Spring Supplies at the St. John CLOTHING MART, Water Street.

The subscriber has received per ships "Cashmore," "Lady Caroline," and "Odessa":

30 BALES of fine and superfine west of England blue, black, and medley coloured BROAD CLOTHS;
Superfine Cashmeres, Buck and Doeskins;
KERSEY and TWEEDS—latest patterns and newest styles;

20 Cases and Bales of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of—superfine blue, black, and medley coloured FROCK and DRESS COATS;
4,000 Pairs PANTALOONS, of various shades, textures, and qualities—most fashionable shapes;
2,000 Fancy VESTS, in black and coloured Velvet, satin, silk, valentia, moreella, cashmere, cloth and tweeds—newest patterns;
800 Fancy SUMMER COATS—consisting of fancy, plain and figured Tweeds, Gambroon Cantoon, Drill, Orleans, Velveteen and Waterproof Cloths—Polka, Tagloons, Chesterfield, and Waterford styles—latest cut and newest patterns;

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, and Outfits of every description, suitable for all weather and climates;
12 Cases Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of calf skin, seal skin, morocco, and neats leather;
6 Cases cloth, velvet, tweed, glazed, oilcloth, and plush CAPS;
4 Cases gossamer, felt, India rubber covered and Glazed HATS;
Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Regatta and striped Shirts; White ditto with linen fronts; blue, red and white do.;
Black and coloured Neck ties, plain and figured satin Stocks, silk, cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs;
Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Waterproof Coats and Mackintoshes;
40 Dozen Braces in India rubber, worsted, white and coloured cotton;
2 Dozen Lady's Work Boxes and Writing Desks;
Black and coloured kid, thread, and cotton Gloves;
Duck and Canvas Jackets and Pantaloons;
Oil skin Suits, Mattresses, Hammocks and Claws, Blankets, Sheets & Counterpanes, Watches Jewellery, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their cloth can have them executed at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style.

☞ Twenty Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but good workmen need apply.

F. NEILL.

St. John, June 6, 1845.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY
To be sold by Private Bargain.

ALL, that large and extensive MILL PROPERTY, situated about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Nashwaak, nearly opposite Fredericton and consisting of one MILL, containing six saws in single Gates; with a GRIST MILL, in good order, driving two pair of stones.

The Saw Mill is capable of containing as many Gangs as there are now single Saws, which could be substituted at little cost; they are in perfect order, and some of the Gangs could be driven throughout the entire year, as there are always several of the Saws kept going during the entire Winter; and the Grist Mill has the same advantage. The Draw is perfect and complete order, having been completed at very great expence, and runs entirely across the river Nashwaak, thus securing the whole waters of the river for the driving of the Mills.

Connected with the Mills there is a fine large Store, well adapted for the business of the country; also a Blacksmith's Shop, and a good Cottage and Garden attached, well suited for the manager of the Mills besides a number of Houses suitable for the Workmen at the Mills.

There is also a tract of Land on the Eastern side of the river, containing 500 acres, and about 200 acres on the western side, the latter embracing the Holybrooke Farm, and the whole highly capable of cultivation, and precluding any interference by other establishments on the river. These valuable Properties will be sold along with the Mills, and reasonable accommodation will be given to the purchaser. There can scarcely be found within this Province such a valuable Mill privilege, and it is therefore well deserving the attention of any party wishing to embark in the Lumber trade; the whole can be seen at any time, and full particulars given on application to W. J. Bedell and Co. Fredericton, Charles Perley, Esquires, Woodstock, or to the subscribers at St. John.

ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

March 21, 1845.—tf.

New Supply of Boots and Shoes.

Just received per ships Samuel, Emigrant, Seadrift, Corsair, and Mary Pring:—

A FURTHER supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls', Boys' and Children's

Boots & Shoes,

of every description, quality and price, from the cheapest to the very best imported into the Province—for sale Wholesale and Retail, Cheap.

ALSO—On Consignment;

2 cases well assorted BOOTS and SHOES, for sale cheap by the Package

May 30. S. K. FOSTER.

Paper Hangings,

Per Brig Syria, from Philadelphia.

521 PIECES, superior article, 21 inches wide, 10½ yards in length;

Also, from Boston:
18 Caddy boxes Hyson TEA;
2 Barrels first quality CLOVER SEED;
1 Barrel BLUE VITRIOL. And for sale by

May 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Cast Steel, Pipe Axle Boxes, &c. &c.—JUST RECEIVED.

2 TONS sanderson's best Cast STEEL—well assorted;
450 Pipe Axle Boxes, assorted, 7 to 9 inch.
—ALSO ON HAND—
200 bags NAILS and SPIKES;
2 Rolls Sheet Lead, 10 lb. 6 square feet;
3 Tons cast iron Boilers and Pots;
100 Tons IRON of various qualities.

May 9. E. L. JARVIS.

More NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is landing from on board the ship 'Lady Caroline,' from London:

34 PACKAGES of London GOODS;
75 chests superior E. I. Tea Company's TEAS;
10 Chests Madras INDIGO;

Which, together with his present Stock of Goods, will be sold at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment or good paper. More London GOODS daily expected.

May 10. WILLIAM HOWARD.

Irish shovels.

JUST received per ship New Zealand, 4300 steel point socket SHOVELS; 120 long handle Irish Spades.

July 4. T. R. GORDON.

COAL.—Ex brig "Richard," N. Parker from Newport: 240 Tons best Hand Picked Rock Vein STEAM COAL.—For sale by

May 30. J. R. CRANE.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—Now landing ex Duke of Wellington, from London—1 case Shawls and Checked Royal Maude SHAWLS, for sale by

June 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 49.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNCAN & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

August		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	W
9	Saturday,	5 17	0 10	8	2 28
10	Sunday,	5 2 6	59 10	40	3 1g
11	Monday,	5 4 6	56 11	37	4 8
12	Tuesday,	5 5 6	55 morn		5 2g
13	Wednesday,	5 6 6	54 0	32	6 3g
14	Thursday,	5 7 6	53 1	35	8 1g
15	Friday,	5 8 6	42 2	48	9 3g

Last Quarter 10th, 5h. 56m. evening.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wolfe, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. R. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville, (Westmorland, N. B.) three sets of Woollen CARDING MACHINES, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to

J. MORICE & SON,
Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.

N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

Globe Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the first Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been paid in, and that the Directors of the Company are now prepared to make Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights.

May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, President.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, and their business will henceforth be conducted under the Firm of Samuel Reynolds & Son.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.

Indian Town, N. B. Feb 22, 1845.

☞ All arrangements entered into, and all balances due by me and to me, either in Notes of Hand or Accounts, will be received and paid by the above Firm. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

Zinc, Tin Plate, Oil, &c.

By the St. Andrews and Severn from Liverpool:—

100 BOXES best I C Tin Plates,
488 bags SHOT, assorted sizes,
1 ton ZINC, 7 hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL.

For sale at low prices, by

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-Street.

July 4,

CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have produced in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a charm!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 5th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected within much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of musquitoes, Sand flies, Chigo foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, Scalds, childblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King street, St. John, N. B.

Spring Importations.

Per Corsair from Liverpool, Mayflower and Lady Caroline from London—

10 HHDS. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
1 ton PUTTY,
2 tons Brandreth's No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
25,000 best GOLD LEAF; 3 casks London Glue,
2 cases Indigo; 1 ton Copperas; 1 do. Alum,
1 ton Washing Soda; 1 do. Sal-Ash,
4 casks Blue Vitriol; 2 do. Roll Brimstone,
2 casks sulphur; 6 kegs Saltpetre,
2 tbls. Cream of Tartar. 1 do. Carbonate of soda;
10 do. Epsom salts; 2 do. Senna,
1 chest Gum Arabic; 1 do. Gum shellac,
40 barrels Root Ginger; 2 do. Ground ditto,
10 bags Black Pepper; 1 do. Pimento,
1 bag White Pepper,
17 cases assorted Pickles and sauces;
4 cases Sardines,
4 cases Scotch Orange Marmalade;
6 cases Finest Florence salad Oil,
1 cask superior French Vinegar,
3 cases Perfumery, Combs, &c.
1 case hair, nail, tooth and flesh Brushes,
1 case shoe, scrubbing and black lead Brushes,
5 cases Patent Medicines, surgical Instruments, Patent or common Trusses, Bandages, Jeffrey's Respirators or safeguard for the lungs. Patent Electrical Flesh Rubbers and Gloves,

JOHN G. SHARP.
Corner North Market Wharf.

May 23.

To Carriage Builders—in particular—

A Good assortment of SCREW BOLTS, with round, cheese and counterpunk heads 2 to 7 inches, 5/16 and 3/8 iron, suitable for Coach building, heavy Gate Hinges, &c. are just opened at the store of MARSH, late DRURY.

July 25. Prince Wm. street.

Now Landing.

6 HHDS., 12 quarter casks, 32 octaves Fine Old BROWN SHERRY.

In store—4 butts, 10 hhds., 10 quarter casks, 10 octaves Fine Old PALE SHERRY;
5 pipes, 5 hhds., 10 qr. casks Choice old PORT;
3 pipes, 2 hhds., 10 qr. casks L. P. MADEIRA. Which, with an extensive stock of Old Bottled Wines, Brown Stout, Porter, Ale, &c. &c. &c. are offered for sale by

July 18. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Anchors, Chains, &c.

Ex John & Isabella, from Newcastle—

2 CHAINS, each 1¼ inch, 90 fathoms; 1 do. ditto 1 inch, 60 do.; 1 ANCHOR, 21 cwt; 1 do. 20 cwt; 1 do. 22 cwt; 1 do. 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 26lbs: 4 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes; 5 tons Spikes, assorted. For sale by

June 27. J. R. CRANE.

PAILS and BUCKETS,

Sole Agency, No. 20, South Wharf.

BY Wholesale Only, at prices less than can be imported, and equal in quality to the best American Pails. COLIN E. CROSS.

June 20. 6mo.

Miscellany.

A FABULOUS CHARACTER.

BEING THE VULGAR NOTION OF WHAT IS AN EDITOR.

An Editor is a privileged being whom superstition and the public have defied with mythological attributes, believing his existence to be nothing but one continual draught of milk and honey. We will not deny this at present, as we intend, "just for the fun of the thing," to describe an Editor as he is believed by the imaginative public to be.

An Editor, then, according to that sapient authority, has the faculty of Jove or George Robins, as he has only to nod to knock down any article he pleases. He sleeps generally upon a bed of bank notes and roses, and is deprived of his rest if there happens to be the smallest crease in either. The bouquets thrown to Italian singers and French dancers, and the enormous profits realised by drafts and vegetable pills, never fail to supply him with a new mattress every night.

An Editor has a seat, of course in the Cabinet Council, and dines about once a week with the minister, though his name never appears in print, but this is from ministerial policy, or a feeling of delicacy on his own part.

An Editor has a private box at every theatre, and as many at the Italian Opera as he chooses to ask for. On first nights he is waited on by the author and composer, who never leaves him without testifying his high admiration of his talents by a launch of venison or a gold snuff box.—He has more influence behind the scenes than the manager himself.

An Editor is never happy but when he is making some one unhappy. The poets he slaughters, the manager he ruins, the members he kills with a "pooh, pooh;" and the young men he crushes in the course of a day, would fill a Post Office Directory or a Kensal Green Cemetery.

An Editor corresponds with every capital in the world. Emperors seek his advice, and even German Princes are not too proud to court his alliance. An Editor's autograph always fetches more money than that of shakespeare, Confucius, or Fieschi.

Of course an Editor never drinks anything but Champagne, excepting soda-water in the morning, after some truthful orgie with a member of the aristocracy, these orgies being requisite twice a week to keep up his editorial character.

An Editor lives in May Fair, or Grosvenor square. His library is furnished with presentation copies from every living author; and his rooms crowded with paintings and sculptures by the first artists of the day. He rides horses in the park that Centaur himself would envy.

The Study of an Editor is a perfect study for giants in wealth and taste. It is a classic retreat for the mind, enriched with every possible stimulant for the body. Perfumes are burning there night and day. Gold and jewellery are lying in heaps like so much dust on every shelf, and an air of oriental splendour is spread over every thing from the bell-rope to the fire-tongs. There are genuine cigars from Havanna, real tumblers from Bohemia, and the finest screens from Japan. It is in this gorgeous study that the thousand-and-one charms which make the life of an Editor one long summer's walk through Elysium, bud and blossom around him; it is in this sanctuary that advertisers on their knees implore his aid, that publishers crouch before him, that members of Parliament and blacking makers fawn with pheasants and Westphalia hams upon him, that authors bring their golden tribute to him, too happy to kiss the hem of his *robe-de-chambre*.

An Editor dresses in the most Stultzo-Cræsus style; but no wonder! does he not always receive with both hands, and never pay with either? for it is very well known that he gets his boots, his coats, riding whips, mascassar, horses, and legs of mutton, all for nothing—merely for saying of the article in his paper, that "it ought to be on every drawing-room," or that "not to know Giblett's kidney's argues yourself unknown." And then if he wants a hundred pound note, what process easier than to send a letter to Baron Schwindel of the Stock Exchange, enclosing a little article in print that is to appear in to-morrow's Number, intimating most strongly that the Baron is either a "Bull," or a "Bear," or perhaps both. This scheme always brings the required sum, and nothing is ever said about it afterwards.

But, unfortunately, an Editor, as he figures in real life, is quite a different creature to what he figures in a three-volume novel or in the public's Arabian imagination. So let us in charity inform our readers what an Editor really is. He is then reader, like yourself, merely a man and not as you have gathered from fictitious and reports, a Grand Junction of Rothschild and D'Orsay, with a branch of Doctor Johnson and Joseph Ady.

On the contrary, an Editor dresses plainly, keeps no stud beyond one or two he wears in his shirt, pays the Income tax with infinite grumbling when his salary allows him, but grumbles infinitely more when it does not; is as fond of champagne as any lady of fashion, but does not drink it so often, as it costs eight shillings a bottle; sleeps on a mattress stuffed with more straw and thorns than roses; rarely violate the edicts of Father Matthew, and has no more victims than any one else who has a tailor. And as for his playing Old Bogie to actors, filling the Bankruptcy Court with publishers, sending poets by dozens into Bedlam, and being waited on by a Prime Minister or a Prince Metternich, his name ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is not known by any one of them and his influence does not extend beyond the office where his paper is printed, or the lodging he occupies in the neighbourhood of his printer's. The thousand and one charms, too, that colour and gild his existence, consist, in cold truth, in his devouring—no matter what his taste or appetite may be,—a quantity of raw manuscripts; in answering questions about the colour of Prince Albert's hair; in being insulted by every other correspondent; in making an enemy for life of every contributer whose article he rejects; in being presented with "the lie" by any member of the aristocracy for saying he has a cold when he has not; in being continually solicited to do miracles in his little paper which Parliament and the seven wise men could not effect; in being every other hour pestered for copy!—copy!—copy! and in stopping up to all hours in the morning in a cold printing office correcting proofs.

Reader, unless you have had an university education, like hard work, have a soul for scissors and paste, are fond of reading be debates, are addicted to late hours, and are partial to illegible MS., every day abuse, and rhumatisms, remain as you are, and adjure printers' devils as you would impatient creditors. The *romance* about an Editor may be very flattering and agreeable; but, believe us, so it ought to be, to compensate in any measure for the prosy reality!—*Crookshank's Table Book.*

Jets d'eau de Cologne.—We have seen in a fair hand, (says Willie) a new paris invention, which is likely to become very popular among the ladies.—A small and slender bottle, made of some elastic substance, is so constructed that the slightest pressure of the hand sends forth a small thread like a stream of its contents in a fragrant jet. The object is to tie up this in a bouquet, and, at will by the dodging of the hand, to impregnate the flowers with fresh perfume. It gives opportunity, also, for a coquettish bit of mischief, as the jet can be discharged into the face of a gentleman making olfactory approach.

Walking is the most perfect exercise for the human body; every artery, from the heart to the extremities, propels the blood quicker and more equally in walking than in any other exercise. The blood is drawn from the head and upper parts where it is most slow and languid, and is circulated with rapidity to every part.—*London Periodical.*

Double Dealing.—During the war of 1796, a sailor went into a watchmaker's shop in the city of——, and having cut a small French watch, demanded how much the repairs would come to. The watchmaker said it would cost him more to repair than the original purchase. "Oh! if that's all I don't mind that," replied the sailor, "I gave a French fellow a *knock on the head for it*," and if you'll repair it I'll give you two.

Company.—There is a certain magic or charm in company, for it will assimilate and make you like to them by much conversation with them. If they be good company, it is a great means to make you good, or confirm you in goodness; but if they be bad, it is twinty to one but they will corrupt and infect you. Therefore be weary and shy in choosing and entertaining, or frequenting any company or companionship the not too hasty in committing yourself to them; stand off awhile till you have inquirred of some (what you know by experience to be faithful) what they are; observe what company they keep; be not too easy to gain acquaintance, but stand off and keep a distance yet awhile, till you have observed and learned touching them. Men or women that are greedy of acquaintance, or hasty in it, are oftentimes snared in all company before they are aware, and entangled so they cannot easy get loose from it after when they would.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

It is said that a spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk, will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in open air or in a cellar, while other milk will sour.

Windows Cleaned by Steam.—A very simple but exellent method of cleaning windows is now coming into general use in England, possessing many advantages over the old system of using whiting, &c. The window is first dusted with a bunch of feathers or dusting brush, and when all the dust is thoroughly removed, place a bowl of boiling hot water at the base of the window: the steam immediately covers the glass which is removed by a wash leather and finished off with another, quite clean and dry. The method saves time, prevents that cloudy appearance left by whiting, and produces a more brilliant and durable polish than any other.

Borrowing Names.—It is not known in this country that in Paris nothing is more common than to borrow the name of a celebrated writer to attach to a new work. A cotemporary observes that it has long been positively asserted that M. Dumas does not write all the romances that bear his name, and little while ago a young author published a pamphlet containing a startling attack relative thereto. For this he was sent to prison for fifteen days.

A Delicate Arrangement.—In China the married women lie under a sort of interdict from the presence of their husbands' fathers, who may not speak to them or enter their rooms except on particular days. The father in law retains, however, an unlimited right of chastising the lady when she does any thing which he thinks wrong; but how is he to do it, if he may not approach her? An ingenious expedient is resorted to; the old man flogs his son, who receives the castigation with all meekness, duly returns thanks for it, and then goes to make a complete transfer of it to his spouse, being careful to hit her just as hard and as often as he has been hit himself. Curious people!

THE WHITE SLAVE; OR, THE RUSSIAN PEASANT GIRL. By the Author of "Revelations of Russia." This remarkable novel will doubtless meet with an equal degree of public approbation as has been bestowed on the analogous productions of Hope and Morier. The fiction has been framed not only to illustrate the condition of the unseen white slave population of the Russian Empire—with a few of its horrors—but as a living portraiture of men and things in that country. It brings upon the scene personages drawn from the most varied classes—from the Emperor down to the slave girl Nadeshta. A connecting link throughout the tale is the interesting Jane Grudzinska, the daughter of a Polish squire (created Princess of Lovicz), the second and beloved wife of the dreaded Grand Duke Constantine, who, after repudiating his first wife—a Princess of Saxe Coburg—consented to renounce the Imperial Throne to secure her hand. This singular episode acquires an immediate interest from the trial at present pending before the Court of Berlin, between the creditors of that lamented lady and the Emperor Nicholas, they grounding their claim against him on the fact that he did not allow her to inherit the fortune bequeathed to her by her husband, and after her death claimed in vain by her aged father, who retired to die in poverty and obscurity, after having seen his daughter intermarried with the Russian Cæsars.

NEW CHURCH AT BIRKENHEAD.—On Tuesday, the foundation stone of a new church, about to be erected on the western side of Grange lane, Birkenhead, was laid by J. S. Jackson, Esq. The edifice, which will be dedicated to St. John, is to be built by Messrs J and W. Walker, from designs by Mr. Charles Reed, architect, of Trafford chambers, south John street, Liverpool. The architecture is in the later period of the early English style, about the date of 1250, in the reign of Henry III., well known by the graceful lancet arch, the tapering spire, and the general perpendicular of all parts of the composition. The tower and the spire will be the highest in Birkenhead or for some miles around, being nearly two hundred and fifty feet from the basis to the summit, whilst that of St. Mary's is only about one hundred and twenty. The church will consist of a nave and side aisles, which, with the chancel, will be one hundred and nine feet long and forty feet wide. The roof of the nave will be open and boarded, showing all the timbers, which are to be stained oak. The capitals of the pillars between the nave and the side aisles will have each a different carving, thus adding variety of detail to the general effect. A handsome arch, supported by clustered columns, will divide the nave from the chancel. The organ gallery will be in the tower, over the entrance. The font, of Talacre stone, will be placed in front of the chancel—the pulpit being on one side and the reading desk on the other. The exterior will be scutched red stone in courses, and all the quoins mobbled, and other similar parts dressed. There will be five entrances, one in the tower, one on each side with porches, and one in each transept. In accordance with ancient examples, galleries over the side aisles will be done away with, and only retained at the end opposite the chancel, and in the transepts. The pews will be of a much more open kind than those usually seen in modern churches, and will somewhat resemble the ancient stall. The end of each stall will have a plain carved finish, and the door will not be more than two thirds the usual height. That the poor may not have their feelings wounded in the House of God by offensive distinctions, there will be no forms as free seats, but the accomodation for them will be in pews of exactly the same construction as the rest. The entire building is estimated to cost £4,000, and will afford accommodation for no less than 1,000, worshippers, and above one third of the sittings will be free. One peculiarity is, the church will stand due north and south, instead of east and west. This arises, we are informed, from the difficulties presented by the site, which are said to be insurmountable.—[Liverpool Mail.]

[From the Belfast Journal.]

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS OF IRELAND.

Dublin, June 5, 1845.

VERY REV. AND REV. BRETHERN.—In the last letter which I had the honour of addressing to you, and which I have reason to know was received in a spirit of kindness and carefully perused by many of you, I called your attention to some ancient historical facts. I now take the liberty of bringing under your notice some facts of a more recent date, and which I defy the cabalistic ingenuity of the most subtile theologian to controvert.

I was one of the few Roman Catholic priests of Ireland who assisted for a repeal of the union, when the agitation of that question was in its infancy. You will at once perceive, by a reference to the books of the Repeal Association, that my name stands very high in the catalogue which contains the names of those men who form the first corps of what are called "Irish Repeal Volunteers." You will also perceive that I was appointed, by the leaders of the association "Repeal warden" for the united parishes of Lixnaw and Irremore, in the county of Kerry, and subsequently for the united parishes of Kilmeen and Kishkeme, in the county of Cork; and that I forwarded to the funds of the association the sum of sixty pounds—a part of which was collected, I need scarcely tell you, from persons who were themselves real objects of charity.

If the registries of the association have been kept with accuracy, as I suppose they have, you will discover the statement I have made is perfectly true. Now, why do I mention these facts? I do so for the purpose of showing you that I too was a political agitator, and that I had power as well as you to induce my unsuspecting fellow countrymen to misspend their precious time (which might be much more profitably employed) in vain and foolish exhibitions, and to contribute their money toward the support of men who may with propriety be called the vultures of political agitation who are incessantly preying on the very vitals of our unfortunate countrymen.

Roman Catholic priests of Ireland, I write this letter in the spirit of sincere and unaffected compunction for the injury I have been instrumental in inflicting on my country. It is the only means of reparation which I can at present offer, and I humbly pray and hope that the Almighty God will be graciously pleased, for his Son's sake to grant me a pardon for the part which I have acted: and I trust that many of you after reading this address, and meditating on its contents, will with the blessing of the same Almighty Being, who can in an instant change the heart of man and convert it from its evil ways, "make restitution" in the spirit of sincere repentance for the injury which you, too, have inflicted, and are inflicting, on the beloved land of our birth.

You are aware that the obligation of restitution and the intensity of regret should be commensurate with the extent of the injury committed. Let us then endeavour to ascertain, with mathematical precision, its extent.

There were according to Mr. O'Connell's own admission, no less than forty-four "monster meetings," and consequently in that number were not included all the minor meetings, which were almost simultaneously held with them throughout other parts of Ireland. I will now suppose the average of each meeting to be so low as 50,000. This, you must admit, is far below the real average—for the "Repeal journals" stated that at one of these meetings 700,000 individuals were present, at another 300,000, and at many more 200,000; but I will take the average so low as 50,000, which, when multiplied by 44, the number of the meetings will produce in round numbers 2,200,000, that is, 2,200,000 human beings were present at the forty-four monster meetings. Now, let us suppose that each individual devoted a day at least, and this is not an unreasonable supposition—to the objects of the meeting. We will then have 2,200,000 days devoted to the purposes for which they were assembled. Let us then divide these 2,200,000 days by the number of days, hours, minutes and seconds in our solar year, and we will discover that six thousand years, twenty-six days, eighteen hours, thirty-six minutes, and seventeen seconds, and three-quarters of a second, have been, during the past year lost to Ireland—a clear loss of over six thousand years to Ireland! I can hardly believe this to be a fact; yet it is a fact, and a solemn one too! Read it attentively, very rev. and rev. brethern; I may be mistaken; I hope I am mistaken. It is easy to commit an error in arithmetical calculation; but if you find this calculation to be correct, may you be led to exclaim, in sincerity of heart—oh, what a loss of time!—6,000 years! Oh, no wonder that you should be called "poor old Ireland!"

Let us now suppose that each day was equal to the sum of one shilling: this is not, you will admit, a very high average. We will then perceive that the people of Ireland have sustained during the past year the loss in money of 2,200,000 shillings, or the sum of £110,000. Add to this all the money which was paid into the Repeal treasury during that year; add also the sum of money contributed for the use of Mr. O'Connell himself; add to all these items the sum of money exacted by yourselves from the half starved people of Ireland, and then, if you are not insensible to this appeal, you cannot but exclaim—Oh! what a splendid capital would not all this money be if properly expended! Oh! no wonder that Ireland should be called poor—no wonder that she should be called "old." When six thousand years passed so instantaneously over her time honoured brow without any beneficial results.

No wonder that these meetings should be called monstrous; no wonder that Ireland should be poor; no wonder that the tourist should exclaim in the language of surprise—"Oh, how beautiful are her plains! No wonder that her chivalrous sons and her virtuous daughters should experience the absence of these domestic comforts, and substantial earthly advantages which the hand of the diligent secures by God's blessing, to a life of industry and exertion." Why, priests of Ireland, do you attribute the misery and wretchedness of your poor fellow-countrymen to the union? Why do you attribute it to the absence of landlords or the rapacity of gripping agents? Echo answers ——. Yes, certain gentlemen to whom it is not necessary here to allude, whose collectors you are, constitute the rapacious agents of Ireland, who give no value for they money they receive, but unsubstantial hopes never to be realized. Why do you attribute it to the want of capital? Ah, what a splendid capital would not all that squandered money and time, spoken of, have been, be to which I have already alluded, if properly expended, and which, owing to your advice, has passed away like the dream of things that were. Blame not the union; blame not the landlords, whose presence, I admit, would give an impetus to the exertions of the husbandman; blame not the agents, whose characters for strict propriety are, with a few solitary exceptions, unexceptionable; blame not the want of capital, you who so unscrupulously sanction the abuse and waste of time and the foolish expenditure of money. Blame neither of these, priests of Ireland, but blame yourselves. Had you done your duty as Christian ministers—had you instructed your people properly in the all-saving truths of Christianity—had you taught them to seek first the kingdom of God—had you told them that, if once they possessed that, all other good things would follow in due season—had you made them acquainted with the value of time—had you told them that time once lost can never be recalled—had you done these things, which as true Christian ministers you are bound to do, Ireland would indeed be a different country from what she is. And if a Roman Pontiff, guided only by the light of nature, had cause to exclaim with deep regret, and from the anguish of his heart, "I have lost a day," how much more bitterly should not you deplore the loss of those thousands of years, which you have caused your poor fellow countrymen to fritter away. Oh, you ought to make restitution in time. A day will come when the opportunity will be lost never to return; and let me ask you in sober sadness, without the restitution I recommend, how can you expect mercy from that judge from whose tribunal there is no appeal?

But you may say that many of these meetings were held on the Sabbath—a day of rest from servile work. This objection, instead of diminishing, increases your guilt; for to the loss of time you add the desecration of the Sabbath. Allow me to direct your attention to Butler's Catechism—and this is the catechism of the Roman Catholics of Ireland in which this question, "How are we to spend the Sunday?" is asked. This is the answer given to that question:—"By attending mass devoutly, hearing sermons, reading pious books, and by going to communion." What was the answer given by the Repeal Catechism of last year?" By attending political meetings enthusiastically, hearing political harangues, reading Repeal speeches, and feeling the highest pleasure in the communion of the clarionet, the trombone, the bugle, and the beating of the drum." Can you be so foolish, dearly beloved brethern, as to imagine that the blessings of heaven will descend on a work based on sin? Is not the desecration of the Sabbath a sin—aye and a sin too of the greatest magnitude? Is not your third commandment which says, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day," the same new that it was in the old dispensation? And let me ask you what punishment was annexed to the infraction of it in that dispensation? Let us look to the 31st chapter 14th and 15th verses, of the book of Exodus, and there we will see both the injunction of the commandment and the punishment annexed to its infraction. They are contained in the following words delivered by the Lord God to Moses, the most ancient of legislators; and, oh! would to heaven that a little of his spirit animated the hearts of our modern legislators: "Ye shall keep the Sabbath, therefore, he says, for it is holy unto you, every one that defileth it shall be put to death, for whosever doeth *any* work therein that soul shall be *cut off* from among his people. Six days may work be done, but in the seventh is the Sabbath of holy rest unto the Lord, whosever doeth *any work* in the Sabbath day shall surely be put to death." In these texts we are expressly told that *any man*, no matter whether priest or layman—*any man* who did *any work* on the Sabbath was to be put to death. Let me ask you, why not these vain and foolish exhibitions, which disorderly and