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We have appointed Mr. P. J. Casaidy, 38 Water street, St. Johns, Newfound-ind, our sole agent for the Island, with thom parties desirous of becoming sub-ribers will please make arrangements.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1885.

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

II. The fierce political struggles which followed the fall of the Brown-Dorion government of 1858 and which for six long years disturbed distracted and weakened Canada, had the effect of keeping from the North-West much of the attention that its relations with Canada, present and prospective, demanded, but, in the eyes of the earnest and thoughtful in this country, the acquisition of the North-West by Canada and the extension to its fertile plains of the tless. ings of constitutional government ever held large place. It was understood during the discussions on Confederation that the North-West was to be without certain that if those opposed or indifferent to that annexation did not submit to this arrangement, the coalition frequent references to the North-West Territories. Mr. Alex. Mackenzie said : that territory, flows through immense beds of coal, and that the whole country is rich in mineral deposits of all kinds petroleum, copper, gold and iron ; that follows : petroleum, copper, gold and iron; that the land is teeming with resources of wealth calculated to build up an extensive and valuable commerce, and support a powerful nation; that all this we port a powerful nation; that all this we can touch and seize upon the moment we them, and allow the settler to enter; when we remember this, I say, I think we can look forward with hope to a prodigious increase in our population, and an immense development of strength and power." Mr. Morris, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, said "I would desire to call attention to the advantages we will enjoy in consequence of our being able to do something to secure the development of the immense tract of country lying beyond us-Central British North America-popularly known as the great North-West. If Can. adians are to stand by and allow Amerias it is doing towards that country, the inevitable result must be that that great section of territory will be taken possession of by citizens of the neighboring states. The question is one of great interest to the people of Canada. Years ago Canadian industry pushed its way up the Valley of the Ottawa to the great North-West. In 1798 the North-West Company had in its employment not less than 12,000 persons, and there is no reason in the world why the trade which was then carried on should not be reestablished between the North-West and Canada. No insuperable obstacles stand in the way, a practical route exists which can be used by land and water, and there is no reason why the necessary steps should not be taken to secure the development of the resources of that country, and making them tributary to Canada. I think it was a wise foresight on the part of the gentlemen who prepared the place now before us, that they laid this down as one of the principal features of the scheme\_that regarded the development of the North West as necessary for the security and promotion of the best interests of British North America." These were the views held by the great majority of the Canadian people in regard of the North-West. The first Parliament of confederated Canada met on the 6th of November, 1867, at Ottawa, and in the following month adopted an address to the Queen on the subject of the annexation of the North-West territories to Canada.

That the colonization of the fertile lands of the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, and the Red River district, the development of the mineral wealth which abounds in the regions of the North-West, and the extension of commercial intercourse through the British Provinces in Amer-

Amongst the resolutions upon which this

address was based, there are the follow-

these resolutions was sought to be put to practice. The very first steps taken to establish in any part of the North-West the free institutions of Canada were of the most ill-advised character, and the mode adopted to extend Canadian authority over the North-West not calculated to impress its people with the view that their welfare would be the view that their welfare would be greatly enhanced by the annexation of their country to Canada. And the melancholy fact remains that although that country has been in the fossession of Canada for fifteen years, these free institutions spoken of in the address of 1867 have been found nowhere in the North-West but in the Province of Manitoba! It is also worthy of remark that while the address declares it expedient to provide that the legal rights of any corporation, company or individual shall be respected and placed under the protection of courts of competent jurisdiction, no specific mention is made, as there should have been, of the title of the half-breed population to the preservation of their ancient rights and customs and their proportion of the public domain, occupied for so

of the public domain, occupied for so many generations by themselves and their ancestors. In fact in their address the 10,000 settlers of the colony of Assinaboia are passed over as if they had no right to be consulted on the momentous delay annexed to Canada. In fact it is change about to be inaugurated in the political status, and that they were unfit to be entrusted for a time, at all events, with the management of their own local of 1864 could never have been formed. affairs. In the following session of 1869 In the debate on Confederation we find Sir George Cartier and Mr. Wm. Macdougall, who had been despatched to England to arrange with the Hudson's "When we look to the vast territory we Bay Company the terms of the surrender have in the North-West; when we know of these territories, submitted a series of that the great river which flows through resolutions reciting the terms agreed upon. The terms, which find place in the deed made by the Hudson's Bay Company in favor of Canada, are as

can touch and seize upon the moment we are prepared to open a way up to reach them or their officers or agents, whether them or their officers or agents, whether in Rupert's Land or any otner part of British North America, and may within twelve months after the acceptance of the surrender select a block of land a joining each of their posts or stations, within any part of British North America not comprised in Canada and British Columbia, in conformity, except as regards the Red River Territory, with a list made out by the Company and communicated to the Canadian ministers.

3. The size of each block is not to exceed in the Red River Territory an

imately in the shape of parallelograms; and of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.

5. The Company may at any time within fifty years after the acceptance of the surrender, claim, in any township or district, within the fertile belt in which land is let out for settlements, grants of land not exceeding one twentieth part of the land so set out, the block so granted to be determined by block so granted to be determined by lot and the Company to pay a rateable lot and the company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not ex-ceeding eight cents Canadian an acre. The Company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming their proportion of each township or district for not more than ten years after it is set out, but their claims must be limited to an allotment from the lands remaining unsold at the time they declare their in-tention to make it.

6. For this purpose the Fertile Belt is to be bounded—on the South by the United States boundary; on the West by the Rocky Mountains; on the North by the northern branch of the Saskatche. wan river; on the East by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the

peg, the lake of the woods and the waters connecting them.

7. If any township be formed abutting on the North bank of the North branch of the Saskatchewan, the Company may, provided the township so abutting do not extend more than five miles inland, make choice of their operatorists in that choice of their one-twentieth in that township, giving, however, to Canada an equal quantity of land taken by them, in townships formed on the Southern bank

8. In laying out any public roads, S. In laying out any public roads, canals, or other public works through any portion of land reserved to the Company, the Dominion Government may take without compensation such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one twenty-fifth of the whole acreage of the block; but if the Canadian government, require any land actually under ment require any land actually under cultivation, or built upon, or land neces sary for giving the company's servants access to any river or lake, or as a frontage to any river or lake, the government is bound to make compensation for any such land, as also for any injury done the com-

pany or its servants.

9. The whole of the land to be appropriated as above mentioned shall be appropriated for public purposes.

10. All titles to lands up to March 8th, 1869, conferred by the company are confirmed

pany and the Governor of Canada in Council.

6—Manitoba Lake District.—Oak Point, 50 acres.

7—Portage la Prairie District, 1,000 acres.

8—Lake la Pline District.—Fort Alexander, 500 acres; Fort Frances, 500; Eagle's Nest, 20; Big Island 20; Lacou Bonnet, 20; Rat Portage, 50; Shoal Lake, 20; Lake of the Woods, 50; Whitefish Lake, 20; Lake, 20; Hungry Hall, 20; Trout Lake, 20; Clear Water Lake, 20; Sandy Point, 20; total acres in Lac la Pline District, 1500.

9—York District.—York Factory, 100 acres; Churchill, 10; Savern, 10; Trout Lake, 10; Oxford, 10e; Jackson's Bay, 10; God's Lake, 10; Island Lake, 10; total acres in York District, 20;

203).

10 - Norway House District, - Norway House, 109 acres; Berons River, 25; Grand Rapid, 10; Nelson's River. 12; total acres in Norway House District, 145, making a grand total of 42,179 acres in the Northern Department.

25

8-Moose District.—Moose Factory, 101
acres; Honnet Bay, 10; Abitibi, 10; New
Branswick, 25; total acres in Moose District, Brunswick, 25; total acres in Moose District, 14;

4—Rupert's River District.—Rupert's House's acres, Mistissang, 10; Tenniskamay, 10; Noswonaby, 10; Mechiskun, 10; Pike Lake, 10; Nitchequon, 10; Kamaylscan, 10; total acres in Rupert's River District, 12;

5—Kinogumissee District, 60 acres, making a grand total in Southern Department of 1,085 acres.

NONTREAL DEPARTMENT,
Superior District, 10 acres; Temiscamingue District, 10; Labrador, 380, making a total in the Montreal Department of 400 acres, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

1—Athabasca District, 606 acres.

2—McKenzie's River District, 900 acres, making a total in the Northern Department of 1,505 acres.

It will thus be seen that while every claim of the Hudson's Ray Co. was

claim of the Hudson's Bay Co. was granted, and every title they advanced recognized, nothing was done to meet the wishes or satisfy the claims of the people who for two centuries had been in possession of and explored the North-West, amount to be agreed upon between the Company and the Governor of Canada in Council.

4. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks shall front the river or road by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the shape of parallelograms:

Wishes or satisfy the claims of the people who for two centuries had been in possession of and explored the North-West, and the people who for two centuries had been in possession of and explored the North-West, and the sympathy of an ill-used man, the worst kind of all possible sympathies? Would Mr. Macdougall's friends have pity for him? Is the late well and verbosity of the late meeting between the urgency of self-interest on the one hand, and the urgency of almost unreasoning expectancy on the other, the impact of the country admits, the blocks shall front one hand, and the urgency of almost unreasoning expectancy on the other, the impact of the claims of the people who for two centuries had been in possible sympathy of an ill-used man, the worst kind of all possible sympathy of an ill-used man, the worst kind of all possible sympathies? Would Mr. Macdougall's friends have pity for him? Is the late olleague of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Joseph Howe so poorly off, so ill treated in the eyes of such friends as the proprietor of the Globe and the contributor to the Quebec Morning shows the contributor to the Quebec Morning shows the dominions a large por annexed to her dominions a large por of Afghan territory by placing a Rushall season of Afghan territory by placing a Rushall season of Afghan territory by placing a Rushall season of Afghan territory by placing a Sinch a statement? Does he need the sympathy of an ill-used man, the worst kind of all possible sympathies? Would Mr. Macdougall's friends have pity for him? Is the late of the Hon. Joseph Howe so poorly off, so ill treated in the eyes of such friends Metis population was wholly lost sight of. In the autumn of 1869, Mr. Wm. Macdougall was despatched to the Red River settlement with the commission of Lieutenant-Governor to date from the annexation of the country to Canada. The selection of Mr. Macdougall to fill this important post did not meet with favor in the eyes of the people of the

Red River settlement. At Mr. Macdougall's approach, turbulent meetings were held and strong determination manifested against his entry to the country. As an outgrowth of the excitement, a convention of twenty-four members, representing the English and French populations, met on the 10th of November, 1869, in the Court

House near Fort Garry. In the list of delegates we find the well-known names of Louis Riel, William O'Donoghue, John Bruce, James Ross, Donald Gunn and Thomas Bun. Finding it difficult to come to any conclusion as to the propriety of admitting or ex-cluding Mr. Macdougall, the meeting adjourned till the 17th, and on that day again till the 22nd, when an effort was made by some of the English delegates to secure the admission of Mr. Macdoug all upon a promise that he should no assume the governorship till the rights of the people were respected and granted, whereupon certain of the French delegates declared that Mr. Macdougall should enter the territory only over their dead bodies. The following day the French settlers, from justifiable motives of self-protection, seized the books and treasures of the government of Assiniboia, as the Red River Garry to all outgoers and incomers.

While many of the leading English settlers were opposed to violent resistance in the shape of the establishment of a provisional government, it cannot be doubted that many if not an actual any influence.

10. All titles to lands up to land and 1863, conferred by the company are confirmed.

11. The company is at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade, or servants, nor import duty on goods in troduced by the Company previous to the act spance of the surrender.

12. Canada is to take over the material of the electric telegraph at cost price-such price including transport—but not interest for money, and subject to deduction for any ascertained deterioration.

13. The company withdraws its claim to land under an agreement of Measrs. Van Koughnet and Hopkins.

14. The company relleves itself of all responsibility towards the Indian tribes for compensation for lands required for settlement. The Canadian government, in communication with the Imperial Government, to assume that responsibility.

The following is a list of the lands made choice of by the Hudson's Bay I be Company:

LAND.

dissatisfied with the aspect of anairs presented by Mr. Macdougall's arrival in semi-gubernatorial capacity. The settlers of all origins were justly offended at the high-handed proceeding of the government of Canada in making provision for the annexation of the North-West to Canada without any stipulation for the protection of rights dear to them. The formation of a provisional government was, perhaps, an ill-advised step. But the precipitation of events in times of public excitement often produces result as asstounding as they are rapid and rad ical. To judge of men and events with must not yield to individual opinion for the protection of rights dear to them. The protection of rights dear to them. The formation of a provisional government in communication with the Imperial Government, in communication with the Imperial Government in communication with the Imperial Government in communication with asjority of the Scotch half-breeds were

judgment. Mr. Macdougall after fruitless negotiations with the leading settlers and the issue of a proclamation ill-advised and wholly unauthorized, returned in bitter disappointment to Canada-now declaiming against the government in general-then against the Hon. Mr. Howe, whose visit to the settlement he looked upon as in some way connected with his own rejection. His frequent tirades against the Jesuits, of whom there was not then, and is not now, a solitary member, were more than amusing.

The following comments made by the official organ of the administration, will show how Mr. Macdougall's course of action was viewed at Ottawa. We quote from the Times of that city: "It is to be regretted that words are

"It is to be regretted that words are placed in the mouth of the Hon. Mr. Macdougall which no statesmav, even if what is stated were true, would have been unwise enough to utter. A telegram to the Quebec Chronick states that a reliable authority had obtained information from Mr. Macdougall to the effect that he has evidence in his own hands to show that he had been circumvented in Ottawa before attring for Red Firm Ottawa before starting for Red River. There is an absence of the most ordinary common-sense in attributing such a statement to Mr. Macdougall. There could have been no object in sending an army of governors, surveyors, collectors of customs, cooks, bottle holders, and of customs, cooks, bottle-holders, and hangers on of all descriptions to enter the Red River Territory amid the pomp of red tape and the semi-glories of imperial 'retaliators' by one route, and by another secret way to send instructions to Riel & Co. to oppose their entrance. If the territory was not wanted by the government, when Mr. Macdougall was sent off to receive possession, Mr. Macdougall and his army could have been permitted to remain at home. Very many better plans of getting rid of a bad bargain, if it were a bad bargain, could have been devised than that of sending an agent to receive possession could have been devised than that of sending an agent to receive possession of a parcel of land, and sending another agent by another route to thwart the first. The assertion is preposterous. Had it been ever intended to act in such a manner, was the Hon. Joseph Howe likely to be selected as the agent to thwart a former colleague in the ministry, and, by idle speeches, to damage his own friends? What could Mr. Macdougall gain by making such a statement? Does Chronicle as to need compassion? It will not be good for Mr. Macdougall if such should be the case. Pity for a statesman is a million times more damag-

ing than contempt.

"Mr. Macdougall to be pitied? Oh, no! Mr. Macdougall would spurn to be pitied. Well may he exclaim: 'Save me from injudicious friends.'"

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRE-

LAND. The visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland must of necessity prove barren of any good result to that unfortunate and ill-governed country. The British Cabinet in deciding upon the visit of the heir apparent to Ireland evidently had not in view the detestation in which Earl Spencer and Dublin Castle are held by the Irish nation. That detestation is quite intelligible to us, not only in the light of recent revelations concerning the denizens of that sodomistic abode, Dublin Castle, but its past history of murder, tyranny and perjury. Earl Spencer has made himself specially odious by unceasingly furthering the machinations of the Castle faction, that has so long brought injury to Ireland. His coarse refusal to permit investigation into the Maamstrasna case was more worthy a brigand and a brute than the chief executive officer of the Irish government. The Prince to do any good should have come to Ireland unshackled by Spencerian direction and untrammeled by Castle influence. His visit has, however, been manipulated to cover, as if aught could cover them, the infamies of Castle rule and the tyrannies of Spencer. We do not approve of the riotous manifestations made against the Prince country was then called, and closed Fort in some few places. These were not only ill-advised but deplorable, because disgraceful to the manhood of Ireland. They were evidently the work of a few incendiary characters over whom not

THE LATE EDMOND STANTON.

The many friends of the Rev. M. J. Stanton, P. P., Westport, Ontario, and of Mr. E. P. Stanton, Post Office Department, Ottawa, will regret to learn of the death of the father of these gentlemen, Mr. Edmond Stanton, Sr. The sad event took place at the family residence, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway, Ireland, on Thursday, 26th of March, ult. The deceased gentle-man, who had been ill for a considerable period, bore his sufferings with patience and resignation, and, fortified by the holy rites of the Church, died an exemplary, Christian death. He had arrived at the fine old age of 73. During his life he was an extensive landholder, postmaster of the place up to the time of his death, and filled with fidelity and general accept-ance several important public offices. He was a sterling Irishman, highly esteemed by those with whom he came into contact, in business relations, as well as in social intercourse. The very large funeral cortoge which followed his remains to their last resting-place in the church-yard of his native parish was a touching mark of the respect and affection in which he was held by those who knew him throughout the course of his long and blameless life. The family at home and abroad have in this their sad bereavement the prayers and sympathy of their many friends. Requiescat in pace. Amen.

At the meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary association, Ottawa, held on the 14th inst., it was moved by Michael Starrs and seconded by F. R. Latchford, "That the association having heard of the severe affliction which has visited Mr. E. P. Stanton, its vice-president, in the death of his father, desires to tender him its condolence and sympathy.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

After all we have heard of England's

determination to fight, of British pug-

nacity and prowess, of Russian inability

and unwillingness to do battle, it now

appears certain that this boasted determination has disappeared, this prowess and pugnacity evaporated, and that the unwillingness and inability to fight are not at all on the side of the Russians. That the policy of Russia is to obtain such a foothold in Afghanistan as to give its armies in the near future a vantage ground against India, no one pretends to deny. The maintenance of Britain's empire in India is necessary to the maintenance of her greatness all over the world. India once gone, the mighty structure reared by the valor of a Wolfe. Clive and a Wellington, the statesmanship of a Hastings, the genius of a Pitt and the aggressiveness of the Palmerstons and Beaconsfields of later years, must crumble to the very ground. Why, then, this marked indecision on the part of England? Russis has defied her ultimatum, massacred her allies and virtually annexed to her dominions a large portion of Afghan territory by placing a Russian governor over Pendjeh, Can it be possible that after all the pomp and glitter and verbosity of the late meeting between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer that the latter is not to be trusted? Is there any shrewd observer as he is of men and things, forsees that war with Russia must bring on a Moslem insurrection in the ancient principalities and far-famed suzeranties of Hindostan. That rising young statesman, Lord Randolph Churchill, just returned from a visit to that historic region, seems to have little trust in the stability of British supremacy in India. He assured the guests at the Primrose League dinner, the very creme de la creme of British conservatism and unbending nationalism, that the task of governing India is one of great difficulty and danger, that the sometimes stealthy, always gradual, but sure advance of Russia, now like a serpent, then like a tiger, absolutely prevents the government of India from acquiring real stability or of striking roots deeply among the native people until "the malignant and insidious" advance of Russia has been permanently arrested. It is, he significantly stated, useless to hope for real social progress in India, where princes and people remain loyal only while England fulfils her pledges, estimation, reached an acute crisis. If in the present embroglio with Russia, Britain shows signs of failure, British rule n India will, according to Lord Randolph, receive a deadly blow-the deadly decreptude which fell on the old Hindoo and

only be a question of time. This is plain outspoken language from a rising political leader, language that can not fail to tell in the English public mind. That his views are partaken of by the British public is evident from the tone of the press. The Telegraph says: "If the Afghans call upon us to stand firm, it still remains possible that war may be wiser and better in the long run than peace."

the moment, but only defer it to a season more favorable for Russia.

The Times is equally bellicose "Nothing has happened in the last three or four days to justify a change in the public attitude. Even if the Government is prepared to give Russia the territory already occupied, it by no means follows that the trouble is ended."

But the Standard, as might be expected, is fully as outspoken as Lord Randolph

himself.

"Continental critica," says the great Conservative organ, "are careful to hold up the mirror so as to show our; contemptible figure. Russia has once more gained a triumph at our expense. She has gained the credit which we have lost. We, on the other hand, have not secured peace. That degree of illusion is simply impossible, however sanguine we may be. The conflict has only been postponed to some future time, and a period of great defensive armaments has opened to the British Empire in India."

Mr. Gladstone cannot much longer hold back his hand. He must declare for peace or war. If he declare for peace, he must satisfy the British public that Eng. land is not in a position to enter the lists with Russia. Can be do it?

> THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The Catholic church in Nova Scotia is precided over by the Most Reverend Archbishop of Halifax, in whose ecclesiastical province are situated also Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick: The suffragan bishops are the Right Rev. erend Bishop Cameron, of Arichat, Nova Scotia; the Right Reverend Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, New Brunswick; the Right Reverend Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, in the same Province, and the Right Reverend Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

Catholics became very popular at Hali. fax during the pastorate of the late pious and accomplished Archbishep Connolly, Their prosperity and increasing numbers, —from 102,001 in 1871, to 117,487 in 1881 are viewed, accordingly, with pleasure by the rest of the Nova Scotia people. In the other parts of the archdiocese there has been a corresponding increase. In the two dioceses of New Brunswick the number of Catholics rose from 96,016 in 1871 to 109,091 in 1881. In Prince Edward's Island they are nearly one-half of the entire population, which, according to the census of 1881, amounts to 108,891, while the Catholics number 47,115.

A somewhat detailed account of the most populous diocese, that of Arichat, will best show the state of the Catholic church in the ecclesiastical Province which is known by the name of Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia. Suffice it to say, as regards this city, that its Catholic people are highly favored in having placed over them, for their spiritual guidance, a pious and most learned prelate, whose genius, evinced by his writings, reflects lustre not only on his metropolitan city, but also on the whole Canadian church.

THE DIOCESE OF ARICHAT. The history of the church within the erritory which now constitutes the diocese of Arichat, comprises two distinctly marked periods, the one including the time during which the country was under French domination, and the other beginning at the fall of Louisbourg, and extending to the present day, under the British crown. With regard to the former period t will be sufficient to remark that, early in the sixteenth century, the French took possession of Acadia and Cape Breton, and established certain military stations, around which small colonies were speedily grouped. In 1629, the island was visited by three Jesuits, two of whom remained o evangelize the natives. Five years later, the Revd. Julian Perrault, S. J., writing home to the Provincial of his order in France, describes the Micmac aborigines as being favorably inclined to the Christian religion and specially averse to all kinds of immorality. After the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which the French crown ceded Acadia to Great Britain, Louis XV. reserved l'Isle Royale, or Cape Breton, and decided to build a stronghold which he named Louisbourg. From that time, and especially after the completion of the fortifications in 1720, Louisbourg appeared to be the rendezvous of the missionaries in Cape Breton, they resorting thither from different missions in the Island and on the mainland. About the year 1718, the Recollets were called to Louisbourg, where they served as military chaplains in the garrison, and pastors to the inhabitants. The seminary of foreign missions in France, of which the seminary of Quebec was a branch, supplied several priests for the Acadian Megul empires will fall on England, and ssions. Among these the Rev. Mr. the annihilation of English power will Maillard deserves special mention as being eminently the apostle of the Micmacs. He came to Louisbourg in 1735, remained with the children of the forest over thirty years and completely christianized them. In 1759, when the people's minds were embittered by more than the usual cruelties of war, the zealous missionary concluded a peace with the British, who built a church for him and allowed him an annual pension of two hundred pounds Then we have the Chronicle propounding sterling. This was done in order to rethe view that "Russia is really aiming at concile the brave and faithful converts to even Mr. Parnell bimself seems to have Herat, and no manin his sens es can doubt the regime of their victorious masters. it. Concession may avert collision for During the whole of this period, the

church had much to suffer tile incursions of the culminated in the fall and Louisbourg in 1758. The vandalic few, demolished the hospital which was in Religious of St. John of renowned educational in convent of the devout siste gregation of Notre Dame, well known, at Montreal, by Sister Margaret Bourgeois. and religious communities the country, the victors I them complete desolation. Remembering the brutal

flicted by the British two

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sparsely settled Acadians of ne alarmed for their p

the extermination of Louisb

the most part, fled to the

Pierre de Miquelon, leavis Maillard with his faithful M

then constituted the whole cl

parts. During the next thi history of the diocese is mos

uneventful. Upon learning

from Ireland and Scotland

ning to colonize Acadia,

gradually commenced to tur

towards their former homes the oath of allegiance to sovereign. In 1772 there v poor, straggling and unimpo at Arichat, attended by the I Phelan, who remained there for In the year 1792 the Rev. Fath formerly of the diocese of Avr from Miquelon to Arichat, the rest of his life,-th ministering to the spiritual faithful. From the year just really dates the second per establishment of the church in of Arichat. Several circumst ently incongruous, providen bined to make that an ever 1st. Three hundred and fifty A ilies returned from Miquelon in Cape Breton and Eastern N 2nd. Several of the Scottish having discovered that the rais and sheep afforded larger profi letting their lands to poor ten lessly ejected the latter from t homes, and thus, the years 179 1792 saw the first important en Highland Scotch Catholics to of Arichat. Every subsequent 1828, brought its contingent of to the Acadian shores, from I Scotland. 3rd. The Catholic the 84th regiment disbanded in 1783, abandoned their nome living and settled on land in var ties of the diocese. Up to 1817, in which the ecclesiast diction over Nova Scotia a Breton was transferred from of Quebcc to the Right Edmund Burke, titular P Petrea, there were no more missions with resident past Arisaig, Sydney, Tracadie and Religion, which received a gree from this learned and zealous P soon to deplore his loss by dea occurred in 1820, the third y pastorate. At his demise the of missions, with resident par increased to ten. From the year 1827, Nova Scotia was under the jurisdiction of the Rev. John Ca Cape Breton under that of the erend Bishop McEachran, of P ward's Island. In the latter Rev. William Fraser, who five y viously had come from Scot appointed titular Bishop of Y Vicar Apostolic of the territor now constitutes the Dioceses o and Arichat. With the mission of an apostle and the physical and endurance of a giant, he to over twenty-four years before called to his heavenly reward. I was appointed the first Bishop of In the following year the D Arichat was established, and the Halifax was transferred to the At that epoch the diocese of contained fifteen missions, with pastors, besides that of Antigonia was administered by the Bishop

In the year 1852, the Right Re-

McKinnon was consecrated B

Arichat, and, with seventeen pries

what proved to be a very prospe

ministration. His unflagging zer

faith and indomitable persever

abled him to do wonders during the

of a century that he ruled the

He found only nine native price

he undertook the charge, and

resigned it, he left no fewer the

seven. Had his administration

interrupted by the severe illne

terminated in his death, it wor

been, everything considered, one

most successful that this country

in America. To him the Cath

Arichat owe their seminary or co

ecclesiastical studies, together w

convents of the accomplished Siste

Congregation of Notre Dame.

stitutions have already done good

to the cause of religion by

ing the diocese with many

priests and preparing for socie and devoted mothers of famili

both by precept and example, inst