retain them in the hospitals at New York, Washington, and other places and to return them to the army when cured.

Oollector of Inland Revenue of the District of the cocks or values of which shall be secured by lock and key, and the key be kept by the Collector of Inland Revenue of the District of the cocks or values of the District of Inland Revenue of Inland Revenue of Inland Revenue of Inl are lost to the army.

for. The address of the Governors of the Free States to the President praying him to call out 300,000 men and pledging the States to furnish them was not spontaneous, or even voluntary; it was prepared by Secretary Seward, who presented it to them ment of subordinate revenue officers with the series of denunciants. for signature, with the option of denuncia-tion and Fort Lafayette. The only town which has publicly endorsed it is Springfield which has publicly endorsed it is Springfield for signature, with the open signature, which has publicly endorsed it is Springfield the great arms manufactory of the United States; the makers of weapons unanimously in his pocket, and obliged to go to each distillery each time five barrels of whiskey were to be taken out of the store or the vatage of the store or the vat vocation of the men of Springfield to use the weapons they make and sell. It is admitted that to get more men, conscription must be resorted to; and Congress has before it hands of large capitalists who can afford to be resorted to; and Congress has before it a Bill to enable the President to call out the Militia of all the States. The Federal government appears to think that the people who have borne meekly the conders, large or small, with necessary described to the collectors lock and key in order that they may be prepared to fill all orders, large or small, with necessary described to the collectors lock and key in order that they may be prepared to fill all orders, large or small, with necessary described to the collectors lock and keep it under the people who have borne meekly the taking away of every other constitutional right will bear also to be driven into the shambles of war without a murmur and perhaps it is right, for no people ever grovelled more ignominiously of tyranny, than that of the United States has during the past year.

cupation will be gone.

But there are signs in the air of a tempes and conscription may be the electric spars which will discharge the lightnings of the gathering clouds upon the heads of those guilty of the blood and ruin of the Republic.

Tribune correspondent says: "While the army exhibits nothing approaching to demoralization, it has unquestionably become weakened, not in numbers alone, and cannot be expected to assume the offensive without reinforcements. It is a shameful fact that the content of the conten hundreds and thousands of men and officers are loafing throughout the country, on one pretext or another, or no pretext at all, while their presence is so much needed at their posts. Of the actual result of the week's fighting, the same writer says: "The campaign of the Peninsula closes in what cannot be considered less than a defeat of its object. In all its principle features it has been one of the most remarkable in warfare. It would be folly not to heed the lessons it teaches. If heeded, there may be security for the future, though for the past, the loss of life to an extent that never will be told, there can be no compensation.'

The Tribune says the president returned to Washington last evening. Nothing official has transpired as to his action while with Gen. McClellan. Our letter from Fortress Monroe says he went to see for

the hand, in order to avoid the dangers and fatigues of the campaign." Caulaincourt also gives similar testimony.

The Federal Government appears to realise the true cause of these wounds, for orders have been issued not to allow the wounded to return to their States, and product shall be received as the control of spirits, the received as the control of the contr This new order has been greeted, we are told, by the Federal journals with loud complaints and lamentations by the wounded who desire to return home, if only for a few days. But experience has shown that the convalescent do not return; once home they The war is no longer popular with the army or the people; they stand appalled at the labour, the sufferings and the frightful loss the contents of the vat are removed, the labour, the sufferings and the frightful loss of life. Recruits do not come forward; not a tithe of 500,000 men demanded by the President six weeks ago have been obtained; and yet six times that number is now asked for. The address of the Governors of the Recruits of the Recruits of the Recruits of the Recruits of the State of the State of the Recruits of the State of the St The inconvenience and restriction upon patch. Already we have heard of dist within the counties who threaten to relin quish the business in view of the restriction which have been placed upon it.—Kingston News.

in danger; the substance of the people is raised in the state, has caused much interest about to be taken from them to nourish it; to be manifested in the growth of that staple and their blood is also required, -or the oc by the farmers, and the question is being thoroughly tested.

Gen. Butler has issued an order prohibit ng masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color, other than those coming to New Orleans on board their vessels, under the penalty of imprisonment, and liability to

On Monday, Stonewall Jackson, who was

Birth. At Brockville, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. E Overell, of a daughter.
At the Manse, Litchfield, Friday, the 13th June, the wife of the Rev. Joseph

Evans, of a son. At Pine Grove Cottage, Hubble's Falls, on the 4th ultimo, the wife of James B Dickson, Esq., Merchant, of a daughter. In Ramsay, on Tuesday the 8th instant the wife Mr. John Grace of a son.

Married.
On the 6th inst., by the Rey, Mr. Campbell, at Eganville, Mr. John Armstrong of Eganville, to Miss Honora Kelhane of

Bride's father, by the Rev. J. McMorine, Mr. Buchanan Patterson to Miss Isabella, daughter of Jas. Stewart Esq., all of Ramsay.

At the residence of the bride's father,