APRI L 18, 1865.

tor a day consecrated to the Lord, and

dwelt at length on their causes of com-

plaint against the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany, from whose despotism and exclus-

iveness they had so long and so griev-

ously suffered. He implored them to

them as a result of unity and determin-

ation that freedom of trade which they

claimed on such strong grounds. Cross-

ing the Red River, they surrounded the

Court House, conducting themselves in

this Act strued to y or juris. Company son's Bay d exercise such rights jurisdic. ce, virtue ever been the con. ise issued etis of the nd feet to Nor did inistration d people. tice inflicdson's Bay oung Earl nd interest er in 1811. t the purvided con. ent of the he French ount of an of their onstration apany and ost of their h. In the ed demonple deman. visions be rt duty be ber articles protested in t the levy on goods ted States, and halfish, having the Missis. horses, furs l industry, ome cotton obacco, etc. mport duty they had the United reat danger across the s, however, nor and his xclusionists efeat of al export the introduce except via hed in 1836 onsisting .of e were Proolics. This cent. on all e imported sale or for x of 71 per ns, or live ice or man-

a very orderly manner. Sayre was discharged with three other half-breeds arrested on a charge similar to that for which he had been incarcerated. The result of the trial was received with the liveliest acclamations by the Metis, the welkin resounding with cries of Vive la liberte ! Le commerce est libre ! Judge Thom was removed and the company forced to modify its course in regard of the half. breeds. The rising of the Metis in 1849 had the effect of directing a large share of public attention even in Britain to the Red River country. The company was thoroughly alarmed, and in 1855 Mr. Johnson, Governor of Assiniboia, made a demand for troops on the British government. A company of 100 men belonging to the Canadian rifles was sent out and quartered there for some years. In the years following the rising of 1849, public opinion in Canada was steadily and surely forming in favor of the acquisition of the North-West Territories. The expedition of Captain Palliser and that of Messrs. Dawson and Professor Hind drew the attention of the British and Canadian public to the value and promise of that magnificent region. During Hudson's Bay Company over the Indian Territories, a portion of which, in our humble opinion, Canada has a right to claim as forming part of her territory, renders imperative the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights of the Province; and presents a favorable opportunity for obtaining a final decision on the validity of the Charter of the Company and the boundary of Canada on the North and est. That Canada, whose rights stand affected by that Canada, whose rights stand affected by that Charter, to which she was not a party, and the validity of which has been questioned for more than a century and a half, has, in our humble opinion, a right to request from Your Majesty's Imperial

Government a decision of this question, with a view of putting an end to discussions and questions of conflicting rights, prejudicial as well to Your Majesty's Im-perial Government as to Canada, and which, while unsettled, must prevent the colorization of the country ountry and colonization of the country. That the settlement of the boundary mpany eviromote and e imposition

Into the settlement of the boundary line is immediately required, and that therefore we humbly pray Your Majesty that the subject thereof may be forth-with submitted for the opinion of the Judicial Committee of Your Majesty's frivy Council, but without restriction as to any question Canada may deem it proper to present on the validity of the wid Charten and the subject thereof may be forth-with submitted for the opinion of the Judicial Committee of Your Majesty's to any question Canada may deem it proper to present on the validity of the wid Charten and the subject thereof may be forth-with submitted for the opinion of the stream of the subject thereof may be forth-doubt now, that the Indians to a number as yet unascertained, are on the warpath, and that the outlook is gloomy in the stream of the subject the worst of this sad business.

quired, be withdrawn from under any such license and the jurisdiction and con-trol of the said Company; and that Your

Majesty's Government, or the Governor General in Council, should be permitted

to grant licenses to trade in any portions of the said Territories while held by or in occupation of the said Company, upon such conditions for the observance of law and the uncertainty of the same of the

and the preservation of the baservance of law and the preservation of the peace, for the prohibition or restriction of the sale of ardent spirits, for the protection of Indian Tribes from injury or imposition,

and with such other provisions as to Your Majesty's Government, or to His Excel-lency in Council, may seem advisable. That in our humble opinion Canada should not be called upon to compensate

the said Company for any portion of such Territory from which they may with-draw, or be compelled to withdraw, but that the said Company should be allowed to retain and dispose of any portion of the lands thereof on which they have built or improved."

Singular to relate there is no mention in

this address of the people who had the best

right to the country, the French Cana-

dian and Metis populations, who had

first discovered and explored the country,

nor of the settlers of British origin estab-

GODERICH BAZAAR

We have very great pleasure in pub-

lishing an extract from the circular issued

by the Rev. Father Watters, of Goderich,

to the friends of religion throughout the

country. The rev. gentleman states :

"It is true you may feel and say "Charity begins at home,' but, I am cer-tain when you learn that my parish is a small one, that there is a considerable debt on the church, and on the convent,

lished along the Red River.

her rights.

improved.

muskets at the church door, they assisted at a low mass. After divine service, the half-breeds again took their arms and listened to a vigor-ous harangue from their leader. Riel explained in terms of indignation the outrage done them by fixing the trial

support of our friends and patrons.

THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE.

Little did we think when last week we be united and determined, promising had to announce the sudden death of Rev. Father Prevost, at Mattawa, on his way to the North-West, that we should so soon again have to chronicle a visitation of death upon the religious body of which he was so worthy and saintly a member. It is this week our lot to record the massacre of two young priests, likewise Oblates of Mary Immaculate. We have unfortunately no particulars of their death. But that they died as became priests and children of Mary there can be no doubt.

> It was with feeling of the deepest emotion that the Premier, from his place in Parliament, made the announcement of the awful calamity at Freg Lake, that has sent a thrill of horror through the country. Immediately on the meeting of the House on Friday last, Sir John A. Macdonald rose amid the breathless silence of the House and galleries, that added to his own embarrassment and emotion, to say :

I regret to have to announce to the I regret to have to announce to the House what I believe is pretty well known already, that there has been a massacre at Frog Lake, which is a lake forty miles north of Fort Pitt. A tele-gram has been received from Mr. Dick-ens, who commands the Mounted Police at Fort Pitt. He says — "There has been at Fort Pitt. He says — "The fellowing a massacre at Frog Lake. The following are the killed :-- Thomas T. Quinn, sub-Indian Agent (a half-breed); Jas. Del-aney, Farm Instructor; Mr. Gownlock, miller, and his wife; Rev. Father Fafard ise of that magnificent region. During the season of 1858 the legislature of Can-ada adopted an address to Her Majesty on the subject of Canada's claim to the country, in which we find it laid down: "That the approaching termination of the License of Trade granted by Your Majesty's Imperial Government to the Hudson's Bay Company over the Indian Territories, a portion of which, in our received.

received. Mr. Mackenzie—Are there any refugees at Fort Pitt ? Sir John Macdonald—There are very few people at Fort Pitt. It is a mere police station between Battleford and Edmonton. I believe there were very few people there. This is all I know about it. Whether or not they will hold their own at Fort Pitt or move eastward towards Battleford, which is nearer than towards Battleford, which is nearer than Edmonton, I do not know. 1 expect to hear very shortly what further has hap-pened, and shall communicate it to the House from time to time without delay. Rarely, if ever, has any announcement

made in the Parliament of Canada caused so profound a sensation. The battle at Duck Lake, with its sad loss of life, did indeed, send a thrill of pain throughout the land, but none of the horrors of Indian savagery had been introduced into the struggle. There is no

May the rest and reward of heaven be modern infidels than Father North- Duck Lake, or were massacred at Fort force could almost immediately be in-

We commend this bazaar to the cordial MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.

By Rev. Father Northgraves. Free Press Printing House, Detroit. This valued work from the pen of one of the most scholarly clergymen in the Province, has been received with very general and earnest encouragement and approval. Father Northgraves deals with those of Colonel Ingersoll's objections which come within the province of his work, with a clearness, incisiveness and strength of argument that literally feet. To our mind one of the chief graves is to bring its deductions within the reach of the popular mind. A reason why so many of the polemical works of the day fail to produce results corres. ponding with the learning and research employed in their preparation, is the lack of that freedom and simplicity of style characterizing the "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." The author, in his preface, says : "I have long been of opinion that the public are, at present, in need of a handbook which will answer the most mischievous of modern skeptics' objections against the truth and inspiration of Holy Scripture, and will, at the same time, furnish a reliable synopsis of the arguments whereby these attributes of Scripture can be maintained. Believers in Christianity who become familiar with such a book will be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh a reason of the hope that is in them. Yes, and they will be able to carry the war into the enemy's country, by showing the inconsistencies of infidelity, and the weakness and dishonesty of the arguments by which infidels uphold their

cause." It is just such a work as is here out lined that Father Northgraves gives us. Few works have ever been as well received by competent critics. The Toronto Mail says of it :

"It is not our purpose, and let us con-fess it is not our vocation, to enter min-utely into the merits of the volume. It is sufficient for us to indicate the scope of the author's teaching. Catholic theoof the author's teaching. Catholic theo-logians are, as a rule, necessarily driven to speak from the point of authority when dealing with other Churches, per-haps on the ground that (as they look at it) a dynasty does not need to argue. In dealing with men like Ingersoll this mode has necessarily to be abandoned, not because it is deemed weak, but because it is one which affords no com-mon standing ground for the disputates. because it is one which allores to com-mon standing ground for the disputants. Father Northgraves, with a fulness of historical and scientific knowledge, as well as theological knowledge which is remarkable, meets the infidel teacher on the ground selected by himself, and like Fitzjames in the poem, who

"Practised every pass and ward, Fo strike, to thrust, to feint, to guard,"

he uses the weapons of logic, of science, of history, of philosophy, of mathematical calculation to prove the authority of the Christian faith. The work is fragmentary and necessarily so, for the author had to

UNTEERS.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., a meeting of Kingston's leading citizens took place in the city council chamber to devise the best means to come to the relief of the families of those volunteers on service in the North-West. His Worship the Mayor took the chair, and amongst those present were : the Most Rev. Dr. sweep the ground from under the infidel's Cleary, Bishop of Kingston ; Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University ; Hon. merits of such a work as Father North- Dr. Sullivan, Messrs. John Carruthers, James Swift, M. Flanagan, Captain Gaskin, Fathers Twohy, Kelly and Hartigan, besides many other well-known citizens. The Rey. Principal Grant moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting approve of the steps taken by the Mayor with a view to assisting the wives and families of the men called out to serve their country.

The Bishop of Kingston in his addresses to the meeting touched a patriotic chord and raised his audience to the highest enthusiasm. According to the News : "He said that in the Old Country, on an occasion like the present, a public meeting was called first, in order to ascertain how much relief may be needed, and if the demand could not be met by voluntary contributions, then other means, such as an appeal to the corporation, were taken; but generally the public sympathy produced an ample supply of funds. If the burden were thrown upon the council and the money raised by assessment, the amount con-tributed he scattered tributed by gentlemen with large means and liberal hearts would not be a meaand liberal hearts would not be a mea-sure of their sympathy. Again, while the taxation would fall lightly upon some, it would prove a burthen to others, because taxation was not levied in proportion to each one's ability, but his rateable pro-perty in the city only. He thought that a public fund should first be created, and if it required to he supplemented, the council could be approached. Then

the council could be approached. Then again, it has been said that a council has no soul (laughter), consequently from it could not come the sympathy that would

strenghten and cheer the men." At a subsequent stage of the proceedings the learned prelate is thus reported

to have expressed himself: "Bishop Cleary concurred in the asser-tion it was impossible to say how long the trouble would continue, and to as-certain how much money would be re-ouized and said that if while with certain how much money would be re-quired, and said that if a public meeting were held, no doubt a resolution would be passed establishing a thorough can-vass. Contributions in the lump might not be solicited, but a sum, weekly or monthly, in proportion to a maf's capa-city and good-will to pay. Thus a fund would be established that would exist until the trouble in the country had ended. The voluntary system always ended. The voluntary system always worked better than the assessment. As-sessment was taxation, which was not in accordance with the heart. It took the character of charity out of the act and

the whole cheerfulness out of the contributor. The Bishop alluded to a time when he desired to raise more funds in Christian faith. The work is fragmentary writer; but Father Northgraves has thus been enabled to condense his materials into brief chap-ters. Each chapter is indeed so full of valuable material that it forms, or should form, the subject of serious study. The work is a cyclopedia of valuable informa-tion and a combination of learning and logic such as has seldom been put forward of sympathy, quoting the words of a statesman who said, 'give me the sym-pathy of the people and I have two thirds of the battle won.' The speaker grew warm and spoke feelingly for about fitteen ninutes, in conclusion urging that the spirit and sentiments of the people of Kingston go forth with the men even to the battle-field." (Applause). Then on the motion of Captain Gaskin, seconded by Mr. James Swift, the follow-ing committee was appointed to arrange a scheme to provide relief, and to call a public meeting, if they see fit, and adduce a mode for carrying the scheme into a mode for carrying the scheme into effect: Bishop Cleary, Principal Grant, the Mayor Captain Gaskin, J. S. Muckle-ston, Ald. McKelvey, John Carruthers, H. Crothers, W. Massie, I. Simpson, E. Chown, W. R. McRae, A. Le Richeux, Le Schell Witten and W. G. Jas. Swift, Ald. Whiting, and W. C. Carruthers, secretary.

he cannot have under his roof-tree a sults, but still it is "too late" to recall

already been inflicted on the country by this uprising, too late to obviate the BISHOP CLEARY AND THE VOL- heart-burnings, jealousies and dissensions which must follow. We regret to have to note the fact that the Archbishop could do no more than give this open letter to Mr. Street. His sense of honor and self-respect forbade him. In 1870 he was deceived and then basely misrepresented. After successfully using his efforts to put down rebellion and be composed as follows :-secure the peaceable transfer of th North-West to Canada, faith was broke with him. He could not again suffe himself to be trifled with and outraged But, for the giving Mr. Street the ope letter alluded to in the Free Press, Rev. Dr. Mr. O'Kelly further notes that behind Wyld, of Toronto, denounces the Archbishop and the church of which he is so distinguished a prelate :

distinguished a prelate : "He observed, however, that Mr. W. P. R. Street, the Ontario member of the commission, had called on Archbishop Tache, and received letters of intro-duction to Riel and others. He thought they did not want Archbishop Tache to have anything to do with this matter. He had altogether too much to do with the last rebellion. It was significant that the 10,000 Indians under the Metho-dist missions were quiet, while the helf. dist missions were quiet, while the half-breeds and others under the Catholics were in arms. Riel, in his bill of rights, asked that a new province be created, and lands set apart for schools and parish purposes. If it was separate schools and State parishes which were He was opposed to granting State aid to any system of religion."

This is evidently the Methodist view of the case, and, of course, a very false one. There are not, and Dr. Wyld knows it, 10,000 Methodist Indians in all America. The Indian, to do him justice, has more love for pork than preaching, more honest regard for tobacco than for testament. Dr. Wyld thinks that Archbishop Tache had too much to do with the last rebellion. He had certainly more to do with it than he himself desired. But history shows that if Archbishop Tache had not taken the part he did in Canada's interest, the North-West would not now be part of the Dominion.

The Russians, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, continue to advance towards Herat-the gate way of India. While Mr. Gladstone awaits Sir Peter Lumsden's report as to the correctness of Gen. Kormaoff's explana. tion of his conduct in attacking the Afghans, the Russian army will not delay its forward movement. The British Premier, speaking in the Commons on Monday night, sought to explain the delay of the government in reaching a final decision with regard to Russia, and stated that the reports of the Russian officers who took part in the battle at been telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden, but no reply had as yet been received from the British Commissioner. The Premier was forced to declare that Russia had failed to answer the material parts of England's communication sent on the day of the receipt of the news of the battle. A correspondent of the Dublin Free. nan's Journal, writing from Simla, says of Herat, the present objective point of the Russian advance: "Nature or policy has obviously selected Herat as the stronghold which will defend Afghanstan on her western flank, while Persia, having Mashad, cannot claim it to protect her eastern side with any pretext of reason. The city is, for an Oriental town, admirably strong, as well it had need to be, considering that Turcoman, Usbeg and Persian have time out of mind knocked violently at its gates. . . . Any Russian occupation of it must lead to Russian withdrawal and apology, or else to war. This should be well understood, The entrance of Russian troops

every Catholic head of family we say that will, we feel certain, produce good re- may be set down in round numbers at better defender against the inroads of to life those who perished in the fight at He adds that on the threat of war this graves' excellent, interesting and con- Pitt, too late to undo the injury that has creased to 1,368,000 men, by ordering the men on furlough to rejoin their regiments. Behind this formidable force now stand a first reserve, composed of men who have passed six years in the army, and numbering over 1,000,000. Thus we find that within six months, if there were need, Russia could put under arms a vast host, numbering something like 2,368,000 men amply provided with artillery and cavalry. This force would

5

he	Field Army .			900,000
en	Local Troops .			325,000
er	Cossacks .			143,000
d.	Trained Reserve	•	•	1,000,000
en	Total			2,368,000

this enormous array is the untrained militia as a feeder. The hon. gentleman, speaking of the Russian soldierly character. states :

"The Russian is a fine soldier, robust, brave, and obedient. If he lacks the dash of the Frenchman he possesses the more valuable quality of steadfastness, Panic is unknown to the Russian troops, If they are headen they refine sullently Panic is unknown to the Russian troops. If they are beaten they retire sullenly, and if followed may always be counted on to turn and show fight. They are anima-ted by a strong devotion to their coun-try and to their Czar, whom they regard as the head of the great Russian family as the head of the great Russian family and the representative of God on earth. This mingling of political and religious This mingling of political and religious feeling is the great motive power of the Russian troops. There are Polish Cath-olics and Jews in considerable numbers in the army. They are its weak points. The Poles, though belonging to the same Slavonc family, do not love the Russians for political reasons, and this feeling is rare much treated.

this feeling is very much strengthened by religious antagonism; but ordinarily the Polish troops fight as bravely as any against a common enemy. The Jews, on the contrary, are notorious for their cowardice. They are the worst element of the Russian army from the fighting point of view, and from most others also. They form, however, only a small per-centage of the men in the ranks."

A few days will decide the momentous question whether or not Britain and Russia will enter into the lists, with the empire of the Indies as the prize to the victor. The bellicose spirit of England has certainly been roused to an extent and intensity unknown since the beginning of the century. If Russia win, it will be only atter a struggle as severe and murderous as the world has ever yet witnessed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- In another column will be found the report of a presentation to the Very Rev. Chancellor Keough, Hamilton, on the occasion of his departure for Dundas. The rev. gentleman will long be remembered in the Ambitious City for his many priestly qualities.

- On Sunday evening next, His Lordship the Bishop of London will preach a farewell sermon in old St. Peter's Cathedral, upon which the work of demolition has already commenced.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

he Hudson's d bent their odious yoke ry means to embittered tice inflicted ters of trade justice, were mong those rho left a ehind him, displayed the French g of the even to apr his courts. satisfactory e must have nan. ter, of Lonbehalf of the eded in havmembers of awn to their petition had government e with the At length, of the com. assert their rst favorable

ver settlers the trade ul and along half-breeds

ity soon preof 1849, one f-breed, was ccepting furs e for goods. violation of arter, where. should have f all the ter y fixed for

emorable in st country. y the Metis White Horse anitoba, and t. Boniface. father of the All were

nation's anger will fall with a heavy aid Charter, or for the maintenance of hand not only on the Indian perpetra. That any renewal of the license to trade over the Indian Territories should, in our tors of these outrages, but on the bungl-

ing officials whose shortsightedness-we humble opinion, be granted only upon the conditions that such portions thereof, use the very mildest term at our comthe conditions that such portions thereof, or of the other Territories claimed by the Company (even if their Charter be held valid), as may be required from time to time to be set apart by Canada, or by Your Majesty's Government, into Settle-ments for Colonization, should as so re-ouried he withdrawn from under any mand_has caused all this trouble. On the 31st of March, the Ottawa Sun said :

"It is, perhaps, premature at this junc-ture to enquire what disposition the government contemplate with respect to the official who has misled the governto the official who has misled the govern-ment and the country into a serious difficulty; but we trust that, having de-monstrated in a manner which can no longer be misunderstood, that his use-fulness to the country is gone, if it ever existed, he will be permitted to retire to the seclusion with a wallet well filled from dubious sources, grants."

If this ill-fated man escape in the easy manner the Sun suggests, fortunate indeed will he be.

Of the two murdered priests we have tew particulars. The Rev. Father Fafard was born in Berthier, where his parents are now said to be residing. His education was begun in Montreal and completed at L' Assomption College. He had spent about nine years in the North-West. He was well known in Montreal and is described as possessing a singularly amiable disposition and extraordinary facility in learning languages. He was attached to the Battleford mission in the diocese of St. Albert. In addition to his priestly duties he took part in the education of the white, halfbreed and Indian children of his flock. A Montreal despatch informs us that the Rev. Father Marchand is a young priest who came out from France two years ago and was at once attached to Bishop Grandin's diocese. The Oblate Fathers in Montreal are said to discredit entirely the statement that these fathers were killed by the Indians. They believe that they perished while attempting to put an end to a fight between the set-

The late Father Fafard was a steady patron and devoted friend of the CATHO-

tlers and Indians.

valuable material that it forms, or should form, the subject of serious study. The work is a cyclopedia of valuable informa-tion and a combination of learning and logic such as has seldom been put forward in this country.'

The Montreal Gazette, after a sympathetic notice of the work, concludes

"The work, being a defence of the fun-damental principles of Christianity from the assaults of disbelievers in its revelation, may be read with equal profit by all Christians, of whatever denomination.' The Toronto Tribune is very decided

in its commendation of this timely book. Our respected contemporary says : "The present is an age of skepticism

"The present is an age of skepticism and rationalism. Not only those who openly scoff at Revelation, but very many who attend church and pass as Christians, imagine that there has been no Revelation and that science proves the Holy Scriptures to be a mere col-lection of Fables. There are many others who, while they are unwilling to go so far, entertain many doubts and hold few doctrines. Ingersoll has ren-dered an important service to Christiandered an important service to Christian ity in reducing to shape and making palpable the objections which have most weight with the people of this contin-ent and the notions respecting the existence of a God, the creation, existence of a cros, the creation, the nature of man and his destiny, which prevail amongst the skeptics. This has enabled Father Northgraves, whose object is to dispel doubts, remove difficulties and enlighten the underand specious sophistry, to write such a book as this, and it will induce thousands to read his book carefully and thoughtfully. Those who take an interest in these questions, so vitally important, must read this book to the end, even if, when they take it up, they mean but to glance over a few pages. It should be glance over a few pages. It should be in every Catholic household, as not even the children of Catholic parents are always safe now-a-days from the pernicious influence of plausible appeals to reason and to the senses,"

The "Mistakes of Modern Infidels" has already obtained a large circulation, but the friends of truth cannot be too zealous or earnest in the circulation of sound literature. With zeal and earnestness on

THE HALF-BREED COMMISSION.

In the Free Press of Saturday last we 'ead

"It is stated that the Venerable Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, has fur-nished Mr. W. P. R. Street, Chairman of the Half-Breed Land Commission, with an open letter to the clergy and half-breeds of the disaffected district, expressing the utmost confidence in the Commission, and asking that all griev-ances be left to their disposal. No doubt this will have a salutary and pacific effect upon the people now in arms, causing them to reflect upon the folly as well as the criminality of bloodshed. At the first outbreak, when so many hearts were wrung with the tidings of warfare, and the loss of valuable lives, the good Archbishop lamented greatly the course of affairs, and in anguish of spirit is reported to have said it was 'too late' to repair by pacific means the injury that had been done."

Archbishop Tache has never in the course of his eventful life failed to respond to any call made on his patriotism or his piety. When, at the outbreak of the rebellion, hearing of the appointtheir part the diffusion of this book in ment of the Commission, he exclaimed : and that, unfortunately, there is no in-crease to the congregation, but, on the will miss his kindly messages, so full of place in every Catholic household. To inmost heart. His letter to Mr. Street strength of the field and local troops

into Herat would be a casus belli justifying the immediate hostilities against Russia." The question now arises, is Russia prepared for so gigantic a struggle as one with Britain must be? The Czar is said to be financially in an unsound condition, butunder thedespotic system finances are very differently managed from the modes in vogue in constitutionally governed countries. When a despotic sovereign is in need of money, he can always, especially in time of war, in some way draw it from his subjects. Thus Russia is any time powerful enough to repudiate her financial obligations towards foreign creditors, a course she might now readily follow if driven to extremes. Mr. James O'Kelly, M. P., gives some interesting details concerning the strength and effectiveness of the Russian army. He

- The Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., of the College of Ottawa, writes us in the following terms :

"Unalloyed Catholicity of doctrine, a ju-dicious selection of extracts from the Catholic press, purity and pithness of style, concur to make of the RECORD one of our cleverest, most interesting and most in-structive Catholic publications. Wishing you all manner of success in your noble undertaking, I remain, my dear Father Coffee. Your devided feard

Coffey, Your devoted friend, L. A. NOLIN, O. M. I.

- The Irish Parliamentary party has nade a gallant struggle to make the redistribution bill an honest means of Parliamentary reform. In Ulster, the ascendancy party succeeded in doing some very disgraceful gerrymandering to deprive the Catholics of that Province of their fair share of representation. The government has identified itself with the oligarchy, and the Catholics of Ulster will ever hold the Whig party responsible for the outrage on freedom and fair play. The Irish representation in the next Parliament will, it is believed, stand thus : Nationalists 80, anti-Nationalists 23.

- We beg to acknowledge receipt of copy of the third volume of "An Illustrated Guide to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada," containing on pages 148, 149 and 150 matters in connection with the C. M. B. A. This is a most useful hand-book of information. It contains portraits, with brief biographical sketches, of the members of the House of Commons and Senate of Canada. It is replete with information of the most useful character in Dominion public matters. It is published by F. R. E. Campeau, Knight of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, President of Branch No. 29, Ottawa, of the C. M. B. A., and Deputy for the same. Those desirous of procuring a copy should, without delay, address themselves to that gentleman at Ottawa. We bespeak for the book a very extensive circulation.