

POETRY.

From the Lady's Book.

THE WIDOW'S CHARGE AT HER DAUGHTER'S BRIDAL.

By Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

Deal gently thou, whose hand has won The young bird from the nest away, Where careless 'neath a vernal sun She gaily coroll'd, day by day— The haunt is lone,—the heart must grieve From whence her timid wing doth soar, They pensive list, at hush of eve, Yet hear her gushing song no more.

Deal gently with her,—thou art dead, Beyond what vestal lips have told, And like a lamb, from fountains clear She turns, confiding to thy fold; She round thy sweet, domestic tower, The wreaths of changeless love shall twine, Watch for thy step at vesper hour, And blend her holiest prayer with thine.

Deal gently, thou, when far away, 'Mid stranger scenes her foot shall rove, Nor let thy tender cares decay, The soul of woman lives in love; And should'st thou, wondering, mark a tear, Unconscious, from her eyelids break, Be pitiful, and soothe the fear, That man's strong heart can ne'er partake.

A mother yields her gem to thee, On thy true breast to sparkle rare— She places 'neath thy household tree The idol of her fondest care; And by thy trust to be forgiven, When judgment wakes in terror wild, By all thy treasur'd hopes of Heaven Deal gently with the widow's child.

HER MAJESTY'S TREATY OF MARRIAGE.

(Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.)

Treaty for the Marriage of her Majesty with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, signed at London, Feb. 7, 1840.

Be it known unto all men by these presents, that whereas her most sacred Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has judged it proper to announce her intention of contracting a marriage with his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, second son of his Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha; in order, therefore, to treat, conclude, and confirm the articles of the said marriage, her said Majesty, and their said Serene Highness, have named and authorized as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say—

[Here follow the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Lansdowne, Normanby, John Russell, Palmerston, and Melbourne, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the part of her Majesty; and Baron Stockmar on the part of the reigning Duke and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha.]

Who, after having communicated to each other these respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. 1. It is concluded and agreed that the marriage between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, shall be solemnized in person, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Great Britain, according to the due tenor of the laws of England, and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

2. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to secure to his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the annual sum of £30,000 sterling during his life, whether he shall survive her Majesty or not; the said annual sum to be paid to his Serene Highness quarterly, and the first payment at the above annual rate, to be made on the 5th day of April, 1840.

It is further agreed and declared, that out of the said annuity the Prince shall defray his own personal expenses and the charge of his own establishment. And it is moreover understood and agreed, that the Prince shall not claim any other rights of property in respect of his being consort of her Majesty the Queen.

3. The sons or daughters of the said marriage shall be brought up according to the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in that respect, and no children of this marriage shall be allowed to marry without the consent of her Majesty the Queen, or of the King or Queen of the said United Kingdom for the time being.

4. The present treaty shall be ratified by her Britannic Majesty on the one part, and by their Serene Highnesses the reigning Duke and the Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, on the other; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three weeks from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1840.

W. Cantuar; Cottchenam C; Lansdowne; Normanby; J. Russell; Palmerston; Melbourne; F. T. Baring; Stockmar.

FRANCE.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.—A brief general notice has been given of the battle of Misserghin, in the Province of Oran, between the French troops and an Arab army. The following is the official account:

General Gueneheue has addressed to Field Marshal Vallee the following report of the affair at Misserghin.

"ORAN, March 18, 1840.

"Sir,—On the 5th instant, at 3, P. M. the troops of Mustapha-Ben-Tamy came upon the camp of the Fig-tree and Little Lake, to the number of about 8000 men, but seeing our soldiers under arms, and the dispositions made to give them a warm reception, they contented themselves with reconnoitering, and after an insignificant exchange of a few shots, these troops retired in the direction of Hobra, where Mustapha-Ben-Tamy has a considerable encampment.

"In the mean while Ben Hamidy gathered together on the Rio Salado a portion of his cavalry, and some warriors belonging to the tribes of the desert, who, for the last month, had their tents and their flocks on the opposite side of Lake Misserghin. Hardly had the numerous flocks, who had there found a little pasturage, been sent back into the plain, than the enemy's troops levied and ran off with 2000 heads of cattle, which their owners tried in vain to recover.

"Informed of this disaster, Colonel Youssouf would not tamely submit to such an insult.—Placing himself at the head of all the spahis, he went in pursuit of the enemy, and soon recovered all the flock. In this instance we were ably supported by the Douairs and the Smalas;

but, as is usual with them, they allowed themselves to be carried away by their impetuosity, and refused to listen to the repeated orders of Colonel Youssouf. They were therefore very soon in a perilous situation, and to rescue them it became necessary to advance to their support. But just as our small column of 800 men had reached the height of Ten Salmet, we beheld 3000 cavalry debouche out of the ravine. No time was to be lost; the position was becoming critical. Colonel Youssouf saw and felt it, and he immediately adopted, with remarkable resolution and coolness, measures necessary to make good his retreat on our establishment at Misserghin. For one hour the retreat went on slowly and in good order, under the protection of a double line of horse and foot, the infantry marching in close columns. At the end of that time it became necessary to halt, in order to make the column more compact, and to allow of the infantry and artillery, consisting of two field-pieces, to make good use of their fire; but above all it was important to form a square.

To facilitate this manœuvre, the spahis poured in a brisk fire, whilst the 4th troop, under the command of Capt. Montebello, who from the beginning had been entrusted with covering the retreat, received orders to push on in advance as much as possible, and hinder the enemy from coming down on our infantry. Capt. Montebello undertook this service with admirable skill and courage. For one half-hour 65 of our brave fellows, though surrounded on all sides, fought against 1000 cavalry, hand to hand, losing 15 men killed and 5 wounded, rather than give back before the infantry had full time to form into a square. Nevertheless it became necessary to give way. Our cavalry was pursued under the cannon of Misserghin. Our infantry and artillery, completely surrounded, sustained four formidable charges. The square kept up a brisk fire from its four sides with wonderful precision and sang froid. We were still however a league distant from Misserghin. Ammunition began to fail, and 100 men killed and wounded, embarrassed the retreat of our column. Judging from the ardor and inveteracy of the enemy, they no doubt looked upon the 800 heads of our brave fellows as a certain prey. Thank God it was not so.

"Though hotly pursued, our cavalry rallied, and shortly became aggressor in its turn, falling into line in advance of our infantry and artillery. At half-past four, the reinforcements in cavalry which I had ordered out from Oran began to show themselves; they attacked the enemy, and forced him to a speedy retreat.

"At five o'clock the infantry, artillery and all the troops under General Parchappe, were assembled in front of Misserghin, having kept up a running retreat of three leagues and a half, but still animated with a singular ardor to renew the contest. We attacked the enemy during another hour, in order to insure the success of the day. At six o'clock, it becoming dark, I gave orders for the troops to retire upon Oran and Misserghin.

"We have to regret the loss of 41 killed and 52 wounded at the affair of Ten Salmet. Among the latter are Captain Bardon, Lieut. Alegre, and Ensign Brun, of the 1st regiment of the line. The loss of the enemy is considerable, and amounts to at least 400 killed and wounded.

(Signed) L. GUENEHEUE.

"Lieut. General Commandant of the Province of Oran."

BISHOPS OF MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Mr. PACKINGTON asked whether, as the Clergy Reserve Bill was limited to Upper Canada, the noble lord had any measure in contemplation by which he could relieve the Bishop of Montreal from those pluralities which that Right Rev. Prelate was now compelled to hold, and in the event of the death of the present Bishop of Montreal, he wished to know in what manner the noble lord proposed to provide for the future support of the Protestant bishopric of Lower Canada? He also inquired whether the noble lord was aware that the Bishop of Toronto had been obliged, in consequence of his appointment to that bishopric, to relinquish the office he held of president of the College of Toronto, and had thus been deprived of above one-fourth of his income? Did not Dr. Strachan, previous to his acceptance of the bishopric, distinctly stipulate that his income should continue what it then was, until some permanent arrangement could be effected? and did the noble lord intend in any manner to compensate the Bishop of Toronto for so cruel and unjust a diminution of his means, at a moment when he was of necessity obliged to incur greatly increased expenses?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that the Bishop of Toronto received, as Archdeacon of York 2001; as Rector of Toronto, 5331; as Principal of King's College, 2501; making a total of £4,033. Archdeacon Strachan was appointed Bishop of Toronto, in January 1829, on his own offer to accept the office without any addition to his then emoluments. In the discussions which took place on the Archdeacon's proposal that Upper Canada should be erected into a separate see, Lord Glenelg consulted the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom the measure was arranged, and it was distinctly laid down that in assenting to the proposal, the government could not pledge itself to any extent to provide a salary for the office. When the bishop was lately in this country, he requested him (Lord John Russell) to notify to the Governor, till some satisfactory arrangement could be made for the support of the see, he (the bishop) would be content to remain with his present income. He was told in answer, that there remained nothing to state to the Lieutenant Governor on that point that officer being in possession of all the correspondence which passed at the time the bishopric was created; but, to remove any misapprehension of the terms of that arrangement, it was added that Lord John Russell conceived that the arrangement to accept the office without any addition to the emoluments received as archdeacon, did not imply that the emoluments so received were guaranteed by the government. The following was the income of the Bishop of Montreal:—He received as Bishop of Montreal, £1000; as Archdeacon of Quebec, 5001, as rector of ditto, 4001; for house rent, 901; making a total of £1990. There was at present before the Treasury an arrangement proposed by the bishop for the consolidation of the items of which his income was composed. The intention was to fix the bishop's salary at £1750, there being assigned to the bishop of Quebec, a salary of £250, being the stipend which the bishop at present allowed him.

Arbroath.—A girl in this place, while breaking up some eggs for domestic purposes, to her utter astonishment found in one of them a copper penny of George III. dated 1799. How it came into that situation remains to be discovered. The egg was apparently sound, and perfectly fresh.—Arbroath Herald.—(The hen from which the egg was obtained, it has been suggested, had taken the coin and kept it till she was obliged to shell out.)

Prince Castelcicala, ambassador extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, arrived in London on the 26th of April. He is on a special mission relating to the sulphur difficulties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Phenomena of the Dead Sea.—We have mentioned Professor Lee's article on the Geology of this famous region. One of his positions is, that the country has been volcanic, and he accounts scientifically and very sensibly, it seems to us, in this manner for some things which have puzzled people heretofore. A great deal of interesting information on the subject at large, is elicited in the course of the argumentation. We are reminded, for example, that no less than eight volcanoes of the description referred to, have been specified by a German Geologist. It is moreover to be recollected, the Professor observes, that in ancient times, (how ancient it is difficult to determine) the action of volcanic fire was far more extensive and intense than it is at present. Between Naples and Cumæa, there are no less than sixty craters, some of them larger than Vesuvius. The city of Cumæa, founded 1200 years before Christ, is built in the crater of an ancient volcano. In other parts of Italy there are undoubted vestiges of ancient volcanoes. The same is true of Sicily. Many islands in the Red Sea, and the Grecian Archipelago, are volcanic. There are remains of large craters in Spain and Portugal; and those in the middle and southern parts of France, cover many thousand square miles. In fact, it is said that if we consider trap and porphyry among the volcanic rock, as they are generally regarded at the present day, we shall find but few countries, but that have, at some period or other, been agitated and convulsed by the agency of internal fires.

It is easy to show that the catastrophe which overwhelmed the cities of the plain, was not a solitary occurrence of the kind, but that numerous instances are on record, of similar phenomena, even in comparatively modern times. In the year 1638, a volcano broke out in a mountain, in the island of Timore, one of the Moluccas, and during the eruption the mountain sank and entirely disappeared, and in its place is now a lake. "Many of the circular lakes in the south of Italy," says Bakewell, "are supposed to have been formed by the sinking down of volcanoes." Governor Raffles, in his history of the Island of Java, gives an account of one of the largest volcanoes on the island, which was swallowed up in the earth, after a short but severe combustion, in the year 1772. He states that near midnight, between the 11th and 12th of August, there was observed about the mountain an uncommonly luminous cloud, by which it appeared to be completely enveloped. The inhabitants residing on the activities of the mountain, becoming alarmed, fled; but before they could all reach a place of safety, the mountain began to give way, and the greater part of it actually fell in, and disappeared in the earth. "At the same time, a tremendous noise was heard, resembling the discharge of the heaviest cannon. It was estimated that an extent of ground, of the mountain itself and its immediate environs, 15 miles long and 6 broad, was, by this commotion, swallowed up in the earth. About 40 villages and 2,957 inhabitants were destroyed.

BOA CONSTRICTORS.

At the New England Museum, are now exhibiting several boa constrictors. Yesterday it was announced, that one of these monsters would feast on a rabbit. At the fashionable dining hour of half past three, a rabbit nearly full grown was placed before him. After moving about with his head toward the victim, for about ten minutes, the Boa suddenly darted forward and seized the rabbit by the nose, and involved him in his folds for about five minutes, till the breath was entirely out of his body. The monster then stretched his jaws, and gradually drew in the rabbit until he was entirely gorged.—This occupied about fifteen minutes. The serpent then remained quiet, and apparently somewhat stupefied and sleepy, every few minutes gasping to the utmost extent of his jaws. The keeper said that he had not eaten anything for about three months. Afterwards a smaller snake of about three quarters of an inch in diameter, swallowed a mouse in the same manner.

We have often read of the power of snakes to charm birds and other small animals, by the fascination of the eyes. To our mind, this exhibition served to explain the phenomenon. The serpent, while remaining quiet and as he thus sported, the rabbit would run up to smell of the tongue, as though it presented something to eat. Now is it not improbable, that while a snake remains at rest on the rocks, brandishing his tongue, the birds approach, mistaking it for a worm or other food, on which they prey. They thus unwittingly approach the very jaws of the monster, that is about to devour them.—On this occasion as the poor rabbit approached to smell of the tongue, the Boa darted upon his victim. This would be a very simple explanation of the mystery of birds and other animals being charmed by the snake. As to any fascinating power of the eyes of the serpent over other animals, it is not within the range of probability. At any rate the subject is worthy of the attention of naturalists.

The Fox, the Goose and the Farmer.—On Friday night last, just after Mr. Wm. Morse, of Lancrevor Farm, near Monmouth, had retired to bed, he was called up by his house-keeper, who stated that something was the matter with the geese, for they were making a great noise; he accordingly got up, and on opening his chamber window, the moon was shining very bright, he observed a fox dragging away an old goose that was passing the time of incubation in an open part of the fold. The farmer not being provided with a gun, gave the view halloo: reynard seemed to recognise the ominous sound, and instantly let go his hold, at the same time retreated stealthily; the goose hobbled back to her nest, and the farmer to his bed; but scarcely had he adjusted the fold of the sheet to his chin, ere he was again aroused by the anserian cries of distress, and, on opening his window, he beheld the creature at his dragging work again—the poor old goose was in the jaws of the fox; the war-hoop was again raised, but reynard was not thus to be frightened from his prey; he had made up his mind to have goose for his supper, and the second alarm he thought to be a noise, and nothing more.

The farmer, seeing there was no time to lose, ran down stairs in his night-shirt, and the next moment was in the fold; he had arrived within two yards of this daring villain, ere he would let go his prey; the goose, however, was so much injured as to be un-

able to return to her nest; she was taken into the house and secured from further harm. The farmer now retired to bed, but not to sleep; for in a very few minutes the farm-yard was in an uproar; reynard had discovered two more geese that were not locked up, and the farmer opened his window a third time to see this cunning rascal a third time disappointed; the geese had just effected their escape, having reached the pond, whither reynard dared not venture to attack them on that element, but rested himself on his hind quarters, by the side of the pond, first looking longingly on the geese, and then contemptuously on the farmer; at length, tired with watching, and suspecting a muster in the house, he retired, swearing, no doubt that the geese were as old and tough as the grapes were sour to his renowned ancestor.—Bristol Mercury.

YORK COUNTY BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Hugh Jamieson to expend the following sums:—£25 for the new road lately explored from the River St. John, near Shaw's, to the Howard Settlement.

£5 to improve the road from the Howard settlement to Dow's Mills.

Thomas Fraser to expend the sum of £10 to open and improve a road from the River Saint John to the Rosborough settlement.

John Scott to expend the sum of £20 to improve the road to the Magundy settlement thro' the Poquoick Settlement; out of which a sum not exceeding £10 to repair the bridge and improve the road between the river and the Poquoick settlement, and the balance to build the bridges and improve the road leading to Magundy.

—Carson to expend the sum of £5 to improve the road through the Poquoick settlement, from the cross road to the rear of Carson's Farm.

Nathaniel Scott to expend the sum of 251, to improve the road from Carson's corner to Wilson's mills, to commence at the further end of the road and work toward the Poquoick settlement.

Robert McLean to expend the following sums:—£40 for the road to the Magundy settlement; a small sum of which to be appropriated in making an embankment near Wilson's mills, and the remainder, except what may be absolutely necessary to keep the road in repair after exhausting the statute labour, to be expended on the new road leading to Magundy.

£10 to improve the road leading from Donnelly's base line to Lake George.

John Henry to expend the sum of 501, to alter and improve the road leading from the Magundy settlement to the Magagudavie Ridge, commencing at the rear corner of Lockhart's Farm.

William Love to expend the sum of 151, to improve the road leading from the school house, Magundy, to James Brown's.

John S. Barker to expend the sum of 351, to open a road and improve the same, connecting the Smithfield settlement with the new Market Settlement; 31. of which to be expended towards Abram's.

Nehemiah Gilman to expend the sum of 151, for the road leading from Gilman's mills to the Smithfield settlement.

George Fox to expend the sum of 251, for the road from Lawrence Grant's to the Campbell settlement.

William Caverhill to expend the sum of 251, for the road leading to and through the upper Caverhill settlement towards the lower settlement.

Lewis H. Heustis to expend the sum of 251, for the road leading to and through the lower Caverhill settlement towards the upper settlement.

Alexander Mitchell to expend the sum of 151 for the road from Mitchell's to Adam Jackson's thence to Fleming's.

Matthew Graham to expend the sum of 651, for the road from Adam Jackson's to the River St. John.

Francis Kilburn to expend the following sums:—£25 for the road from William Gray's to the mouth of the Macataquack.

£50 for the road from the mouth of the Macataquack to Mausewell's Ferry.

Moses Lawrence to expend the following sums:—£15 for the road from Humphrey Sisson's to James Whitehead's.

£25 for the road from the Tripp Settlement to the Keswick.

£15 for the road from Darius Burt's to Gould Crouse's.

£5 to improve the road from Harris's to the Keswick.

David Burt to expend the following sums:—£10 for the road from the School House, beyond Moses Lawrence's, to William Estey's.

Andrew Blair to expend the following sums:—1001, to improve the road from the Rushagonis Stream to the Saint Andrew's Road; a sum not exceeding 81, of which to be expended in exploring that part of the road which is unexplored.

101, to improve the road from the Little Settlement to the Hanwell.

Israel Smith to expend the following sums:—151 to repair the bridge across the mill stream.

101, to open a road from Morgan's to Beaver Dam.

101, to improve the road on the south west side of the Kushagonis.

James McLaggan to expend the sum of 201, to open a road from the bridge on the Nashwaak River towards Stanley.

Alexander Goodfellow to expend the sum of 151, to improve the road from Hughes' to the Taxis River.

Amos Arnold to expend the sum of 201, to improve the road and make embankments on the Nashwaak around Weade's Hill.

Charles Lee to expend the sum of 201, to repair the old bridge across Garden's Creek, in Kingsclear, and to improve the road upwards.

John F. Taylor to expend the sum of 501, in aid of individual subscription, in completing a Wharf and ferry landing at the Phoenix Square in Fredericton.

SUNBURY BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

William Smith to expend the following sums:—401 for the road from George Boon's to Ralph Seely's.

101 for the road from George Morrow's House to south branch road.

101 for the road from south branch road to John M. Laughlin's.

101 for the road from Patrick M. Laughlan's to the south branch road.

101 for the road from John Mersereau's Farm, at Shaw's Creek, to the Oromocto.

Jeremiah Smith to expend the following sums:—71 10s, for the road from Isaac Cogswell's to the Garey Road.

121 10s, for the road from Jeremiah Smith's to the Garey Road.

201 for the road from William Boon's to Thomas Stenix.

51 for the road from William Armstrong's to James' Mills.

101 for the road from Nerepis Road to Never's Mill.

201 from the Garey Road to a new Settlement above Never's Mill.

William Brown to expend the sum of 201 for the road from Richard Kimball's Farm to John Bell's.

Linus Seely to expend the following sums:—201 for the road from South Branch Bridge to Thomas Hart's.

501 for the road from Rushagonis to Hart's Mills.

301 for the road from the Widow Kirkpatrick's to the County Line.

201 for the road from Thomas Hart's to Thomas Mersereau's.

51 for the road from Charles Duplisse's to the Highway in Blissville.

William Hoyt to expend the following sums:—101 for the road from South Branch Road to Scoullar's Mills.

101 for the road to a new settlement near Walter Patterson's.

401 for the road from Ralph Seely's to the Widow Kirkpatrick's, the balances due for building Bridge at Back Creek, and also to raise the Road near John Seely's to be taken out of the same.

101 for the road from Jeremiah Gillan's to Abner Mersereau's.

101 for the road from Scoullar's Mill to Chapman's Smith's Junior.

John Nason, Junior, to expend the following sums:—451 for the road from Thomas Hart's to Solomon Tracey's, and to build a Bridge over the Morances Stream.

151 for the road from Jeremiah Tracey's, Junior, to Edward Creednor's.

David Hart to expend the following sums:—151 for the road from Hart's Mills to Diamond Square.

101 for the road from Thomas Hart's to the Public landing.

Moses C. Burpe to expend the sum of 151 for the road from Burpe's Mill through the Gordon Settlement.

James Mitchell to expend the sum of 151, for the road from William Dow's to John M. Wilnot's Farm.

Thomas Lindsay to expend the sum of 201, for the road from John Bell's to Burpe's Mill.

Jacob B. Smith to expend the sum of 551, for the road from the highway in Berton, or near Jacob Smith's to the Nerepis Road, the balance due the Commissioners for repairing road to Stephen Burpe upper line to be paid out of the same.

George Hayward to expend the sum of 501, to pay the balance due for building a bridge over the North Branch of the Oromocto.

James Burpe to expend the following sums:—£50 for the road from the French Lake road to the Little River Mills, in the Parish of Sheffield.

201, for the road from Oak Point to Sand Point.

101 for the road from Hamilton's road to the Little River road.

101, for the bridge at the blind thoroughfare.

151, for the road from the French lake to Burpe's mill in Sheffield.

151, to assist in building a bridge over Burpe's Mill Stream in Sheffield.

William Sinclair to expend the following sums:—101, for the road from the road near Jones's at Rushagonis to the Oromocto river opposite John Wood's.

401, for the road from Rushagonis to William Dow's.

151, for the road from John Peabody's to John Morgan's, the balance due Thomas Smith, Junr, for building a bridge at Thomas Smith's, to be paid out of the grant of last year not yet expended.

101, for the road from Andrew Smith's to J. Johnston's.

101, for the road leading to John Nason's, Sr. Farm to the Rushagonis road.

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