

# St. John Gazette

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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VOLUME III.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,  
Published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM  
DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L.  
L. DURANT & Son, West side Prince Street,  
The Gazette, The Standard, The Citizen, (now and  
then called) The Herald, The Times, and  
numerous other Newspapers, and  
are daily executed.

THE CHRONICLE is not paid  
until the termination of its term.

You can the Proprietors intend to do, and say, that  
it is practicable, the Credit system, and say that  
the Policyholders entitled to participate. This says  
of making good subscribers contribute for  
those who enter into the following:

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,  
which means parties will be able to procure a  
Family and Business Newspaper at  
THE HIGHEST RATE than any Rectorates offered in  
the City, or in the Province, to send  
to us in Advance, 6 copies of the Chroni-  
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H. L. T. Lawrence, George Rice, Directors,  
S. L. T. T. S. L. T. Directors.

J. M. Morrison, Esq., Secretary,  
Applications for Insurance against Fire  
and Water damage, may be made at the Office of the Secretary, North Market, Wharf.

DOOLEY'S  
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office  
Building.

State Street, BOSTON.

TERM—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BOSTON, MASS.

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CHARLES W. WELDON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BOSTON, MASS.

LAW OFFICES—Over Messrs. Remond, Sturges & Co

Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 23, 1832.

SOAP & CANDLE  
MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West Water Street, between the Ferry  
Landing and Fish Market

St. John, N. B.

Established in 1830.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED.

MORALS GUARDED.—Good People only Required.

The Incredibly Expelled!!!—The School

is now open to all the Sons of the Country.

Invent departmental by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History; at 7s. 6d. per quarter. The Commercial Department, for a few more weeks, will be open to the Infant Department, and furnishes them a through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globe, English Grammar, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week. The Premiums are to be paid for Instruction, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The terms of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of Settlement, lies with Mr. Jackson, at the Office of the New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, who has pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts that his journal, public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £2000 will be settled with reference to the head of loss at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B.,

18 AUGUST, 1832.

JOHN HARVEY.

Sterling Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,

No. 10 King Street, St. John, N. B., a few  
doors below the Wigwam House.

MANUFACTURER OF 100 kinds Silver Plate,  
Flatware, Fish and Butter Knives, &c., &c.; also, Silver  
Cups of different patterns, which he will fit  
anywhere than any other House in the City.  
His work is equal to that of any House in the  
City, and his work for distinction of style and superior  
quality of finish, challenges competition.

EDWARD ALLISON made to order and repaired.

All kinds of Silverware neatly executed.

Trifles, Pictures, &c., turned with plain  
edges, larger Pictures, &c., than can be imported  
from England, are to be had in the best  
and the highest rates given for Old Silver.

FITS, setting of  
Jewels, &c.

EDWARD ALLISON.

18 AUGUST, 1832.

MR. BROWN'S BEAVER OVERALL  
WEAR Stockings.

Dated at St. John, N. B.

25 AUGUST, 1832.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

St. John, December 10, 1831.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,

GOVERNMENT MAIL COACHES.

THOMAS GOW.

COLLECTOR OF THE  
TAXES, & FISCAL  
OFFICER.

that Country, we beg to express our confidence to afford every facility in accomplishing this great object, as far as a due regard to the rights and interests of Your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the inhabitants of New Brunswick, which will satisfy. Influenced by these principles, we would respectfully suggest, that whenever the Government of the United States are prepared to conclude Reciprocal Trade to Your Majesty's Canadian Colonies in North America in the following articles, viz.—

Grain, and Bread Stuffs of all kinds; Vegetables; Fruits; Seeds; Hay; Straw; Manure; Flax; Peas; Beans; Corn;

Animals of all kinds; salted, fresh, smoked and pickled Meats; Butter; Cheese; Lett; Turnips; Eggs; Hives; Horns; Wool; unpared Skins; all Furs of all kinds;

Cross Minerals of all kinds; Metals of all kinds; Iron, Steel, Copper, Tin, Zinc, Zinc, tin, tin-coated sheet; Sheet; Earths; Coal; Lime; Bricks; Ochres; Asphalte; Rock; Mafias; Petroleum; Naphtha; Mastic; Gypsum; ground; Gypsum; Roofing; Roof-tiles.

Woods; Logs; Timber; Lumber of all kinds, whether in the rough, hewn, sawn, or split; Staves; Firewood; the Woods and Roots of Trees; Ashes; Pews of all kinds; whether fresh, salved, dried, powdered, or calcined; Fish Oil; Tuna, Seal, and Monkfish Oil; Cod-liver Oil; and Butter; Fresh Salmon; and all other species of Fish, other creatures living in the waters;

Being the greatest production or manufacture of Your Majesty's North American Colonies, and the United States respectively, when imported direct from the Countries producing the same.

And also applying to the Colonies of the American Government, British Colonial Ships to registry in American Ports, in the same manner and with the like privileges that American Vessels are entitled to, in my Port of New Bedford, and Boston, and in all other Colonies, and to the vessels of New Brunswick to trade and carry cargoes between the different States of the Union, and between Colony and Colony, and between the United Kingdom, and the Colonies, and to admit the American Fishermen to a free participation in the In-Shore and Bay Fisheries on the Coasts of New Brunswick, with permission to lay up their boats for the purpose of fishing, and to enter and to leave the ports of interest with the rights of private property, or British Fishermen, provided that the Fishermen of New Brunswick are permitted to enjoy a free participation with American citizens in the In-Shore and Bay Fisheries, and to admit the American Fishermen to a free participation in the In-Shore and Bay Fisheries on the Coasts of the United States, and should be imposed upon American Fishermen like conditions, limitations, and regulations as should be imposed upon American Fishermen in the waters of New Brunswick.

Should the American Government refuse a like participation to the Colonies, which would be the principle of Reciprocity in Colonial Ships within their boundaries, we would cheerfully meet such advances with a corresponding concession. In common with many of the most enlightened American statesmen, we believe that a free exchange of products between the United States and these Colonies, including those of the Field, the Forest, the Mines, and the Fisheries, would be mutually advantageous to both Countries, and would entirely obviate their Commercial relations, and add greatly to their prosperity! We therefore feel a lively interest in the progress of these negotiations now pending between Your Majesty's Government and that of the United States.

The Liberal Commercial policy adopted by Your Majesty, and manifested in the Colonies as well as in the United States, will tend to render the Colonies more closely, and to their prosperity! We therefore feel a preference in their respective markets, would lead to a much more extensive exchange of the Agricultural productions of Canada for the produce of the Mines and Fisheries of the Lower Countries. It would import a large quantity of grain, and of indigo, and by sending their Commercial interests, draw the Colonies more closely together, will it would place the people of the United States in a position to form a more accurate estimate of the value of our Colonies, and to ascertain to what extent our new interest in them, the two Countries cleaped with these Commercial restrictions which still continue to form a part of their policy.

In conclusion, we feel it is our duty rationally to express that in their present negotiations with the United States, when the Colonies, whom Colonial interests were at stake, in Your Majesty's desire to secure the wishes and feelings of your dutiful Subjects, the People of New Brunswick, and feel bound to let you know that the Colonies, in the pending negotiations, will not be sacrificed.

WILLIAM BLACK.  
President Legislature Council  
HANINGTON, "Society of the Assembly."

MONTDAY, April 11.  
The House went in Committee on the Patent Bill, and a number of sessions, and reported it to the House. Mr. Earle moved that the order of the day be taken up, and the House went into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association.

Mr. Seward hoped a motion would be made, and that it would be voted, that the bill be sent to the Senate, so that it could be gone through, and then come back to the House, and then go through again, and then be voted upon.

Mr. Earle spoke to the same effect. The House did not concur, but it might, probably, be voted up again.

Mr. Earle then, and he had the honour of introducing this Bill two or three times. It was well known that the Orange Society of this Province was a numerous and respectable body. All they wanted was an act of incorporation to enable them to do what they did.

The hon. member then read the Declaration of the Loyal Orange Association, the qualification of a candidate for admission, and the Orange-man's oath. He then moved that the bill be read section by section.

Mr. Earle moved as an amendment that the further consideration of the bill be postponed three months.

The question was taken on the amendment, which was negatived by a division of 10 to 17, two members (Messrs. Johnson and Smith) being absent, and one member, Mr. Earle, after the division.

The hon. member then moved that the report of the Committee, on the Clerical accounts, be read. The report Mr. Johnson moved that the report be not received when the House divided as follows:

For the Orange—Hon. Messrs. Wilcox, Gray, and Hayward, and Messrs. East, Gilbert, Goddard, Newell, Nichols, Russel, Parker, Lewis, Miller, McPherson, and Englehardt.

Against the Orange—Hon. Messrs. Partlow, Seelye, and Montgomery, and Messrs. Rice, Scoville, Thompson, Porter, Harding, Smith, Sanborn, Walker, McPherson, Johnson, Kirk, Weston, Head, Weston, and Bertram.

The hon. member having voted equally, the Speaker gave his opinion that the bill was to be read. The House divided, and it was voted that the bill be read. The hon. member then moved that the bill be postponed three months.

Mr. Earle said that they had nothing whatever to do with the Treasury, or with its accounts, but they occurred in the Auditor General's report on the Treasurer's accounts.

Mr. Earle said that he had no objection to the report of the Auditor General, but it had been remitted to the Committee, and he did not see that the committee had done anything to it.

Mr. Earle then moved that the report be not received when the House divided as follows:

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### AS ONCE A GREEK MADDEN.

As once a Greek maddened wove  
The golden thread that turned to silver,  
To which he gave his soul, he lost his life,  
But never had studied woman's brow.  
Nor knew what magic lies the heart,  
Or who the soul of nature's charms till now.  
Helen he loves, to whom we owe

His hand had pictured many a rose,

And sketched all the rays that light the brook;

With white and blue, or what else chose,  
A grecian's bairn, the goddess' look?

"Oh! if such magic power there be,

This—this," he cried, "is all my prayer,

To gain that living light I see,

And fix the soul that sparkles there."

His pray'r, as soon as breathed, was heard;

His pulse, touched by Love, grew warm,

And painting her hys hues dyed.

From listless flowers to woman's form,

Such was the work of Helen's art,

The fair design shone on the more,

And there was now a life, a soul,

Where only colour glowed before.

These first sensations learned to move,

And Helen's life was born to move,

While mantling on the maiden's cheek,

Young souls kindled into thought,

Then hysteric there danced death

Upon the looks of beauty true;

And Helen's life was born to move,

Her eyes, to whom we owe

All that's fair and bright below,

Song was cold and Painting dim,

Till Song and Painting learned from him.

(For the CHRONICLE.)

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

May 1, 4, 10, 16, 6, 17, is a book esteemed by the

best, and 12, 16, 15, is, even sometimes, by day and

sometimes by night.

May 3, 19, 22, 11, 14, 20, is, possessed by every

civilized nation.

May 4, 16, 11, 9, 8, is an agreeable beverage.

May 5, 18, 21, 10, 13, 15, is a town in Illinois.

May 6, 11, 12, 19, 5, 22, is the name of a tree.

May 7, 19, 22, 19, 21, 24 is the name of a fruit.

May 8, 4, 11, 22, 19, 21, 20, 21, is claimed by child-

ren of the same father.

May 9, 14, 18, 20, 11, 15, 16, may be found in every

quarter of the globe.

May 10, 15, 18, 5, 20, 21, produces melan-

choly.

May 12, 20, 17, 11, 8, 15, 16, 6, are seen in almost

May 13, 11, 14, 21, 15, 4, 8, 3, is a disease cured

by a few words.

May 14, 8, 15, 5, 22, 3, is the name of a bird.

May 15, 8, 18, 21, 10, 5, 7, 3, is an edible.

May 16, 1, 4, 11, 12, 19, 21, 24 is the name of a shrub.

May 17, 19, 22, 19, 21, 24 is the name of a shrub.

May 18, 13, 7, 21, 8, 15, 8, 20, 1, produces melan-

choly.

May 19, 20, 17, 11, 8, 15, 16, 6, are seen in almost

May 20, 11, 14, 21, 15, 4, 8, 3, is a disease cured

by a few words.

May 21, 14, 18, 20, 11, 15, 16, 6, is an animal.

May 22, 15, 8, 11, 20, 14, is produced by respi-

ration.

May 23, 18, 20, 11, 15, 16, 6, is a source of wealth to Britain.

Peterville, N. C. A. M.

Cheap Clothing, Cloth, &c., &c.

AT THE

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING

STORE,

South side of King Street

2. 500.00

AS received per late arrivals from China, Eng-

land and the United States, our FALL

IMPORTATIONS, which, with the Stock pre-

viously on hand, comprises a most extensive, varie-

and general assortment of CLOTHING, CLOTHS,

&c.; as also an entire object to make money

but little, in this city. In view of the fact that the Fall and Winter, he therefore offers them by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at a sacrifice, and

most positively at a great reduction from what

articles of the same description and quality can be

had at any other Establishment in the Province.

THE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

Superior HADG CLUTHS, PILLOW CASES,

GLASS, Pettersians, WINTER CLOTHES, with

all the new materials now in use for Winter Cais-

Gassins, Dossins, Kressins, Tweeds, Satinets,

Moleskins, Canot, Cloth, &c., &c.; VESTINGS,

in a great variety of materials.

CLOTHING.

A large assortment of CLOTHING, of various styles,

such as Dress, Frock, Glissard, Duster, Coat,

Shooting Coat, &c., &c., in Superior Blue Cloth,

of various shades, Dossins, Cassinies, Satinet,

Tweed, &c. Vests, in such a variety of materials

rendered it too tedious to enumerate.

PANTS, 1 Black Cassinies, Dossins, Tweeds, Satinet, Mo-

lekin, &c., &c., &c.; JACKETS, in Pile and

Velour Cloths, Gouy's Patent India Roun-

GOATS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Bustings Department:

Gent's White SHIRTS, Fancy Raggs, Linen,

Wed and Plain Shirts and DRAWERS, Wines

and Cotton Shirts, White and Fancy Shirt Fronts

and Collars, White and Black, and Satin

Stocks, Sash and Shaded, Ws. 1. Confort, Snow

Stocks, Baces, Gloves, Umbrella, Carpet Bags,

Felt Hats, &c., &c.

R. H. having engaged the services of Mr. J. Mc-

Niven, as Cutler in his Establishment whose

skill and judicious abilities render him in no

need to say anything farther than that those

who would prefer leaving their orders can depend

upon having their garments made up in the most

handsome style, and by the best Workmen.

No second Price. All Goods marked in plain

figures. October 22, 1852.

R. HUNTER.

100 FEET OF Window Glass.

white glass, which is for sale.

FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

consisting of the following sizes:

300 B. FEET containing 50 and 100. Feet

50, 100, 200, 250, do. each 50, do., 50 and 100

do., 100 and 150, do., 150 and 200, do., 200 and

250, do., 250 and 300, do., 300 and 350, do.,

350 and 400, do., 400 and 450, do., 450 and

500, do., 500 and 550, do., 550 and 600, do.,

600 and 650, do., 650 and 700, do., 700 and

750, do., 750 and 800, do., 800 and 850, do.,

900 and 950, do., 950 and 1000, do., 1000 and

1050, do., 1050 and 1100, do., 1100 and 1150, do.,

1150 and 1200, do., 1200 and 1250, do., 1250 and

1300, do., 1300 and 1350, do., 1350 and 1400, do.,

1400 and 1450, do., 1450 and 1500, do., 1500 and

1550, do., 1550 and 1600, do., 1600 and 1650, do.,

1650 and 1700, do., 1700 and 1750, do., 1750 and

1800, do., 1800 and 1850, do., 1850 and 1900, do.,

1900 and 1950, do., 1950 and 2000, do., 2000 and

2050, do., 2050 and 2100, do., 2100 and 2150, do.,

2150 and 2200, do., 2200 and 2250, do., 2250 and

2300, do., 2300 and 2350, do., 2350 and 2400, do.,

2400 and 2450, do., 2450 and 2500, do., 2500 and

2550, do., 2550 and 2600, do., 2600 and 2650, do.,

2650 and 2700, do., 2700 and 2750, do., 2750 and

2800, do., 2800 and 2850, do., 2850 and 2900, do.,

2900 and 2950, do., 2950 and 3000, do., 3000 and

3050, do., 3050 and 3100, do., 3100 and 3150, do.,

3150 and 3200, do., 3200 and 3250, do., 3250 and

3300, do., 3300 and 3350, do., 3350 and 3400, do.,

3400 and 3450, do., 3450 and 3500, do., 3500 and

3550, do., 3550 and 3600, do., 3600 and 3650, do.,

3650 and 3700, do., 3700 and 3750, do., 3750 and

3800, do., 3800 and 3850, do., 3850 and 3900, do.,