

bazaars, pic-nics, collections in church and camps, or from outsiders, &c., &c., to the credit of the Building Fund, and the balance due be shown. I felt thankful to Father Barry and so expressed myself, and was disposed to allow Father Cashing to remain longer, as he had asked, through Father Barry, if I could provide a suitable place, acceptable to Father Crumley. But after trying for two or three days, in this I failed. The priests whom I asked to exchange missions, while willing to obey, protested against such an undue concession to favor a stranger not incorporated into the Diocese, thereby making a victim of an obedient, exemplary, dutiful priest, who had most acceptably labored in various missions as well as Dalhousie, where he had done so much, and whose people had sent a petition begging the Bishop to not remove him from them. Such a concession to a priest having no other extraordinary claim than his own self-will and self-assertion, would be a bad precedent, would disorganize and paralyze the correct order of Diocesan administration, and should not be entertained for a moment.

Just here it may be well to explain the system and regulations by which church property is held and administered on behalf of the Roman Catholic people of New Brunswick.—

Formerly the titles of churches and church lands were vested in Lay Trustees; but when New Brunswick was separated from the diocese of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and erected into a distinct diocese, of which the Rt. Rev. Win. Dollard was appointed its first Bishop, an Act of the New Brunswick Legislature was passed (about the year 1843 or 4), incorporating the said Bishop Dollard, and authorising him as such corporation to hold and administer the real estate and other church property on behalf of the R. C. people of New Brunswick. Later, in 1860, New Brunswick was again sub-divided into the two dioceses of St. John and Chatham; and on the 23rd April, 1862, two Acts were sanctioned (amid many others) of the New Brunswick Legislature, superseding the aforesaid Act which incorporated Bishop Dollard, and duly incorporating the two new Bishops, viz., Bishop Sweeney, under the title of "The Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John" and Bishop Rogers, under the title of "The Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham," and transferring to these respective corporations the church properties in their respective dioceses, formerly held by the aforesaid corporation of the Diocese of New Brunswick. (These two Acts are to be found in the vol. "Acts of the General Assembly," year 1862, pages 74-77.)

Thus the Civil Law (like the Canon Law) concentrates in the Bishop or Ordinary the right to hold and administer the church property of his diocese; and each pastor and the various committees or