

there." And on the moonlit bay he went to take up his lonely march.

His arrival at a settlement brought all the people living near, without distinction of class or creed, to his stopping place eager to hear the news from the old land, as his facilities for receiving letters were a little better than theirs. After the performance of his various religious duties, advice given for care of the sick and any disputes amicably settled, he gave them all the latest accounts of how matters were going in the old country, for these were stirring years in Europe, —the '92 in France, '98 in Ireland and the meteoric career of Napoleon filled the people's attention. It must have been irksome to be deprived of news of passing events, but the mails from abroad were few and far between, as the service was carried by sailing vessel. Until the name of the Island was changed, letters addressed to the "Island of St. John" quite often went to St. John's, Nfld., or St. John, N. B., or even to St. John, Antigua. There was no newspaper printed on the Island until 1830, and people got the Halifax Register, or the New York Truth-teller; or papers "from home," which were preserved and sewed into volumes. There were no envelopes or stamps, and everyone who had correspondence was provided with a seal or stamp, with his crest or initials; a box of vari-colored wafers, various sticks of sealing wax of different colors, and a small package of fine sand, as blotting paper had not been thought of. Folding and sealing one of the big letters neatly would puzzle people now.

About 1818, a French priest, Rev. Mr. Cecile, came to assist Rev. Mr. McEachern among the Acadians of Miscouche. Father McEachern, was then living at St. Andrew's where the first chapel was built, and in 1882 he was appointed Bishop of the new diocese of Charlottetown. In 1826 he bought the place known as the College Farm at St. Andrew's from a Captain Burns, and built St. Andrew's College, which proved a great boon to the people of the