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WILLIAM C. MILLER,
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Secure Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

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WHOLE NO. 484.

Chicigo Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 21, 1879.

The Battle of Ulundi.

How THE FIRST-NEWS ARRIVED—
THE NEWSPAPER THREE DAYS
AHEAD OF THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH—DESPATCH IN HAND AND
LIFE IN HAND.

The first news of the victory of Ulundi came from a Liberator, Sir Bartle Frere's despatch was the earliest that came to hand, and Sir Bartle, with a candor that does him honor, plainly stated that it was Mr. Archibald Forbes who had brought the account which the High Commissioner had despatched to his Government. As the *Daily News*, with justifiable pride, remarks: "Not for the first time, the courage and energy of our correspondent in Zululand, Mr. Archibald Forbes, have relieved the anxiety of governments and nations." Mr. Forbes' latest exploit is an honor, not only to the great Liberal journal with which he is connected, but to journalism in general—I would say, with the permission of the *Nation*, to journalism as a profession. When Mr. Forbes brought tidings of the decisive repulse of the Turkish attack on Shipka Pass, and, outstripping six sides-decamp of the *Czar*, told his story of Russian victory to the Russian Emperor, he surpassed all previous performances. I doubt whether he has not now surpassed himself. He witnessed the battle of July 4th near Ulundi. As soon as it was ended—as soon as he saw the Zulu attack broken, and their forces breaking in pieces over the country, he set out to carry the news. The nearest telegraph station was eighty miles away, and could only be reached by a lonely ride through a country swarming with savages, where every ravine—and the ravines are countless—might hide an ambush. With his despatch in his hand and his life in his hand he rode those eighty miles. He arrived at Ladman's Drift, and thence telegraphed the news to Cape Town, then to Sir Bartle Frere. The full splendor of the achievement hardly comes out as it deserved in the published accounts. Forbes covered his eighty miles over a difficult country in fifteen hours. It was on the 8th of July that the first despatches reached the two High Commissioners. Three days later, on the 8th, they were still the only source of information at Cape Town. Writing home on that day Sir Bartle Frere says: "I have received from Sir Garnet Wolesey as yet only a copy of Forbes' telegram, which has reached me previously." The leisurely communications from Lord Chelmsford and from the correspondents of other journals appear to have reached Cape Town, just in time to be forwarded by the steamer General Clifford's telegram, it is true, is dated July 6, and embodies Lord Chelmsford's official report, but there is nothing to show that Sir Bartle Frere knew of it on the morning of July 8th, or that it did in fact reach Cape Town till some time during that day. If that steamer had sailed a few hours earlier, Mr. Forbes' telegram, of which Sir Bartle Frere had been three days in possession, would apparently have been the only telegram, the only means by which the battle of Ulundi would have been known in this country. It was, in fact, the account which was read out by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, some hours before anything else came to hand by the same steamer, which touched at St. Vincent whence the telegrams came. On the *Times* and *Standard* of this morning publish their own accounts. The *Daily Telegraph* has nothing to add to the official despatches relating to the battle. It would be too much to expect of journalistic human nature that Mr. Forbes' rivals should rejoice in his unparalleled triumph. But the editor who garbles Sir Bartle Frere's despatch in order to suppress his acknowledgment to Mr. Forbes must surely on the reflection be ashamed of his jealousy. Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolesey agree in treating this victory as decisive. Sir Garnet telegraphs the War Office to stop supplies and to know in what order regiments should be sent home. Mr. Forbes, on the other hand, says: "The success of the day is unquestionable. Its bearing on the conclusion of peace is not clear." In a double edition of the *Post* the Zulus beaten and beating all his rivals, Forbes' head continues level. He has seen more of war than any of the commanders, and he plainly doubts whether, in a purely military sense, the overthrow of the Zulus is complete. Correspondence Toronto Globe.

MR. FORBES' ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.
CAMP, UNVULUZI RIVER, July 8.—The Zulus took no advantage of the grace granted to them until mid-day today. We until then remained on the opposite bank. Soon after mid-day Colonel Buller took out his Imperial Horse on a reconnaissance, to support which guns were moved on to the front of the camp. All the morning Zulu stragglers from the rocky hilltop on the opposite side of the river were firing at us. One man was wounded. This hilltop was shelled while Buller's men crossed to the right, lower down the stream, bent to the left, took the hilltop in reverse, and chased the Zulus, who ran into a military kraal named Delanyo, shooting several. Sweeping round to the left of this kraal, and leaving a detachment to cover the retreat by holding the hilltop in the rear, the horsemen galloped across the open towards a larger kraal named Nondjueno, about 200 Zulus retiring before them. No more were visible, and an easy success seemed awaiting Buller as he galloped by the Nondjueno kraal and headed straight on Ulundi, but a deep hollow intervened. The body he was pursuing was merely a decoy. Suddenly from a hollow sprang up a long line of Zulus, 2,000 strong, confronting him in front and flank. He held back, but frequently turned at bay. Meanwhile the whole plain had suddenly sprung into life. Quail, 10,000 Zulus closed on his lines of retreat, intent upon cutting him off. He made good his retreat, fighting all but hand to hand, with a loss of three wounded. Lord William Buller greatly distinguished himself, killing the Zulus with his sabre in single combat, and rescuing a wounded sergeant from under a heavy fire. I understand that Lord William Buller would be recommended for the Victoria Cross. The Zulus were much elated by Buller's retreat. The whole force crossed the river to-morrow, intent upon penetrating to Ulundi. The 24th Regiment remains to garrison the laager. We shall probably fight our way in and out of Ulundi.

June 4.—At daybreak this morning the whole force was waiting for the order to advance again. Buller's Horse, to the front, crossed above and below the hilltop, gained it, and found the country abandoned. The whole force passed the drift and through the bush clear of the Delanyo kraal. The formation consisted of a great square. The 80th formed the front; the 90th and 94th the left face; the 94th the rear; the 58th and 13th the right face. Inside, ready for action, were the Artillery, the Engineers, the Native, &c. We had passed the Nondjueno kraal, and all was quiet as yet. The enemy was visible in one considerable straggling column moving parallel with us. Another was crawling and descending the eminence on the left, near the Nondjueno. Another was visible fully in various directions on our left. A fourth great mass was moving down on the right from Ulundi. It was impossible to tell how many lay in the dongoon and about the direct front. Buller was continually stirring them up, and a brisk fire was exchanged. The Zulus began to close on us on all sides. The guns were moved out from their flanks and into action. Buller's Horse, as yet, as possible, and then galloped back into square. In a short space of time the guns alone were in action; but the Zulus coming on swiftly, the Infantry opened the first, the closest on our right front. The artillery practice was beautiful, but it failed to daunt the Zulus, who rushed into the Nondjueno kraal, which had not been burnt, utilizing the cover. Thence men with white shields streamed with great daring against the right and rear of the square, where were two companies of the 21st, and two nine pounders. The Zulus dashed with great bravery into close quarters amidst the deadly hail of the Martini bullets and volleys of canister, and stubbornly assailed us on all four faces of our square, which stood like a rock. The whole affair was in a small compass, which made it seem more animated. The Zulus fired half Martini and half round and jagged bullets, which rent the air above our soldiers, who observed a stern, purposeful silence. At the first shell fired, at 9.30, there rose a mighty cheer from the right flank and rear, the enemy giving way. A responding cheer came from the left; and then the front square opened to admit the Lancers and Buller's Horsemen, who burst like a torrent upon the broken enemy. The Lancers dashed towards the rear, caught a number of men in the long grass, and cut them down with their sabres and lances. Several officers of the Lancers killed four Zulus each. Two received several wounds. Captain Wyatt Edgall was killed and two officers were slightly wounded. The British cavalry effectually vindicated its reputation. The enemy were driven widely distant. Their dead lay thick all round the square, most of them facing the 21st. I estimate that 400 Zulus lay dead. After a slight halt, the cavalry moved to the front and burst Ulundi and the neighboring military kraals. The whole force advanced close to Ulundi, and halted to catch about two o'clock the force marched back to laager. The success of the day is unquestionable. It bearing on the conclusion of peace is not clear. It is estimated that about 10,000 Zulus were engaged. Our loss was about ten killed and about fifty wounded, exclusive of natives.

A legal gentleman met a brother lawyer one day, and the following conversation took place:
"Well, judge, how is business?"
"Dull, dull; I am living on faith and hope."
"Very good, but I have got past you, for I'm living on charity."

Rev. Newman Hall.
THE OPENING OF HIS SUIT FOR
DIVORCE—HIS EVIDENCE AND
CROSS-EXAMINATION.
From Toronto Mail.

The suit of Rev. Newman Hall, va. his wife and Frank Waters Richardson, the co-respondent, for a divorce on the ground of adultery, was begun in the Divorce Court on the 30th ult. In *The Mail's* cable despatches of Saturday, it was announced that the petitioner had obtained the divorce.

It appeared from the opening statement of Sir Henry James that Mr. Hall was born 1816. He became early in life a minister of the Congregationalist community, and was appointed pastor of Albion Chapel, Hull, in 1842. He there made the acquaintance of the respondent, who was the daughter of a Dr. Gordon (since deceased), a gentleman of good family and position at Hull, and they were married at Albion Chapel on the 15th of April 1846. At the date of her marriage Mrs. Hall was 18 years of age. She was an only child and she had been treated by her father and mother as one whose will should never be controlled and whose every wish should be gratified. She was accomplished and intellectually gifted, and had a power of persuasion which, combined with her husband's love for her, enabled her to have her own way in everything. In 1854 the petitioner left Hull for London, and became minister of Rowland Hill's chapel. Some after they had taken up their residence in London the tastes and habits of the respondent began to change. She ceased to share in her husband's duties as a pastor, or even to take an interest in them, and when remonstrated with by her husband gave way to outbreaks of the most violent temper. Fearing such scenes, the petitioner yielded to nearly all her wishes. He consented to her taking horse exercise on her representation that her health was benefited by it, and he allowed her, though with great reluctance, to go alone to Great to hunt. As time went on she became less devoted to him; taking no interest in his pursuits and seldom accompanying him to church, and she finally refused him, while alleging no ground for the refusal, conjugal intercourse. The petitioner's husband and wife continued to live in the same house between 1863 and 1868, and from that date down to their separation in 1870 they occupied separate rooms. The co-respondent was the son of the landlord and landlady of the hotel at Tring, where the respondent resided while hunting, and the respondent made his acquaintance while he was a mere boy. In 1868 he came to London to manage some livery stables; and then virtually began the intimacy between him and the respondent which led to the present proceedings. In August, 1869, the petitioner and respondent went together to the lakes and afterwards to Llandudno, and on their return to London, the petitioner found that the respondent's horse had been removed from the stable in which he resided in Finchley Newroad, to the co-respondent's stables, which were two miles away; that she was in the habit of constantly visiting him at the stables, of taking tea with him, and of dressing in his room. Previously to the respondent, who was always excitable, had suffered from sleeplessness, and had taken to smoking as a soporific. She would sit up until late at night, and would smoke with gentlemen visitors, including the co-respondent, with whom she was often alone in a back kitchen or housekeeper's room. Her mode of life became at last the subject of remark among the servants, and the petitioner remonstrated with her on her conduct, and also appealed to the co-respondent to discontinue his visits to the house. The respondent resented the remonstrance, and in October, 1869, left her home and went down to Brighton with an old servant, a married woman named Trimmer. It so happened that the co-respondent was also at Brighton at this date, and the intimacy which had existed between him and the respondent in London was continued at Brighton. He was her constant companion, and had his meals with her, and he set up with her until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning at her lodgings. The petitioner wrote to her to return to her home, and, after several letters had passed between them, she intimated that she was willing to do so on certain conditions, including, among others, stipulations that their conjugal relations should continue the same as they had been since 1863, and that an ample apology should be made to her for reflections on the co-respondent, and that her "faithful, dear, honest and true friend" (the co-respondent) should be ever welcome at their house. The conditions were not accepted by the petitioner, and he and respondent separated under deed in February, 1870. In 1873 certain communications were made by Mrs. Trimmer to the petitioner of a character which induced him to file a petition for divorce against his wife on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent. He was advised, however, by his counsel that he could not safely go to trial on the evidence which was then in a position to adduce in support of the charge, and he withdrew his petition in May, 1874. Since then fresh facts had

come to his knowledge, and he had in consequence renewed his suit. The Rev. Newman Hall, the petitioner, was first called, and was examined by Mr. Ineswick. He said, I am minister of Christ Church, Westminster. I was married on the 14th of April, 1846, to my wife at Hull.

I have known the lady with whom it is alleged I have committed adultery since 1863. She commenced to visit us in 1865, but she never stayed in the house more than three times. She lived at Stafford. My wife corresponded with her. I also corresponded with her. I was not aware of her knowledge and the knowledge of her family. A deed of separation between myself and my wife was executed in February, 1870, and I was given an allowance of £200 a year in addition to an allowance of £40 which was paid to her out of my salary. I was driven nearly mad, and was ordered by Dr. Forbes Winslow immediately to leave town, and I went to Palestine with my brother. I presented a petition for divorce in 1873. At that time statements were made to me of facts of which I was not aware when I signed the deed of separation. I withdrew the petition in May, 1874. I had no doubt myself of the truth of the allegations in it, but I was informed that though I had the probability of success, there was not a certainty of it. I was at the time building a church at a cost of £60,000, and had other responsibilities, and I felt that, under the circumstances, my wisest course was not to expose my affairs, and I withdrew my petition. Further information reached me in reference to my wife last autumn, and I renewed my suit.

Cross-examined by Mr. Willis, Q. C.—The object which I seek by these proceedings is freedom from a bond. Is not the freedom you seek, freedom to marry again?—It is not for that purpose. Not for that object at all?—It may be the result if I get free, but it is not for that purpose that I have instituted these proceedings. Is not one of the objects of this suit that you may be free to marry?—Any such idea as that would not influence me in this matter; but I suppose a person who gets a divorce may hope to marry. Have you not a hope in your eye when you would desire to marry, if you were free?—I have. Have you not communicated to her the feelings you entertain towards her?—Yes. And do not your friends know of your object and purpose?—Very few. And they have endeavored to help you in this case?—No. I know that Mr. Richardson's sister has lived with him in the stable at 1870, and that her mother has also lived with her on and off since that date. In answer to further questions put to him by the learned counsel, Mr. Hall denied that he had ever introduced a certain Captain Cotton to his wife, and that he had ever introduced a certain Captain Cotton to his wife. He admitted that he had been in the habit of corresponding in shorthand two or three times a week with a lady (a Miss Mary Wyatt) but he repeated that the fact of their correspondence was known to his wife and Miss Wyatt's family. In answer to Mr. Kemp, he stated that other gentlemen besides Mr. Richardson had set up smoking with his wife with his sanction.

Re-examined by Sir H. James.—Have you ever been guilty of impropriety with Miss Wyatt?—No. Mr. Hall.—On my oath, neither by inadvertent action, nor hasty word nor one unchaste thought have I ever acted towards her but as a brother to a sister—a father to a child.

A portion of the correspondence which passed between Mr. Hall and his wife, and which was of a very voluminous character, was read in the course of Mr. Hall's examination. It turned principally on the unhappy relations which arose between them in 1868 and pointed to those relations as main cause of their differences and ultimate estrangement.

Anna Drake, parlour-maid in Mrs. Hall's service in 1868 and 1869, deposed that Mrs. Hall and Mr. Richardson frequently set up smoking until and advanced hour in the morning, and that on those occasions the door of the room was generally locked.

At the close of a prayer meeting in a Methodist church at Acton, Ind., Brother Hamlin, superintendent of the Sunday school, announced that the services on the following Sunday would be held in a grove near by. This was really the result of a division in the congregation. Pastor Weaver said that, on the contrary, the usual services would take place in the church, and at once pronounced the benediction. The two then met in the aisle, quarrelled fiercely, and then had a fight, in which the clergyman whipped the superior.

HAD HIM THERE.—Priest, "You drunken sot! The very beast of the field give you a lesson! They leave off when they have quenched their thirst." Paddy, "Yes, yer river come. But where did the bastards ever come across a strathme o' whiskey?"

The amount of pin money required by the married women depends on whether she uses diamond pins or rolling-pins.

THE fact of Queen Victoria having attended the funeral ceremony at Chislehurst and having evinced so much feeling has created a deep impression in Paris, and not only among Imperialists. Standing beside the coffin of the Prince Imperial, her Majesty's mind no doubt reverted to the visit she paid years ago to the Invalides in company with Napoleon III., and which she thus noted in her diary: "After expressing surprise at the nephew of England's bitterness for and I, grand-daughter of the King, who most vigorously opposed him," standing together by the tomb of the First Emperor, the Queen went on to say: "Strange and wonderful indeed! It seems as in this tribute of respect to a departed foe old enmities and rivalries were obliterated and the seal of heaven placed upon that bond of union which is now happily established between two great and powerful nations. May heaven bless and prosper it!"

A submarine cable on the Caspian Sea is the latest news over which Russia is jubilant, for it is the first submarine cable brought into the Caspian country. The cable was made in England, and is to be put in place by a Dane; it is 147 marine miles in length and 2,000,000 pounds in weight, and cost \$310,000.

The Subscriber has now one of the largest and best selected stock of Monumental Marbles to be found in the country. All Stock is guaranteed.

Advance in the Price of Wheat.

Mr. Alex. Delmar, writing to the *Chicago Times*, thus summarizes in the following table the wheat product of the world according to the latest telegraphic returns, the figures representing millions of bushels:—

Country. Good Years. 1878 ports, ports. Average. Estimated. Ex-
United States, 360 360 150
France, 280 280 80
Russia, 220 200 50
Germany, 120 115 15
Spain, 116 100 10
Italy, 100 100 10
Austria-Hungary, 102 110 20
United Kingdom, 94 90 110
Australia, 20 20 20
Roumania, 35 40 20
Algeria, 25 20 10
Belgium, 24 25 5
Holland, 20 20 10
Bavaria, 20 20 10
Canada, 20 20 10
Switzerland, 20 20 10
Egypt, 8 5 5
Portugal, 8 5 5
Greece, 4 4 4
Denmark, 3 3 3
Sweden, 3 3 3
Norway, 2 2 2
All others, 9 8 2
Total, 1630 1540 225

This year's wheat, crop of the world will amount to about 1,540,000,000 bushels; this will create a deficiency in certain countries of about 225,000,000 bushels, and this deficiency will be made good by purchases from certain other countries.—The United States, 150,000,000; Russia, 50,000,000; Roumania, 20,000,000, and Canada, Australia and India, 5,000,000 bushels.

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Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 21, 1879.

Quebec under Mob Rule.

The ancient city has a Ship Laborers Benevolent Association that has for years kept up the price of labor to the ruin of the shipbuilders and the port. This price was \$1 per day for laborers. Recently a French Canadian Society—*Union Canadienne*—was formed, to compete with the older one for work, and it reduced the rate of wages at once. This produced war between the two societies, which resulted in open hostilities on Friday last. The Union society on that day marched through the streets with banners flying.

On Champlain street the feeling of indignant resentment on the part of the Irish became evident, for women stood in the windows with stones and hot water to avenge the insult which they claimed was offered by the processionists marching through their section. Angry men lined the cliffs, and a short distance down the street rested a blockade of four cannons. Soon the Irish opened the attack with fire arms and a number of the processionists were shot dead and wounded, when the two thousand French, unarmed, were driven back, while the flanks of their procession were attacked with volleys of stones.

THEY FLED IN GREAT DISORDER up Mountain Hill, and then repaired to St. Roch, for arms and reinforcements. Had they gone on to where the cannons were, the result would have been fearful. A number of the hardware stores were sacked for arms. Three barrels of gunpowder are said to have been taken from one store, seventy-nine revolvers from another, and four revolvers and eight breech-loading rifles from a third.

THE IRISH HEADQUARTERS were in Champlain street, where almost every window was loaded with stones, while sentry watched the approaches, and every arrangement seemed complete for a reception of their foe. Fighting continued intermittently during Saturday and Sunday, but the city is now under military control.

BORING FOR OIL.—Parties are about commencing operations on the Petition line in boring for oil, and are now erecting a large derrick for their employees at Dover. A steam engine and other machinery necessary for effective work, brought by the I. O. R., is now lying at Memramcook to be transported to Dover, where boring will be commenced. From what can be seen the indications are not only that the parties are in earnest but have capital necessary to fully test the existence of oil in Westmorland. We wish them every success in their enterprise.

SIR A. T. GALT is said to have submitted to the Government, by request, a scheme for a national bank of issue, and that it contains a recommendation for the Dominion to issue all legal tenders. It is said that as the bank charters expire in 1881 the time is opportune, and the Finance Department is looking towards considerable changes to follow the new Banking Act, to be introduced by Sir Samuel Tilley next session.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.—The Ottawa Herald says: "A rumor is current that members of Canadian Ministry now in England have succeeded in securing a company, of which Mr. Brassey, the great capitalist, is head, to construct the entire line of the Pacific Railway, without any other guarantee except bonds and lands."

Murder and Suicide.

Frightful Tragedy in Annapolis Co. Nova Scotia.—A Man Hacks His Wife to Death with a Hatchet and then Drowns Himself.

HALIFAX, Aug. 14.—Some particulars of a tragedy at Margareville, Annapolis Co., yesterday morning, has been received here. David Gates, a labourer, forty-five years of age, brutally murdered his wife by striking her on the head with a hatchet and then completed the tragedy by rushing to the wharf and throwing himself overboard. Gates had always been looked upon as a hard working, industrious man. He had been married twenty-one years and leaves a family of nine children. For nearly a year he has been considered by many intimate friends as somewhat deranged, but was considered harmless. Early yesterday morning the children were aroused from their sleep by the screams of their mother and on going down stairs, they found her lying on the floor covered with blood, and their father beating her over the head with a hatchet. The children in some cases had narrowly escaped, as the father attempted to chase them. An inquest was held on Mrs. Gates' body today, which disclosed the fact that four contused wounds had been made, each of which produced a fracture of the skull. While the inquest was being held, word was sent to the Coroner that the body of the murdered David Gates had been found in the dock. The jury on the inquest on Mrs. Gates' body gave a verdict that deceased came to her death by blows on the head inflicted by her husband, David Gates, while labouring under insanity. An inquest was then held on the body of Gates, when it was shown that after committing the deed, he made his escape from the house by going up stairs and getting out of the window by means of a ladder, which he had placed there the evening before. When found he had a piece of fishing line wound six times around his neck, and tied as tightly as possible, and a contused wound on the side of the head, probably produced by striking the beam when jumping from the end of the wharf, which is about forty feet high.



The New Penitentiary, at Dorchester, N. B.

The Roman Court has a dignitary who exercises jurisdiction in matters relating to the confessional, absolution for canonical censures and dispensation for the impediments of marriage. His office is called a *Penitentiaria*. This is the original of the modern penitentiary, which at first was for the reception of penitent women, in which confinement was purely voluntary. The Quakers of Pennsylvania have the credit of being the first who conceived what is today understood by penitentiaries, when in 1786 they abolished the punishments of death, mutilation and the whip, to substitute solitary confinement as a reformatory process—a process which Mr. Moylean, the able Inspector of Penitentiaries of Canada, regrets is not in efficient operation in Canada, but he proposes the erection of separate wings having roomy and lighted cells where "incorrigibles" could be placed in separate confinement to perform their allotted task, thus relieving those who are tyros in crime from the degrading companionship of hardened and habitual wrong doers.

Previously to the inauguration of the Pennsylvania system the prisons of the civilized world, were the abode of misery and horror to be described only in the language of Dantes' Inferno, of which one can satisfy himself by taking the trouble to read that old work by John Howard, published in 1789: *An account of Lazarettos in Europe*, etc., with remarks on the present state of Prisons in Great Britain and Ireland. The domestic slavery to which criminals were reduced in ancient Greece and Rome had its counterpart amongst our progenitors in Britain in their *chilrens*. Indeed, it is only within a hundred years that our ancestors appear to have been able to draw a distinction between the moral delinquency involved in the crime of murder and that of shooting a hare. Hanging was then one universal remedy for all crimes and offenses, high treason and poisoning, murder and larceny, witchcraft and uttering base metals, and it has been reserved for a modern generation, to graduate fines and affix to each its appropriate punishment, not indeed to satisfy *lex talionis*, but by the certainty of punishment to intimidate others from committing like offenses, as to preserve society from the presence of those who violate its laws. One of the largest piles of stone and mortar to be seen anywhere in Canada is in the new Penitentiary at Dorchester. While its size and commanding position above the town of Dorchester are sufficient to attract the attention of the traveller by train passing through the valley of the Memramcook, it is only when standing within the shadow of its towering sides and gazing along the projections and recesses of its walls that one realizes its extent. The building in form is cruciform, having four wings radiating from a central hall or rotunda, three for cells and one for officers. One cell wing only is yet built. The building is of grey stone; the external walls being of coarse rubble masonry with cut stone dressings. It faces the west and commands a magnificent range of marsh, bay and river scenery, with swelling uplands shading into forests, and all around a land of farms and rural homesteads. The front is arranged symmetrically with two side towers and a central one which marks the entrance, while back the building suddenly contracts in width—the long grained windows in the rear marking the position of the cells, the centre of the whole being surmounted by a handsome tower, above a French roof. The building while plain and devoid of architectural ornaments, has been so admirably proportioned by its architect that it presents really a graceful and ornate appearance from which ever point it may be viewed.

The towers have each three storeys above the basement, the second storey having stone arches above the windows with semi-circular panels worked in stone. The third that is lighted with small square windows. The windows have all heads, jambs and sills dressed in stone. The main portion is two storeys, exclusive of basement and mansard, the latter of which is lighted by dormer windows, with casement sashes, finished with iron finials.

THE SIDE ELEVATION is 250 feet long. In the front is the lower 32 feet, lit by two windows in each flat; next the main building 32 feet. It is broken by two projections, the first being used as a staircase and entrance. Two large dormer windows reach from the

centre into the second flat, giving light to the chapel, which occupies both second and third flats. Next is the hall or guard room, 46 feet back and 72 feet to the 56 feet, the lower or smoke stock 56 feet, bayonet making the tower 130 ft. high. Six small windows are seen below the roof on either side, the guard room being lit by these and some four very long windows looking east and west. Below these small windows is a deal wall; it being intended to build wings from them north and south.

THE FRONT ELEVATION shows a central tower 30 feet wide and 10 feet projection with side towers 30 feet wide. It has a frontage of 126 feet. The height is 68 feet. Ascending the stone stairs through a heavy double door 8x10 paneled and spiked and lit with large fan lights, the visitor enters into a spacious high corridor extending 100 feet directly in front of vestibule. To the right on entering are the Deputy Warden's apartments occupying three storeys (but off from other rooms) with entrance at side and private stairs. On the left is the reception room for visitors. Other rooms on this flat are appropriated for surgeon, turnkeys, guards etc. On the first floor in the rear is located a chapel 30x48 and 20 feet high, with room adjoining for chaplain. The other rooms are to be utilized as sleeping apartments for officials. The north wing of the second floor is wholly devoted to hospital wards. These rooms are all pleasantly situated, well finished in

wing and adjoins the dungeons. The smoke due from the boiler house runs through the foul air shaft. It will be lighted by gas made on the premises.

VENTILATING will be very thorough, the foul air shaft branches from which radiate into all the cells and dungeons, reaching 180 feet high, creating draught for all necessary purposes.

WORKMANSHIP.—The Contractors commenced their work by excavating for basement, areas, drains, cesspools, foul air shafts, etc., to an average depth of about twelve feet, the foundation resting on a tough conglomerate. A 9 inch clay pipe drain, 450 feet long runs easterly from the building and carries off the contents of the cesspool, which is not yet constructed. The stone used for the foundations and walls is first class rubble large and flat, bedded and well bonded with through stones. The stone for the walls is quarry faced with dressed trimmings at all openings and angles. There is much fine cut stone work, as about the dungeons, corridor, walls, piers between boiler house and fuel store, walls of cells, guards lookout, chimney shafts, etc., which are all made with toolled beds and close joints, each being full thickness of wall in long lengths and beds one foot thick. They are set in putty mortar. The vertical and horizontal joints are tongued and grooved. The cut stone work is fine and toolled. The stone work is flushed up with mortar.

St. John. Figures do not give an adequate idea of the quantities of material used, but it is stated that about 20,000 tons of stone were used, 700,000 brick, and 4,000 bushels of lime. The brick were made and the lime burned on the premises, limestone rock existing but two miles distant. In this and in other ways, the contractors exhibited much skill in carrying on the works economically, without impairing their efficiency. They have also been rapid in prosecuting it, the quarries being opened in October 1878, the first stone laid on 24th May 1877. The contract sum was \$118,000. The building was designed under the direction of Thos. S. Scott, Esq., the Dominion Architect, and while not absolutely perfect, it is believed to combine in its various arrangements all the conveniences for practically working and all the necessary comforts required by humanitarian principles, that modern experience suggest. The work was carried on under the architectural supervision of M. Stead, Esq., St. John. Mr. William Robertson was the resident Inspector. J. G. McDonald & Co., were the contractors. Mr. Jas. Reel, and for wood-work, Mr. Andrew Johnson. The painting was executed by Mr. Wm. Metcal of Moncton, and plastering by Mr. Saml. Fraser, Pictou.

Whether the location of the Penitentiary on its present site will be condemned by the verdict of the future is one of those probabilities which no one would care to speak of *ex cathedra*, but considering the large sum paid for the lands, viz:

G. W. Chandler.....\$18,000
Anson Williams.....4,000
J. A. Black.....4,000
when the government already owned 72 acres at Port Cumberland; considering the large sum the Government will have to pay for office buildings, water supply—perhaps \$10,000, while at Port Cumberland a garrison of 2000 men found abundance of water; considering also the large additional cost to somebody on account of the extra land required, amounting to many thousands of dollars, it must be concluded, that the selection of Dorchester in preference to Port Cumberland, if necessary, was a most expensive necessity to the people. It sometimes unfortunately happens in constitutionally governed countries that political considerations, and not the better judgment of engineers determine questions that belong exclusively to the domain of scientific knowledge, and when such things happen, the people's pockets pay for it.

Mr. Stead, the Local Architect, made an examination of the site preliminary to a selection, and reported the existence of abundance of stone on this location. Good stone quarries in the immediate vicinity were of first rate importance in point of economy and such deposits were given as one of the principal reasons for the selection of the Dorchester site. The existence of stone there was also embodied in the Government Specification given the various parties tendering for the contract on which to base their estimates for tendering for the work. Thus with the expectation of obtaining stone with little or no cost of carriage, tenders were all unusually low. To do Mr. Stead justice, the stone beds on the location seemed to be a very promising at the surface, but there they ended. The Contractors attempted to work them, but with no success; the stone was not there—there were only surface workings. The result has been that the Contractors have been obliged to seek elsewhere their stone at a very large increased cost to themselves, and not originally contemplated by the Government and not provided for in the tenders. They have given us the following statement of stone obtained of the Penitentiary grounds:

From Hickman & Palmer's quarry, 7 miles distance, by team.....1,600
Breen's quarry, 7 miles distance, by team.....1,600
French quarry, 7 miles distance, by team.....1,600
Henderson's quarry, 11 miles distance, 8 miles by team, and 3 miles by team.....2,700
Wallace quarry (Cumberland Co., N. S.) by vessel in 24 days.....250
Chene, thence by L. C. R.250
Total.....14,987

It is stated that Messrs. Geo. Stead, Esq. and D. A. Smith, have netted two million dollars out of the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railway, which they are about to take charge personally.

MESSRS. McDONALD, KEENE and McGINN are preparing for a large shipment of cattle and sheep from Quebec early next month.

New Advertisements.

OIL!

56 Casks Burning Oil,
Best Quality.
Landing this day, and for sale Wholesale
VERY LOW.
J. L. Black.

FLOUR!

ON RAIL TO ARRIVE:
100 Bbls. White Rose,
Will sell at Station at very Low Price.
J. L. Black.

TO OUR FRIENDS

AND

CUSTOMERS.

WE HAVE IN STOCK and are now receiving large amount of Goods, of first quality, viz.:

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Groceries, Builder's Material, Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Agricultural Implements, Flour, Meal, Paints, Oils, Varnish, &c.

In short, all description of Goods for all classes of persons, which we will sell from true data at exceedingly

Low Prices for Cash
Or payment by produce. Indefinite and long credit will be cancelled for a time.

J. L. Black.

DRY GOODS!

5 Cases and Bales,
Containing a General Assorted Stock.

100 BUNDLES WHITE WARP;
25 BUNDLES BLUE WARP;
1 CASE GRAY'S HATS;
1 BALE CARRIAGE DUST WRAPS;
Carpets—Assorted Stock.

Now is the time to buy low.

J. L. Black.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

4 CASKS Best Quality SUGAR;
15 Casks Barbadoes Molasses;
5 Casks Choice Tea;
5 Casks Baking Soda;
5 Casks Baking Soda;
5 Casks Baking Soda.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

Tobacco and Tea.

JUST RECEIVED:

80 CADDIES BLACK HAWK TOBACCO;
5 Caddies Little Sergeant Tobacco;
8 Boxes Challenge Tobacco;
10 Half-chests Extra Tea;
10 Caddies Superior Tea, for family use.
Dry Apples, Raisins, &c.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

GLASS, NAILS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

100 BOXES GLASS—all sizes—
75 Casks Nails, assorted sizes;
10 Boxes Clinch Nails;
1 Cask Zinc;
1 Cask Putty;
Locks, Hinges, Screws;
Copper Rivets;
Carriage Nails; Irons;
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c.

And all Builders' Material at very low prices.

J. L. Black.

SUMMER STOCK!

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR

USUAL STOCK

Seasonable Goods.

In Staple and Fancy Lines,
And now offer our customers a full and well assorted Stock to select from. Prices very low for prompt payment.

J. L. Black.

DRESS SILK!

We beg to call attention to a Lot of

Colored Dress Silks,

Which we will sell at greatly Reduced Prices.

Black Dress Silk

Very Cheap.

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

Haying Tools.

IN STORE:
3 DOZ. Best Silver Steel SCYTHES;
2 and 3 Time Hay Forks;
Scythe Stumps, &c.
All at lowest rates.
J. F. ALLISON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' and MISSES' KID BOOTS;
Ladies' and Misses' Leather Boots;
Ladies' and Misses' Serge Boots;
Gent's Summer Shoes;
In good Styles and at low prices. Inspection invited.
J. F. ALLISON.

CROCKERYWARE.

A GOOD STOCK OF

CROCKERYWARE

All bought before the increase in duty, which we will give customers the benefit of. Good Stock of

Butter Crocks and Milk Pans.
J. F. ALLISON.

Shingles and Pine Lumber.

ON HAND:
50 M. Sawed and Split Shingles;
5 M. Feet Seasonable Pine Lumber.
J. F. ALLISON.

Nails.

JUST RECEIVED:
1 TON OF NAILS
At Lowest Prices.
J. F. ALLISON.

WOODENWARE.

NESTS, TUBS, PAILS, BROOMS
&c. Also 100 doz. Butter Tubs and Firkins.
J. F. ALLISON.

SALE OF GRASS!

THE USUAL QUANTITY OF GRASS

CUT DITCH BODY.

Will be sold on

Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Commencing at 2 p. m., sharp.

Terms as usual.

J. L. BLACK.

Sackville, Aug. 20, 1879.

New Brunswick, County of Westmorland SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of (L. S.) Westmorland, or any Constable within the said County.

GREETING—

WHEREAS, Christopher Milner, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits which were of the Reverend Christopher Milner, late of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, has filed an account of his Administration of the Estate of said deceased and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of law.

You are therefore required to cite the said Christopher Milner and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office at Dorchester, within and for the said County, on SATURDAY, the sixth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing of said account.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this tenth day of June, A. D. 1879.

(Signed) A. E. OULTON, Judge of Probate, County of Westmorland.

(Signed) CHARLES K. KNAPP, Registrar of Probate, County of Westmorland.

Notice of Sale.

TO THOMAS Wray, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, made between Thomas Wray, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, of the one part, and Alfred Merrill, of the same Parish and County, and the other part, and in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, duly recorded in the Westmorland County Records by the number 20,500, Folio 61, Libers 10, there will be for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by said Indenture, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest therein made payable, be sold at Public Auction, at or near the Post Office, Crane's Corner, in Sackville aforesaid, on

Wednesday, the 25th day of February next,

at three o'clock in the afternoon, the premises mentioned and described in said Indenture as follows, namely: A certain piece or parcel of UPLAND situated in Sackville aforesaid, adjoining the road leading from Israel Atkinson's to Fairfield and opposite the dwelling house occupied by Nelson Balmer, bounded as follows: westerly by lands belonging to the Estate of the late Richard M. Richardson, northerly by lands of Isaac Wray and William Balmer, and southerly by the road aforesaid, containing twenty acres more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon; also, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatever both at law and in equity of the said Thomas Wray, of, to, out of or upon the said land and premises or any part thereof.

Dated August 14th, 1879.

ALFRED MERRILL.

G. Milnes, His Attorney.

Cottage for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to sell a new DWELLING HOUSE opposite the residence of Capt. B. A. Read, Esq. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to

JOHN FORD,
Aug. 20, 1879.—2m. Lower Sackville.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

ON HAND:
30 M. feet Seasoned

PINE LUMBER,

From 1/4 inch to 8 inches in thickness.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

Laths and Palings,

For sale at Lowest Prices, at

GEO. E. FORD'S,
Sackville, Aug. 18, 1879. 41

Pumps! Pumps!

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Combination Barrel Pumps

These Pumps have given complete satisfaction wherever introduced, and the attention of parties contemplating buying, is requested to this lot. They are being offered at low prices, and on reasonable terms.

aug18-41 GEO. E. FORD.

RICHARD & LANDRY,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.

OFFICES:
Post Office Building, Dorchester; and
Main Street, Sackville, N. B.

Collection of Accounts promptly attended to.

A. D. RICHARD. N. A. LANDRY.

Insolvent Act of 1875, and

Amending Acts.

In the Matter of EUPUS O. WREY, An Insolvent.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at or near the premises formerly owned by said Insolvent, at WREY'S CORNER, so-called, in JOLIQUET, in the County of Westmorland, on MONDAY, the 4th day of AUGUST next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon: All the Insolvent's right, title, and interests in the following described LANDS and PREMISES, that is to say, all that certain lot, place or parcel of land and premises situate in the Parish of Westmorland, bounded northerly by lands of Rufus Costes, easterly by lands of R. W. Hewson, southerly by the Cross Roads leading from Point de Bute road to Joliquet, and westerly by the Post Road leading through to Joliquet to Bay Verte, containing two acres more or less.

The above described property will be sold subject to Mortgage thereon held by "The Crane Estate," of about the sum of \$400, and the Mortgage will expect to be paid down by the party purchasing said property the sum of \$300, and will agree to let the balance due on said Mortgage stand upon reasonable Term to be agreed upon.

Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold at Public Auction, all the Debts due said Insolvent's Estate, and Debts which may be seen at the office of the Assessor at Dorchester. The office of William J. Gilbert, Esq., Inspector of said Estate.

Terms of Sales of Debts cash down.

Dated at Dorchester, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1879.

W. W. WELLS, Assignee.

June 12

The above Sale is postponed until SATURDAY, the 16th day of August inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated August 4th, A. D. 1879.

W. W. WELLS, Assignee.

The above Sale is postponed until FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Terms of Sale—Three, six and twelve months, with good approved paper.

Dated August 16th, 1879.

W. W. WELLS, Assignee.

NOTICE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at or near the School House, in DOVER, in the Parish of Dorchester and County of Westmorland, on

Friday, 15th August next,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to license for that purpose, obtained from the Judge of Probate of the said County of Westmorland, for the payment of the debts of William Kinne, late of the Parish of Dorchester aforesaid, in the County aforesaid deceased, his Personal Estate being insufficient to satisfy the same.

The said Kinne, late of the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, is bound by lands situated at Dover, in the Parish and County aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands owned by Ralph McFarlane, on the east by lands of James Forbes, on the south by lands of Edward Parker, and on the west by the Petitionnaire River, the whole containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less of upland and marsh land.

Terms made known at sale.

