example of the pastor has a most powerful, we might say irresistible influence over the moral conduct of his flock, and if this be true, where the religion has been long established, and the habits of the faithful formed and regulated by the salutary discipline of the Catholic Church, how much more must it be so in these new missious composed of a population from so many different nations, with different habits and customs, spread over the immense forests of this Province, many beyond the reach of the law, and hundreds of them for years destitute of the benefits of their religion, deprived of moral and religious instructions, and the means of salvation.

Nothing but an ardent zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of their fellow creatures, ought to induce missionaries to enter on the laborious and fatiguing duties of this Diocess. Such as wish or expect to lead a life of ease and comfort should not come here, as they would find themselves miserably disappointed if they look for the good things of this world in the discharge of the painful duties of their calling in these missions. Those, therefore are only fit to be employed in this uncultivated portion of the Lord's vineyard, who fortify themselves with a firm determination to encounter every privation, fatigue, and danger, for the glory of God, and the salvation of their fellow creatures, and while thus actuated by the purest and noblest motives they must take the greatest care to prevent any mean or sordid consideration from depriving them of the great and noble reward which they may expect to receive from their Heavenly master.

As "covetousness is the root of all evil," we strictly forbid our clergy to enter into any land or commercial speculations of any sort whatsoever, for the Apostle tells us that "no man being a soldier of God, entangleth himself with secular business, that he may please him to whom he engaged himself."

Aware how contrary to the spirit of devotion and interior recollection, are dissipation and worldly distractions, we strictly forbid our clergy to frequent taverns, except when necessity obliges them; also places of public amusements, such as weddings, balls, billiard rooms, and play houses; and we charge them, for the love of him to whose service

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