

**PASTORAL LETTER**

*Continued from First Page.*

and crime its just retribution, there is no guide for conscience, and nothing remains interiorly to check their evil propensities but the fear of present, immediate punishment. Such punishment they will naturally try to evade or resist, while they will continue to satisfy their inclinations. With no conscience to check them, no motive for self-denial, no fear of the all-seeing eye of an infinitely just and mighty God, no hereafter to hope for or to dread, the enjoyment of present pleasure, or wishes promptly gratified, must constitute their *Summum Bonum*, their highest happiness. When arrived at this degree of modern education, of scientific enlightenment, what is there to make them act differently from the brute? This latter uses the force of his nature and the cunning of instinct to satisfy his appetites. Will the mere materialistic man act otherwise? Will he conform to the just laws of civil society? Certainly not if he can evade them, when they are against his inclinations, or what his passions may make him regard as his interest. No other motive but the fear of being detected and punished by the law, remains to restrain him. Hence when the law and its officers become the only obstacle to the gratification of his passions, he will soon come to regard them as enemies. They will become for him objects of hate, when he ceases to regard the just civil law as the delegated power of God in the temporal order, administered by duly authorized and upright officials, for the common good of the community and in conformity with the supreme law of the Most High. What then will result? Reason would answer: Opposition to or disregard for law; anarchy, the breaking up of civil society, and the return of men to barbarism!

Such too is the lesson taught by the logic of facts, the lessons of experience. Such are the teachings of history, the history of popular outbreaks in many ages and countries, but notably that of the terrible French Revolution of 1789, repeated again recently on a smaller scale during the Commune in Paris in 1871.

Alas! the spread of unbelief at the present day by the number of educated men of high scientific acquirements, men otherwise estimable for many good parts, but whose minds are infected with infidelity—who teach from the Professor's chair, publish in books, and in the periodical press; advocate in public lectures, and otherwise disseminate their views and exert their influence antagonistic to Religion and to christian morals,—is a well understood and just cause of alarm to the Pope and to all good christians who fear the awful consequences to civil society, to peoples and governments, which must inevitably follow from such teachings, unless averted by the merciful intervention of the Divine Protection.

It is to implore that Protection, to excite the christian flock to a sense of the real danger, and to the duty of humble, earnest penitential prayer and supplication to Him who averted the impending destruction of Nineveh because of the general public penance in sack cloth and ashes of its inhabitants, and who calmed the storm on the Sea of Galilee because of the earnest supplication of his Apostles, "Lord save us lest we perish!" that the Pope proclaims the present Jubilee. Let us listen to the voice of our Chief Pastor, the Good Shepherd warning us of the presence of the wolf! Let us with affectionate docility seek the means of safety which his pastoral solicitude points out to his flock!

With regard to the general instructions on the indulgence of a Jubilee, we refer to the Catechism on that subject, originally composed by the late Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Halifax, and published in connection with our former Pastoral Letters on the occasions of previous jubilees.

The conditions which the Holy Father prescribes for the present Jubilee—the same as those prescribed by him for the last Jubilee, 1879—will be found annexed hereto, together with the Pope's Encyclical, all of which along with this present

Letter, are to be read to the Faithful by the Pastor, in the usual way, in each church and mission of our Diocese, as soon as convenient after receipt of the same.

Respecting the Jubilee Alms, we direct that as on former occasions, each Pastor in our Diocese will cause a box marked "Jubilee Alms" to be fixed in a conspicuous and convenient place in the church and chapels of his mission, for the offerings of the Faithful, which in due time will be sent to our Secretary at the Diocesan Chancery. As the Pope specially recommends, amongst other pious objects, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, we shall apply the Jubilee Alms received in our Diocese—one half to the funds of that noble Society, and the other half to the "Peter Pence" contributions towards the expense of the Sovereign Pontiff in administering the affairs of the church.

Finally, Dearly Beloved Brethren, as the Holy Father chose the Feast of St. Joseph, the 19th March, for the opening of the Jubilee in Rome and elsewhere, to mark his own devotion, and to encourage the devotion of the Faithful towards that holy Patriarch, the Spouse of Mary and the Foster Father of Jesus; so we gladly avail ourselves of this day, the 3rd Sunday after Easter, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, to communicate to you the Pope's Jubilee Letter which had not reached us until some weeks after the 19th March the date of the first named feast of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph who was the caretaker of Jesus and Mary, is Venerated on this day as Patron of the Universal Church. The Feast—3rd Sunday after Easter—falls this year on the 8th May, which is the anniversary of the date of the two Apostolic Briefs, by one of which the Diocese of Chatham was erected, and by the other the first humble Bishop was designated to assume its pastoral solicitude. This is therefore a most interesting occasion for all of us in this Diocese, both people and Pastor. It is an occasion to return grateful thanks to God for all the graces and benefits received in consequence of the erection of the new Diocese. For the Bishop it is an occasion for contrite self-examination and earnest supplication to God for mercy and pardon for the many faults and shortcomings of twenty one years' administration!

While asking pardon not only of God, but of all our fellowmen whom we may have offended, we also take this occasion to express our grateful thanks to all our worthy neighbors to whom we are indebted for manifold and constant evidences of goodwill and kindness. To the members of our own flock we wish to express our grateful and paternal appreciation of their prompt and generous devotedness to respond to every just call made upon them, and to co-operate to the full extent of their ability and influence, with their Bishop and clergy, in promoting the interests of religion—of religious education, of works of charity and moral usefulness, according as occasion presented. To the devoted Religious, whom the paternal Providence of God inspired to come to our new and poor Diocese to perform the works of mercy and piety, in nursing the sick, educating the young, and glorifying God by their holy lives of prayer and good works, we owe an especial debt of grateful paternal and affectionate thanks! To our beloved and venerable fellow laborers of the clergy—some of them our seniors in the ministry, others advanced to the holy Priesthood under our own administration, we offer our affectionate fraternal thanks for their fidelity and devotedness to the all-important but laborious work of their clerical and pastoral duties. We thank them for the docility, fraternal charity, and enlightened zeal which we have ever witnessed in them. With paternal earnestness we pray God to bless them and their labors and all who come under their ministry!

*Pax et Benedictio Dei*—May the Peace and Benediction of God descend on you all and remain with you always!  
Given at Chatham, N. B., on the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, III Sunday after Easter, May 8th, 1881.

JAMES ROGERS,  
Bishop of Chatham.

**The North Star**

CHATHAM, N. B., May 14, 1881.

J. F. COLLINS, EDITOR

**TWO PICTURES.**

This is what the great Edmund Burke says of the duty of a Representative. We want Mr. Snowball and his friends to read it:—

*"It is the duty of your parliamentary representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to yours, and above all, TO PREFER IN ALL CASES YOUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN."*

**OUR COLUMNS TO DAY.**

We have a good deal of pleasure to day, in surrendering a portion of our editorial space, to a copy of the Pastoral Letter, of His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham. The Letter is commenced on our first page.

**LOCAL OUTRAGES.**

A few weeks ago, a couple of fishery wardens up river, had their shanties burned down over their heads, by one or two lawless persons, who were prevented from breaking the fishery regulations. The offenders escaped detection, and therefore not alone has the violated law been left unvindicated, but a stain remains upon the reputation of the large body of respectable and law abiding people who lived in the community where the fishery outrage was committed.

Emboldened by the success of the up-river incendiaries, and encouraged by the under current sentiment of a Newspaper published on the Miramichi, two or three abandoned persons in Lower Napan, the past week, have smashed up one boat belonging to a fishery Warden, and chopped in pieces the canoe of a poor man whose offending was the hiring of the canoe to the officers.

Mr. William Wyse has therefore offered two rewards, one of a hundred dollars for open and direct information against one or more of the offenders, and another of twenty dollars for secret information, that will lead to the conviction of the law-breakers.

The hardship to the fishermen down in Lower Napan, we know is great, but if they want the hardship removed, they must take other means than committing outrages, that can end only in their being sent to the penitentiary: Let them agitate, agitate unceasingly, for the disallowance of the obnoxious regulation; but above all when they have a chance again of voting, let them see that they send some man to parliament who will have the hardship set aside.

The Conservative Government gave the fishermen of Napan the privilege of taking bass with nets; they held it was unjust to forbid the people to eat the food which swam by their doors, which God had given them; but Albert J. Smith, during the last years of his reign, ruthlessly took away the privilege and denied the people their cherished right. Now things have changed. This county represented by an opponent of the Government, can only expect what under the policy of the opponents of the Government she received. Mr. Snowball promised before the last election to have the hardship set aside, but why did he not while boasting of having the "patronage of the County," during Albert Smith's time, induce that Minister to stay his hand, when making the galling order, or to set it aside, when the people began to complain about it? Or in the Commons has he said it should be set aside? Let the Napan fishermen ask themselves these questions, and then let him say who will, that the tears Mr. Snowball mingles with the fishermen's differ at all from those let drop by the crocodile.

**A NEGLECTED INDUSTRY.**

For miles along the river, between here and Newcastle, a very fair quality of freestone, crops out to the waters edge. If the stone were as near as this to other towns the size of Chatham—and of Newcastle too—the people would think it a boon. The stranger, who opens his eyes at all, travelling by our river boats, cannot but stare in wonder as he sees the freestone cropping down to the waters edge on the one hand, and the withered, squatty old shanties that disgrace the front and most important business portions of the town of Chatham, on the other.

Some of the best property in Chatham, it is well known, is covered by the most inferior houses, while the owners of both are men of a good deal of means. They seem totally unwilling to expend their money in building a better class of houses, or brick and stone blocks, considering such expenditure a dead loss; but does it never occur to them that superior buildings would enhance the value of their lands, to such an extent, as to make the outlay by no means a loss? It is truly shameful to the tastes and the enterprise of the

wealthy people of Chatham, to see the inferior and faded rookeries that occupy the business portions of the town.

When people get into a rut, and walk in it for half a century, they find it very hard to take a new direction. It requires now the action of some man with landed property, money and taste, to set out and build a respectable block of brick and stone. The others then may follow. The cost of construction would be little, if any, greater than if built of wood, while the appearance, and the immunity from fire, and the increase in value it would give to the property, would prove largely in its favor. There is likewise another reason why our people are satisfied with a "wooden town," and that is the freedom of the town from fire. But it has been the fate of most wooden towns to burn some time, and the people should not count on immunity in the future, by their good fortune in the past.

Should a fire break out in Chatham, it would make sad havoc, for besides the town being wooden, the buildings in many cases are jumbled together, as it expressly to accommodate a fire.

Were some one to open a quarry up on the rivers bank, and then did some citizen show enterprise enough to level down some of his shanties, the work of regeneration would have commenced.

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.**

We must not weary our readers too much on this subject, but we have by no means exhausted ourselves yet. Those who cannot see beyond their noses, and will believe nothing but what they see, and will do nothing unless some one else has done it, and it has proved satisfactory, may read the following with some profit. Professor Caldwell wrote it:—

"The French Government has appropriated this year a million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand francs for agricultural education. There can scarcely be a doubt that the great success achieved in raising the sugar beet and building that immense industry in France and Germany is attributed to the better system of culture in practice there through the training received in their agricultural schools and colleges."

We could give numerous other proofs of the virtue of Agricultural Education.—In other issues we shall give them; and we have only to say here, if the daily press of the Province were to take up some such question as the improvement of our farmers' condition, they would be doing much more good for the community than to be eternally wrangling over unimportant political matters that even at the best they cannot mend.

The wise minds now have it that the Marquis of Lorne resigns the Governorship after his return from Manitoba, and that Sir John MacDonald takes his place. The story is improbable enough.

Nothing from the pen of Mrs. McDougall has appeared in the *Witness* now for several days; which is the reason we do not give to our readers today a "tour through Ireland."

The debate on the Land Bill continues with unabated vigor. The Irish members will oppose the objectionable, and defective features of the bill, but they will offer no very sturdy opposition to its passage *in toto*.

**TO LET.**

FOLEY'S BOOM AND COVE, a first class privilege. There is not on the Miramichi waters, a finer opportunity to boom and keep lumber than on the above property. If any person leasing the Boom will give me the running of the lumber, I will put in three million—and more if required, and guarantee the safety of the lumber.

PATRICK FOLEY.  
Nelson, May 11, 1881.—4ins.

**Photographs BY ELECTRICITY!**

No more trouble in getting children's pictures taken. I am now working in connection with my Camera, an ingeniously constructed Apparatus, worked by Electricity, enabling me to produce a beautiful Picture of any child in one second of time—All we need now is a wink from the little folks, and we have a facsimile of them securely made.

In thanking the people of Miramichi for their very liberal patronage during my stay in Chatham, I can assure them in future of getting even better work done by me than in the past. For the greater the facilities, greater will be the results. I have just procured at a great expense the very latest improvements in apparatus. I keep on hand a large stock of pictures, such as Oil paintings, Chromos, and Mottos. Also a very large stock of picture frames and mouldings. Pictures framed in any style desired, with but short notice and prices to suit the times. I do not wish as I am the only photographer here to exact unreasonably high prices. Old faded likenesses and pictures that have been taken by inexperienced workmen, can be renewed by me, enlarged and finished in Ink, Oil, Water Colors or Crayon. Rooms—Opposite Masonic Hall.

T. K. COLPITTS,  
Chatham, May 6, 1881.—3m Proprietor.

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125 barrels choice "White Star."  
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**HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS.**

Silk and Linen Kerchiefs, Silk Braid Fichues, Lace Squares, Lace Scarfs, Silk Scarfs, Toilet Sets, Toilet Covers, Sofa Cushions, Tea Cosies, Real Lace Anties, Boys' Linen and Dimity Collars; Ladies Linen and Lace Collars; Frilling. Cash's Cambrie Frilling; Childs Pelises, Holland Pinafores, Ladies Skirts, Ladies Wrappers, Child's Christening Robes, Buttons of every description. Stamped Yokes, Shams and Sheet Borders.

**UMBRELLAS, AND SUN SHADES.**

**MILLINERY!**

STRAW and Tape HATS and Bonnets, Feathers, Wings, Birds, Ornaments, Beaded Net Crowns. Laces, Silks, Satins, Ribbons. Fans, Real Laces. Embroideries, Edgings, and all the small wares that are to be found in a first-class Dry Goods STORE. Ready-made Clothing, in Mens Suits, Youths Suits Boys Suits.

This Stock is the Largest and most complete that we have ever shown yet, ranging all prices. Underclothing, White and Regatta Shirts, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Tweed Hats. Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Baskets.

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MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Opposite City Hall Fredericton. BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Public Wharf, Newcastle. BRANCH WAREHOUSE, Wesley St., opposite east and Queen St. Moncton. Large Stock of Machinery and Repairs for the same will be kept at these places and smaller stocks will be held on the North Shore by the agents at Dalhousie, Bathurst and Kichibucto.

**NOTICE.** Many complaints having been made us, that customers have not been properly treated and Repairs were not to be had when wanted, we have reorganized our Staff on the North Shore, and will permanently locate the following agents at the places named, who will have full stocks of the above named articles, and will take pains to supply Repairs when needed, and faithfully attend to the wants of our customers. They are all New Brunswickers but one and he claims to have become one by adoption.

GEORGE F. BURDEN.....DALHOUSIE  
NICHOLAS BURDEN.....BATHURST.  
PLINY ROSE.....NEWCASTLE

The following have been appointed local agents:  
JOHN F. JARDINE.....CHATHAM.  
CHARLES Y. WALKER.....COAL BRANCH.  
F. H. JARDINE.....INDIAN TOWN.  
A. SEWELL.....POKEMOUCHE.  
CARMICHAEL BROS.....BAY DU VIN.  
STEPHEN DUTHIE.....NELSON.  
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All Correspondence from customers in the North Shore Counties should be addressed, JOHNSTON & CO., Newcastle, Miramichi. May 14 6mos

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CHATHAM, N. B.

OFFICE: in Snowball's Building Chatham, August 30, 1879.—1

