## MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 24, 1879.

## Circular Promulgating Jubilee.

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CHATHAM, N. B., March 16th, 1879. REV. AND DEAR SIR :- The Authentic Official Copy of the Encyclical Letter of our Holy Father the Pope, Leo XIII, proclaiming to the Universal Church the usual Jubilee on occasion of the election of a new Pope, having just come to us Archbishop of Halifax, we published today in our Pro-Cathedral, and hasten to promulgate in our Diocese, the said Apostolic Letter proclaiming the Jubilee. Herewith, I send you a copy of the said Encyclical Letter of the Pope which you will please read to your flock in each one of your churches, as soon as possible.

The time marked for the prescribed | been admitted to their first communion. Jubilee, commenced on the 2nd of March, conditions for gaining the indulgence of the Jubilee are :

1st-To fast one day which is not otherwise a fast of obligation, using only abstinence food.

2nd-To give an alms for the poor. 3rd-To make six visits to the Churches and there pray according to the intentions of the Pope. If these visits be made processionally by Religous Confraternities, &c., such as mentioned in the Pope's a jure or ab homine for whatever cause im-Letter, we hereby reduce such visits to two ; that is, one such processional visit shall be equal to three visits made by each one separately.

4th-Having made a good Confession, to receive worthily the Holy Communion.

There being not more than one Church in each of our Missions, we designate each and all of the Churches and Chapels of our Diocese, to any one or more of which the each one's convenience or devotion.

We also direct that a box marked, "Jubilee Alms," be placed in some convenient and conspicuous place in the Church, in which the faithful can deposit their offerings, and that the said offerings, after the close of the Jubilee, be sent to

visit the designated churches in procession. | al benefits conferred on all the faithful some other place, when they have per-formed the prescribed works, and visited six times the Cathedral, or principal, or indulgence. parochial church of their home or other place, shall be qualified to obtain this In-dulgence. And in regard to Regulars of A. A plenary in either sex who dwell always in cloisters, total remission of the temporal punish. disabled by any bodily or other infirmity, sins. above-named works or any of them, We | indulgence of the jubilee?

grant that a confessor approved by the Ordinary may commute these for other Jesus Christ, in the law of grace, for whom are faithful servants and friends of works of piety or postpone them to a later obtaining the remission of our sins, is the God. Our weakness is strengthened, our confidence animated, our love inflamed. tents may be able to perform, with the ishment?

Moreover, to all the faithful in Christ. as well to laymen as to ecclesiastics, secuinst., and will finish on the 1st of June as well to laymen as to ecclesiastics, seed the forgiveness of sin was not attended by cises are multiplied; alms distributed; exnext, (Pentecost Sunday) inclusively. The tute, We grant and concede the privilege to conditions for gaining the indulgence of choose to this intent as a Confessor any Moses offended God by his diffidence at an l all other Christian virtues daily witpriest officially approved (a privilege the water of contradiction, (Numb. xx. 12,) nessed. By these external means of salva-which may be used by nuns, novices, and and though his sin was undoubtedly forgivother women dwelling in cloisters, pro-vided the Confessor be approved of for in punishment of his unbelief, he should to a sense of their guilt; they forsake their HUTCHISON & PHINNEY, Adminis'tr. Estate of nuns) who, during the time indicated, may not enter into the land of promise. -David evil ways, and returning to God in the absolve all persons of either sex who may come to him to make their confession with the Lord had taken away his sins, (2 Kings, service the remainder of their days. the object of obtaining the Jubilee, and of xii. 13,) but that he would, nevertheless, Q. What are the necessary conditions designated by the Ordinary of the Diocese, performing the other works necessary for be visited by numerous and severe afflic- prescribed by the sovereign pontiff, to gaining it, for that time only and in foro tions. 2. By the constant doctrine and obtain the benefit of the plenary indulconscientia alone, from all ecclesiastical practice of the church ; from the time of gence granted in the jubilee ? sentence, whether of excommunication, the apostles to the present day she has A. They are : 1. To confess our sins suspension, or otherwise, from all censures posed, or inflicted even by the Ordinaries of the place, or by Ourselves of the Holy See, even in cases reserved in a special manner to the Supreme Pontiff and to the Apostolic See, and which are not included over exhorts them forcibly to inculcate Q. What other practices of piety are in any other concession, however ample, and from all sins and excesses, however sity, incumbent upon all, of satisfying the the jubilee ? grave and enormous they may be, even as We have said from those which are re-We have said from those which are reserved to the Ordinaries, to Us, and to the sufferings of such of her children as depart are earnestly recommended; 1. Serious

Apostolic See, imposing upon them a salu-tary penance, and enjoining other things required by justice, and if it be a matter isins. prescribed visits can be made according to of heresy, all errors being first abjured and Q. Why does Almighty God inflict mity of sin, the terrors of a guilty con-

vows, even those consecrated by oath and his friendship? reserved to the Holy See (excepting those A. To deter them from falling again vocal and mental prayer. 3. Voluntary

of chastity, religion, and those involving into sin. God displays the full extent of mortification, as abstinence and fasting. obligation accepted by a third party, or in his infinite mercy towards sinners only 4, Alms; for they deliver from all sin which a third party might be prejudiced, once, and this in the sacrament of baptism. and from eternal death. 5. To shun the and penitential vows which are called pre- For, every adult who worthily receives society of worldlings; to entertain towards servatives from sin unless the commutation this sacrament is not only cleansed from all men, even our enemies, sentiments of

gence, what greater advantage is derived from it, than from many acts of piety, to And We grant that voyagers or travel-lers when they arrive at their homes, or at Q. What is the principal of these which a similar indulgence is annexed? A. 1. When we perform private acts of piety, to which a similar indulgence is an-

A. The principal consists in a plenary nexed, our hope of obtaining it is founded Q. What do you understand by a merely on our individual fervor and compunction of heart. But during the jubilee A. A plenary indulgence means the thousands and tens of thousands of faithful spread over all the world, raise their souls or to laymen or ecclesiastics, regular or ment which sinners have still to undergo to heaven, and with uplifted hands implore through our Most Rev. Metropolitan, the secular, who are in prison or captivity, or after huving obtained the pardon of their the Father of mercies to forgive and to spare his penitent children. Our supplicawho have been enabled to perform the Q. Is not sin also remitted by the tions receive an unusual degree of strength

and efficacy from their union with those of A. No. The only means instituted by our Christian brethren, a great many of Q. How do you prove that a sinner, and we fulfil the acts of religion and

votion. A. It is proved, 1st, from Scripture, 2. During the jubilee, public instrucwhich contains many instances in which | tions are more numerous ; religious exer-

always taught, as an article of faith, that with a profound contrition, and a firm satisfaction is an integral part of the sa- purpose of amendment. 2. To receive crament of penance. She has always re- worthily the holy communion. 3. To percrament of penance. She has always re-quired of her ministers to impose peneten-form with fervor and fidelity the exercises tial works upon sinners who have recourse of piety which the bishops may prescribe

retracted; and he may dispense and com-mute for other pious and salutary works whom he has pardoned and received into ous life, &c., &c. 2. Docility to religious instructions, and frequent recourse to both once, and this in the sacrament of baptism. and from eternal death. 5. To shun the



us or our Chancellor, so as to be employed in aid of the Charitable Institutions of our Diocese.

We beg to refer to our previous Pastoral Letters on the two last Jubilees, and the instruction therein conveyed on the indulgences and devotions of the holy time of the Jubilee. We hereby renew and confirm the same, and remain, Rev. and Dear Sir. Your humble and faithful servant in J.

+ JAMES ROGERS, Bishop of Chatham.

APOSTOLIC LETTER OF HIS HOLL. NESS, POPE LEO XIII., BY WHICH A UNIVERSAL JUBILEE TO IM-PLORE THE DIVINE AID IS PROMULGATED.

LEO XIII., POPE, To all the Faithful of Christ to whom these Presents shall come : Health and Ben-

ediction in the Lord.

THE Supreme Pontiffs, Our Predecessors, according to the ancient usage of the Roman Church, have been wont, from the commencement of their Apostolic service, to throw open the treasures of heavenly gifts to all the faithful with paternal liberality, and to prescribe united prayer in the Church, so as to afford to them the opportunity of reaping spiritual benefits and to urge them to seek the aid of the Eternal Pastor by prayers, by pious works, and by alms to the poor. And that which on the one side was an auspicious gift which the Supreme Pontiffs of religion from the foundation of the Apostolic Ministry imparted to their children in Christ, and, as it were, a sacred pledge of the love with which they embraced the family of Christ ; on the other was a solemn act of Christian piety, and an exercise of virture by which the faithful, with their pastors, united with the visible Head of the Church, prayed to God that the Father of mercies would graciously regard, not his flock only, but, to use the words of St. Leo, the Shepherd also of his sheep, and vouchsafe to aid, protect, and support

With this object in view, We, on the approach of the anniversary of Our election, following the example of Our Predecessors, have determined to announce an Indulgence in the form of a general Jubilee to the whole Catholic world. For, in the first place, We feel how much Our infirmity stands in need of an abundance of Divine graces to support Us in the arduous ministry which We sustain ; the experience of every day shows Us how sad is the condition of the time in which we live, and to what tempests the Church is exposed in the present age ; and We cannot but fear that greater evils are yet to come when We see the deterioration in the management of public affairs, the pernicious counsels of impious men, and the signs of heavenly wrath which has already fallen severely upon some.

But inasmuch as the peculiar benefits of a Jubilee consist in this, that the stains of the soul are washed away, that works of penance and charity are performed, that the duty of prayer is more earnestly dis-charged, and as the sacrifices of justice in any way whatsoever; from all and each of which, in order to the carrying out of the form their sins and the eternal punishment due to them, but also of remitting the tem-the Lord, harden not your hearts." and the prayers which are offered up by the united intention of the whole Church are so grateful to God and so fruitful that they appear to do violence to the Divine goodness, We must entertain a firm con-fidence that the Heavenly Father will regard the humility of his people, and remedying the evils which exist, grant the longed-for light and consolation in their affliction. For if, as was said by the same Leo the Great, our spiritual enemies are overcome by that correction of our faults which is due to Divine grace, the strength of our corporeal enemies also succumbs, and they are weakened by our amendment, who were formidable to us not on account of their own merits, but of our faults. Therefore We earnestly exhort all the sons of the Catholic Church, and We beseech them in the Lord, to join to Ours their prayers, their supplications, their works of Christian discipline and piety, and to zealously avail themselves, with the as-sistance of God, for the benefit of their own souls, and the welfare of the Church, of the graces offered in the Jubilee in this time of heavenly mercies. Wherefore, through the mercy of Almighty God, and relying upon the authori-ty of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, and in the exercise of that power of binding and of loosing which God has conferred upon Us, though unworthy, We to all the faithful in Christ residing in Our august city, or visiting it, who between the first "In the year Sunday in Lent, which is the second day of March, and the first day of June, which will be Whitsunday, inclusively, shall twice visit the churches of St. John Lateran, xxv. 13. of the Prince of the Apostles, and of St. Mary Major, and there pour fourth their pious prayers to God for some space of time for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of this Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies, and the con-version of all who are in error, for the concord of Christian princes, and for the peace and unity of all the faithful people, and for our intention, and shall fast once during the above-named time, using only abstinence food, besides the days not in-cluded in the Lenten indult, or otherwise and public blessing. consecrated by the precept of the Church as days of fasting, and having confessed their sins receive the Holy Eucharist, and give some alms to the poor or in aid of some pious work, as may be suggested by the jubilee which the Pope, the visible head piety of each ; and to others dwelling else- of the church, and vicar of Jesus Christ, where than in the above-named city, who occasionally grants to the Catholic world. shall visit twice, or if there be only two churches, three times, or if only one, six | consist ? times during the three above-mentioned months, three churches in the city or place | Hebrews who had been sold as slaves to of their abode or in its suburbs, to be their brethren. recovered their freedom. named by the Ordinaries of the places or 2. All those who, compelled by poverty, their Vicars or Officials, or in the absence had alineated the lands inherited from of these by those who exercise the cure of their fathers, re-entered into the possessouls, and who shall devoutly perform the sion of them 3. All those who were inother works recited, grant and concede a volved in debt were protected from the Plenary Indulgence of all their sins, such | pursuit of their creditors. as is customarily granted to those who in Q. Why a year of Jubilee visit certain churches the jubilee? within and without the above named city:

be considered to be of such a nature as to original and actual sin, but also exempted Christian charity, restrain from the commission of sin as much as the vow itself), and with regard to pen- ishments which they deserve. God treats dulgence of the jubilee, if he retain an afitents in this condition who are in Holy with much greater severity those who fection to any of his sins? Orders or Regulars, he may dispense from secret irregularity which prevents them have received, or from receiving higher Orders, provided that it have been contracted only by the violation of censures. sents to dispense from any other irregularity, whether caused by act or by omission, or by any public, secret, known or other by the sufferings of purgatory. incapacity, however contracted, nor to give any power to dispense them, or to reestablish in his former state any one subject to them, even in foro conscientia; nor to derogate from the Constitution, with the annexed declarations of Our Predecessorof happy memory, Benedict XIV, which commences "Sacramentum Penitentia;" nor shall these presents in any way avail or be applicable to those persons who have been excommunicated by name, suspended, interdicted, or declared to have incurred other sentences and censures, or youd the reach of the human mind. who have been publicly denounced, unless within the time named they shall have which a sinner has to suffer ? made satisfaction, and become reconciled. where that is necessary, with the parties. But if within the prescribed time they have not been able, in the judgment of

conscientiæ, with the effect of enabling required by divine justice. But the pen-them to receive the Indulgence of the Ju-ances imposed by confessors according to those in high station, and in general all they shall be able. Ordinaries of the whole world, their Vicars | be said, without impiety, that the church, and Officials, or, in their absence, those in her brightest ages, exercised an oppres-

present letters, or even printed copies of sary and unmerited, their Churches, Dioceses, Provinces, States, punishment due to sin ? towns, districts and places, and to point A. This is proved from the holy Scripout to the people, duly prepared, as far as tures. 1. Christ addressing St. Peter perpossible, by the preaching of the word of sonally said to him, I will give to thee the

God, the church or churches to be visited keys of the kingdom of heaven : and whatsoaccording to what has already been said. ever thou shall bind upon earth, it shall be The Apostolic Constitutions and Ordin- bound also in heaven: and whatsoever thou reserved to the Roman Pontiff for the time apostles: Amen, I say to you, whatsoever: being, that concessions, similar or dissimi- you shall bind upon earth, shall be bound lar, of Indulgences and of faculties of that also in heaven; and whatsoever you shall of the advantages of the jubilee? kind-unless there be express mention of loose upon earth shall be loosed also in hea-

gations, and Institutes, and their members only of loosing repentant sinners, both his mercy.

from both the eternal and temporal pun- Q. Can a person gain the plenary in-

transgress his divine law, after having A. No. For no sin, whatever, can be been raised by baptism to the dignify of forgiven for which we do not duly refrom the exercise of the Orders which they his adopted children, of brothers of his di- pent. And, therefore, as long as guilt of vine Son, and co-heirs to his kingdom. sin remains, the temporal punishment. They may, it is true, obtain in the sacra- which it deserves, cannot be remitted by

ment of penance the remission of the guilt any indulgence. We do not, however, intend by these pre- and of the eternal punishment of their Q. What ought a pious Christian to sins; but they are bound to satisfy the do at the conclusion of the jubilee? divine justice, either in this world by the A. He ought-1. To return fervent laborious works of penance, or in the next, thanks to Almighty God, for having granted hun so great and so particular a Q. Can we know the extent of tempor- favor. For, the jubilee taking place so al punishment which a sinner has to un. seldom, millions die without partaking of dergo, after he has obtained the pardon of its benefits. ?. To love and cherish the his sins in the sacrament of penance? church with an increased fervor and de-A. The extent of temporal punishments votion, for providing her children with inflicted on sin depends on the degree of the means of salvation so abundant, and malice with which it is committed, and the pray for her exaltation and prosperity. severity of divine justice. And as no man through a lively sense of religious gratican pretend either to determine the for- tude. 3. To beg Almighty God to bless mer, or to define the limits of the latter. His Holmess and particularly to grant it is evident that this knowledge is be- him the abundance of grace which is necessary to govern the holy church of Q Is not the penance imposed by the Christ with firmness and ability, and proconfessor the only temporal punishment | mote more and more the glory of his holy name, and the salvation of the souls A. Were the penance enjoined by the committed to his spiritual solicitude. 4. confessor considerable, as was generally To implore divine Providence to extend the case in the primitive ages of Christi- his protection upon all the nations of the their Confessor, to make satisfaction, We anity, it might, in some instances, be equi- earth and grant them the blessings of peace. grant that they may be absolved in foro valent to the whole temporal puishment 5. To recommend in an especial manuer

bilee, but enjoining upon them the obli- the present discipline of the church, can- our brethern and fellow-citizens. 6. To gation of making satisfaction as soon as not, in general, be considered as a sufficient entreat the infinite mercy of God to bring atonement. For they evidently bear no pro- into the bosom of his true church, the Wherefore, in virtue of holy obedience, portion to those imposed, by the severity of multitude of those who live out of it; to by the tenor of these presents, we strictly ancient discipline, for sins not more grevious dispel their prejudices and direct their prescribe and command all and every the than those committed in our days. Nor can it attention to the study of the heavenly characters, which show her divice origin. 7. To remember with grateful sentiments who exercise the cure of souls, that as soon sive and unjust authority over her chil- that he once participated of the spiritual as they have received a transcript of these dren, by laying on them burdens unneces- advantages of a jubilee, and examine whether he has persevered in the resoluthe same, they shall publish them, or cause them to be published, throughout has the power of remitting the temporal of frequenting the sacraments, and of never abandoning any more the service of

Almighty God, and the care of the salvation of his soul. Q. Is it a great happiness for a Chris-

tian to gain the jubilee? A. Most certainly ; since by obtaining the spiritual benefits of the jubillee, and

Q. What is to be thought of those Christians who neglect to avail themselves A. If this neglect proceeds from con-

them, or a special derogation of them-can ven. (St. Matt. xviii. 18.) Now the tempt, it might argue that they have lost profit no one; notwithstanding also the words used by Jesus Christ in both these faith, and they can with difficulty be exrule of not granting Indulgences ad instar, and notwithstanding the statutes and cus-toms of all Orders, Congregations and In-stitutes, even when strengthened by oath, by Apostolic confirmation, or by any other | stactle to our admittance into the king. | which they have contracted by their sins, authority ; notwithstanding also privileges dom of heaven, namely, sin, and the tem- and to God by refusing to offer the atone-

The above is in use in several Mills on this River,

the foregoing-although of them and of poral punishment which, even after their their whole tenor there should have to be justification, they have still to undergo, special, specific, express and individual either here or hereafter. - This remission mention, and not by general clauses con- of temporal punishment is called an Inveying the same idea, or although some dulgence.

other expression should have to be used, or Q. How does the church remit the any other recognized form should have to temporal punishment due to sin? A. In virtue of the superabundant be adopted to this effect-holding their tenor to be sufficiently expressed, and the merits and satisfaction which Jesus Christ traditional form to be observed by those had offered to his Heavenly Father, and presents, We, on this occasion specially, those of the saints.

Q. Is it not derogatory from the infinite nominally, and expressly derogate, all other things to the contrary notwithstanding .-merits of Jesus Christ, to add to them those of the saints?

add the sufferings of the spotless Mary,

who, from her ardent love, shared in all

the opprobrium and ignomonies of her

Q. Does Scripture, or the practice of the

And in order that Our present Letters, which cannot be conveyed to every place, A, No. For all the merits of the saints may the more easily be brought to the are themselves the fruit of the grace which knowledge of all presons, We will that in Jesus Christ bestowed upon them. And all places and among all peoples the same therefore, far from lessening the infinite credit be accorded to copies of these preexcellence of the merits of the Saviour. sents, even when printed (provided they be subscribed by the hand of some notary and admirable fecundity.

Q. Upon what principle can it be said public, and authenticated by the seal of a person invested with some ecclesiastical that the satisfaction of the saints is usedignity), as would be accorded to these pre- ful to us, and that we participate in their sents if they were exhibited or shown. merits?

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's under the A. It is a principle of the Catholic faith, Seal of the Fisherman, the 15th day of laid down in the Apostles' creed, that there February, 1879, and the first year of Our | exists a communion among the members of the church of Jesus Christ; which com-

divne Son !

munion implies, not only a participation in the same sacraments, the profession of L. CARD. NINA. We append the "Instructions on the the same doctrine, &c., but also, that the indulgence of the Jubilee," by the late the same doctrine, &c., but also, that the most Rev. W. Walsh, D. D. Archbishop faithful assist one another by their mutual prayers and good works.

" In the year of the Jubilee all shall return to their possessions."-Leviticus

Some derive the word JUBILEE from Jobal, e Trumpet, because, amongst the Jews, it was open-ed by sound of trumpet, others from Jobal, which signifies Fiftieth, because the Fiftieth year was the year of Jubilee. Finally, Bellarmine and others de-rive it from the Hebrew word Jubal, which signifles to produce or bud forth, because it was for-bidden in the Jubilee year to cultivate the earth, which brought forth fruit of its own accord.

Pontificate

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE JUBILEE. QUESTION. What is understood by a jubilee?

primitive ages, show that the church has ever granted indulgences to repenting sinners, in consideration of the prayers and ANSWER. Jubilee means a time of joy the merits of the saints? Q. How many kinds of jubilee are

A. Yes. The conduct of St. Paul tothere ? wards the incestuous Corinthian, affords A. Two. 1. The jubilee proclaimed a striking instance of this. That apostle, by Moses to the Hebrew nation ; 2. The upon being informed that a Christian of

Corinth had rendered himself guilty of the enormous crime of incest, excommunicated him, by delivering him over to Satan for Q. In what did the Mosaic Jubilee the destruction of the flesh, that his spirit may be saved in the day of our Lord. (1 A. In the year of the jubilee, 1. All Cor. v. 5.) But this scandalous sinner,

having afterwards given proof of a sincere repentance, St. Paul, at the prayers of the pious faithful of Corinth, remitted to him the temporal punishment which he had been condemned to undergo.

Q. Why did God establish the law of

A. Almighty God, having rescued the | fessors, the bishops considering the merits ver shown in Miramichi, which he will sell at permitting also that this indulgence may be Hebrews from the bondage of Egypt, and of those illustrious champions and de-HAVE much pleasure in informing my numergreatly reduced prices for the Holidays. CANNED HICHARD applied by way of suffrage for those souls introduced them into the land of promise, fenders of the faith, frequently granted to which have departed from this life joined would suffer none to be forever deprived those who had fallen during the persecuous friends and the public generally, that I have Call and seemy stock before purchasing elsewhere. Engineers & Boiler Makers eased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTI-PEACHES, TOMATOES, ETC. NENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the 'ROYAL" always had the reputo God in charity. Moreover, We em- of these blessings. Therefore he enacted tions, absolution from the sentence of ex-WANTED. tation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Pro-vinces. 180 CASES Cannued Goods. New Glasgow, N. S., ada at the Ordinaries of each locality to a law by which they were, every fiftieth communication under which they lay, and released them from the part of their canonical penance which they had not yet accomplished. Q. If the principal spiritual benefit of the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the principal spiritual benefit of the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the principal spiritual benefit of the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indul. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indult. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indult. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indult. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indult. A definition of being, one of the best Hotels in the jubilee consists in a plenary indult. A definition of being d A FIRST CLASS CARRIACE SMITH, Estimates Furnished for Engines reduce the number of these visits accord- year, to enjoy the privileges of the jubi- and released them from the part of their Sugar Corn. Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquor ing to their discretion, in the case of Chap-ters and Congregations, whether of Regu-lars or Seculars, of Sodalities, Confrater-nities, Universities, or Colleges, who may Tomatoes, Peaches, Pine Apples, Soup and Boville Peas, Mutton, etc. and Boilers, Mill and other Mato whom good wages will be paid. FOR SALE LOW BY THOS. F. RAYMOND HARDING & HATHEWAY. WM. SIMPSON. chinery. 17 and 18, South Wharf, St. John, N. B. Chatham, N. B., March 3, 1879.





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