Ingersoll Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

The Mexican Question.

Every week or two there is a new rumour about Mexico. At one time we hear that Maximilian is about giving up the struggle, and retiring to Europe. At another, the story is that more French or Austrian troops are being sent to his aid, and that his European backers are not yet tired of their costly experiment. The last and most unreasonable story is that the Emperor Napoleon—conceiving Mexico to be virtually his property because the nominal emperor "Max" is supported by his bayonets—proposes to trade it off in a most advantageous way. He proposes to give Mexico to the young Duke of Brabant, heir apparent to the throne of Belgium—taking that fine kingdom in payment and quietly annexing it to France! The Duke of Brabant, being the son of old King Leopold of Belgium, is brother-in-law to the Emperor Maximilian, and might not exactly wish to buy the Mexican throne while his relative is sitting on it, and he might, moreover, have doubts of the title of the Mexican property. But suppose all the young man's doubts removed, and the Belgians reconciled to give up their independence and the considerable degree of constitutional liberty they enjoy, in order to be ruled despotically from Paris, what a dust such a bargain would raise in Europe. How the sticklers for the balance of power would declaim against the encroachments of France. How the Emperor of Austria would fume at the bad faith shown towards his brother Maximilian. The Austrian troops in Mexico would come home in a hurry. But there is little danger that Mexico will soon be traded for Belgium. Clever as Napoleon is, he is hardly equal to that task, and he is probably too clever seriously to entertain such a scheme.

From Mexico itself, the stories are extremely contradictory. Sometimes we hear that the adherents of Maximilian are carrying all before them, and again we are told the Republicans under Juarez are not only holding their own, but pushing their conquests into sections hitherto held by the Imperialists. Whether we are to suppose that these are as a New York writer alleges, mainly the stories of stock jobbers, or that they are but reports of the varying phases of the protracted struggle which can be reconciled by referring them to different events taking place in different provinces, we are unable to say. It is probable, however, that the struggle is pretty even, and that there is no reasonable prospect now of a very speedy termination of the war. If Maximilian were sustained by all the military power which his European friends could bring to his aid, he might disperse the Republican armies and drive Juarez from the country; but even after that was done, he would need a strong military force to maintain his authority throughout his dominions. If on the other hand, he was deprived of European assistance, the Juarist party would after a while be able to drive him out of the country. Juarez would then restore the Republic, but how long it would last would depend upon the sweet wills of one of the most fickle peoples in the world.

But we must take into account the attitude of the United States towards Mexico. It is, of course, well enough known that our neighbors regard the conquest of Mexico by French troops as an unwarrantable interference of a European government in American affairs, and Maximilian as an interloper and usurper. The government at Washington still recognizes the republic as the legitimate government of the country, and "does not know" any such person as the Emperor of Mexico. According to the papers, it is but a few days since an ambassador of some sort from the Emperor Maximilian, appeared in Washington seeking recognition for his master, only to get snubbed for his pains. The whole tone of the press and of public opinion indicates an itching on the part of our neighbors to see Maximilian out of Mexico. The public men of the country are not free from anxiety of the same kind. Even Gen. Grant—quiet and reserved as he has always been called—gave expression to his views in very strong terms when he was in Quebec recently. We know this on excellent authority, and we take it not as an indication that there will be immediate interference in the Mexican troubles by the United States government, but as an indication how deep is the feeling of our neighbors upon the subject. They are not now in a position to undertake a war with France, and, whether they will or not, must bide their time. But they are not less resolved that Maximilian shall not become a fixture in Mexico. He is gaining nothing by delay, while on the American side there are in the policy of delay, some important advantages. They will get stronger and better prepared for interference, while the chapter of accidents, either in Europe or Mexico, may upset Maximilian without costing the United States a dollar. Besides, the internal dissensions of the Southern States are not nearly settled yet, and, until they are, a foreign war might revive the lately quelled rebellion.

Our neighbors may denounce Maximilian and snub his agents. They may give Juarez all possible sympathy and moral aid. But they will not, if they can help it, engage in a war on his behalf just yet. If Maximilian will leave without being expelled by them, they will be exceedingly glad, but if he will not, his case must wait a little before they can possibly attend to it. Meanwhile the Mexicans will continue to fight, we suppose. Perhaps they would have civil war any way—even if Maximilian were out of the country. But they would not have the excuse of fighting against a foreign intruder.

Parliamentary Affairs.

It must be confessed that Parliament is not doing a great deal of work. A good number of important measures, in the hands of private members, are before the House, and some of them have been discussed and voted upon; but we see little prospects that any of them will be passed. Parliament was called together to hear the report of the delegates to England, and to vote the supplies. It has heard the report of the delegates, and it will soon vote the supplies, and, its task being finished, it will be prorogued. There will, it is true, be something done about the North-west, but it can only be some action of a general character—committing the House to the policy of the Government. Here their legislation upon that and other important questions must await the events of the future.

There is one thing, however, which Parliament should do, but will not. It ought to finish the little business it has to do within thirty days, and so save the country a large sum. By the act fixing the indemnity to members it is provided that, if the session does not continue more than thirty days, the pay of members should be $6 per day, and that if the session is longer, the pay shall be $600 for the session. For an average session of 100 days that is but $6 a-day as in the other case. But [illegible] session of 30 days, each member who has been regular in his attendance gets $180, but if it lasts a day longer, he gets $600. This difference of over $400, is unfortunately a good guarantee that the session will never close in thirty days. The law ought to be altered in order to remove this temptation from members. The pay might be made so much per day throughout the session—with perhaps a limit of one hundred days or so, beyond which nothing would be paid.

If members could only have hurried up the business, so as to get through in less than thirty days, what credit they would have received for patriotism and economy! What a fine editorial we could have written in praise of their disinterestedness. How the Finance Minister would have pleased them the next time he came to make up his accounts. But honorable member have decided, it seems, to miss all this glory and credit,—to stretch out the session and get full pay. The difference to the country will be nearly eighty thousand dollars, but there is no help for it. The thing will be done and nobody will be responsible. Each member may deny that he wasted time, in order to prolong the session, and who is to prove the motive in such cases? There may be an argument raised that Ministers should not have called the session—saving the money in that way in spite of the members. But that idea will not stand examination. Ministers had no alternative. Not only were they bound by their promise to call a summer session to communicate the result of the mission to England; but furthermore, the supplies were needed. Ministers have no right to spend public money without the sanction of Parliament, and on that account the present session was an absolute necessity. There was a constitutional principle of the most vital importance involved which must be respected. It may cost the people something once in a while—as on the present occasion—but it is too important a principle to be undervalued on that account. The right of the representatives of the people to control the public expenditure must be preserved at all hazards.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Brigham Young keeps a fat deposit in the Bank of England.

One dry goods firm in Chicago did a business of $5,794,000 last year.

An embezzler arrested in Cincinnati had about him $5,000 in cash, diamonds, &c.

Louis Napoleon sent a pretty letter of thanks to Mrs Cobden for her husband's bust.

There are men so constitutionally miserable that they couldn't find contentment in the dictionary.

It looks as if some of our loafers will soon be too beggarly even to have bricks in their hats.

The papers say Ketchum was not a *fast* young man; but he got away as nimbly as a pine fighter. He has been arrested.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, Newfoundland, have passed resolutions against Confederation.

The circumstance of a child born in a sleeping car appears in all the papers. As if births were not a necessary concomitant in such a vehicle.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands is in England, an object of public interest. Her grandmother, it is said, dined off Captain Cook.

The Louisville *Journal* says that the rebel Mason is about to return to the U. S. If he does, we doubt whether he will long be a free Mason.

It is reported in Paris that the King of Portugal has invented a new projectile, which will be tried at Vincennes, and that he will be present at the trials.

The London *Lancet* advocates writing prescriptions in English, and shows the intense absurdity of the present system of abbreviated Latin.

It is now said that the leaders of the rebellion will be placed on trial, and a universal amnesty proclaimed to the remainder of the Southern people.

Mr Swinyard, of the Great Western Railway, has gone to England, intending to be absent five or six weeks.

Among the prizes offered at the great shooting festival in Germany are a Waltham watch, a Springfield rifle, and an American buggy.

Mr Flynn, teacher, Dundas, has been discharged by the magistrates after a full inquiry into the charge of arson made against him. He proved an *alibi* conclusively.

Saratoga statistics are becoming quite plenty. On Friday last the Union Hotel entertained 1460 people, who consumed 1240 pounds of beefsteak, exclusive of other meats and 400 quarts of ice cream.

Plays in which monks appear as characters have been prohibited by the Government of the new kingdom of Italy, so as to avoid giving offence to the clerical orders who have recently been very irreverently travestied upon the stage.

Crime in Ireland is decreasing. A Donegal grand juror writes to the London *Times*, boasting that in his assizes there has not, among two hundred and forty thousand people, been a single case to try.

A little boy fell from one of the upper windows of a house in Philadelphia, and came down whack upon the shoulders of a citizen passing at the time. The child was picked up slightly bruised.

There was ice on the top of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, on Wednesday, half an inch thick. Who would want to be annoyed to such a country as that?

The Prussian police have commenced their attacks upon the trade societies, by ordering their president to leave Berlin, and confiscating their newspaper.

A Cleveland paper says that a young girl of that city would have been killed the other day if a gentleman had not caught her in his arms. That's the way some young fellows have tried to save a good many girls.

The New York *Tablet* estimates from statistics furnished, that the total Catholic population in Europe is 147,124,000; in Asia and Oceanica, 9,666,000; in Africa, 4,071,000; in America, 46,970,000; total in the world, 207,901,000.

One of Dan Rice's elephants got furious in Indianapolis lately, and broke into a graveyard, and destroyed gravestones, monuments, shrubbery, &c. He was finally secured without injuring any one.

The Duke of Brunswick is reported to be on his death bed. It is said he has left 100,000,000 francs to the Emperor, twelve to the Duke of Hamilton, and three to his aide de-camp.

Thirteen bulls and sixteen horses were slaughtered at the first of the recent bull fights in France. A matador named Sanchez excited great enthusiasm among the ladies.

At a party in Mount Zion, Ill., a few evenings since, a beautiful young lady suddenly exclaimed, "oh, I am sick!" and fell dead. A physician, who was present, after an examination, announced that her death was caused by tight lacing.

A college for journalists is another and most laudable novelty of Parisian life. It is to educate candidates with a special view to their employment on the press, and as thorough will be the course of instruction that its diploma cannot fail to become a paramount recommendation in favour of all who win them.

The amusement of a picnic party in the environs of Rome, was recently somewhat disturbed by a patrol of gendarmes, who informed them that the brigands were lurking about, and had just killed a young farmer who could not furnish 2,000 scudi ransom.

The prize for impudence, at the London dramatic show, was won by a young lady, who, after persuading the kindly manager of the palace to get her some flowers, stuck one in his button-hole and charged him two shillings and sixpence for it.

The death is announced of the Rev. Caleb Morris, for many years one of the most eminent Nonconformist ministers.

A London correspondent complacently believes the cholera will take some 285,000 lives in England. Cheerful prognosticator.

In Rhode Island, the census, which is now being taken, shows a declining population in nearly all the agricultural districts.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* calls the ladies' parlor in the American hotels a "chamber of horrors."

Victor Emmanuel and His Holiness Pius IX. are to have a friendly meeting and good understanding as soon as the French retire from Rome—an event that will immensely brighten the future of the new kingdom of Italy.

A French lady, who was introduced to Abd-El Kader's two wives, speaks in glowing terms of their beauty. Strange to say, he neither smokes nor allows any one else to smoke in his house, although he does not abstain from wine.

The Digger Indians have a splendid remedy for the small pox. When one has it he closes the door of his hut, kills his dog, and then shoots himself, which effectually removes the disease.

A newspaper writer contends that a man ought to show as much courtesy to his own wife as to his neighbour's wife. That's what superficial people think. Are not a man and his wife one? and wouldn't it be absurd to have a man forever bowing and scraping to himself? Answer us that.

The following are among the notices put up at a petroleum town in Western Pennsylvania: "No talking with the chambermaid." —"Fare as high as at any other house." —"Not responsible for boots left in the hall." —"No sardines admitted."

The Elmira Daily *Review* urges the propriety of appointing Professor Wilson of University College, Toronto, to the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburg vacated by the death of the late Prof. Aytoun.

There are now 380 prisoners in the Montreal jail, a greater number, perhaps, than were ever there before at one moment, at this season of the year. During the winter it has contained as many as 420.

The House adjourned on Monday night for want of a quorum. The members seem determined to spin out the month, so as to secure the full fee of $600. Great is the spirit of patriotism!

To avoid the exposure and identity of person, the ladies of Newport have introduced the fashion of wearing masks in the water. These are made of thin white cotton fitting tightly to the face, with places cut for the mouth and eyes.

On Monday afternoon the Police Commissioners of Toronto, brought the three policemen before them who failed to arrest the burglars that blew up the safe on Thursday morning in the tobacco factory on Adelaide street, and reprimanded them.

A riot occurred at East New York on Sunday. Many persons were assaulted by the roughs, and some badly beaten. Several street cars were demolished and houses in the vicinity damaged. The rioters continued to amuse themselves until the police interfered.

The Rochester *Union* says that the steamer Rochester came in last night from the north shore, with her main deck stowed full of cattle, horses and sheep. The Bay State also brought horses from Toronto. The arrivals of stock from Canada this season are unusually large.

The latest advices from China are to June 22nd. A new rebellion is spreading rapidly, and the rebels have advanced within a hundred miles of Pekin, where they occupy a strong position. The authorities of Pekin have applied for British military officers to come to their assistance.

We learn from the Sidney *Times* that latterly there died at Langar, a Mrs Burke who was supposed to be the most aged person in Cape Breton; she died at the age of 122. At the taking of Lewisburg, by General Amherst, in 1776, she was fifteen years of age. She was married three times, and her descendants are very numerous.

AN ELEGANT VOICE!—Some people have fine, musical voices, naturally, but you can easily cultivate a fine voice. Try Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers; they will cure a sore throat, hoarseness, cough, cold, &c., in a short time; 25 cents a box by R. Kneeshaw, O. B. Caldwell, R. S. Priddy and J. M. Chapman.

OH, OUR BABIES!!—A complaint, it is said, that is very prevalent in our Town, should be attended to at once, the nervous and excitable system being much overstrained, and the biliary organs in consequence, much deranged. A sure antidote for such derangement will be found in Priddy's Antibilious Pills, they being a sure cure for all complaints arising from a disordered stomach or liver. Those who use them speak highly in their favor, and the statement that they are the best blood purifying and general family medicine in use is endorsed by hundreds. R. S. Priddy, Practical Chemist, Proprietor.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DYSENTERY.—Unlike other specifics in common use which act as mere temporary styptics, Holloway's Pills seize on the seat of the disease and exterminate its primary cause—by invigorating the digestive organs, stimulating the liver, opening the channels and purifying the blood, they promote a speedy restoration of health and vigor. In biliousness, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, and depression of spirits, they are equally efficacious.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists. If the order of this "indicator" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane enclosing the amount and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

CANADIAN INTERDEBTEDNESS.—The present indebtedness of Canada is between 50 and 60 million dollars, a mere round little sum certainly, but she does not owe this to any having something to show for it; there is the Welland Canal, the Grand Trunk Railway extending over 700 miles, and last, though not least, is the Canadian Pain Destroyer, which for the cure of pleurisy, pain in the back and side, sprains, bruises, sudden colds, frostbites, &c., has no equal. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S FAMILY.—The *Leader* says that on Saturday Mrs Howell, mother-in-law of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and three of that gentleman's children—two sons and a daughter—arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, direct from Savannah. Having dined, they left by boat for Montreal, where the children are to be sent to school. Two servants accompanied them. The eldest boy Jeff., a fine sturdy lad of about eight summers, sported a little sword, and when asked by a gentleman what he wanted with the weapon, he replied, "To lick the Yankees." "Yes, Jeff, but you know you are too small a boy to lick the Yankees," said the gentleman. Jeff promptly replied, "I know I am now, but when I become a man I will not be too small to do so."

The International Cricket Match.

CANADA DEFEATED BY TWO WICKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 29th.—The International Cricket Match was continued to-day. The United States resumed the bat at ten o'clock, and in their first innings only made 63. Canada then went in, and made 84 in their second innings, thus making the total score of 127. The United States again took the bat, and scored rapidly at first, but towards the close three wickets fell in quick succession. They were working throughout at the wicket with ten men, Canada giving one in the field. With 7 wickets down, they had only two to make, when Draper sent Rogerson out with a drive. Sharp then took the bat to the bowling of Blake—a maiden over. On Draper's balls he made a drive, and concluded the game with two runs amid great excitement. Towards the close of the game, had not Parson and Young made two bad catches, the result would have been otherwise.—*Free Press.*

HOW WILL YOU LOOK!!—Yes, I am better than I have been for months past, since I commenced taking Priddy's Antibilious Pills. It is really astonishing, too, how well the children thrive by their occasional use. R. S. Priddy, Proprietor, Ingersoll. 617am

☞ R. S. Priddy is Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's authorized agent. The Brandreth's Pills they are purely vegetable. [illegible]

THE WERTZ TRIAL AT WASHINGTON.

HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Dr John C. Bates, speaking of the Andersonville prison, said the scurvy there was next to rottenness. Some of the patients could not eat, because there was no mastication; their teeth were loose; they frequently asked him to give them something to eat which would not cause pain. While Dr. Stevenson was medical director, he did not manifest much interest in the relief of the necessitous. The rations were less than twenty ounces in the twenty-four hours. He did not know but what a man would starve to death on it, especially if the food was of few articles—monotonous. Sometimes the meat was good, sometimes bad. In consequence of the paucity and unwholesomeness of rations, some of the men starved to death. The amputations and re-amputations, owing to gangrenous wounds, were numerous. There was plenty of wood in the neighborhood which might have been cut to answer all demands. There was on one occasion an altercation between Dr. James and Captain Wertz. On going into the hospital, Dr. James learned that his chief clerk had been arrested and ordered to undergo the buck and gag. The clerk was bucked, and was sent outside of the gate. On inquiry, Dr. James found that the clerk had neglected to report a man who was missing. Dr. James wrote a letter, speaking of Wertz's tyranny, and the clerk still continued to be punished.

A sketch, in pencil, drawn by one of the inmates of the prison, was exhibited to the witness, who said: "There is Dr. Bates, No. 1, examining the quality of the beef; here is Dr. Bates, No. 2, giving meat and bones to the cripples."

It was his prerogative, as officer of the day, to supervise the cooking. When rations were to be issued, he would frequently go to the place. Sometimes 20 or 100 would surround him, imploring for bones; that was of frequent occurrence. The sketch was accurate as far as it went, but it was not filled in. There ought to be 20 or 40 figures in the space where only one appeared. Men, so sketched, hobbled along on crutches. Others crawled on the ground with tin cups to their mouths, because they could carry these articles in no other way. They wanted to mash up the bones to procure their contents for food.

The court decided to read the paper, which was read as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, September 5, 1864.

SIR,—As officer of the day for the past 24 hours, I have inspected the hospital, and find it in as good condition as the nature of the circumstances will allow. A number of the bunks are still uncovered with bedding, while in a portion of the division the bunks are entirely destitute of either bunks, bedding or straw, the patients being compelled to lie upon the bare ground. I would earnestly call your attention to the article of diet; the corn bread received from the bakery being made up without sifting, is wholly unfit for the use of the sick, and often, as in the last 24 hours, upon examination the inner portion is found to be perfectly raw. The meat (beef) received by the patients does not amount to over two ounces a day, and for the past three or four days no flour has been issued. The corn bread cannot be eaten by many; to do so would be to increase the disease of the bowels, from which a large majority are suffering, and it is therefore thrown away. All their rations received by way of sustenance are 2 ounces of boiled beef and half a pint of rice samp per day. Under these circumstances all the skill that can be brought to bear upon their cases by the medical officer will avail nothing. Another point to which I feel it my duty to call your attention is the deficiency of medicines. We have but little more than the indigenous barks and roots with which to treat the numerous forms of disease to which attention is daily called. For the treatment of wounds, ulcers, &c., we have literally nothing but water.

Our wards, some of them, are wild with gangrene, and we are compelled to fold our arms and look quietly upon its ravages, not even having stimulants to support the system under its depressing influence, the article being so limited in supply that it can only be used for cases under the knife. I would respectfully call your earnest attention to the above facts, in the hope that something may be done to alleviate the sufferings of the sick.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. CREWS PILOT,
Assistant Surgeon P. A. C. S. and Officer of the day.

To Surgeon E. D. Edmonds, in charge of 1st Division, C. S. M. P. Hospital.

The court at Lockport took a recess till two o'clock when the direct testimony of Dr. Bates was concluded.

Cross-examined by Mr Baker—I am a resident of Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ga., and was there when the war broke out; up to June, 1864, remained at home as practitioner of medicine, being, in consequence of his profession, exempted from service in the Confederate army; he had no sympathy or wish to go into it; he did not vote or do anything else to bring on the war; he accounted himself a Union man; seeing that that Brownlow was elected by other Union men, between 14 and 60 years into the State militia he became a contract surgeon to keep out of the State trenches; he took an oath to the Confederacy; it was forced upon him at the point of the bayonet, and being under duress at the time he did not consider it was now binding upon him; requisitions were made on Dr. Clayton for medical supplies and not on Captain Wertz; never had any blame attached to the prisoner on the burdens of rations, nor his name mentioned in that connection; Captain Wertz had always treated the witness kindly, and he never saw him use any harsh means on anybody; the Confederate soldiers had several wells on the outside of the prison; the witness did not think they were supplied with water from the same source the Union prisoners were; the latter drawing their supplies from the stream running through the prison; he judged the stream of itself was not unhealthy, but the lower part of it might have been from drainage of the camp; Andersonville was merely a railroad station until the war commenced, when military shanties were put up.

The witness was asked if he had any opinion that there was a conspiracy there to cause the death of the Union prisoners.

Judge Advocate Chipman objected to the question. It might as well be asked whether the witness believed the prisoner guilty. It was of no consequence.

Mr Baker replied that the question was of sufficient importance to cause an objection from the learned gentleman.

The Court decided not to sustain the objection.

The witness was asked whether he knew of any person who by their conduct conspired to murder or otherwise cause death of Union prisoners?

He replied he had never been so impressed. He had always objected to the inefficiency and character of the rations. The shortness of the allowance was owing to its having been furnished by the Southern Confederacy. Further supplies could not be furnished except by going to the country, and none of the officers had the right to go foraging. The surgeons always did the best they could, and frequently complained to the Surgeon General about the insufficiency of means furnished.

By the Court—Supplies were received from the North, from the Sanitary Commission, and he saw some of the prisoners wearing the clothes which had been furnished.

Dr. A. W. Barrows being sworn testified that he had served as a physician to the 27th Mass., was taken prisoner at Plymouth, and finally found his way to Andersonville where he was paroled by Captain Wertz and placed in charge of two wards of hospital; he remained there six months till the 9th of October, when he made his escape, since which time he had practiced medicine at home; when he went to Andersonville there were 600 or 700 patients lying on the ground; they were partially naked; some had broken limbs and gangrene, scurvy, chronic diarrhœa, nine-tenths of the patients were lying on the ground, while others had sufficient shelter; Captain Wertz would say when any prisoner escaped or attempted to escape, that he would starve every damned Yankee; for such attempt the prisoner was punished either in the stocks or chain gang; the stocks consisted of a frame-work six feet high, with boards shut together with room for a man's neck; limbs fastened could stand on their feet; when [illegible]

posed of six men, and sometimes eighteen; they were handcuffed and chains passed around their necks and legs, and to these chains a 32-pounder ball was fastened; the gang would be held together one or two weeks; the men, meantime, being exposed to the sun and rain, which had the effect of weakening and reducing them; he had no doubt of the fact that some died in consequence; another kind of punishment was putting the feet in the stocks, the feet being elevated and the other part of the body lying on the ground. The witness never got from Dr. White what he asked for; there was always being some evasive answer. Antiscorbutics were much needed, but not supplied. He proposed, but the authorities refused, to allow him to take men and cut timber, which could have been procured ten rods distant. Hounds were kept near the hospital to get the trail of escaping prisoners, who, when caught, were brought back and put in the stocks. The witness knew of a case where a man, under such circumstances, was mangled in the face by one of the dogs, but recovered. Another case came under his observation. It was in the August or September of 1864, when a Union prisoner was wounded by one of the hounds. He died indirectly from the bite, but directly from gangrene. He had seen Captain Wertz on horseback with the hounds, but Turner seemed to have direct charge of the dogs. He had heard Wertz order Sergeant Smith to start the hounds, as somebody had got away. Very large sores had resulted from vaccination. The matter used was poisonous, and many deaths and amputations resulted. The rations when he went there, were small; two ounces of bacon, a small potato, corn bread, 2½ inches square, no coffee, tea, sugar, and flour. Sometimes there was a little rice soup—a gallon of rice in thirty gallons of water. In July they got a few vegetables—not a spoonful a day. The morals of the prisoners were corrupted by cruel treatment. Men would steal from each other something to eat, and would work among the filth even for potato parings, or anything else. A Union man in his ward was shot within the hospital by a Confederate soldier, and wounded in the thigh. The limb was amputated, and the man died the next day. When a raid was expected from Kilpatrick, the witness heard Captain Wertz give an order to fire upon the prisoners if they huddled together. There were from thirty-three to thirty-six thousand prisoners there at the time, and in the month of August, as appeared from the official report, nearly three thousand died. On the removal of the prisoners from Andersonville, one of them fell back, when the witness saw Captain Wertz knock the man down and stamp upon him. This was in September, 1864. Wertz had a revolver in his hand, but the witness did not know that Wertz used it to knock the prisoner down.

How Cholera is Successfully Treated.

It may be said that cholera in its first stage can always be successfully treated, unless the system is weakened by other diseases, by dissipation, or by some special cause.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin's Cholera Mixture—equal parts by weight of liquid laudanum, spirits of camphor and tincture of rhubarb—has been used here not only by him but by many others, with the greatest success in meeting the first stages of the disease. If diarrhœa is carefully laid off by the use of this mixture, the danger of cholera is very slight.

In the second stage of relapse and cramps, clear brandy taken internally, mustard plaster and other means of keeping up external heat by friction, &c., are very often used with success. There is always hope in cholera until the patient is actually dead, and in severe cases recovery often depends upon the persistency and energy with which the disease is met and attacked at every stage.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

It is Given up for this Year.

A NEW CABLE TO BE MADE.

OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

A VESSEL PASSES THROUGH.

ST. DOMINGO REVOLUTION.

Halifax, Aug. 30.—Africa, from Liverpool 19th, and Queenstown, 21st inst., arrived here this morning. Her date is two days later than those already received. The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

No ring had been determined on regarding the Atlantic Cable. Future proceedings were to be received about the 21st inst.

The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and reached Liverpool the same evening.

Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern, in a letter says, it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the cable, and to make the necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He suggested that the new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one then picked up and repaired. He believes a cable can be laid with success; if the cable but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the winter months.

The Suez Canal was opened on the 17th inst., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

The bark Villa Franca, from Zara, for New York, sprung a leak, in the Gulleon, the 20th, and was abandoned at sea. Capt. Falconer and crew, were rescued by the brig Arcana and brought here to day.

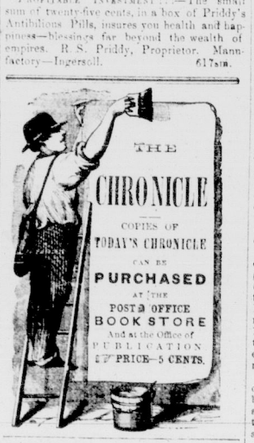
The steamer Nevada from Savannah, on the 26th, has arrived.

New York, Aug. 30.—The steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought the large number of 1088 passengers. This is believed to be the biggest crowd ever brought in one steamer.

New York, Aug. 30.—The steamer Colombia, from Havana 26th, is at quarantine. The gunboat Memphis has arrived.

The steamer Colombia brings Havana dates to the 26th. News from St. Domingo announces that a revolution is going on in the island. The capital and other towns have pronounced against Gen. Pumental, and have declared in favor of Gen. Jose Maria Cabral, naming him protector of the Republic, authorizing him to take immediate supreme command until a new government can be established.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!!!—The small sum of twenty-five cents, in a box of Priddy's Antibilious Pills, insures you health and happiness—blessings far beyond the wealth of empires. R. S. Priddy, Proprietor, Manufactory—Ingersoll. 617am.



WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

DO you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00—3 packages for $2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 14, 1865. 607y.

Pay up and Save Money!

ALL indebted to the Subscriber are requested not to make immediate Payment, as Costs will be incurred. Payment can be made to the Subscriber at the store of A. McEwen, Ingersoll.

C. CLARK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

E. Casswell respectfully thanks the inhabitants of Ingersoll and surrounding country for the liberal support he has received since commencing business. The public will find his stock well worth their attention, having just received a large stock of NEW TEAS, FRESH GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Invalids, and those in want of Genuine Wines, Brandies, Ale, &c., can depend on getting the best at Casswell's.

Ingersoll, June 24, 1864.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of Pamphlet have been observed.

For further particulars get pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N.B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over fifty pills, by return of mail.

JOB MOSES, N.Y., sole proprietor.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C.W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Ingersoll by O. B. Caldwell and R Kneeshaw; Scott and White, Woodstock; Jas. Fairburne, Beachville; T. B. Bain, Tilsonburg; L. J. Gundey, Vienna; J. A. Tidey, Norwichville; E. M. Schooley, Otterville; and by all medicine dealers.

September 30, 1864. 579y

A GOOD THING

TRY IT!

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and bowel complaints.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Cures sudden colds and sore throats.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Cures burns, scalds, frost bites and chilblains.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Is also an excellent thing for sprains, strains wounds and bruises; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of

The Canadian Pain Destroyer.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C.W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Ingersoll by O. B. Caldwell and R. Kneeshaw; Scott & White, Woodstock; James Fairbourne, Beachville; T. B. Bain, Tilsonburg; L. J. Gundey, Vienna; J. A. Tidey, Norwichville; E. M. Schooley, Otterville; and by all medicine dealers.

September 18, 1863. num425

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ:

1—THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has doubled, the price of paper nearly trebled, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865:

For any one of the four Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the four Reviews	7 00
For any three of the four Reviews	10 00
For all four of the Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

☞ Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit in addition to these prices *Twenty-four cents a year for* Blackwood, and *Eight cents a year* for each Review, to cover the U. S. Postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. J. Norton, of Yale College. Two vols., Royal Octavo 1,900 pages and numerous Engravings.

Price, $7, for the two volumes. By mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers,
New York.

New Advertisements.

BUCHANAN & GORDON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

STOVES! STOVES!

A Large Assortment of Stoves of all kinds on hand, of the Latest Styles, which will be sold

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

EAVE TROUGHS!!

Made and put up on the Shortest Notice, and at the Lowest Prices.

ALL WORK WARRANTED!

Highest Price paid in Exchange for Hides, Sheepskins, Rags, &c., &c., &c.

Ingersoll, September 1, 1865. 627am

Bankrupt Stock.

The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Fresh Groceries formerly belonging to Mr Donald Wallace.

As the Stock has been purchased at less than cost, the public may depend on getting groceries cheaper than ever before offered in Ingersoll.

Pure Coal and Rock Oils, Benzole, Machine Oil, Lamps, Chimnies, &c., wholesale and Retail.

Remember the store opposite the Commercial Bank, and next door to the Royal Hotel, Thames Street.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Cash paid for Lumber and Shingles.

O. CLARK.

Ingersoll, April 21st, 1865. 608

DRAWING AND MODELING SCHOOL

A School for instruction in Architectural, Perspective, and Anatomical Drawing; Modeling in Plaster and Clay; Sketching from Nature, and Painting in Water Colors, Sepia, and India Ink, will be opened in connection with the London Commercial College on the FIRST day of OCTOBER next, under the able supervision of the

German Artist, H. A. WILKENS.

Mr. Wilkens has had long experience as a Practical Sculptor and Painter, and has in this capacity been employed on some of the most celebrated works of art now adorning the Capitol at Washington.

The College Students will receive instruction in these very pleasing and useful branches for the slight additional charge of Two Dollars per month. Students who purchase Scholarships in clubs of three or more during the month of