Ingersoll Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

Our Prospects.

There can be no question that the prospect before the people of this country is one of hard times. For some years, we have been complaining of "hard times." Crops have been poor, and the farmer has had but little money in return for his year's labor. As a consequence all kinds of business have been dull; for our chief dependance is our agricultural interests. When they do poorly, all branches of business are affected thereby. This year, however, the crop is unusually good. There may be local exceptions where particular crops have partially failed, but taking the country as a whole, there is no question that there has been an exceedingly abundant harvest. In some section of Canada, indeed, we have heard it claimed that the farmers have more grain this year than they have had in the last four years. Of course that is an extreme estimate, but it is beyond doubt that the farmers will be vastly more produce to sell this year than they have had for a long time. The effect of this will be felt in every department of business. People will pay off old scores, and money to spare to make new purchases. There will be a plenty so many old debts carried over from year to year, too much close economy has been exercised in new purchases. Already the effect of the better prospects is seen in the increased importations of the fall trade, and by increased sales by importers. There may be some need of caution lest people go too far, and repeat the extravagances of ten years ago, but we think there is less danger of this than formerly.—The inflation of 1854-56 was greatly encouraged by, if not wholly due to, the railway expenditures of that era. But this time we have only the legitimate prosperity of the country to excite us to extravagance. It is hardly possible that that cause alone will produce so much running in debt as preceded the crisis of 1857. For one thing, it is most unlikely that we can have any repetition of the wild speculations in land which did so much mischief at that time. Our capitalists and our capitalists will certainly know better than to repeat that error.

A source of profit to our merchants and manufacturers is being developed in the shape of a trade with the United States. Our neighbors are beginning to import from Canada many articles not only of Canadian but of European manufacture as well. This is due, of course, to the very heavy taxes collected by the Government of the United States. The customs duties, charged by our neighbors are high enough in all conscience, but on their internal taxes are upon a corresponding scale, our woollen manufactures, and some others too are saleable in the American markets. It is no doubt true that a considerable portion of our exports to the United States—especially those kind of goods which have been imported by us and have paid duties at the Canadian custom house—are carried on by the aid of the smuggler. But in really every case the smuggler is the American purchaser, and so far as the Canadian seller is concerned, the transaction is completed on Canadian soil. But be the trade licit or illicit, the quantity of American money received by Canadian wholesale houses from our neighbors, prove that this traffic with our neighbors is one of considerable extent. The profits of the new business are very considerable, and they are profits which in no way affect any Canadian interest. It is possible that this trade will prove only a temporary one, and that in a while it will entirely cease; but so long as it lasts, it must be so much to the prosperity of our country.

With every assurance that all kinds of industry are bringing a fair reward in our country, prices of every kind are at a fair standard. We do not find our prosperity offset by inflated prices for nearly all the necessities of life, as our American friends do. It is the fact that men in American cities with double the annual income which persons in the corresponding positions in Canadian cities get, do better in making provisions for their business. Some persons, in considering the temptations of high wages in great towns which are seemingly to be met with in the States, only overlook the difference between the value of money in the two countries. In spite of a good many attacks which have been launched, this difference is even greater than it was years ago. Prices have increased enormously, and prices of many descriptions of dry goods are about double what they are in Canadian money. Mechanics receive therefore better than larger salaries which are paid in the United States, and the man who gives up a good business for the chance of getting a situation or in the States is committing a very great mistake. Our people are beginning to appreciate this, and the disposition which a few months ago existed among our young men to rush to the States for employment, is much less noticeable now. If we can but be content with the very fair prosperity which we are beginning to enjoy, we have an excellent prospect before us. In the past we have prospered, on the whole, quite as well as our neighbors. Indeed, the census proves that we have made more rapid advance than the United States. Now, they are entering upon an era of unexampled taxation. The American people must give a much larger share of their labor than hitherto to the payment of the national taxes. The waste and enormous outlay of the four years of war, must fall on the people. No system of finance—no paper currency—can possibly evade that burden. We do not say that our neighbors will find their taxes impossible to pay—but there is no question that those taxes will seriously affect the prosperity of the people—so seriously, indeed, as to give a decided advantage to a country free from such burdens.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The Fair at London during the present week has not been as successful in some respects as could have been wished. The show of grain has been excellent, but in the live stock there has been a deficiency. Oxford county shows well in some respects. The cheese makers of this section are on hand in force, and have created an impression that will do good—not only by attracting attention to our county as to its produce, but stimulating the people of other sections to go more largely into the profitable business of cheese making.

A good many of the manufacturers who exhibited at London this week, hailed from Oxford, and compared favorably with any others that were there. In other departments, too, our people were by no means unrepresented, and when the prize list is examined it will undoubtedly be found that the county has acted exceedingly well.

An excellent French agricultural exhibition [illegible]

Prorogation of Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Quebec, Sept. 18, 1865.

This day at three o'clock His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Buildings, the members of the Legislative Council being present.

His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. After assenting in her Majesty's name to the bills passed during the session, the Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

May it please your Excellency:—In reviewing the measures which have engaged the attention of Parliament during the past session, the chief place must be assigned to the bill repealing the civil code of Lower Canada.—This enactment reflects the highest credit upon the skill and learning of the codification and will assuredly obtain for the jurisprudence of Lower Canada the distinguished appreciation of the learned professions abroad. Other bills for the improvement of the law in Upper Canada in relation to the quieting of titles, the law of property and trusts, and the registration of instruments relating to lands which have received the sanction of the Legislature, are calculated to prove highly beneficial in their operation to the landed interest in that section of the Province. The enactment with the amendment of public legislation, the consolidation and variety of public bills which have been entertained by Parliament on this occasion is very remarkable. The promotion of educational and commercial enterprise, the encouragement of manufacturing industry, and the development of the material wealth which has hitherto lain dormant for so many years, are a prospect of continued improvements for the time to come. The very important decisions which have been arrived at by the Crown chiefs which your Excellency's command has enabled us to transmit to your Majesty's Government for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces will doubtless contribute to enlighten and instruct the public mind of this country upon the momentous topics to which they relate. Although the time has not yet arrived for further legislative action upon the subject, it may be nevertheless confidently anticipated that the discussions that have taken place in Parliament during the present session will help to mature the accomplishment of this great project upon the success of which the future career of British North America must wholly depend. I have the honor to present to your Excellency's acceptance a bill intituled an act for granting to Her Majesty certain expenses of the civil Government for the financial year ending 30th June, 1866, and for other purposes connected with the public service. To this bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words:—

To Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this bill, after which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the fourth session of the eighth Provincial Parliament with the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to be able to relieve you from further attendance on your duties in Parliament. The act which you have passed for the codification and consolidation of the civil law of Lower Canada cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results to those who are to live under the provisions of that law. The acts which you have passed for the abolition of the punishment of death in certain cases, and for the improvement of the registration system, and the Grammar School Law for Upper Canada, will also, I doubt not, contribute to the people's and good government of the people of this Province.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the provision you have made for the public revenue of the Province, and I assure you that it will be the earnest desire of myself and my advisers to administer it with economy.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I congratulate you upon the abundant harvest with which it has pleased a beneficent Providence to bless our country, and I trust that on your return to your homes you will cast your influence amongst the people you represent so as to cause them to evince their gratitude to the Almighty by a conscientious discharge of their social obligations on which no less than on the performance of political duties, the general well being and the community depends.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or assertions of our correspondents or contributors, but reserve to ourselves the right to reject communications if we think the writer has abused the privilege of a public newspaper, or if we think the communication is not such as we think it desirable to insert in our columns.

A Trip to Bothwell, Morpeth, &c.

West Oxford, Sept. 4th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Dear Sir,—No doubt you have often heard of a disease known as softening of the brain; perhaps you are not aware when it becomes virulent it assumes the modern professional or technical term of "lie on the brain."

It appears epidemic; some of the symptoms are so far chaste, and in those of a sanguine temperament such objects appear a myth and surround the objects only as shadows to bring from the deep recesses of the earth that which will prove a light to the world. By day, with vague interest the eye is drawn east, the pupil dilated, accompanied with congestion of the conjunctiva membrana, or in other words, blotted shot caused by sleepless nights and a disordered state of the mind. Passionately fond of some of the rules in arithmetic and a case to others, substraction and decimals are cast aside, but will pour over addition and multiplication with avidity, never mentioning a sum of less than three ciphers, and this I would observe is a remarkable characteristic of the disease. As the malady increases, just in proportion the number of ciphers are added—Another symptom—he fancies himself a geologist of no mean order, and asserts theories which change with the moon; he believes he has or rather will discover the fountain head of the river Styx; becomes a mine manise, purchases or leases a few acres of mother earth for one or two thousand dollars, erects a "derrick" about 40 feet high, expends from one to three thousand dollars in fitting up machinery, enclosures the whole, which when completed is a monument of *departed worth*, or as remarked by some one, "like an antiquated Dutch church." He then contracts with one or more to sink a shaft to the nethermost regions, engages board and a "cribb" at the nearest hotel, and day after day visits the hard toiling process to ascertain the progress made, and if any "show." Often during his retired moments despondency counteracts his fevered imagination; reason returns, the quiet days of former years flit across his memory, and he realizes the sad effect of "lie on the brain."

He is psychologically deluded and remains spell bound, is loquacious. *He* is the principal topic, in fact he is so far psychologised by *He* as to be under its perfect control. Every mud puddle appears *He* and the smell of a burning match an indication of being in the precincts of the waters he holds in veneration. He swears by *He* as the gods did by the waters of the Styx, and through the influence of "lie on the brain" many will, like the gods, be lulled for one year into senseless stupidity, and the ensuing years be deprived of the delicacies their formerly enjoyed, for instance one cheese is for as a family [illegible]

most every age down to the stripling with downy lip. Neither is it confined to any particular locality or profession.—I found the devotees of *He* from several of Uncle Sam's States; from England, Scotland, Ireland, France and all parts of Canada, each trying to outvie the other. From the oft repeated titles, Colonel, Captain, Doctor and a whole list of subordinates, I infer rank does not prevent "lie on the brain." I have heard of a specific remedy but it is very costly. Many are trying it and I have no doubt it will be an effectual cure to the majority.

From Bothwell I went to the quiet village of Thamesville and stood on the old road leading from Chatham to London. The reminiscence of twenty-six years brought to me mind paying the stage fare to London, and not only walking but working my passage with a rail maul of the night. Proceeding southerly towards Lake Erie, crossing the river Thames we had a drive about four miles over a miserable sand road, then a few miles across flat land calculated to make rich pastures at some distant day. The land then rises to Ridgetown, a compact village with a neat church, town hall, steam grist mill, carding and fulling mill, with the usual compliment of taverns. This being almost the centre of the township of Howard, it is privileged by the assembled wisdom of the municipality, meeting in council. The superior gravel roads, (in the southern portion,) plainly indicating the soundness and solidity of their judgment. It is excellent rolling land descending towards the lake. At the foot of the ridge on Talbot Street is the village of Morpeth, well laid out in square blocks, with wide streets covered with fine gravel and plank sidewalks. There are several large brick buildings, most of the private residences are built several feet back from the street, surrounded by shrubs and trees, and on some of the streets rows of shade trees on either side, making it not only agreeable but ornamental. Here the intense heat is particularly moderated by the cooling influence of the lake. Half a mile from the centre of the village is a tolerable good water power excellent stand, conveniently fitted up, calculated to do a large business. The stores are well supplied and the demand seems equal with the stock. Cash sales are certainly in excess of many villages of double the size. An old friend told me it was too healthy a place for doctors—I cannot say as much of Raglan, a village near the Road Ekon, about five miles southwest of Morpeth. Water power is almost nonexistent there owing, however, a few saw mills in the neighborhood, working only in the rainy season.—There is a steam grist mill, carding machine, fulling mill, tannery, foundry, cabinet, and carpenter shops, blacksmith, carriage, shoe, and tailor shops. Two daily mails each way, the office distributing to about 20 others.

I may mention that the township of Howard contains an area of 50,000 acres, less than 5,000 of them reduced. A plank road, the gravel road, and the road through the centre of Morpeth, thickly dotted over with substantial buildings of well to do farmers. The land is more rolling to the east, but well cultivated, good houses and outbuildings—many nearly completed in every one—some fine orchards, generally small. The peach tree flourishes, though but little fruit this season. Grapes of luxuriant growth, abundant harvest, turnips lately below potatoes. I labored in the field of corn, some measuring nine feet high with three ears on many of the stalks, from nine to twelve inches in circumference (including husk); many fields (from 8 to 10 acres) of beans, and small fields of tobacco looking very fine. Though the Gerrard settlement heavy crops of millet are taking the place of stately black walnut trees that have been wilfully removed in boyhood.

I fear I have exceeded the limits of discretion in writing or I would have given you a sketch of my trip towards home.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very respectfully,

VIATOR.

(We shall be pleased to hear from our correspondent again.)

Vienna Items

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Dear Sir,—The old excitement was for a time supposed by an attempt at burglary on the morning of Sunday, 3rd inst. It seems that a young man, employed in the store of M. J. Brown of this place, fearing a noise which led him to suspect the presence of burglars, roused some of the neighbors to assist him in their pursuit. As a diligent search revealed no traces of the marauder, the party retired to rest, no doubt thanking their informant for the amusement he had provided for them. On Monday, however, it was found that the handle of the door leading from his bed room to the rooms of the Mechanics Institute had been wrenched off in an attempt to force the lock, and the print of bare feet was visible in the dust near the door. It is supposed that the intruder, evidently a novice in the trade, had entered by a window of M. Crawford's law office, the shutter being closed, owing to a defect on the hinge, but which was found open, and that hearing those in pursuit of him he had vacated. If he is a reader of the *Chronicle* he may as well take the advice of your correspondent and keep away, as preparations have been made to entertain him should he repeat his visit.

The Oil Company's engine was brought to the village the other day by a number of the shareholders, who turned out in a body in order to save any expense in its conveyance. A call of 20 per cent on the stock has been very generally responded to, and the obtaining of the charter is the only step necessary before beginning operations.

An attempt is making to organize a brass band, 6 or 8 of and is the only musical entertainment at present.

Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

Vienna, Sept. 12, 1865.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A dazed good invention—the knitting machine.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says the 16th Regiment leave for Ottawa on the removal thither of the seat of government.

It is stated that George Thompson, the English abolitionist, is getting rich out of a lucifer match factory.

The colored people of Norfolk, Alexandria and Richmond, have subscribed $700 to present a sword to Gen. Butler.

Thirteen pirates have deserted from the detachment of the 16th Regiment, sent to Prince Edward Island to keep the Tenant Leaguers in order.

James Logan, the most enterprising farmer in Lower Canada, died on Monday morning, aged 71. He is a brother of Sir W. Logan.

The Montreal Chief of Police, Fortier, has been presented by his Brother officers of the Police force with a gold mounted cane.

J. P. Elliott, Collector of Customs, Windsor, is appointed Deputy Crown Timber Agent for the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin and Middlesex.

It is said that James Dickson, Esq., M.P.P., will be appointed Sheriff of the new county of Brace, as soon as the separation is finally effected.

One hundred and fifty gamblers were recently arrested in Chicago in one day, but were on a fixed fine dollars apiece, and rather liked the excitement.

A Western young lady, jilted and abandoned by her lover, pursued him to St. Louis and married him by force—with the assistance of a clergyman.

From a public document just published, it appears that last year there were 777 fatal accidents in British Coal mines, showing an increase of 29 on the preceding year.

Lyon, a great coxcomb, who once flourished, used to be everywhere greeted as "Dandy Lion," much to his annoyance. He had his name changed to Winder, and then thought himself safe, but ever after was known as "Beat-Winder."

On Friday morning, at Suspension Bridge, U. S., a policeman was called up to quiet a disturbance, and was not seen till evening, when he was found shot through the heart. It was supposed that he was shot by one of [illegible]

"One more question, Mr Parks," said a counsel to a witness, who happened to be a tailor. "You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?" "The one he's on now I think is rather tight under the arms, and too short waisted for the fashion," replied Parks.—"Stand down," said the counsel.

The frog show at New York is *un fait accompli*. About four hundred of these marsh warblers are on exhibition, some in bird cages and others in glass globes. How, says the writer, they disport upon coolness, dripping moss, and dream away the tardy hours, wondering "why is this thus?"

The *Herald's* special says: After a hundred pardons were granted to Southern men on Tuesday by the President, the crowd of female applicants was not sensibly diminished by the unfavorable state of the weather, and the ante-rooms were as substantially crammed and jammed by males as before.

It is now many years since a gathering of the Highland clans took place. Its want has been much felt, and it has been arranged by the Duke of Argyle to have such a gathering about the end of September. Along with it will be a general review of the volunteers of the county. This will form the first day's proceedings, the gathering and Highland games the second.

The Kingston *Whig* publishes the following: By a letter from an old settler, dated Sept. 5th, we learn that "Oil was struck on the 7th inst., about mile a mile in rear of Mr Le Boutillier's house. The oil that came up first appeared black and thick, sticking upon the rope, and then it turned from black to green." We have every reason to believe this intelligence to be authentic.

The British North American Confederate Council on the question of commercial treaties, held its final sitting in Quebec on Monday. Messrs. Shea, Pope, Ritchie and Wilmot were present for the Lower Provinces, and Messrs. Cartier and Brown for Canada. Lord Monck presided. Full discussion was had, and the greatest harmony prevailed. As regards the Reciprocity Treaty, concerted action was resolved on.

The number of acres assessed in Upper Canada is 14,144,000, and in Lower Canada 13,663,000; the number of taxpayers assessed in Upper Canada 211,000. The assessed value of real estate in Upper Canada is $240,000,000, and in Lower Canada, $209,000,000. The assessed value of personal property in Upper Canada, $25,000,000; and in Lower Canada, $1,100,000. This statement includes cities, towns, and counties.

The Zoological Society, in London, has just received a male chimpanzee. The intruder room of the stranger to the female in the garden was an amusing incident. The two creatures rushed into each others arms, like sincere friends. They kissed each other; then the male chimpanzee patted the female's face, danced round her, took her round the waist as if he were going to waltz, when they expressed their joy by dancing and howling in ludicrous concert.

Quite a chapter of accidents occurred at and near Montreal on Saturday last. A lad got his right arm severed at Burton's mills, Valleyfield. A man at Redpath's sugar refinery had his foot crushed, the foot being nearly severed. While oiling machines at the Grand Trunk, a man was jammed between the cranes, breaking his legs. All are in hopeful [illegible]

The "London Post" on Canadian Affairs.

The *London Post*, speaking of Canadian affairs, says:—

So long as the British Provinces are really anxious to keep up the British connection, and prove that anxiety by their conduct, the whole British people and the Government at home will feel an equal anxiety, and will be ready to make corresponding sacrifices. Use the language of national feeling and common sense. Of course, we all feel at home that these Provinces may be forced to war through no fault of their own, but simply by following the fortunes and having the quarrels of the Mother Country. With a view to that emergency we must wish to prepare against attack on the St. Lawrence as we do at any other outlying and vulnerable point of our empire. But even this general principle is qualified by some important considerations. We do not think it necessary or prudent to defend every point of the country enemy might land, or all the property which he might be able to destroy. On the contrary at the outbreak of a war the Dominions always select by professional rules and advice what they will defend and what they will leave to the protection of their loyalty which is the proper defence of wholly indefensible positions in the immediate power of a fleet. It is for the Canadian Colonies, operations on another element, most probably, that the British Provinces will have to be defended. However, fortifications at Quebec, and even Montreal, may be of some use, if against surprise and marauding. It is an object, then, to the Imperial as well as to the Colonial Government, that some fortifications be made to a reasonable extent.

It has been now be assumed to be the key of the St. Lawrence, and has always been treated with Imperial dignity. Whatever Montreal shall be entitled to receive a grant for the Colony itself. But England has money and credit. Canada and the other Colonies complain that they have not much of either, but plenty of that material wealth the free and protected use of which is the true source of credit. So England, as we understand, and the Colonies have made no mistake, is to complete the fortifications at Quebec, and provide the amount necessary for the works there and elsewhere, and guarantee a loan for the amount necessary for all Canadian works, on the condition of Canada continuing her present training and defensive preparations.—Canada, in other words, is to keep up an army of some sort, and under some name, at least in her power. We need not revert to the Imperial engagement to defend Canada as far as concerns the season of war with the United States. That engagement is understood to be added to by any fresh stipulations. What ever else we may be we are at least allies, and must fight one another's battles, as far as circumstances will permit and require. But the gist of the arrangement is that the Canadians shall satisfy our military authorities that they are keeping up their military organizations and training on the existing scale, and maintaining an army, without works whether of earth or of stone, and armaments of the oldest or the newest fashion, are equally a mockery. We wish to see Canada armed in the most effectual way, by an habitual determination to defend itself. This is the only defence to be relied upon. It is the only strength an enemy in the neighborhood would think worth taking into account. The United States will ask whether they can or cannot take our Provinces. They will ask how they are likely to be encountered, and whether the chances of success are worth the certain loss. So the defence of Canada rests with Canadians. So we wish to act on this maxim, and so long as a certain assistance towards fortifications and armaments induces them to keep up their living defences, Parliament will be glad to vote money for the purpose, in moderate instalments. But as soon as it observes that their living defence is flagging, and everything is left to walls and guns, it will stop the leak in the Imperial treasury.

ELOPEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER WITH A GROOM.—The quiet part of Surrey which lies around Woking has just been thrown into a state of intense excitement by the elopement of the daughter of a clergyman residing at a quiet country rectory with a groom lately in the family's service. It appears that the groom was frequently called upon to ride out in attendance upon the young lady, but their secret seems to have been well kept until recently, when some suspicion arose that there was an undue familiarity between the parties, and the groom was dismissed from service on Friday last. When Saturday morning arrived the young lady was nowhere to be found, and subsequent investigation revealed the fact that she had made her escape through a window before the dawn of morning. A few persons whose avocation called them early abroad assert that they saw the fugitive couple making their way over the fields towards a neighboring village, where a cab was in waiting, which they doubt not drove to the [illegible]

The Great Cheese

The chief feature of the New York State Agricultural Show last week was the monster cheese from Canada. They fancy that they know something about cheese in the State of New York, and cheese was made a great feature of the show, a special building being devoted to the immense number of samples forwarded to compete for the prizes. The New Yorkers did their best, and thought they had done a good deal, but Canada, as might have been expected, carried away the palm. Mr Smith, of Norwich, exhibited a cheese of just a little over four thousand pounds in weight, which had the New Yorkers as flat as pancakes. They were crushed by it; and no wonder. At first our Yankee cousins were not inclined to succumb, and were clear that the cheese was not as good as it was great. They did not succeed in picking that hole in the Canadian gray coat of Mr Smith, however. The cheese was carefully examined by the judges and pronounced fully up to the mark. The Herkimer County farmers felt that Canada had beaten them, and vowed with many strange asservations that next year they would show what their county could do in the way of a big cheese. The visitors to the show exhibited no mortification over the matter; they seemed to be well pleased with the Canadian display, and perhaps guessed that if the Canadians made such large cheeses they would have to be annexed whether they liked it or not.

The great cheese which has won such honours is to be exhibited at London, and we recommend all our readers to go there to see the sights of the beautiful little city, and not forget to look at the milky mammoth. After wards it will be shipped to England, and there also it will spread the name and fame of Canadian dairies. Seriously speaking, the prompitude with which our Canadian farmers have taken up the idea of establishing cheese factories on a large scale is exceedingly gratifying, and an earnest of good for the future prosperity of the country. Not only is cheese making exceedingly profitable, but the fact shows life and enterprise among our farming community which will bear fruit in other matters as well as cheese.—*Globe.*

Great Petroleum Operation.

When the Hon. Geo. Brown sold his property at Bothwell to the Scotch Co., headed by Mr McEwen, and of which Mr Walker is the manager, better known as the "Bothwell Land and Petroleum Co.," most people were astonished at the price given, which was understood to have been $270,000. Since that time, only six months ago, views respecting petroleum in Canada West have undergone a change, and now fabulous amounts change hands for property which a little while ago was thought of little worth. So high is the opinion of American operators of the property at Bothwell owned by the Company referred to, that, as we have reason to believe, on Saturday it changed hands at the price of *over a million of dollars*, the purchasers being Clint in Fitchsch, of Chicago, in connection with Mr Benjamin, of this city. The transaction was conducted by Mr Barton, of Hamilton, on the part of the Company, Mr H. C. B. Becker having prepared the necessary documents.—*Free Press.*

Paraguay and Brazil.

New York, September 16.

By an arrival from Montevideo, Uruguay, 24th July, we have the following editorial details of the recent regarding the war between the republics of Paraguay, on the one hand, and the empire of Brazil, and the Argentine Confederation of the republic of Uruguay, on the other. President Lopez had taken command of the Paraguayan in person, but was meeting more great reverses than at first, owing to certain causes which his troops had received. The allies claim that the way of the Paraguayans was nearly anticipated in the case of Rio Grande between Brazil and Rio Grande, and that so had the Paraguayans had an experienced commander, or material resources. The sinews of all the contending powers were, it appeared, exhausted, and peace and amicable modes of adjustment were in progress or in contemplation. But the war and could not proceed to more favorable weather, it was clear that no decisive campaign would be undertaken. There were 17,000 Brazilians in the field.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Star.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company, undaunted by their disastrous failure, have resolved to again to begin work. They have ordered a new cable, and its manufacture has already commenced. We have stated that it is without doubt the Great Eastern will leave Valentia with the new cable in the last week in May next, and that when it has been successfully laid, she will attempt to recover the lost, temporary failure of which we had recently to record. What are the prospects of success may in some measure be judged by the following statement of what has been demonstrated by the experiments already made. This statement has been drawn up by gentlemen who have taken an active part in the recent and previous attempts to lay the cable, and it has therefore that full weight of authority which must attach to the declarations of men who speak of what they know practically to be the facts.

"It has proved by the execution of 1858 that a submarine telegraph cable could be laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, and messages transmitted through the same.

"By the expedition of 1865 it has been fully demonstrated:

"That the insulation of a cable improves very much after its submersion in the cold, deep water of the Atlantic, and that its conducting power is considerably increased thereby.

"That the steamship Great Eastern, from her size and consequent steadiness, and from the control over her afforded by the joint use of paddles and screw, renders it safe to lay an Atlantic cable in any weather.

"That the expense of a cable in the course of being laid from the Great Eastern may be safely stopped on the appearance of a fault, and with strong tackle and good hauling in machinery, the fault may be lifted from any depth between Ireland and Newfoundland, and cut out on board the ship, and the cable respliced and laid in perfect condition.

"That in a depth of over two miles four attempts were made to grapple the cable. In three of them the cable was caught in the grapnel, and in the other the grapnel was foiled by the chain attached to it.

"That the paying out machinery used on board the Great Eastern worked properly, and can be confidently relied on for laying cables across the Atlantic.

"That with the improved telegraphic instruments for long submarine lines, a speed of more than eight words per minute can be obtained through such a cable as the present Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland, as the amount of slack actually paid out did not exceed twenty per cent, which was more than the total cable laid between Valentia and Heart's Content less than 1,900 miles.

"That the present Atlantic cable, though capable of bearing a strain of seven tons, did not experience more than fourteen cwt. in being paid out into the deepest water of the Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland.

"That there is no difficulty in mooring buoys in the deep water of the Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland, and that a buoy, even when moored by a piece of the Atlantic cable itself, which had been previously lifted from a depth of over 2,000 fathoms, has ridden out a gale.

"That more than four miles of the Atlantic cable have been recovered from a depth of over two miles, and that the insulation of the gutta percha covered wire was in no way whatever impaired by the depth of water, or the strains to which it had been subjected by lifting and paying through the hauling apparatus.

"The cable of 1865, owing to the improvements introduced into the manufacture of the gutta percha core, was more than one hundred times better insulated than cables made in 1858, then considered perfect and still working.

"That the electrical testing can be conducted at sea with such nearing accuracy as to enable the electricians to discover the existence of a fault in less than a minute after its production or development, and very quickly to ascertain its position in the cable.

"That with a steam engine attached to the paying out machinery, so as to permit of hauling in the cable immediately a fault is discovered, it could be recovered even before it had reached the bottom of the Atlantic, and repaired at once."

A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape from drowning, when thirteen of his comrades were lost by the upset of a boat, and [illegible]

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.

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

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 House, and next door to the Royal Hotel, Thames Street.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Cash paid for Lumber and Shingles.

O. CLARKE.

Ingersoll, [illegible] 1865. 608

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

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

THIS well known preparation is in high estimation by many as a safe and sure Female Pill, and should not be confounded with other advertised compounds. It can injure no one 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 cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases attendant on 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.

Pamphlets, further particulars get Pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N.B.—81 and 5 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 100 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. Kneshaw; Scott & White, Woodstock; James Fairbairne, Beachville; T. B. Bain, Tilsonburg; L. J. Gundry, Vienna; J. A. Tidy, Norwichville; E. M. Schooley, Otterville; and by all medicine dealers.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Nervous System, or Vital Fluid, such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Ill Health, Wakefulness, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, &c. &c.

THESE celebrated Wafers are the most certain and speedy remedy for all complaints they are offered to, and have been in use long enough to prove their efficacy in the most obstinate cases. In fact, they may be called the ultimatum of the vital organs, and, if used according to directions, cannot fail to cure the most hopeless cases. To all those who are about consumptive they are offered as a certain cure. They are now used by many of the first singers of the day, and are highly recommended by them. Every one should try them. Sold by druggists everywhere, at 25 cents per box.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

PRICE—25 CENTS PER BOX.

S. M. in Ingersoll by O. B. Caldwell and R. Kneshaw; Scott & White, Woodstock; James Fairbairne, Beachville; T. B. Bain, Tilsonburg; L. J. Gundry, Vienna; J. A. Tidy, Norwichville; E. M. Schooley, Otterville; and by all medicine dealers.

September 18, 1865. 1mm425

SEASON - - - 1865.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST

HOUSE FOR

DYE STUFFS!

IS

PRIDDY'S DRUG STORE

Make your purchases at once. These goods are reliable and have been bought for Cash. Selected Recipes for Dyeing, and valuable hints to Dyers Gratis.

Ingersoll, Sept. 22, 1865. 650

NOTICE!

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 23, 3rd Con. of Dereham, a red COW, four years old, had star in forehead, white spot on right hip, and some white on feet, belly and tail. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably Rewarded.

WILLIAM WILFORD.

September 22, 1865. 650

CATTLE FAIR.

THE WEST ZORRA ANNUAL CATTLE FAIR will be held in the

VILLAGE OF EMBRO

ON

Wednesday, October 18th, 1865.

New Advertisements.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

HOME MANUFACTURED CLOTHING

J. I. FERGUSON,

(SUCCESSOR TO FERGUSON & KERR,)

WOULD beg to call attention to his Large Stock of Home manufactured Clothing, which is got up in First-class Style, Well Trimmed, and warranted to give good satisfaction.

☞ Do not buy Montreal Rubbish which will not hold together till you get home, ☜ but call and inspect J. I. F.'s stock which you will find to be larger and better than any west of Toronto. The largest stock of Cloths and Tweeds ever brought into Ingersoll, comprising

SCOTCH & CANADIAN TWEEDS,

West of England Broadcloths, Doeskins, Woollen Cords, Overcoatings, &c., which will be sold at prices to

DEFY COMPETITION.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Parties favoring him with their orders can rely upon getting a Good Fit and a Well-made Garment, as he employs none but First-class Workmen, and is determined to turn out work

SECOND BEST TO NONE IN CANADA!

Hats, Caps, Neck-ties, Woollen Cravats, Gloves, Underclothing, Suspenders, Cotton, Winsey and Woollen Shirts, &c., in large variety. Also, a Large

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Comprising Shawls, Dress Goods, Winceys, French Merinos, Challies, Ginghams, Delaines, Prints, Coburgs, Lusters, Cottons, Shirtings, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery, Furs, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., all of which will be

SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH!

ALL GOODS

MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES!

AND

NO SECOND PRICE.

JOHN I. FERGUSON,

Thames Street.

INGERSOLL, September 22, 1865. 630

FALL and WINTER

IMPORTATIONS.

THOS. BALMER

Begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has received the

LARGEST STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

MILLINERY AND MANTLES

That has Ever Come to Ingersoll!

Having bought

VERY LARGELY AND VERY CHEAP,

Competition is Out of the Question.

An early call from intending purchasers is solicited.

THOS. BALMER.

Ingersoll, September 22, 1865. 639

1865. FALL AND WINTER. 1865.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

AT

J. BROWETT'S!!

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Paints and Oils, Groceries, &c., &c.

The Subscriber has on hand a very large and well assorted Stock of the following:—

Fancy Dress Goods, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Orleans, Mohairs, Reppe, Poplins, Delains, Prints, Ginghams, Black silks, Lace Curtains, Hoop Skirts, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Shirts, Flannels, Shirting in great variety, Fancy Flannels, Striped Shirtings, Regattas, Winceys.

Cotton Flannels, Paddings, Denims, Blankets—White and Grey, Travelling Bags, Shawls, Stays, Carpets, Kid Gloves, Bonnet Borders, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Woollen Cloths and Scarfs, Childrens Victorines and Muffs, Fancy Silk Ties, Particular attention to Cloths and Canadian Tweeds.

Fancy Dressing Combs, Clothing—Ready Made and made to order, Wall Paper & Window Shades, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Brushes of all kinds, Paints, Oils and Varnish, Glass, Putty, Nails, &c., GRIND STONES, AXES, AXES, AXES. Teas, Tobacco, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c., &c., &c.

The above Goods, having been bought in the best markets, will be sold at

THE LOWEST POS