BROS

Holiday Gifts.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

FURS!

We have just finished for Christmas trade a fine lot of S SEAL GOODS—Caps, with and without bands; Muffs, Boas, Gloves, Gauntlets, together with Ladies' and Children's Small Furs in every description. THORNE BROTHERS, Hat and Fur Store, King street.

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We see it stated that Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet, predicts a snow-storm for Patrick's Day this year.

Our regular Ottawa correspondence will appear next week. We are unfortunately obliged to withold it at the last moment for want of space.

Mr. Costigan telegraphs from Ottawa to inform us that the dispatch sent to the press of the city from Ottawa, concerning O'Donoghue, and to which we referred last week, was "false and unfounded," and intimates that the report was circulated by the friends of the Government.

Should the McKenzie Government buy land said to be owned by an M. P. and mortgaged to a Minister of the Crown, there would likely be another infringment of the Independance of Parliament Act. Mr. McKenzie stated in the House that the Station at St. John was in a very unsatisfactory state, but the Government had not decided what land they would purchase. Better not buy any part of the Bridge at present.

In answer to Mr. Domville's question recently put in the House of Commons to the Government, Mr. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, replied that the Government were disposed to give the St. John Harbor Commission matter favorable consideration. Doubtless the whole subject will soon be satisfactorly settled. Mr. Domville deserves well of the city for the interest he has taken in putting the question properly before the Government, the House and country.

It is understood that R. F. Quigley, Esq., LL. B., C. L. B., of this city, will lecture in St. Malachi's Hall, to-morrow evening. Subject: "Pius IX. A Representative Man." To-morrow being St. Patrick's Day, and as all good Irishmen will desire to honor the day in some fitting manner, we would advise our readers to be present in large numbers at St. Malachi's, assuring them that a singularly rich treat is in store for them. Mr. Quigley will make his *debut* as a lecturer on this occasion, and prove his well-known ability, perseverance and learning. We feel justified in saying that his lecture will be well worthy of the occasion.

We have been informed that Mr. P. Nannary will deliver his highly entertaining lecture on Gerald Griffin before the members of the St. Joseph Societies and their friends in St. Malachi's Hall, on Tuesday, 19th inst., the feast of St. Joseph. As the different branches of St. Joseph's Society are doing much to foster a spirit of culture and improvement, we cordially recommend the lecture to the attention of our readers. Mr. Nannary has acquired quite a reputation as a graceful, thoughtful speaker with the audiences before whom he has already appeared. The Hall should be well filled on Tuesday night to hear an eloquent discourse on one of Ireland's really great men, Gerald Griffin.

The St. John *Daily Globe* appears to find a malicious source of pleasure in misrepresenting Mr. Domville, M.P., for King's Co. This week the *Globe* contained no less than two selections from unfriendly sources pretending to describe Mr. Domville's status at Ottawa. In one of these burlesque critiques the member for King's was represented as having been mistaken while speaking in the House for the "greatest fool among the French members," a high compliment, by the way, on the French side of the House. If the *Globe* has not the manliness to write what it thinks of Mr. Domville, it is hardly fair to give up its columns to abuse and ridicule of that gentleman copied from the Ministerial press of Canada and Nova Scotia. How would our contemporary like it if the leading papers in the Dominion copied those delectable tit-bits with reference to one of its proprietors which appear so often in one of our city papers.

The *St. Croix Courier* is very mild this week. It has not a word to say against the McKenzie government or the HERALD and even gives Mr. Gillmor credit for good intentions. We congratulate the *Courier* on its change of tone and sincerely hope that it will be lasting. Doubtless our esteemed contemporary has learned that loud and abusive language addressed to every man or journalist is not the very best kind of argument, but on the contrary is a sort of boomerang that recoils with effect. The *Courier* should, however, go even further in the direction indicated in the following, which is its whole reply to our article of last week. It should tell its readers that Mr. Gillmor not only *tries* but that he also *did* that which any reasonable man could expect of him in the matter of Hardwood Island Scandal:—

THE ST. JOHN HERALD mistakes our estimate of Mr. Gillmor as a representative in Parliament. We do not charge him with not *trying* to do his duty, but with not being able to accomplish what he tries. In reference to the Hardwood Island Scandal we have held the Government altogether responsible, but we have remarked at the same time, upon the strange fact that Mr. Gillmor, although a supporter of the Government almost to servility, cannot command influence enough to make it do its duty. No matter how good a man's intentions may be or what exertions he may put forth, if he has not the ability to accomplish what he undertakes what is the use of electing him to represent the interests of a people in Parliament?

The *Religious Intelligencer*, a paper which amuses us more than any of our exchanges, is, we are glad to observe, happy this week, very happy we may add, and the cause of this desirable state of mind is the astounding discovery it has made that "the sceptre has fallen from the hand of Popery. The world's redemption draweth nigh." We had an idea that the world's redemption was accomplished nearly two thousand years ago, when One who was Charity died on the Cross of Calvary, rose again from the dead and founded the Holy Roman Catholic Church against which He, Eternal truth, promised that the gates of Hell should not prevail, but then, of course, "Dr. Prime, of the N. York *Observer*, who is a very close observer of events," and consequently takes "a very hopeful view of Christian progress," knows a great deal better:—"Dr. Prime, of the N. Y. *Observer*, who is now abroad, and who is a close observer of events, takes a very hopeful view of Christian progress. He thinks the outlook is decidedly cheering. He says: The world is emancipated from the bondage in which the human conscience was held by the Church of Rome. Thought is free. Religion is free. The relation of man to his Maker is direct, immediate, and personal. Kings and princes have no priests to keep watch over their consciences. The march of mental liberty is onward, and the day is at hand when the principle will be universally acknowledged. The False Prophet is dying on the banks of the Euphrates. The sceptre has fallen from the hand of Popery. The world's redemption draweth nigh." Bosh, and you know it, Mr. Intelligencer.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To-morrow, the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, Irishmen throughout the whole world will pay fitting honor and due reverence to the memory of the great Saint and sublime teacher who first permanently and solidly established the Christian faith in the sacred Isle; to-morrow, wherever the children of St. Patrick may be—and where are they not?—they will assemble solemnly and religiously to do honor to him who brought honor, glory, imperishable fame to Mother Erin, in the far-off years, and, above and beyond all times, reverent thanks will be sincerely returned to Him whose servant Patrick was for the precious gift of faith.

The story of Patrick's life, his grand struggle in the cause of God, of religion and true liberty, will be reverently read upon in temples consecrated to the Most Almighty Being so lovingly and piously worshipped by the Apostle of the Irish race; his burning zeal, his some can-by his all but superhuman efforts in his great life-work, the immense and astonishing success, his stupendous labors in the conversion of the Irish people will form so many subjects for eloquent discourse and prayerful thankfulness. One of the most astonishing facts in the history of the world and of the Irish people, viewed from a purely human standpoint, is the admirable tendency with which, through persecution and want, and misery, and sore affliction, they have clung to the old faith, the grand traditions of a lordly race. And in the celebration of the annual anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland a public and appropriate proof of their unchangable devotion to God and country is yearly afforded the entire universe. It has been truly said that the Irish are a providential and marvellous race. And this is true. Owing to the course of events in the motherland, Irishmen are year after year forced to abandon the homes dear to them by many sacred memories and seek in new and more favored lands that liberty of thought and action denied them in the one spot on earth where they would desire to end their existence. But in this extraordinary exodus of the Irish race from the land blessed and practised by the labors of the great Saint whose memory will be honored to-morrow we behold the hand of Providence leading them to new and more glorious conquests than any they could dream of achieving in the old land. Seeking the distant shores laved by strange and far-extending waters, the exiles of Erin, like the chosen children of God in their wandering, carry with them and give expansion to that same faith delivered to their forefathers by the glorious St. Patrick.

And in all their wanderings, however distant may be the land which affords them hospitality, they do not forget the love they owe unto the fairest and most beauteous lands blessed by God and cursed by the short-sightedness and selfishness of man. Wherever Irishmen are scattered a generous love for the old land flourishes side by side with that they feel for the new. Some there are who would desire to see the Irish and other nationalities in this Canada of ours forget at once and forever the grand traditions of the lands that gave them birth, the beauty of the scenes in their life-history, the gallant deeds of generations of noble ancestors in the cause of truth, of justice, of honor, the proud lays of bard and poet, the glory of the ancient days and the glorious dead, long silent dead, but who raise up, not nor can never agree. While we sincerely believe that old-time prejudices, rash bigotry and quarrels, and grievances with which we in this land have little or nothing to do, should be left at home and never imported here, yet we most firmly as strongly hold that an ardent and enthusiastic love of the old land will not prevent but will immeasureably augment our devotion to this new country, where freedom and honor are sure to be the lot of all who are true to themselves, true to the land they look back to with admiration and undying love, true to the great truths of justice and charity so eloquently inculcated through a long and eventful life by St. Patrick. The national and religious anniversary of a people is a fitting time to recall the triumphs of the past, measure the living issues of the present and gather renewed strength and energy for the conflicts of the future. That the Irish as a people have very great reason for much thankfulness in this Canada of ours is fact so patent that proof would appear to be wholly uncalled for. In every position of trust, in every post of eminence, in the church, the state, at the bar, in the senate and legislative halls, in every place and condition of life we behold Irishmen proving themselves the equals and often the superiors of those of no matter what nationality. It is a fact worth recalling at this time that the foremost office of trust and responsibity in the gift of the Crown in this Dominion is held by an Irishman of splendid parts, great ability, sterling qualities of head and heart, and formed with eloquence and literary enthusiasm that mark him as a worthy descendant of the illustrious house of Sheridan. And at every succeeding degree in the social and political scale we behold Irishmen who are an honor to the land of their birth and a source of honest gratification to that of their adoption and future prospects, doing their share and often more than their share in the work of building up here in British America, a power that will be only second to that of which it will be the strong offspring and generous rival.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Making all due allowances for the difficulties the members of our Corporation frequently have to contend with, and the impossibility of giving general satisfaction where there are so many conflicting interests to reconcile, still we cannot help thinking that the majority of gentlemen who constitute our present corporation are utterly incapable of filling the positions they occupy. Our reasons for coming to this conclusion are numerous and varied, among them we may mention the prevailing tendency of the Board not only to create expensive and unnecessary offices but also to fill them with men who have no other qualification in the world and who would not be thought of in connection with them, but that they are members of the Board. Again the illegal means adopted by our City Fathers to assess money from our City revenue under the guise of paying contracts; the injustice of burdening the citizens with the cost of useless delegations from which they derive no benefit; the weakness displayed by these gentlemen in allowing a number of outsiders to step in and take control of the money sent to the sufferers by the late calamity and to use and distribute it as they thought fit, without consulting or even informing those who were, or ought to be, the representatives of the citizens. These, although they are only a few of the charges that might be preferred against the Council, are sufficient to prove the truth of our assertion. Perhaps our citizens have some reason for hoping for a change in the existence of this state of things.

Although contractual complaints are being made, even the homes, or members of the board impugned, their unsuccessful ticket and their inability now to be questioned, yet when the annual elections take place, how few capable men, or men in whom the people have confidence, are willing to become members of our Civic Government. We were in hopes that the unusual amount of blundering, incapacity and mismanagement which characterized the doings of the Council during the present year, would have the effect of arousing the citizens and cause them to take more interest in civic matters and to make such changes in, and additions to, the body corporate as would be likely to secure a better administration of the City Government. But, judging by the apathy that seems to prevail, notwithstanding the proximity of the civic elections, our anticipations are not likely to be realized. The only changes that are probable is the election of a new man from Prince Ward, one or two in Queens, possibly one or two in Dukes and perhaps a few on the Western side of the harbor. If these changes take place, the men who may be selected to fill the places of the present incumbents, together with Aldermen Domville and Councillor Rankine, will be comparatively new men, something in the shape of improvement may be accomplished but in order to make a thorough and lasting reformation, we believe a clean sweep of the old Board of Aldermen who has occupied a position as the Board for one year or longer should be unseated, and stay down and out.

The Boston *Herald* says "If the Halifax award had been in our favor, we should not have found any fault with M. Delfosse as the third arbitrator. Neither should we now.

A woman in London advertised her ability to make women beautiful, starts a scrofulous rash out on them and then blackmails them into paying immense sums to have it removed.

One hundred and fifty thousand cigars made in the United States, were shipped to England from New York last week. The shipments for the year are expected to reach 1,600,000.

Father Morris, of St. Bridget's church, San Francisco, proposes to organize a military company of 50 or 75 boys who shall be uniformed, and shall pledge themselves to neither smoke, chew, nor drink. The material for the uniform will probably be the same as that of the regular Catholic soldiery.

Serious disturbances occurred in Montreal the past week between Catholics and Protestants, and on the night of the 7th there Sunday evening, in which two men were slightly stabbed and others hurt. Three rioters were arrested. Several pistol shots were fired.

Investors and Patentees

[illegible]

(mar2—3m.)

"QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIONS."

We have received a copy of the Most Rev. Archbishop Lynch's little work, entitled "Questions and Objections concerning Catholic Doctrine and Practices," published by William Warwick, Toronto, and for sale by Edward Haney & Co., King street. Although only a small-sized pamphlet of some seventy or eighty pages, the work of His Grace is one that we feel assured will commend itself to the earnest seeker after truth as a plain, honest, practical exposition of what the belief of Roman Catholics really is, with regard to the doctrines and practices so very clearly, and, in so short a space, so exhaustively treated. The little book before us is one that we would like to see largely circulated amongst those, who from the effects of early prejudices, or unfamiliarity with the Catholic doctrines and practices, look upon them as superstitious, unscriptural or meaningless.

Dr. Lynch dedicates his "Questions and Objections" to his Protestant friends, and in his preface the Rt Rev. prelate says: "Many bear false witness, (we hope unwittingly), to the faith and practices of the Catholic Church. If we contribute a way of truth to minds anxious to acquire it, we shall have spent the few days of our convalescence well. Our Protestant friends, who know us, we think, can bear testimony of our kindly feelings towards persons of all denominations. We acknowledge that the precept of loving our neighbor as ourselves extends beyond our relations and church associates. Christ has made no distinction, neither should we. All mankind are our brethern. Trusting to a reciprocal feeling on the part of our Protestant friends, we dedicate to them this little work, as a testimony of our good-will and interest in them." The plan of the work may be gathered from the following words of his Grace: "We put the Questions and objections concerning the Catholic Church, as nearly as we could recollect, in the very words used by our Protestant interrogators. They meant no offense in those questions, and did not take it ill to be rightly informed, though the information might shock their old convictions. This is an age of immense religious activity. The free of faith is spreading and gaining ground in many places; it is also combatting, with increased success, the indifferentism and infidelity, which appear to gain the ascendency among a certain class of would-be philosophers. Christianity has been on trial since its founder was judged by the world and condemned; but Christianity—like its author—reigns from the cross. It conquers in great humiliations and public calamities." In this work Dr. Lynch takes up and answers one hundred questions and objections, in a clear and concise manner and in a style so simple, that all who read may easily understand. In showing the style and manner used throughout the whole work we quote as follows:—

Q.—Why do Catholics not make the Bible their rule of faith, as the Protestants do?

A.—1. Because the bible no where tells them to do so, and I ye. St Paul says "Without faith it is impossible to please God." (Heb. XI 6).

2.—Because such a rule would be impossible to the generality of Christians.

3.—Because it would be changeable according to the interpretation that each individual would choose to put upon the text, as his learning, ignorance, or previous training would induce him.

4.—Because until the Bible was written and perused by each individual who could read and rightly interpret it, there could be no rule of faith; and yet, before the New Testament was entirely written, sixty-three years after Christ, the true faith was spread throughout the entire world without this rule of faith; and again, the Scriptures were not selected from the Apocrypha and approved of by a Council in Rome till the year 494, under Pope Galatius, and consequently could not be the rule of faith. Moreover, until the invention of printing, in 1442, it would be impossible that the Bible could be in the hands, except of a few, and even at the present time, notwithstanding the spread of education, the illiterate, who form a great mass of the people, and the children, who cannot read so as to understand it fairly, would be without a rule of faith.

5.—Protestants themselves do not take the Bible alone as a Rule of Faith, as each denomination has its peculiar creed. The Presbyterians have their Confession of Faith, generally called the Westminster. The Church of England has its Thirty-nine Articles. The Baptists, Methodists and other denominations of Christians have each own peculiar tenets of belief. It any member of the various denominations should interpret the Bible in a different sense from that recognized by the whole body, he would be told to retire from the Church, by the words of Christ. "This is my body," be taken in their literal sense by a Protestant, he would be charged with Romanizing or believing Catholic doctrines. Those words of Christ have been interpreted in a hundred different ways by Protestant writers.

6.—The Bible, interpreted by individuals, has given rise to over five hundred sects and denominations, and new ones are forming every day, all disagreeing in their views and sends of various texts of Scripture, and yet making the Bible the corner stone of their religion, "and tossed about by every wind of doctrine." (Eph. IX. 14.)

7.—A Rule of Faith being so necessary ought to be easily understood, but St. Peter says, speaking of the Epistles of St. Paul, "That certain things are hard to be understood which the unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction." (2 Pet. III. 16)

Then does the learned Archbishop discourse on one and all the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Of the many practices of the [illegible] and ritualist. We give the following as an example:

Q. Why do not Catholics eat meat on Fridays?

A. Christ predicted, when he would be taken away from his disciples they would fast. (Matt. IX. 15). "But the days will come when the bridegroom shall be taken away from them, and then they shall fast."

So Friday being the day on which He died, it is meet that His followers should mortify themselves by abstaining from the most nutritious food.

Since He suffered death for our sins on a Friday, we should mortify the flesh for them also on that day. It is a custom dated back to the earliest days of the world, that on the anniversary of the father's death children fasted; nothing is more agreeable to affection and love of departed friends than such a remembrance.

Our other quotation where all is interesting and instructive and we close our hasty review of a little book destined, if circulated among all classes, as warranted to do a vast amount of good in the way of removing prejudices, imparting useful and valuable instruction and doing away with much of that bitterness and uncharitableness existing between persons of different denominations and to an extent that is truly incomprehensible in a Christian people recognizing the same Father in Heaven. The last question and answer we quote from the Archbishop's splendid work we give below:—

Q. Why does not the Catholic Church approve of marriages between Protestants and Catholics;

A. Because they introduce a subject of great discord between man and wife. Religion is a point upon which people feel very strongly. When the wife goes in one direction and the husband in another, they are generally divided. There is also a subject of constant dispute about the education of their children and as the Catholic Church aims at peace, it discourages those of different religious creeds to unite in matrimony. Daily experience proves the wisdom of the Catholic Church.

We must here close our quotations from a work which we have great pleasure in strongly recommending to our readers of all denominations, with the firm conviction that its success, if commensurate with its merits, must be immense.

ST. PATRICK IN A NEW ASPECT.

Our delectable contemporary, the *Religious Intelligencer*, written at Fredericton and published in St. John in the interests of the Baptist persuasion, devotes its leader this week to St. Patrick. The general tone of the article is not as bad as might have been expected, but some of the sapient statements wisely and religiously made are very startling, but, after all not so startling as those of a distinguished divine of this city who, we are informed, once proved to his own satisfaction, at least that St. Patrick was a Protestant. "March seventeenth is a great day amongst the Irish Roman Catholics." In this sentence the *Intelligencer* does better than in other parts of the paper, where it speaks of "Popery," papists, etc., terms which its editor must thoroughly understand are peculiarly offensive to Catholics. The reason our contemporary further informs us why March seventeenth is such a great day among Irish Roman Catholics, is because it is the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint. Will not the brethren be annoyed at seeing the editor giving without protest the prefix "Saint" to Patrick, who according to Baptist parlance should be dubbed Brother. The *Intelligencer* asks the questions who was he? what did he do? Answering the question who was he? the *Intelligencer* tells its readers that it is said that he was born in Scotland in the middle of the fifth century, and that he was greatly zealous and successful in his labors for the conversion of the Pagan Irish. The *Intelligencer* seems incredulous about the legends that cluster around the name of Patrick, particularly with regard to that one which represents the Saint as driving the snakes into the Atlantic Ocean. This is too much for the Rev. editor, for he immediately adds "that it is unfortunate for the truth of the legend that writers of the earlier history of the country mention the freedom of Hibernia from this class of animals." And in fact to the mind of the *Intelligencer* all the legends relating to St. Patrick are of the same class, none of them complimentary to the goodness of St. Patrick's heart, though indicating a spirit very much in unison with the papal hierarchy. Here the *Intelligencer* makes a skilful allusion, and leaves the readers of that very religious journal to imagine that the papal hierarchy is a body formed for the special purpose of inventing legends about snakes, toads, Druid priests, etc., which is certainly a pleasing delusion if nothing else.

Speaking of St. Patrick's preaching to the Irish people, the *Intelligencer* remarks that he did not at all events preach the errors of Rome. "*They say.* To quote the words of the *Intelligencer*, "he was never at Rome, nor ever held any communication with the Pope as priest or missionary." This our readers will observe is the key-stone to a monument the *Intelligencer* has erected to the memory of St. Patrick. Never had any communication with the Pope, therefore he was a Protestant.

But unfortunately for the *Intelligencer* there are still extant the canons of the first Irish synod, presided over by St Patrick himself, one of which reads as follows: "If a difficult cause arise which can not easily be decided by the Bishop of Armagh, it shall be sent to the *Apostolic See*, that is the chair of St. Peter, which hath the authority of the city of Rome."

The great hotel for women who live by labor which was begun by A. T. Stewart and has been completed by Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton, is almost ready for use now, and it is expected that it will be opened about the middle of next month. It is a whole city within four walls having more than 500 sleeping-rooms, making its own gas and having its own well. It is being fitted up with every known appliance of comfort, and is even furnished with a good sized library. It evidently will not be an institution for paupers, nor, on the other hand, a home for well-to-do women who would like the comfort and security of such a home, but it is to be as comfortable and apparently as luxurious as a first class hotel. The cost of accommodations, while beyond the means of very many of the poorer class of working women, will be easily within the reach of a large class who are much in need of such shelter.

The plaintiff and defendant in an English chancery suit, after being reduced to poverty by paying costs, committed suicide while the case was still on trial.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., March 11.

The past week has been an exceptionally dull one in Congress. It opened on field day. Monday, without a single motion to suspend the rules in the House, and without the introduction of a single spicy resolution, much to the disappointment of a large audience in the galleries. And now that "the spring time has come gentle Annie," and the birds are chirping in the trees:

Behold yon plumed biped fine,
To effect his captivation,
Deposit particles saline,
Upon his termination.

But this has nothing to do with Congress, except to remind us how Congressmen employ their time, and that the session which practically began in October, is getting old enough to produce something more than a silver bill. From the present state of public business it is evident that no adjournment can be reached before August. Of the thirteen general appropriation bills, but two have passed the House, and are now before the Senate, while the others are still in committee. These, with all the mass of other legislation, and the thousands of private bills which clog the calendar, render inevitable a long tedious pull through the hot weather, which the mild winter and early, open spring presages.

It appears that both houses propose to act favorably upon the bill appropriating $50,000 to enable Captain Howgate to demonstrate the North pole is just where everybody thinks it is. The tomfoolery of sending out Artic expeditions will probably never cease. Somebody is always being frozen to death up there, and somebody is sent out next year to look up his cadaver. The discovery of Polar seas can hardly be of service to commerce, since it requires months of toil, bushels of treasure, and scores of lives to reach the entrancing region. The sum of $500,000 is no much to a Government which is anticipating a big wheat next year, but if an appropriation of a like amount is to be made for every piece of tomfoolery that is proposed to Congress, it will be necessary to start the greenback presses and run them on full time. But it may be the purpose of Congressmen to have Captain Howgate bring back a cargo of ice for the Congressional lemonade bowl this summer, none having been frozen in this locality. And here comes James Gordon Bennett with a proposition to send a vessel on the same errand at his own expense, under government protection. Congress can find a precedent for granting this request in the first chapter of the Pickwick papers, where it is related that the "association had heard read, with feelings of unmingled satisfaction and unqualified approval, the paper communicated by Samuel Pickwick, Esq., G. C. M. P. C., entitled "Speculations on the Source of the Hampstead Ponds, &c." After this the club proceeded to vote full permission to Mr. Pickwick to travel in the interest of science as far as he pleased, at his own cost, and to forward full reports of his observations by mail, he paying the postage. Mr. Bennett follows in the footsteps of an illustrious predecessors, and Congress need not hesitate to follow so brilliant an example.

Representative Schleicher thinks that employment will do more to relieve the people than the mere issue of silver or greenbacks. His resolution introduced in the House on Monday, looking to the immediate completion of the public buildings now in process of erection, and the building of as many more as it can be shown are necessary, is the most sensible proposition yet advanced to revive many of the industries of the country. Mr. Schleicher says the system of paying for the public buildings out of the annual revenues raised by taxation for the expenses of the Government is all wrong, as well as extravagant. He asserts, further, that the Government, in many cases, is paying larger sums for the rental of private buildings than the interest would be on the money necessary to erect buildings, and that it would therefore be economy for the Government to issue its bonds and erect these buildings at once. The great city of the country is for employment. This proposition seems to provide it without increasing the expenditures of the Government. There is something so practical in the suggestion that it will probably meet with favor.

With the advent of Lent, society, which has been usually gay for some weeks past, settles down to a dead calm. Some of the belles from other cities who have spent the season here are now taking their leave. Washington is really the place to see pretty and stylish ladies. A walk down Pennsylvania Avenue at four o'clock on a bright afternoon is enough to dazzle the eyes and turn the head of a susceptible unmarried man—and some of the married ones, too. The lovely creatures are all out then in gorgeous array. With the large number who live here and the numerous visitors during the season, we are blessed with more beauty to the square yard than any other city in the country. And with all the rest no other place can say such a population of thousand-hunters. Young women and widows from all over the country flock to Washington during the winter galeties, to make a catch, and many of them succeed, though the matter may not always be as brilliant as anticipated. The real husband-hunter opens her campaign from some obscure residence, generally a boarding house, and commences with the Capitol. You can pick her out in the thronged galleries, through her utter lack of interest in the proceedings, and her anxious method of regarding anything which may be considered eligible. In one month she is the best posted woman in Washington. She has a congressional and departmental directory, before when Ben. Perley's dies miserably, and which would be the eternal fortune of any newspaper reporter who could secure access to it. The ratings are: A 1, senator; A 2, member; B 1, foreign legation; B 2, clerks. A senator or member may be as poor as a candidate for postmaster, yet he is game. A member of a legation is not so high in the market, unless he has a title, while a clerk must read his title clear to at least $2,500 a year. After a husband-hunter gets to be pretty well known, she reduces her ambition materially, and is not above a $1,200 clerk; and as hope takes fainter and fainter colors, she looks favorably upon the man whose references are worth a month's board. The present season has not been as prolific of matches as some previous ones, but a few souls have been made happy. There are still some eligible matches left for ambitious maidens. Vice-President Wheeler is a widower, ex-Vice President Ferry is a bachelor, Senator Anthony is single, but he may once have been double, and there are others for whom matrimony appears to have no charms. There are always a lot of impecunious young army and navy officers looking after heiresses, so that the girls need not despair.

PHONO.

THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the HERALD.

Sir,—I notice an advertisement in one of the papers, stating that the St. John Relief and Aid Society will apply for an Act of Incorporation at the present session of our Local Legislature, in order that they may invest some of the money sent here to aid the sufferers of the dreadful disaster which befel our city on the 20th of June last. What the necessity is for such a proceeding is something I can't understand, unless it is that the Managers of this Society fear the growing feeling in this community to insist upon a full statement of all the monies received and expended, and hope by the passage of this bill to choke off all enquiry. Neither can I understand why so many paid officials are kept about the Rink, who work but a few hours each day, receiving large salaries and thus squandering the money sent here for the relief of the sufferers. There are a number of people employed by the Society who were not burned out and who should have been dismissed long ago.

I think the funds the Society have on hand should be distributed in some fair manner by a committee of citizens, with His Worship the Mayor as Chairman, and that the Relief Society, instead of asking for an Act of Incorporation, should cease to exist at once.

Not one of the city papers—although they will tell you all about the Minister of Militia and the flag and equally absurd stories—have one word to say in behalf of the poor sufferers in their midst. The people of St. John are, without exception, the worst serfs in the world, or they would rise up in a body and insist upon their rights. Any of the men who lost their all in the fire have as good a right to walk into the Rink building and help themselves as any other party there has of giving to them, and have a better right of taking than the Relief Committee have of refusing aid to any of the sufferers.

As the HERALD has shown up a great many wrongs since it has been in existence, I hope it will lend its influence in this matter and trust it will not be without some beneficial results.

Yours, &c.,

St. John, March 13, 1878. M.

Climo's ever-popular Photographs, at liberal prices, are made at 13 Charlotte street (Jack's Building). His beautiful prize stereoscopic views (all saved) of New Brunswick scenery, and St. John before the fire, can also be had at above address and of dealers.

All Kinds of Job Printing executed at this Office.

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P. S.—Wholesale Dealers please send for Price List. feb23

TO LET.

FROM the first of May next, a shop in the subscriber's building, Germain street, at present occupied by Jardine & Co.

feb23 C. McGOURTY.

NOTICE.

We have in Stock a splendid line of

COATINGS AND TWEEDS

for our Custom Department, and will make to order at our usual low prices at our Old Stand, Dock st.

MULLIN BROS.

We are selling our Ready-Made Clothing at Cost to make room for our Spring arrivals.

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Three Building Lots to Lease

TO lease for 14 years, with usual conditions, except that spirituous liquors are not to be sold on the premises, the following desirable Building Lots, viz:—

No. 1, on the corner of Carmarthen and Britain street has a frontage of 30 feet on Carmarthen street, extending back 70 feet, with privilege of alley in the rear. Rents $30 per annum.

No. 2—Lot on Carmarthen street adjoining Lot No. 1, 35 feet frontage, extending back 70 feet, with privilege of alley in the rear. Rents $30 per annum.

No. 3—Lot on Carmarthen street adjoining Lot No. 2, 35 feet frontage, extending back 70 feet, with privilege of alley in rear. Rental $30 per annum.

The above property has a frontage of 100 feet on Carmarthen street and 80 feet on Brittain street. Rent about $100 fee.

By order,

ROBERT MARSHALL,

feb23 Treasurer Protestant Orphans Asylum.

Portland Hat & Cap Store.

JOHN D. HARRIS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF HATS AND CAPS

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