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CENTRAL HOUSE, 39 and 41 KING SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. B. J. W. ROOP, Proprietor.

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VICTORIA HOTEL, King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. D. W. McCORMICK, PROPRIETOR.

BELMONT HOTEL, SAINT JOHN, N. B. (Directly opposite N. B. and I. C. R. Stations.) J. SIME, Proprietor. Horse Cars pass the House both ways every five minutes, and connect with all steamboat lines. Baggage taken to and from the station free of charge. Terms moderate.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL, 245 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B. J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor. One minute walk from steamboat landing. Street cars for and from all railway stations and steamboat landings pass this hotel every five minutes.

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BUCTOUCHE AND MONCTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE. Leave Buctouche 8.30 a.m. Arrive 5.50 a.m. Arrive Moncton 10.50 a.m. Leave " 3.25 p.m.

Hotel Brunswick, MONCTON, N. B. GEO. McSWEENEY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, OPPOSITE PUBLIC SQUARE, NEWCASTLE, N. B. Livery Stable in connection. H. R. MURRAY, Proprietor.

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FURNISHED SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN. Livery Stable in connection. S. O'DONNELL, Proprietor. aug2289ui

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CENTRAL HOTEL, Weldford Station, Kent County, N. B., is situated opposite the Public Crossing and only a moment's walk from the Station. Meals at all hours to accommodate passengers. Baggage taken to and from the Station free of charge. Good Sample Room in connection. Wm. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Bay View Hotel, BUCTOUCHE, N. B. This new and nicely furnished Hotel is pleasantly situated within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Passengers and Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge. FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION. FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE. Rates Moderate. THOMAS ROBERTS, Proprietor. aug2289ui

Hotel du Peuple, BUCTOUCHE, N. B. J. BREAU, Proprietor.

LAMY HOUSE, AMHERST, N. S. WM. B. GANONG, Proprietor.

ACADIAN HOTEL, BUCTOUCHE, N. B. ROBERT GALLANT, Proprietor.

Sheriff's Sale! There will be sold at Public Auction at the Railway Station at Buctouche, in the County of Kent, on Thursday, the 3rd day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the estate, real and personal, of the Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company, situate in the said County of Kent, the same having been levied upon and seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company. WM. WHETEN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Richibucto, November 21, 1891.

Catholicism in New Brunswick. (From United Canada.) War was again, in 1744, generally declared between France and England. Acadia was once more the battle ground of the two nations in America. Louisburg, in Cape Breton, the strongest French position, after Quebec, in the New World, was taken by the British and Anglo-Americans. The French achieved a success at Grand Pré, but dispersion and destruction of their naval armament by storms prevented their making any decided impression on the foe. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, an end was put to the wars, and Louisburg, much to the chagrin of the Anglo-Americans, restored to the French, for Madras, which the latter had taken from the British. The peace which followed the treaty was merely nominal, and the French took vigorous measures to obtain possession of New Brunswick. Boisebert was sent to the mouth of the St. John, to hold that portion of the country and Lacombe despatched to keep Chignecto, on the isthmus, which according to the French formed the northern boundary of English territory. The famous Le Loutie, a French missionary priest, exerted himself zealously in the interest of his people, and was blamed by the English for Indian and Acadian uprisings. In 1750, Governor Cornwallis sent Major Lawrence with four hundred men to Chignecto to build a block house. The little river Messagouche was claimed as their southern boundary and Lacombe's force had been keeping possession of the isthmus. On the southern bank was situated the prosperous village of Beaubassin, whose inhabitants, by Lacombe's desire, took the oath of allegiance to the French monarch. On Lawrence's arrival the people of Beaubassin, 1000 in number, set fire to their houses and abandoned their fertile fields, to cross the river, where they might enjoy French military protection. Many other Acadians also left Nova Scotia, preferring poverty and exile to property and British rule. So deeply seated was the love for the mother country in the hearts of these heroic colonists! Lawrence was obliged to abandon the task he had in hand, Lacombe's force being too strong. Later in the season, he again went to Chignecto, where, on the southern bank of the Messagouche, he built Fort Lawrence. A strong French fort was, the same year, built on the northern side of the river and called Beausejour, and a smaller fortress, Gaspereaux, raised at Bay Verte. Other French posts were planted, forming an unbroken line of fortifications from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the mouth of the St. John.

It became a fixed purpose of the British to reduce Fort Beausejour. The enterprise was planned by Governor Shirley and Col. Lawrence, then in command in Nova Scotia. Great caution and secrecy were observed in connection with its intention and execution. Massachusetts raised two thousand troops for its undertaking and placed them under command of Lieut.-Col. John Winslow. To this force three hundred regulars were added, and the whole placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Moncton. De Veager the French commander at Beausejour, had expected to take precautions for the defence of the place, and was disappointed in not receiving provisions or reinforcements from Louisburg. The English forces attacked him with such vigor and determination, that he was soon forced to surrender. The terms were easily arranged, the garrisons being permitted to leave, with their arms, and the Acadians receiving a general amnesty. Le Loutie, justly deserving the consequences of capture, made good his escape, and after incredible sufferings, in a journey through the wilderness, succeeded in reaching Quebec. Having incurred the Bishop's displeasure by his too zealous interference in matters political, and finding himself hopelessly cut off from his cherished Acadia, he embarked for France, but the vessel in which he sailed was captured by an English ship and the Abbe Le Loutie forced to expiate by years of imprisonment on the Island of Jersey, his enmity to Britain. After the fall of Beausejour, the other French forts rapidly fell till New Brunswick was fully as subjugated as Nova Scotia. From the conclusion of peace in 1763 till 1784, New Brunswick was governed from Halifax, being considered part of Nova Scotia. In that year a separate government was established. Its first Governor was Col. Thomas Carleton, brother of Lord Dorchester. He held office till 1802. With the advent of English rule Catholicism received a severe blow. Many New Englanders removed to New Brunswick, whose population was still further swollen by the removal thither, after the war of independence, of many thousands of loyalists, who preferred exile to an alien flag. Not till the faithful Irish Catholic emigrant began to arrive on its shores, did the old religion arise from the grave which political vicissitudes had temporarily consigned it. Bishop Plessis of Quebec visited New Brunswick in 1815. There were, at that time, few church edifices of any kind in the province. The Anglicans were the first, and Presbyterians next, to build themselves fixed places of worship, nearly all the loyalist settlers belonging to one or other of these denominations, there being fewer Catholics than of any other religious body in the province. In 1821, arrived the Rev. J. E. Morriset, the first resident priest in St. John. Between 1785 and 1815, occasional visits were made by Cath-

olic missionaries to St. John. In the latter year, was commenced the erection of St. Malachi's church, the first place of worship, had by the Catholics of St. John, and at its opening the finest of their buildings in the province. Considering the time and the other circumstances and conditions of its erection, it was certainly a highly creditable structure. Before its construction the Catholic congregation was held in the City Hall, kindly placed by resolution of the Common Council at their disposal, but mass could only be heard through dearth of priests, at rare intervals in St. John. The new church edifice was so far completed in 1815, that Bishop Plessis was enabled to officiate there. Bishop Plessis's journal relates that the Catholic chapel at St. John, being sufficiently completed, he celebrated mass therein, on a Sunday in the latter part of August, in the ever memorable year 1815. Curiosity attracted a great number of Protestants. The Bishop addressed the assembly, in a short sermon, scarcely half of which could be heard, owing to the noise made by the arrival of the Catholic soldiers of the garrison, led by an awkward lieutenant, and after the time agreed upon. There was but one communicant at the mass, a fervent Catholic named Toole, with whom the visiting priest to the mission stopped. The Bishop was consoled by the instant request of a pious Frenchman, named Julien Blin, who wished to have his own and all his numerous family's confessions heard by the visiting prelate. His Lordship and his chaplain, Rev. W. De Boucherville, gratified this pious desire. What changes since the St. John Telegraph have taken place in New Brunswick, since the Bishop of Quebec came, 70 years ago, through an almost unbroken wilderness, to visit New Brunswick's chief city? At great personal risk, and with much physical discomfort only, could the journey be performed. A great part of the journey lay through a dense forest, and much of it had to be made in a birch bark canoe, while the most acceptable conveyance, at hand, was a sail-boat or sloop taking three days to make the journey from St. John to Fredericton. Should the successor of Bishop Plessis, in the see of Quebec, desire to visit St. John, he can do so, in a few hours, spending the greater part of the time in peaceful repose in one of the palace sleeping cars on the Intercolonial railway. Instead of a few Catholics scattered here and there, throughout the province, he will find large and influential congregations, flourishing parishes, schools, orphanages and convents, throughout the land. He would find in New Brunswick, three times as many Catholics as there are Methodists, more than twice as many Catholics as there are Anglicans or Presbyterians, and almost as many professing the ancient faith, that his ancestors had planted in the New World, as there are Methodists, Presbyterians and Anglicans combined. The Rev. J. Monis, already spoken of as St. John's first resident priest, continued there till 1824. He was, in the following year, succeeded by Rev. P. Macmahon, who ministered in New Brunswick till 1825, when he left for Quebec, when he became pastor of St. Patrick's Church, a position he filled with great acceptability for many years, leaving to this day a name held in affectionate veneration by the Irish population of that city. Rev. John Carrol was the last priest who undertook the spiritual charge of St. Malachi's, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec. In 1832, New Brunswick became part of the newly founded diocese of Charlottetown. In that year the Rev. James Dunphy assumed charge of St. Malachi's congregation, and the outlook for the church in the whole province became daily brighter. A large immigration from Great Britain and Ireland began to form into New Brunswick and the Catholic population grew very rapidly. For ten years the province continued a part of the diocese of Charlottetown, and was regularly and faithfully visited by the Bishops of that see. It was found, however, that the diocese was too extensive for any one prelate to govern, and, in 1842, St. John was made a bishopric, whose limits were coterminous with those of the province itself. The Right Rev. Dr. Dollard was appointed to the newly erected see, residing at first in Fredericton, but removing, in 1844, to St. John, whereupon the Rev. James Dunphy became a pastor of Carleton, Dr. Dollard was a zealous prelate, and though owing to poverty of material resources and scarcity of fellow laborers, he left no conspicuous movement of his zeal, he laid sure and broad foundations for the future greatness of the church in New Brunswick. He ruled the diocese for nine years, dying at Fredericton in 1851. A tablet to his memory has been erected in the church of St. Dunstan in that city. Bishop Dollard's successor, in the see of St. John, was the most Rev. Dr. Connolly, afterwards of Halifax, N. S. His success in religion during his episcopate drew forth many tender and earnest expressions of regretful gratitude, when the news of his promotion to Halifax reached his faithful flock in St. John, an immense meeting of the faithful took place in the Cathedral of the latter city, filling every portion of the vast edifice, and, at this meeting, the hearty feelings of the people found earnest expression. The Cathedral of St. John was a work on which Dr. Connolly had set his heart. So rapid had been the grants of Catholic

(Continued on page 7.)

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