The Court of Inquiry failed to find any evidence of a plot among the officers or men that would justify an order for the arrest of any of them. The court was dissatisfied with the evidence presented and concluded that there was no basis for the charges made by the dissenting officers.

Dr. Mason, the surgeon in charge of the hospital, was called as a witness. He testified that he had seen no evidence of the charges and that the patients were not suffering from any typhoid fever.

Dr. Mason also testified that the water supply at the hospital was clean and that the patients were being treated properly.

The court concluded that there was no evidence to support the charges and dismissed the case.

The court ordered the release of all the patients and the officers, and the hospital was returned to its normal state.

Dr. Mason was later appointed as the surgeon in charge of the hospital, and the hospital resumed its normal operations.

The incident caused a great deal of concern among the patients and their families, and there were protests and demonstrations outside the hospital. The government was criticized for its handling of the situation.

The incident also highlighted the need for better hygiene and sanitation practices in the hospital and the need for better training of the medical staff.

The incident led to the establishment of a commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the outbreak of typhoid fever and to make recommendations for preventing similar outbreaks in the future.
History of Newcastle and the Northern District.

BY H. W. H. HUNTINGTON.

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NUMBER XXIV.

HISTORY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BAYOU.

Repeat of the previous extract...

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897.

History of Newcastle and the Northern District.

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NUMBER XXV.

MUTINY OF THE VICTORS IN 1861.

Two miles of Dr. Mason at Newcastle was...