

Hotel Stanlev, KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B. J. M. FOWLER, PROPRIETOR. HOT-WATER HEATING THROUGH-OUT. First-Class in all its Appointments.

BALMORAL HOTEL, (NEWLY OPENED), 10 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Centrally located. Only four minutes' walk from the I. C. R. Depot, and the London, New York and Nova Scotia Steamboat Station.

Commercial House, PUCTOUCHE, NEW BRUNSWICK. V. D. BOURQUE, Proprietor.

LeBlanc Hotel, Duke St., opposite Post Office, MONCTON. T. B. LeBLANC, Proprietor.

QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON, N. B. First-class Livery Stables in connection. J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

LeBlanc Hotel, Duke St., opposite Post Office, MONCTON. T. B. LeBLANC, Proprietor.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, (Opposite Railway Station,) ROGERSVILLE, N. B. Open Day and Night. Sample Rooms on premises. J. M. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BANGOR HOUSE, 13 King Square, St. John, N. B. R. CLARKE, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, 109 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Mrs. D. COLLINS, Proprietress.

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

ADAMS HOUSE, CHATHAM, N. B. Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection. THOS. FLANAGAN, Proprietor.

CANADA HOUSE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK. Wm. JOHNSTON, Proprietor. This hotel is run strictly on temperance principles and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort.

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.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL, 248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B. J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor.

Royal Hotel, KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. T. F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.

KEARY HOUSE, BATHURST, N. B. Good Sample Rooms, etc., in connection.

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.

Leonard Hotel, AND DINING ROOMS, Opposite Masonic Hall, Chatham, N. B. Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

NEW KENT HOTEL, Formerly the Exchange, QUEEN ST., RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

THIS HOUSE BEING FITTED AND REFURNISHED THOROUGHLY, IS NOW OPENED AS A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.

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

Commercial Hotel, Moncton, N. B. WM. BROWN, Proprietor.

Eureka Hotel, WELDFORD STATION, I. C. Railway. THIS newly refitted and neatly furnished hotel, is one of the most convenient on the line, being only one minute's walk from the depot.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Weldford Station, Kent County, N. B., is situated opposite the Public Crossing, and only a moment's walk from the Station.

Bay View Hotel, BUCTOUCHE, N. B. This new and nicely furnished Hotel is pleasantly situated within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION. FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE. Rates Moderate. THOMAS ROBERTS, Proprietor.

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

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

The death occurred at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Halifax, Saturday night of Mother May Ellen Sullivan, in her 52nd year. She was 30 years in orders and was a native of St. John, N. B.

Catholicism in New Brunswick. [United Canada.]

In 1692, Phipps built at Pemaquid, a star strong fortress of stone, with a front wall 22 feet and the great round tower at the southwestern corner 29 feet high. Eighteen guns were then mounted and a garrison of sixty men placed in the fort, which Phipps called Fort William Henry. The Acadians looked on this English stronghold with feelings of bitter hostility, for it was not only a standing assertion of English claims to dispart territory, but kept them in constant fear of English influence over the unstable and incremory Indians. The French were soon relieved of this fear. Captain Chubb, the commander of Fort William Henry, having treacherously murdered some Indians, there invited to a conference, aroused the hatred of the aborigines for the English to a fury, which did more service to French interests than all of Villébois' presents and persuasions. This officer had long been crying on the authorities at Quebec, the injury of another attack on Pemaquid; the folly of Chubb now determined him to lose no time in preparation for the capture of that place. In the summer of 1696, the Acadians and Indians assembled on the Penobscot and St. John, waiting for two war ships from Quebec, under Iberville and Bonaventure. Meanwhile, two British ships hung about the coast. The French which had taken on board thirty Micmac Indians, at Cape Breton, at length arrived at the St. John, where a sharp round engagement took place. One English vessel, the Newport, was taken; a friendly fog enabled the other to escape. The victorious French then took on board fifty more of the Micmacs with their priest, Father Simon, who had been awaiting them at the mouth of the St. John. Proceeding to Pentagost, they met Villien, St. Castin, and Father Thury, with twenty-five French soldiers, and three hundred Aborigines. They then set sail for Pemaquid, arriving there on the 14th of August 1696. Iberville at once summoned Chubb to surrender. Chubb replied that he would hold the fort, "if the sea were covered with French ships and the land with Indians." An attack at once followed, the French and Indian marksmen keeping up a constant fire while the heavy guns were loaded and the batteries placed in readiness for a bombardment. Before the guns were fired, St. Castin informed Chubb that if he and his soldiers held out till the fort were taken they would get no quarter from the Indians, who recollecting his former treachery, Chubb, forgetting his first grandiloquent defiance of the French, agreed to surrender the fort, provided, he said, the garrison were saved from the fury of the savages. This condition accepted, the fort was at once seized by the French, its guns carried to their ships, its walls blown up and the ruins fired. Chubb was subsequently imprisoned in Boston, on a charge of cowardice, and after his liberation fell with his family, a victim of Indian vengeance.

The news of Pemaquid's fall, excited with feeling through New England, and five hundred men, under Church, embarked for the scene of hostility. After doing some damage at Penobscot, they went to Chignecto, where after forcing the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown, they plundered and burned the town. Church then sailed for the St. John, at whose mouth he captured a French outpost, but did not proceed against Villebois' Fort Naxouat, further up the river. On his way to Boston, Church fell in with three ships with two hundred men, under Col. Hatlorn, who deprived him of his command for not attacking that fortress. The expedition was then turned back and laid siege in due time to Fort Naxouat. The assault was repelled and New Brunswick remained in possession of the French for many years after. War breaking out again, between England and France, in 1702, five hundred French and Indians assembled on the Penobscot to invade New England. Several Anglo American villages were laid waste and terror seized upon the inhabitants of the New England colonies, when governments vainly offered bounties of £20 for every Indian prisoner under ten, and £40 for every one over ten years of age. Col. Benjamin Church set sail from Boston for Acadia, laying waste and plundering the settlements of Penobscot, Minas and Chiguelud. Port Royal did not fall into the hands of the English, till 1710, when the flag of France was forever lowered from its battlements. By the treaty of Utrecht signed, in 1723, France lost Acadia, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay and Straits, with the territory beach adjacent, and the island of St. Christopher. The boundaries of Acadia were very different in the eyes of the two nations. By the English it was claimed that Acadia included the whole country east, from a line drawn from the mouth of the Penobscot to Quebec, the French holding in the other hand that it meant only the country now known as Nova Scotia. The Abenakis Indians, whose country was in the disputed territory, were especially hostile to the English and determined to resist by force of arms all British claims to their lands. Their missionary Father Rasles was held responsible and marked out for destruction by the New Englanders, because of the hostility of the Indians. New England writers will persist in bitterly asailing, vilifying and traducing Catholic missionaries, because of their

resistance to Anglo-American aggression. Had these missionaries no other motive but that of honorable loyalty to the French crown, their conduct was in every respect justifiable, but, as profession of the Catholic faith was a crime and Catholic worship a felony, punishable with death in New England, resistance to the warrior and political colonists thereof, was a duty of self-protection, an obligation to humanity and to humanity's Maker. In 1724, took place the massacre of Father Rasles. For more than twenty-five years he had been a missionary on the Kennebec, where he had established a flourishing congregation of Indians and built a substantial church. He had shared in all the privations and dangers of his flock, by them was beloved, and over them wielded unbounded influence. His death was attended with circumstances of terrible atrocity. Warned of his danger, he was urged to fly, but refused to leave his post saying: "God has given this flock to my care, and I shall not leave it." In an assault upon his village, the priest was struck down, killed, scalped and trodden under foot. The mourning Indians subsequently buried this priest, where his altar had stood, and a monument now marks the spot where he fell for his faith. The savages were finally obliged to acknowledge the supremacy of England.

Movement of Troops Between Vancouver and Halifax.

Mr. Van Horne at the Quebec Gate Station this morning, making inspection of the cars, which have been specially constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in view of their contract with the British Government for the transport of troops over their lines between Vancouver and Halifax. The cars leave here this evening for the coast. No detail has been left out to assure every comfort of the troops in transit. The principal object of interest this morning was the kitchen car, which was a novelty of arrangement. The car is arranged exteriorly much in the manner of the usual baggage car having four sliding doors for the entrance of supplies. The centre is occupied by two immense cooking stoves, each heated by two fires and containing four large ovens. They are specially designed, and their cooking capacity may be imagined, when it is stated that five men cooks are needed in their attendance. At one end of the car is found the store room, containing all the requisites of the culinary art; at the other, the compartments set aside for the attendants and ranged in neat order; around are all the shining brass pans and cauldrons, necessary for the preparation of the great quantities of food required. This huge kitchen upon wheels is to be responsible for the complete "mess" arrangements for the troops, which will tax its capacity to the utmost. The usual colonist sleeping cars will be occupied by the men on their long journey. There are several marked improvements in these cars, the most noticeable of which is a convenient detachable bracket table, to be fixed between the seats at meal times, and support the plates and dishes. The bedding accommodation is both good and ample. It consists of a good hair pillow mattress and warm gray blanket rug for each man. This unique train of cars leaves Montreal for Vancouver this evening. It is to reach that destination in time to take on board a party of two hundred and fifty time expired marines, accompanied by twenty-five officers who return to the old country. This company leave Vancouver on December 5, and are expected to arrive in Halifax on the 15th prox., when they will embark for Liverpool. The Canadian Pacific Railway will then have the transport of a much larger body of troops on their way to replace their comrades whom they relieve. These will number 400 men and fifty officers, and will leave Halifax for Vancouver, without delay, about December 18. The company are exerting themselves to the utmost for the successful performance of this their initial experiment in the transport of large bodies of troops across the country.—Montreal Star.

A Popular Physician.

The popular physician is unassuming, pleasant and successful in treating disease. Such a one is Burdock Blood Bitters—unassuming—only a dollar a bottle—pleasant, agreeable in taste,—successful in nine cases out of ten. In truth it may be said B. B. B. is the popular physician to the people, a tried and trusted family friend in all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Louis Cyr, the Canadian champion strong man is creating great excitement in London by his wonderful feats. Samson has declined a match with Cyr. Richard K. Fox has offered \$5,000 to \$3,000 that there is no athlete in England or Europe who can perform four of the seven feats of strength done by Cyr.

European ladies are often invited to visit the harems of the rich Moors in Morocco, and some time ago one of the inmates—a beautiful young girl—fainted at the sight of one of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The young lady thought she was removing a thick skin from her hand, and the sight frightened her so much that it was some time before she could regain consciousness. Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

VERY MANY SUGH. RHEUMATISM. COL. DAVID WYLIE, Brockville, Ont., says: "I suffered intensely with rheumatism in my ankles. Could not stand, rubbed them with St. Jacobs Oil. In the morning I walked without pain." NEURALGIA. Mr. JAMES BONNER, 178 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil is the only remedy that relieved me of neuralgia, and it effectually cured me." BACKACHE. "I can highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil as being the best medicine in existence; it promptly cured me of severe lumbago." G. N. BOYER, Carillon, Quebec. SPRAINS. "My mother received a very severe sprain and bruise by falling down stairs. St. Jacobs Oil cured her in a couple of days." R. DUCHANAU, 124 Tecumseth St., Toronto, Ont. BRUISES. Mr. AITCHISON, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Fire Department, says he met with a serious accident and his back and shoulders were terribly bruised, but by the use of St. Jacobs Oil he was completely restored." IT IS THE BEST.

SUMMER GOODS B. McLEOD'S, KING ST., WELDFORD. A fine line of Men's, Youth's and Children's Suits, HATS IN GREAT VARIETY. Boots, Shoes and Slippers, From 25 cents to \$5. A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES. TINS, CREAMERS, MILK PANS, HARNESS, FURNITURE, ETC. All Selling at Very Lowest Prices.

THE PEOPLE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT L. J. REDDIN, WHO IS NOW DOING BUSINESS IN BUCTOUCHE, And why? Because his Goods are New and Fresh and he sells at a small advance on cost.

WATSON & CO. Cor. Charlotte and Union Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B. We carry the largest and most varied stock of Toys, Dolls, Nick-Nacks, Masks, Dominoes, Whiskers, Flags, Chinese Lanterns, Balloons, Fire-works, Fire Crackers, Pistols, Caps, Rubber Balls, Base Balls, Sporting Goods of all kinds, Boxing Gloves, Games of all kinds, Playing Cards, Checkers, Looking Glasses, Frames, Carts, Waggon, Dolls' Carriages, Tin and Iron Toys of every variety. All the latest Novelties are to be had from us at the lowest possible prices. Book Department—School Books for all grades Stationery of all kinds, Musical Instruments, Violin Strings good quality from 10c each and up. Mouth Organs from 5c each, Jew's Harps from 1c each, 120 Sheets of good Notepaper 15c, 100 good white Envelopes 15c. Leather School Bags special value only 50c each. All Goods forwarded on the day order is received. American and English papers and magazines as published. Call and look over our counters when in the City, or send us your order by letter. We guarantee to give everyone satisfaction.

Apples! Apples! We are prepared to quote prices and take orders for Nova Scotia Apples, in car lots. Winter Fruit. Please favor us with your orders. J. W. Potts & Co., 41 and 43 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

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The Job Printing Department In connection with THE REVIEW there is a complete and thoroughly equipped Job Office where careful attention is given to all orders entrusted to us, and it is ever our aim to turn out our work promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Good work at low rates.

THE LARGE CIRCULATION Of THE REVIEW makes it the leading advertising medium of Northern New Brunswick.

A CLEAN, BRIGHT, BREEZY, NEWSY, and INDEPENDENT Weekly Paper. MY SALESMEN ARE NOW OUT —WITH— Fall and Winter Samples, and it will be to the advantage of all merchants in the Boot and Shoe trade to wait and see them before placing their orders. Our hand-made Boots are much improved this season and several new lines have been added, made of Kangaroo, for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. This leather is fashionable and durable and has other excellent qualities. Having one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the lower provinces, I am in a position to fill all orders with despatch, either by mail or taken by our travellers. JAMES T. HURLEY, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, 23 and 25 Chipman Hill, St. John, N. B.