POETRY.

THE LADY BUG AND THE ANT.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

The lady bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smiled with pride and scorn,
As she saw a plain dressed ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn—
So she drew the curtains of damask around,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass of a drop of dew,
That lay in the rose's breast.

Then she laughed so loud that the ant looked up,
And seeing her haughty face,
Took no more notice, but travelled on
At the same industrious pace.
But a sudden blast of Autumn came,
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the lady bug bent,
And scattered its leaves around.

Then the houseless lady was much amazed,
For she knew not where to go,
And hoarse November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow:
Her wings were chilled and her feet were cold,
And she wish'd for the ant's warm cell,
And what she did in the wintry storm,
I'm sure I cannot tell.

But the careful ant was in her nest,
With her little ones by her side,
She taught them all like herself to toil,
Nor mind the sneer of pride:
I thought, as I sat at the close of day,
Eating my bread and milk,
It was wiser to work and improve my time,
Than to be idle and dress in silk.

CASE OF MADAME LAFFARGE.

The trial of Madame Laffarge, for the murder of her husband, by administering poison to him at several times, which has recently taken place at Tulle, in France, has excited an unusual degree of interest, and we have therefore extracted from a late paper a detail of the circumstances of the case as reported before the trial; but whether they were fully supported, we are not aware. The Court, it seems, pronounced her guilty of murdering her husband, *with extenuating circumstances*, and sentenced her to hard labour for life, and exposure in the pillory. The trial has produced great excitement, as well on account of the extraordinary nature of the charge, as of the beauty of the accused, and the rank and noble character of the parties concerned.

Charles Pouch Laffarge inhabited Glandier.—He possessed a considerable real property, and worked an iron mine. He belonged to an honorable family, was possessed of excellent qualities, and was beloved by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He had the misfortune to lose his first wife. Being still a young man, he wished to form a new alliance, and to increase his capital by a fortune with a wife. This idea induced him to visit Paris in August, 1839, where he applied to a M. Fay, negociator of marriages, who proposed to him to marry Miss Mary Capelle.

Mary Capelle, scarcely twenty-four years of age, belonged to a highly respectable family, and had received a distinguished education. She had been an orphan for many years, and this calamity added to the interests which her beauty and her talents inspired. So many apparent advantages determined M. Laffarge to propose for her. Mary Capelle's relatives made the necessary inquiries concerning M. Laffarge and the marriage was celebrated in a few days after she arrived at Glandier, a most unexpected and afflicting scene took place. She shut herself in her bedchamber and wrote a most extraordinary letter to her husband, in which she disgraced herself, and revealed to her husband all the bad passions with which she was agitated. She demands of her husband to save her from herself, or that she will become an adulteress. She wishes to fly and go to Smyrna. She speaks of suicide by poison: such are the sentiments conveyed in this letter. Thus vanished the hopes of happiness of an unfortunate family. What was to be done? Some friends were consulted, who advised the husband to endeavour to bring his wife to a better state of feeling by kindness and affection. This course was adopted, and the wife appeared to have conceived a sincere regard for her husband.

This sudden change created some surprise, and excited doubts of her sincerity, but M. Laffarge did not wish to doubt her; he already began to take pleasure in explaining to her his plans for the future; he disclosed to her that he had made an important discovery in the manufactory of iron, which he expected would produce enormous profits. Mary Capelle was much occupied with this discovery; she had doubts at first of its value, as she expressed in a letter, but she was afterwards convinced of the importance of this new process. She mentioned in a letter, that it did not require much outlay to establish it, and that the profits would be enormous. During this time her affection for her husband appeared to increase; she encouraged her husband to go to Paris to take out a patent for his invention, and to raise some money to carry it into effect. Some days before his departure Mary Capelle was afflicted with violent spasms, which gave her husband an opportunity of proving his affection for her. She then declared that she was indebted to her husband for her recovery, and said she would in return make a will in his favour.

M. Laffarge, determined to give her a similar proof of his affection for her, handed her his will, by which he bequeathed all his property to her at his death. Mary Capelle sent this instrument to M. Legris, a notary at Soissons. The fact took place on the 28th of October, 1839.

From this moment she meditated the death of her husband, by which event she would succeed to his property. During M. Laffarge's stay in Paris the most tender correspondence was continued between them. Every day letters passed between them expressive of the greatest affection. This correspondence continued until the middle of the month of December. At this period it became certain that M. Laffarge would obtain the patent so anxiously expected, and Mary Capelle considered the moment had arrived to accomplish her design.

On the 12th of December she sent for arsenic to a druggist at Uzerche, under pretence of poisoning rats, which were troublesome. At the same time she expressed a desire to send her portrait to her husband, and some cakes made at Glandier. She wished that those cakes should be made by M. Laffarge's mother who indulged this whim. The cakes were made, and when baked were left in Mary Capelle's bedchamber. The latter then prepared a box, in which she placed her portrait, a watch, shoes, music, and chestnuts; and in a separate box some of the cakes prepared by her mother-in-law. She constantly affirmed that she sent four of those cakes, but the examination of witnesses proved that she likewise sent another cake of a different size and description.

The box was sent by the stage coach to Paris, and it is remarkable that Mary Capelle requested her mother-in-law to write a note stating that those cakes were made with her own hands.

The letter in which Mary Capelle informed her husband that she had forwarded her portrait and the cakes had not been found, but two letters written by Laffarge are in existence, in which proofs exist that she strongly recommended a delicious cake.

From these letters it results that she recommended her husband to eat this delicious cake at midnight of the 18th, and that she would eat a similar one on the same day and same hour at Glandier, so that she would be united to him in thought by the accomplishment of a fact common to both.

On the 18th instant Laffarge went to the coach office and received the box, which he took to his lodgings. By a fortunate chance M. Laffarge did not open the box himself, but employed his servant, who has been examined, and has described accurately the articles contained in the box, and has declared that there was but one cake, and if there had been more he should have seen them. This declaration is in complete contradiction of the assertion of Mary Capelle, that she only sent the cakes made by her mother-in-law. This witness added that Laffarge broke a piece of the cake and eat it, saying it was his wife who sent it. Immediately afterwards, on the night of the 18th, Laffarge was attacked with vomiting, which confined him to his bed on the following day. The date of his indisposition is proved by the books of the hotel where he lodged, and by the remedies which were furnished to him on the 19th. On his death-bed, and during his agony, this unfortunate man related to his physician the fact of the cake having been sent to him, and his subsequent illness.

Whilst these extraordinary facts were passing in Paris Mary Capelle was expressing singular apprehensions at Glandier. A letter from her husband having mentioned that he suffered from a headache, this news appeared to cause her serious uneasiness, and she expressed a determination to go to Paris to attend her husband. She expressed an apprehension that she should receive a letter sealed with black, and contrary to her custom, went to meet the postman to see whether her apprehension would be realised.

Laffarge though blessed with a robust constitution, was not quite recovered when he obtained his patent, and returned to Glandier on the 3d of January, 1840. Mary Capelle received her husband with the strongest marks of affection. She left her bed to come to meet him. Laffarge was invited by his wife to eat some cold turkey, but he had no sooner partaken of it than he was attacked with cholic and vomiting, which never afterwards entirely ceased.

Mary Capelle always showed marks of impatience when any person but herself wished to attend her husband, and had a violent dispute on the subject with his mother, in presence of his physician. In the meantime Laffarge's sickness made alarming progress—he felt a painful burning in his throat—he was tormented with violent cholics, and a complete interruption of the circulation of the blood proved that his end was approaching.

During this time Mary Capelle was continually procuring more poison, under pretence of destroying rats. On the 5th of January, after the return of her husband, she obtained some arsenic by means of a note appended to a physicians' prescription. At the same period she sent for some arsenic to a druggist at Uzerche, who refused to deliver it. At a later period she employed one of the workmen to procure her some arsenic at Brives. This man after keeping it for some days, being pressed by her, gave it to her on the 10th January. It was always under pretence of destroying rats that she procured this arsenic, and one day she told her husband that she had sufficient to kill an army of rats. On the 11th of January, the day after that on which the workman handed her the arsenic, several circumstances combined to create suspicion in the family of Laffarge. In the morning, whilst she was still in bed, Mary Capelle asked for some milk whey, which was prepared by her sister-in-law, Madame Bassiere, and she drank it, Laffarge likewise expressed a wish to have some, which his sister prepared, and brought into her brother's room, who was at the moment asleep. Mary Capelle then sent her waiting maid for the whey, and a Mademoiselle Brun, who was in bed in the same room, saw Mary Capelle throw some white powder into the whey and mix it with her finger. Mademoiselle Brun asked her what she had mixed in the whey, and she answered orange flowers. Mademoiselle Brun not being satisfied with this answer, repeated the question. Mary Capelle affected not to hear her, and made no reply. The whey was then brought to Laffarge who refused to take it, and it was placed on the mantle-piece.

Madam Bassiere having thrown the greater part into the fire, a white powder remained at the bottom, which created no attention till Mademoiselle Brun mentioned what she had seen in the morning. This was told to M. Laffarge, who ordered what remained to be taken to the chymist at Uzerch, who examined it and discovered arsenic, but merely said that M. Laffarge ought to be careful from whom he received any drink. At a later period the residue of this whey was analyzed by some physicians and chymists, who discovered arsenic in it. It happened on the 11th of January; on the same day another drink was prepared for Laffarge, composed of some wine diluted with water, sugar, and some bread. Mary Capelle was alone in her husband's room with Mademoiselle Brun, who was employed near the fire-place.—This person saw her take the glass which contained the drink and bring it to a press, and she heard the noise of a spoon against a vessel which she supposed was in the press. It appeared to her that Mary Capelle had mixed something in the drink prepared for her husband. Having done this, she handed the drink to her husband. Laffarge having drunk it, cried out, "Mary what have you given me? It is burning me!" "That is not surprising," said Mary Capelle to Mademoiselle Brun, "he has an inflammation, and they give him wine."

Mademoiselle Brun went near the press, and observed traces of a white powder, and perceived a pot containing a similar powder. This powder has been examined by physicians, who declared that it was arsenic. She asked Mary Capelle what this powder was, who replied that it was gum; the other replied that gum would dissolve. Mary Capelle replied that she would drink out of this glass, which she did, after pouring a quantity of water into it. The following night Mary Capelle was attacked with cholic and vomiting.

At another time Laffarge's mother perceived Mary Capelle mixing a white powder in a drink for her husband, when she did not think she was perceived. Her mother in law asked her what she mixed in the drink, she replied gum, and that she frequently did so, and at the same time she wiped the spoon carefully.

It was not only in the drink that she mixed the arsenic, but with an inconceivable audacity, she rubbed more on some flannel, which was used for friction—this flannel was examined by chymists, and was proved to contain arsenic.

Thus the unfortunate Laffarge perished, the victim of a horrible crime in presence of his mother, sister, and physicians, who were stupified with the symptoms, and still could not suspect a person so intimately connected with the victim.

On the 13th of January, Dr. Lespinas was called in, but there were then no hopes of saving Laffarge. The physician had no hesitation in declaring that Laffarge was expiring the victim of poison.

The following is an extract from an English paper:

"The very deepest sensation has been produced in France by the result of the trial at Tulle. Madame Laffarge continued in a state of lethargy throughout Saturday, but on Sunday morning revived, and appeared to resume all her energy.—She said the contest between her and her enemies was not yet over, and she would still make herself heard. She was sustained by her sense of freedom from guilt; her innocence would sustain her, and her only hope was that she might live long enough to prove it. M. Raspail, who was summoned immediatly after M. Orfila gave his evidence did not arrive till twelve o'clock on Saturday night when all was over; we understand that his carriage broke down twice on the road. He intends, he says, to publish a memorial, and declared that he would undertake to produce from the hangings of the court, two old fauteuils, and some worn out chairs, more arsenic than was found in the body of M. Laffarge. He has been admitted to examine the arsenical spots on the porcelaine sauce rs obtained by M. Orfila, and has declared his confident opinion that they result from the nitrate of potass employed by that chymist, and not from the body of M. Laffarge."

A letter from Tulle, dated Saturday morning, half past nine o'clock, received by estafette, says, "The registrar went to the gaol, at half-past eleven last night, to read to Madame Laffarge the judgment rendered by the Court, but we are assured that she was totally incapable of hearing it. She is in an alarming condition. The nervous affection to which she has constantly been a prey has become aggravated by other symptoms, as hypertrophia, phthisis, &c., to such a degree that her death may be expected very shortly. Her counsel are preparing to appeal to the Court of Cassation, and it is believed that it may be well grounded on some irregularities in the proceedings. The requisitory of the Advocate-General, and the judgment of the Court, were made known to her this morning."

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their business to the fire-proof Brick Warehouse, recently occupied by Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. west side of the Market Square.

Sept. 12. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

New Saddlery & Harness Store.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership under the firm of

PINE & McCULLY,

beg to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, and trust, from strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞Store adjoining the St. John Hotel, King-st.

JOHN J. PINE,
Sept. 12, 1840 WILLAM McCULLY.

BOARD AND LODGING.

MRS. GROOCOCK can accommodate three or four Gentlemen, with Board and Lodging, at her residence, in Sydney Street.

Sept. 19, 1840.

BUILDING STONE WANTED.—Tenders will be received from persons desirous to enter into Contract to furnish from 1000 to 1500 Tons good quality BUILDING STONE, he same to be delivered on the Wharf of the Subscriber below Duke street. For particulars, apply at the office of JOHN WALKER,
April 18. *Water Street.*

PINE BOARDS.—300 M. ft. of Pine Boards, for sale low if applied for immediately, by

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Aug. 15. *City Bank Building.*

BREAD.

NOW LANDING, ex schr. *Caroline*, Pleasant, master, from Norfolk—500 brls. Harris' Navy Bread; 60 do. do. Pilot Bread—for sale by
Sept. 12. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

3d October, 1840.

Received, per Neptune, Junius, *and other recent arrivals:*

150 COILS Cordage, including all sizes, from 8 inch shrouding to 6 inch Ratline,
50 coils Manilla, 3½ to 2 inches,
300 bolts Bleached Canvas, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
160 kegs, green, black, and yellow Paints,
300 kegs White Lead,
50 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
30 boxes assorted Pickles and Sauces,
5 casks Preserved Meats, Game, Soups, and Vegetables, 10 boxes Mustard,
8 cases Chedder and North Wiltshire Cheese,
40 boxes London Mould Candles,
20 ditto sperm 6's—long and short 4's,
6 casks Patent Blacking, 10 do. Purified Salts,
50 casks anti-corosive Paints,
300 gross Bottle Corks,
200 bbls. Roman Cement.

The subscriber offers the above for sale at his Warehouse in Prince William Street, on moderate terms. W. P. RANNEY.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1840,

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per "Junius" from London, and ship "Oromocto" from Liverpool, a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the Fall, consisting as follows:—

MERINOS, Orleans and Saxony Cloths,
Mouseline de Laines and *Victoria* Cloakings; Flannels, Baizes and Druggets,
Linens, Lawns, Cambric, Dowlas and Hollands,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
Plaid SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
Checks, Stripes and Homespun Ginghams,
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns,
Waddings, Ticks, and Cotton Velvet,
Jaconet, Checked, Book and Mull Muslins,
Buttons and Tailor's Trimmings.

Also, per THETIS, *from London:*

A rich and varied assortment of Ribbons;
Plain and figured Silks, Satins and Sarsnets;
Black and coloured Silk Velvets;
Paramattas, Bombazines and Crapes;
Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds;
Cloakings in great variety;
Very rich figured Satin Vestings;
Plain and fancy Stocks, some very superior;
Muffs, Boas, Capes and Operas;
Umbrellas and Braces;
Nette, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
Indianna, Filled, Brussels and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; black Silk Ribbon, Velvets;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskin, Doeskin, Kersey, Beaver and Pilot Cloths.

Also,—Four Thousand pairs BOOTS and SHOES.

☞ The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

Ex "Thetis" from London:

100 CASKS, 4 dozen each, London double Brown Stout and Pale Ale;
40 boxes best London Sperm CANDLES;
70 ditto do. Tallow do.; 50 do. do. SOAP;
240 kegs London White LEAD;
120 ditto Black PAINT; 80 do. Red ditto;
56 ditto Yellow and Blue ditto.

AND IN STORE:

80 puncheons and Hhds. Cognac BRANDY; 50 do. Fine Pale GENEVA; 100 puncheons Jamaica, St. Croix, and St. Kitts RUM; 10 puncheons best Malt WHISKY. W. H. STREET.
26th September.

1st October, 1840.

Received per '*Neptune*,' and sundry other recent arrivals—

PUNS. & Hhds. col'd & pale Brandy, of *Martell's, Outards*, and *Sarsarac* brands; puns. & hhds. Pale Geneva; cases, containing 1 dozen bottles each, pure Scheidam; butts, hhds. & qr. casks Pale and Brown Sherry; pipes, hhds. & qr. casks Port; pipes, hhds. & qr. casks Tarragona and Catalonia; pipes, hhds. & qr. casks London Particular Madeira; pipes East India Madeira and Sherry; pipes, hhds. & qr. casks Teneriffe; pipes, hhds. & qr. casks Marsalla; hhds. rich and dry Lisbon; hhds. Bucellas, Sauterne & Calcavellas; puns. Wedderburn's Old Jamaica Rum; puns. Islay, Cambleton, & Irish Whisky; cases Claret, sparkling Hock and Moselle; cases sparkling and still Champagne; cases Barsac, Burgundy, and Hermitage; hhds. London Brown Stout, Porter, and Pale Ale; brls. London bottled Porter, Brown Stout and Ale.

The above—with an extensive and increasing stock of choice and bottled WINES, comprising upwards of 5000 dozen, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Marsalla, Lisbon, Calcavellas, still & sparkling Hock, Moselle & Champagne; San Peray Revisattes, Chablis, Brawnberg and Muscatel Moselle, Claret, Barsac, Hermitage, Burgundy, Sauterne, Bucellas, Frontignac, and a choice selection of dark and pale Brandy, Geneva, Old Tom, Cream of the Valley, Cherry Brandy, Old Wedderburn Rum, Whisky, Arrack, &c. are offered for sale at the Cellars of the Subscriber on usual moderate terms.

W. P. RANNEY.

WHISKY.—10 Puncheons strong Whisky, just arrived in the schooner "*Thomas Lowden*," and will be sold low, either on board, or duty paid, by JAMES T. HANFORD.
August 29, 1840.

BRANDY.

Per brig Friends, from Liverpool,—

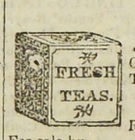
35 PIPES, 20 hhds. and 25 qr.-casks COGNAC BRANDY, now landing from the above vessel, and for sale low from the wharf by
Aug. 29. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

JUST LANDING

Ex schooner *Samuel Gould*, Smith, Master, from Cuba:

MAHOGANY, Lancewood SPARS, Honey, Leaf TOBACCO, and CIGARS—all of which will be sold low for prompt payment while landing. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
September 26

TEAS.



A FEW chests and half ditto superior Souchong, Hyson, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Twankay

TEAS.

Remaining of *Clifton's* Cargo.

For sale by
Sept. 26. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

RUM.

70 PUNCHEONS Jamaica, Berbice and St. Kitts Rum, for sale by
Sept. 19. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

CROWN WINDOW GLASS,

Ex EDWIN, from London—

350 BOXES Superior Window GLASS, *—of the following sizes—*

1000 feet	14x20;	1000 feet	13x19;
2000 ,,	12x18;	2000 ,,	12x17;
2000 ,,	12x16;	1000 ,,	11x16;
1500 ,,	11x15;	1000 ,,	11x14;
1000 ,,	10x14;	2000 ,,	10x12;
800 ,,	9x12;	3000 ,,	8x10;
2000 ,,	7x9.		

For Sale at No. 6, King-street.
August 1. W. O. SMITH.

ANCHORS, CABLES, &c.

Per Friends, from Liverpool:—

32 ANCHORS from 2 cwt to 24 cwt. including stocked Anchors for Chains, Kedge Anchors; —AND ALSO—
ANCHORS for Wood Stocks;
18 Chain Cables from 3 8 short link to 1¼ inch CABLES;
16 Rolls Sheet Lead 3½, 4, 4½, 6, 8 & 10 cwt.
The above will be sold at prices to cover the expence of importation.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
City Bank Building.
St. John, August 29, 1840.

Paints, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber:

6 CASKS Raw OIL; 60 tin cans Boil'd and Raw Oil, 2 to 5 gallons,
4 tons No. 1 London White LEAD,
1 do. Hull ditto,
½ do. Black Paint; ½ do. Yellow do.
1 do. Putty, in bladders, 7, 14 and 21 lbs.
1500 fathoms short linked CHAIN, (proved) from ⅝ inch to 1¼ inch.
30 Kedge Anchors, from ¾ to 5 cwt.
2 dozen Timber Crow Bars;
8 do. Ships' Scrapers; 8 do. ships' Mops, with handles; 12 do. Log Glasses, 14 & 28 sec.
1 do. Half-hour Glasses; 1 do. 1 Hour do.
4 do. Log-slates; 4 do. patent Binnacle Lamps,
18 do. ground paint Brushes, assorted sizes,
12 do. long handled Tar Brushes;
10 do. Signal-Lanthorns, assorted sizes,
10 do. *Cook's* ditto,
138 coils Marline, Houseline and Ratline,
2 dozen water-laid deep-sea Lines,
2 do. ditto Hand Lines,
10 do. Log-Lines; 20 do. Roping & sail Twine,
10 18-thread Codline; 1 ton Oakum.
St. John, June 13. W. ROBERTSON.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Per *Columbus* from Liverpool:

38 PACKAGES, containing 500 pieces Grey Cottons, various qualities; 200 do. White do. do.; 380 Printed do. do.; 50 doz. Regatta Stripes; 12 bales Cotton Warps, ass'd. Nos.; 2 do. Blue do. (Indigo dye;) 12 do. three thread cotton Candlewick; 39 pieces drab Moleskins; 25 do. Printed ditto; 10 ends dark mixed Sattinetts; 15 do. fashionable ditto Doeskins; 10 do. very superior blue, black, and colored Cloths; *Raven* Sewing SILK and Twist, &c.—Which are offered for sale at a small advance for prompt payment. WILLIAM H. SCOVIL,
March 28. *North Market Wharf.*

Candles, Pickles, Starch, &c.

Landing ex *Neptune*, from London:

100 BOXES Wax Wick Mould Candles
30 boxes Sperm do.;
30 Boxes SOAP; 20 do. STARCH;
1 case HALL'S Patent STARCH—*a new and superior article;*
4 chests and casks CASSIA;
5 hhds. Pickles and Sauces; 1 do. Blacking;
10 bags Black PEPPER—For sale by
June 6. *JAMES MALCOLM.*

LONDON

Piano-Forte and Music Warehouse,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

THE subscribers have just received per barque *Junius*, from London, a beautiful assortment of PIANO-FORTES from the manufactory of *Allison & Allison*, of which they respectfully solicit an early inspection.

An assortment of new MUSIC for the Piano-forte and various instruments.

A variety of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, consisting of Four-Tuned Musical Boxes, Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Flûtes, Horns, &c.

Best Music Wire, sets Spun Strings, Rosewood and Mahogany Music-Stools; Violin, Guitar, and Harp Strings; with a variety of other articles in their line.

☞ Piano-fortes tuned and repaired.

BEYER & LEITCH.
September 12, 1840. [tf.]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Warehouse.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received per Ships *Ruby, Samuel* and *Oromocto*, from Liverpool:—CLOTHS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, Orleans de Flora, Saxonies, Merinos, fancy Cloakings, dark PRINTS, CHEMIZETTES, Cuffs and Collars, sewed Muslin Insertions and Trimmings; *Alexander's* six-cord Cotton SPOOLS; a handsome assortment of Imperial Superfine and Common CARPETING; one bale BLUE BONNETS, &c. &c. PARKS & HEGAN.
Prince William Street, Sept. 12, 1840.

NEW-BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received ex ship Oromocto from Liverpool, part of his Fall Supply, viz.

FINE and Superfine CARPETINGS;
Hearth Rugs; grey and white Shirtings;
Roll'd Jaconets; Umbrellas;
Plain and printed Suxonies;
Plain and figured Merinos; Mousselin de Laine Dresses; 100 doz. Plush & Sealette Caps;
BLANKETS; SHAWLS, &c. &c.—Which will be sold very low for Cash.
☞ FURS and other GOODS daily expected.
September 12, 1840. JAMES BOWES.

NEW
Clothing and Shoe Store,
WATER STREET, CORNER OF PETERS' WHARF.

FALL GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that they have opened the above Store, with a large and varied assortment of GOODS, *which they intend to sell cheaper than any other Store in the City, viz.*

GENT.'S Dress Coats of various colors; black and fancy Cloth Pantaloons; mix'd Doeskin, Buckskin, Tweed, Gambroon, Cantoon & Moleskin do.; black, blue, invisible and brown Cassimere VESTS; Cloth ditto; blue Cloth Jackets; Monkey & Reefing do.; blue Pilot Cloth ditto; Pilot Cloth Frock Coats; Beaver do.; Pilot and Beaver Cloth Pantaloons and Vests; Silk and Satin Stocks; Oil Cloth Jackets; Southwesters, Seamen's Knives and Sheaths; red, blue & white Flannel Shirts; Guernsey do.; with upwards of five hundred Shirts of various stripes & qualities. Swanskin, Kersey & Flannel Drawers; Lambswool and Worsted Socks and Stockings; with a variety of plaid and fancy SHAWLS; Mousselin de Laine and Calico Dresses; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; white, grey & blue Cotton Stockings; Hats, Caps, Braces, Belts, Blankets, Rugs, Sheeting, Umbrellas, Night Caps, Highland Bonnets; with a variety of Silver Watches, Guard Chains, and Jewellery, Pen Knives & Scissors.

Also—A few double-barreled GUNS; with a large variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies' WALKING SHOES and BOOTS; Prunella and Leather Slippers; Children's Shoes and Boots of different sizes; Gent.'s and Ladies' Clogs; Patent and Leather Straps. *Also*, a few dozen sides of Upper LEATHER, &c. &c.

NEILL & ANDERSON.
St. John, Sept. 19, 1840.

CITY HAT STORE.

C. D. EVERITT returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal support since he commenced business in this city, and informs them that he has this day taken WILLIAM SEELY into Co-partnership, and that the business will be continued at the old Stand, east side of the Market square, under the firm of

EVERITT & SEELY,

where they solicit a libeal share of Public patronage. C. D. EVERITT,
WILLIAM SEELY.
St. John, August 19, 1840. (*Sentinel.*)

WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c.

Just received ex brig Wasp and schr. Actress from Philadelphia, and brig Brilliant from New-York:

236 BRLS. Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
307 barrels RYE FLOUR,
126 barrels CORN MEAL; 50 do. Navy Bread,
20 ditto Pilot BREAD; 50 do. COAL TAR,
56 ditto PITCH and TAR,
5 ditto bright VARNISH; 20 bags BEANS
10 bags PEASE;
250 bags Round Yellow CORN;
6 tierces RICE.—For sale at the lowest market prices for prompt payment, by
PICKUP & SWEET,
Sept. 12, 1840. *South Market Wharf.*

FLOUR AND MEAL.

4th September, 1840.

Ex Brigantine Wasp, from Philadelphia:

133 BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR,
300 Barrels RYE FLOUR,
200 ditto CORN MEAL.

Ex Minerva, from Quebec:

250 Barrels Canada Superfine and Fine FLOUR:

All fresh ground, and in prime order, will be sold low for satisfactory payments.

J. & R. REED.

BEEF.

Just received by the Subscribers—

40 BRLS. of Prime Nova-Scotia BEEF.
CRANE & M'GRATH.
St. John, 5th Sept. 1840.

REDWOOD.

5 TONS for sale at No. 6, King-street.
[Sept. 19.] W. O. SMITH.

Liverpool Salt.:

12,000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale by
JOHN W. SMITH,
March 14, 1840. *Portland.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 PUNS. fine flavoured WHISKY, per *Alexandrina* from Dublin, which will be sold low.
July 18. E. BARLOW & SONS.

Treacle. Sugars etc.

Received ex "Glasgow," from Greenock:

40 PUNCHEONS TREACLE,
4 hhds. & 6 tierces Refined Sugar,
12 Hhds. 6 tierces & 12 brls. Crushed ditto,
3 Bales CARPETING,
1 ditto RUGS; 1 ditto CLOAKING;
To be sold low by
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
May 23, 1840.

Sugar, Pork, Candles, &c.

Received per recent arrivals from Halifax and Boston:—

41 HHDS. and 10 brls. Superior PORTO RICO SUGAR,
10 brls. and 20 half do. Water, Sugar and Soda Biscuit; 20 ditto American Vinegar,
55 do. Canada and Nova-Scotia PORK,
40 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
120 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
300 do. Soap; 19 do. SEGARS, (good;)
200 do. Raisins; 100 do. Prunes, (10 lb. each;)
50 do 8x10 Glass, (100 feet each;)
20 dozen CORN BROOMS,
8 packages DRY GOODS, consisting of brown and white Cottons, Calico, Dimity, Ginghams, Plaids, Victoria Dresses, Chinelle Shawls, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Union Linen, Regatta Shirtings, Merinos, Striped Cotton, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hose and Gloves, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Stair Carpeting, Red Shirts and a great variety of other articles.
1 PIANO FORTE, (second hand.)
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
May 16, 1840. *South Market Wharf.*

HENRY HAWKINS,

Auctioneer, House Agent, and General Commission Merchant.

PERSONS having property to let, lease, or dispose of, will have an opportunity of meeting with lessees and purchasers by leaving written instructions, statements, or plans at the store of H. H. in Water-street. *July* 18.

Deals, Scantling, Sheathing, &c.

FOR Sale at the Albion, Caledonia and Portland Saw-Mills, and deliverable to order:

1st, 2d & 3d	quality	11x3	bright Spruce	Deals;
1st, 2d & 3d	do.	9x3	do.	do.
1st & 2d	do.	7x3	do.	do.
1st & 2d	do.	7x2½	Battens	do.

all of the best manufacture from Gang Saws.

ALSO.—SCANTLING, for House Frames, of all sizes and lengths, to order, with a constant supply on hand of—
1x2 and 2x3 inch, various Lengths;
3x3, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6 & 3x7 inch ditto,—at very reduced rates; refuse DEALS of all kinds.
Flooring.—2½ inch, 1½ do. 1 do. } *from the Saws,*
or planed, grooved and tongued, by machinery ready for laying to order, prompt—and at a rate at least 25 per cent. less than can be done by hand.
Sheathing for vessels, planed, or in the rough, as may be desired, and at shortest notice.
Apply at the Counting-House, or at the Mills.
MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
St. John, August 8, 1840.

Ship's Materials, FOR SALE.

Hourly expected ex "Nile" from Halifax:—

MATERIALS of a wrecked Ship, of about 600 Tons, on her first voyage, fitted in a superior manner in Liverpool, England, and stripped from the wreck with particular care, viz:

Standing Rigging, with Stays and principal part of other Rigging; Sheets, Bob-stays, Shrouds and Ties; Patent Trusses, Bumpkins, Tiller Irons; Mast, Yard and Bowsprit BANDS; Yard Slings, Iron Top-Mast and Mizen CAPS; Cat-head Hoops; Yard-arm and Boom Irons, Fife-rail Knees, Anchor Stock Hoops, &c., with patent Windlass and Topmast Cross-Trees complete; 2 CHAINS, 90 fathom each, 1 11-16 or 1¾ inch; 2 ANCHORS to match; with sundry other articles belonging to the same.

Also on hand, ex "Ion," from Halifax:—
1 CHAIN, 90 fathoms, 1 3-8 inch.

Early application may save the expense of Storing, and be an object to any parties wishing a cheap and good outfit for a vessel from 600 to 700 Tons. JAMES E. CHIPMAN.
St. John, August 29, 1840.

RIGGING and SAILS.

A GANG of Standing RIGGING, of the best English manufacture, suitable for a barque of 400 or 500 Tons:—*Also*—
A complete suit of SAILS, for do.—For sale on reasonable terms by
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
August 15. *Sands' Arcade.*

Rigging, Sails, Anchors and Cables.

The Subscriber offers for Sale if applied for immediately—

NEARLY a complete Gang of Rigging,
Nearly a complete set of Sails,
A complete set of Blocks,
Two Chain Cables; Four Anchors,
fit for a Vessel of 350 to 400 Tons.
All partly used and will be sold low.
Dec. 14. R. RANKIN & CO.

COPPER, SHOT, &c.

Per "Friends," 20th August, 1840:—

106 ROPS ¾ inch 77 rods ⅝ in. } *Bolt Copper.*
44 rods 1 inch
3 casks Composition Sheathing NAILS, 1½ and 1¼ inch;
1 cask 10 inch Composition SPIKES;
18 casks SHOT, assorted Nos as follows, viz B., B. B., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9;
A proportion of each numbers in each Cask.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

CORDAGE, SPIKES, &c.

Received per barque *Brothers:*

154 COILS CORDAGE—assorted;
40 bags SPIKES;
9 mats White Rope; 112 boxes CANDLES;
80 bundles OAKUM; 1 bale Merchandize;
2 pieces BRANDY; 5 do. GIN;
Which will be sold low from the Wharf by
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.
April 18. SANDS' ARCADE.

WATER-STREET, September 5, 1840

Received per ships Samuel and Magnificent, and brig Friends—from Liverpool:

100 BAGS SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
150 bags Rose and Clasp NAILS, 4d'y to 6'dy,
50 boxes TIN PLATES—IC, IX, DC, DX;
2000 bars common and refined IRON;
35 bundles PLOUGH PLATING;
50 bundles Hoop Iron—⅞ to 1½ inch;
5 bundles Rod IRON—No. 1 to 6;
15 casks Hatch and Bulwark NAILS;
10 ditto Countersunk ditto;
10 ditto Boat ditto;
30 ditto B. W. HORSE NAILS, (Charcoal Iron)—4 to 10;
4 ditto Scupper Nails; 5 do. Fine Clout ditto;
6 ditto BRADS and PUMP TACKS;
7 ditto Blockmakers' RIVETS;
4 ditto SLATE NAILS;
40 short-link and Cable CHAINS, 60 fathoms each—1-4, 3-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, 9-16, 5-8, 11-16, 3-4, 13-16, 7-8, 1, 1⅛, 1¼ inch—made from best Staffordshire IRON;
15 casks IRONMONGERY—comprising a very general assortment;
1 case Navy, Infantry, and Rifle SWORDS, BELTS and SASHES;
4 casks patent Table, Shop, Binnacle and Gig LAMPS—in great variety;
5 casks Lamp SHADES and CHIMNIES.
THOMAS M'AVITY & CO.

E. L. Jarvis & Co.

Offer for sale the following very recently imported GOODS:—

220 TONS IRON, assorted, "Banks' best" and common English, Russian and Swedish, including all sizes and dimensions in general use;
5 tons STEEL, of various kinds;
1000 kegs PAINTS, assorted best and X White Lead; black, blue, green, yellow, red and brown Paints;
100 boxes Window GLASS, various sizes;
12 casks PUTTY, containing 3 or 4 cwt. each;
24 do. raw and boiled Linseed OIL;
12 do. Paris Whiting and Pipe Clay;
1 ton patent SHOT and BULLETS,
250 kegs GUNPOWDER,—Blasting, F. IF. HF. and Cannister;
5 tons Hollow Ware, of various kinds,
3 cases SA