

Portico.

The Indian Summer.
There is a time, just ere the frost
Prepares to pave old Winter's way,
When Autumn, in a reverie, best
The mellow day-time dreams away:
When Summer comes, in morning mild,
To gaze once more on olden fields,
To mark low meadows where the wind
And see if all is ripened well;
When balmy breath the whippers low,
The daisy flowers look up and give
Their sweetest incense ere they go,
For her who made their beauties live;
She enters 'neath the woodland shade
Her raptures fill the lingering leaf,
And bears it gently where she laid
The loved and lost leaves of her grief.
She seeks the shore, old Ocean waves
In gladness huge his mighty breast
Pleases his wild winds in their career,
And basking in her smiles, is blest.
At last old Autumn, rising, takes
His reign his scepter in his hand,
With hoarse-toned hand the trees he shakes
Intent on gathering all his grain.
Sweet Summer, sighing, flings the plain,
And waiting Winter, gust and grin,
Sees miser Autumn board its train,
And smiles to think it all for him!

Instantaneous Photographic Images.
It has long been a desideratum in photographic science to obtain a truly instantaneous portrait of a body in rapid motion. Some experimenters have indeed published what they call "instantaneous processes," but it will be understood that this is merely a phrase expressive of rapidity, and that such processes do not in fact give distinct images of bodies moving swiftly across the field of view.
A photographic process recently invented by Mr. Talbot having appeared to him to exceed in sensibility any other with which he was acquainted, he resolved to try whether it were possible to obtain by means of it an instantaneous image. The experiment was tried at the Royal Institution, and proved successful. The arrangements adopted were as follows:
A printed paper was fixed upon the surface of a wheel. A camera was carefully adjusted to give a correct image of this wheel, the room was then darkened, and a very sensitive plate was placed in the camera; the wheel was turned by a handle until it acquired a great velocity; the greatest, in fact, which could be given to it. At this moment the camera was opened, and a powerful electric battery was discharged in front of the wheel, and we shall be able to arrest and embody the most fugitive phenomena which are passing themselves to the eye.—*Athenaeum.*

Formation of Dew.
The air contains at all times more or less of moisture, though in a state so refined as to be unperceptible. To prove this it is only necessary in a summer's day to fill a glass with cold water, when, dry as the atmosphere may seem, its moisture will be condensed, and made visible in the form of small pelucid drops upon the outside of the glass about the circumference of which the principle of condensation is conducted; and in the same manner dew is formed. No sooner does the sun sink towards the horizon than the blades of grass which clothe the earth's surface give out the heat they have been receiving during the day, and consequently they become so much colder than the atmosphere that the condense in the form of dew part of the terrestrial moisture immediately surrounding them. Dew, being thus formed, is of course more abundant before and after rains, when the atmosphere is moistest.
Calm and clear nights are essential, also, for the copious deposition of dew, for then the glassy blades emit their heat freely, and it is dispersed through the atmosphere without any equivalent return. On the contrary, however, if the night be cloudy, then the clouds, by abstracting the heat from the atmosphere, contribute in some degree to keep its temperature on a level with that of the sky, and thus so nearly equalize the two that but little dew is deposited. If, in addition to clouds, a high wind is blowing, no dew will be formed; for then the temperature of the grass is prevented from sinking by the agitation of the air continually bringing a warmer current by which it is surrounded, or it may be that the night winds, being generally cold, so rapidly reduce the air's temperature as to bring it below that of the grass.
As substances differ in their power of losing their heat, so they differ in their attraction for dew. On grass, swan's down, and other filamentous substances which readily part with their heat, dew copiously condenses. The mechanical condition of objects likewise affects the formation of dew, as shavings attract it more than wood. Dew is more plentifully deposited on meadow grounds than on plowed lands; and cultivated soils are refreshed with abundance of dew, while barren rocks and sandy deserts, not receiving, do not receive the genial moisture. Indeed, every plant possesses, according to its kind, the power of condensing as much dew as is necessary for its peculiar and individual exigencies. Thus, not even a dewdrop seems to have been formed by the blind action of chance, but is gathered by the hand of infinite Wisdom for a definite and benevolent end.
IMMENSE COAL FIELDS IN IOWA.—THE VALLEY OF THE DES MOINES.—[From the Washington Union.] We find the following paragraph in a late number of *The Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph*. The Geologist, who surveyed this State by order of the United States Government, stated before the American Scientific Association, in reference to the deposits of Iowa, that
"Between Johnson and Iowa Counties an upthrust of carboniferous sandstone is encountered, which is probably near the eastern limit of the Des Moines coal fields. The Iowa River meanders near the eastern margin of this coal field, but the seams presented on the river are of inferior quality. It is upwards of two hundred miles in the direction of the valley of the Des Moines across the great coal field, and it is said to extend to the Des Moines River nearly across the State of Iowa. The entire area of this coal field in Iowa alone cannot be less than twenty thousand square miles, in all embracing a country nearly equal in extent to the State of Indiana."
He estimates the beds of coal to be one hundred feet in thickness, and lying near the surface, they must be capable of being worked easily and at small expense.
The Des Moines river, which, as we gather from the above paragraph, passes almost directly through the great coal field spoken of, also divides the State into two nearly equal parts. It passes diagonally from northwest to southeast through Iowa, and reaches the Mississippi near Keokuk, in the southeast corner of the State—the whole distance, from the point at which it strikes the northern boundary line of Iowa to its junction with the Mississippi, being over four hundred miles.
It is this river Des Moines, represented as being one of the most beautiful of all the noble rivers of the Great West, that the young men of Iowa has undertaken, with the aid of a grant of lands made by Congress, to render navigation for steamboats of a good class up to Fort Des Moines—a distance of over 300 miles from its mouth. The steam is said to be peculiarly adapted to improvement in the plan adopted by the State—a succession of substantial and expensive locks and dams to create slack water—from the fact of its rock bottom, and high banks, which are not subjected to overflow.
The great importance of this work to Iowa cannot fail to be seen at a glance, from the facts above stated; and we observe accordingly, that it is a subject of much remark in the papers of that State. It is in this work in connection with Mr. Van Antwerp, the commissioner of public works of the State has been during some weeks past—his object being to get a settlement of the question in regard to the extent of the Congressional grant, involving a large amount of the public lands.

Method of making Palm Oil.

Palm oil is produced from Africa, and is the product of the majestic palm tree. The manner of making it is as follows. A square pit is formed in the ground, something similar to tan pits in this country, and this square place is filled with palm nuts, which are taken down ripe from the trees, and the females trample the oil out in the sun with their feet. They continue trampling until the nut and the oil form one mass. They then extract the oil by allowing it to run into this place, and take it all up with the palm of the hand, scraping it into a calabash. In this tedious and difficult process, an immense quantity is lost by its running into the ground. There is also a great deal left attached to the nut. The oil is obtained from the surface of the nut, and not from the kernel, and the waste which must result from this rude process, 19,163 tons of the oil were imported into England in 1847, and it is promised to be one of the heaviest articles of traffic in the world.
SALT WELL IN TENNESSEE.—Mr. Eastbrook, formerly President of the Knoxville Union, has been for some time engaged in sinking a well in Anderson county, East Tennessee, and has succeeded in reaching a bold stream of strong salt water, at a depth of about 570 feet. Tubes have been ordered, and all possible dispatch will be employed to commence the manufacture of salt, the well is surrounded with a dense forest of heavy timber, and is within one or two hundred yards of the inexhaustible coal-beds—so that fuel will ever be cheap. Other wells will soon be sunk; and the prospect now is, that a hitherto undiscovered source of wealth to East Tennessee is about to be unlocked.
THE DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN FORESTS.
It seems scarcely possible for us of the present generation to conceive of the period when the country shall be stripped of its forests. But such is the waste and imprudence of our people, that the period is not remote when timber will become scarce. As early as the administration of Washington, John Jay wrote to him: "There is some reason to apprehend that masts and ship timber will, as cultivators advance, become scarce, unless some measures be taken to prevent the waste of our timber, and to preserve a sufficient fund of both." Some idea may be formed of the rapid destruction of the white pine, by a few facts. In 1843, there were at Bangor, at one time 14,000,000 feet of lumber, worth \$200,000. This city is the largest lumber port in the world. It ships off annually, of one kind or another, the value of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; and the rest of the stock, about as much more. There are 1500 sawmills in operation, which manufacture 300,000,000 feet of plank, boards and timber, without making any estimate of shingles and laths. This is the product of the state. New York and Western Pennsylvania are so large manufacturers of lumber. In the western states, vast quantities of timber-trees are annually destroyed in the process of preparing land for cultivation. On the banks of the Mississippi it is cut down for steamboat wood, and the ash and cypress of the swamps is floated out for fuel and plantation use. On the coast, for one hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans, the planters either purchase the trees in rafts, or coal boats.
In the region of the yellow pine, extending through North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, the manufacture of turpentine is rapidly increasing, and with it the consequent destruction of the forests. The "pine barrens," so graphically described by Bartram a century ago, are rapidly passing away. The Alabama furnishes the spars for the French Navy. Many a "Cracker" has grown quite independent by selling the trees as they stood, and which, so far as it depended on his agency, would have continued to stand through eternity. At first, it was quite difficult to make them understand that their trees had any value. But now, in consequence of this demand for spars, for logs, and for turpentine, the tracts accessible by waters have appreciated almost beyond belief—lands worth twenty-five cents an acre, now command from two to five dollars. All this hastens the destruction of the forests. The evil will not be in our day, but it is sure to come. And strange as it may seem to us, the time is not distant when America will be as destitute of forests as the Highlands of Scotland.
Disposition of Cattle to Patten.
Many people act on the supposition that all cattle are alike in their disposition to fatten; no greater mistake can be committed, since half the feed will bring forward one animal, required to produce another, and the economy of fattening cattle depends in no

Small degree in selecting the right animals.

Mr. Stephens gives some rules for selecting animals disposed to early maturity. He says: "The most prominent indication of this disposition is a loose, thick, mellow skin, as if floating upon a stratum of fat below; and such a skin is invariably covered with long, soft, mossy feeling hair, bearing a decided color. A firmness of texture over the whole body is essential to a disposition to fatten; not fat encumbers the bones of the legs and of the head. All the extremities, the limbs, head and tail are small, fine and tapering from the body. The eye is prominently set in the head, and with a placid expression. The forehead is broad. The ears are sensitive to every new sound. The muzzle is sharp, the nostrils distended, and the jaws distinct and clean. The muscles broad and flat. The blood-vessels large and full. The chest is broad, and the tail flat at the top, and broad tapering to the tuft of hair. The line of the back is straight and level, and the ribs round. A back high above the level is the sign of a disposition to fatten, and a long narrow face, which are both indicative of a want of disposition to fatten. When the back is below the level, the fat and flesh are mostly upon the lower part of the carcass, and the tallow increases in the interior. The flanks and cod are then thick and fleshy, and the extremities are improved in such a configuration the fore quarters are larger than the hind. Such an animal evinces a disposition to fatten, but lays on coarse pieces.—When the curved lines abound over the body and play into one another, giving a brilliancy to the surface, while the sweeping lines of the contour, with the tapering fineness of the extremities, the pleasing countenance, and the joyous spirit, a symmetry, a state of health, and disposition to improve are conjoined, they afford the highest satisfaction and profit to the breeder."
GROUND AND UNGROUND.—Cooked and Unground Food.—In a communication from the Society of Shakers, at Lebanon, New York, in the Patent Office Report, and in the following up on the relative value of ground and unground, cooked and uncooked corn for feeding an fattening cattle, &c.
"The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one third higher than unground, as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork, hence, it has been the practice of our Society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender. The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal, and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal. Within the last three or four years, our Society fattened annually, for thirty years, from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat, and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which purpose six or seven potato kettles are used. The Shakers are a close observer, and yet understanding the value for the practical facilities of life, and therefore, in the economy of food, must be presumed to be good judges. For ourselves, we are disposed to believe the conclusions to which they have arrived are correct.—[Ed. Am. Farmer.]

Spring and Summer Goods.
Will shortly the attention of Purchasers!
The West of England, French and German
CLOTHS,
The Wave Marcell, and Fancy Silk and Satin
VESTINGS,
And West of England, French and German
DOESKINS,
IN ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES,
At Very Moderate Prices!!!
THE subscriber in calling the attention of the Public to the above Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS, begs to say that he is now prepared to execute any orders that he may be entrusted with in a superior style—and he hopes from strict attention to the quality of the goods, and the promptness of a despatching public.
Parties purchasing Woolen Goods Wholesale will do well by examining his Stock before buying elsewhere.—Terms liberal for approved Paper.
JAMES MYLES, PROPRIETOR,
Howard Mans.
N. B.—Will be ready in a few days a large stock of Spring and Summer CLOTHING—detailed in next week.
North side King street, May 6, 1851.

GOODS
By the 'Gipsy,' 'Charita,' and 'Richmond,' &c., received and for sale:
75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cat NAILS, at 24¢ per lb.
35 kegs Nails, 70's, 80's, 90's and 100's Horse NAILS.
50 kegs Galy, 80's and 100's Wrought Rose and Clapboard NAILS.
10 casks 21, 23 and 30 Bat Nails;
10 casks 41 and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superior Scotch Wool CARPETING, 300 do. Fine do.,
35 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.
Also—By the 'Albert' from London:
A Case containing intricate CHARTS of the English and Irish Canals, North Atlantic, Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.
6 Ten-inch Brass COMPASSES,
24 Log GLASSES, 23 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers, Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case.
JOHN KINNEAR.

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.
Landing at Cork, from London—
5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 cask PUTTY.
By John S. DeWitt, from Liverpool—
6 casks Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes),
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.
For sale by
GEORGE THOMAS,
20th April. South M. Wharf.

New supply of cheap & handsome ROOM PAPERS.
THE Subscriber has just received another supply of the most beautiful ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.
June 3, 1851. S. K. FOSTER.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

- PACKAGES Ladies' Vestes and Mantles
- 3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS
- 1 do SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain
- 4 do STRAW BONNETS,
- 2 do SILKS and SATINS,
- 3 do LACES, NETS and BLOUSES,
- 2 do Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
- 2 do Muslin Collars, and Handkerchiefs;
- 3 do GLOVES, of every description,
- 2 do HOSIERY, various kinds,
- 2 do FANCY DRESSES,
- 6 do Dress MATERIALS,
- 5 do BOOTS and SHOES,
- 2 do Gums, Fringes and Trimmings,
- 2 do Artificial FLOWERS,
- 2 do Gents' Silk Opera Veils,
- 2 do Woolen CLOTHS and VESTINGS,
- 3 do Buttons, Silk, Cotton, &c.
- 2 do CLOTH CAPS,
- 6 do Gents' HATS; 1 do Children's do
- 1 do Printed Oil COLORED,
- 1 do BLACK GLASSES,
- 1 do Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS,
- 1 do Pins and Needles,
- 8 do CARPETING; 1 do RUGGS,
- 1 do Molesters, and Damasks,
- 1 do WORSTED FRINGES,
- 2 do LINENS and LAWNS,
- 2 do Hollands, Dappers and Damasks,
- 2 do Canvas and Linens,
- 2 do Printed Cotton HDK'S,
- 2 do FANCY GINGHAM,
- 6 do Blue and White WARPS,
- 10 do GREY COTTONS; 6 do White do.
- 10 do Printed Cottons; 2 do do. Muslins,
- 4 do Jaconet, Book, Mail & Checked Muslins,
- 2 do Fancy DUCKINGS; 3 do Flannels,
- 1 do STRAW FRINGES,
- 4 do Plain and Twill LININGS,
- 2 do COTTON DRILLS,
- 2 do Satinets and Cassimeres,
- 10 do Molesters; 2 do Cotton VELVETS
- 2 do White COUNTERPANES,
- 2 do Linen THREAD; 2 do Cotton REELS
- 15 do FLOUR CLOTH, comprising 3-1, 4-1, 5-1, 6-1, 7-1, 8-1, 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1, 14-1
- 2 do Rubber and Cotton BRACES,
- 2 do COTTON CARPETING,
- 2 do Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by
W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will present the advantages of an almost entirely

New Assortment,

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States, NOW OPENING—received per Steamers "Carnada," "Australia," and "Admiral," and Ships "Speed" and "Glasgow."
115 Packages of British and American GOODS, consisting, in part of
LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;
Long and Square SHAWLS, in newest styles
DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials particularly the Stock of French and Scotch
In the Lains and Printed Linens;
which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;
A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 PRINTS, good Styles, very low
Plain and Fancy SHIRTINGS, and Fancy Regatta; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ouseburgs, Canvas, Ducks,
Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON
Black and Coloured ORLEANS, Calicoes, Crapes and Parasols, Dressing, Salinets, Drills, Flannels,
MORSELS, CARPETINGS;
a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"
The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "Lionel" and "Fidelity" from London, and "Zion" from Liverpool.—all now daily expected.
Per "ONYX," from Glasgow:
140 Packages
GROcery GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
POLAND, Sago, and Hall's Patent STARCH
PEARL BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR,
Cinnamon, Cash, Soda, Black Lead, Pepper,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentin Almonds, Jordan Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Peppercorns,
PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING,
Vanilla and Fennel, 50 Assorted Spices,
and GROCERS' CARRIAGE LIGHTS,
Revelina Arabic, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles,
Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK,
WHITTING, Scotch TOBACCO, &c. &c. &c.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 25, Market Square.

WORTH KNOWING,
To those who Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,

BRAGGS BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND
THE Cheapest Stock of SPRING CLOTHING in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to the Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of
FRENCH and GERMAN CLOTHES, the superiority of which is well known; those that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHIRTING COATS from 20s. to 25s.; DRESS and FROCK COATS in great variety, and all got up in the very best style.
April 15.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—
THE Subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, which are quite new in this Market, and he begs to call particular attention to a make of Cloth for PALETOTS, which will sell at a superior style to any in this City, at extremely low prices.
Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the Howard House, North Side King Street.
May 7, 1851. JAMES MYLES.

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

JUST received per "Admiral" from Boston—TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA; Sherman's Compound for Syphilis; Also—J. Gross Sarsaparilla; EXTERMINATOR, for destroying Rats, Mice, and Cockroaches.—For sale by
T. M. REED,
July 1. Head of North Wharf.

JOIN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street,

KINNEAR'S Assortment of the following GOODS:—
A.—Ammonia, Roll; Arrowroot, best; Alspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.
B.—Bacon, refined; Brimstone roll; Blue, fig and butter; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards; Waxes; Balsams, assorted; Bells; Blank; Barky; Pearls and Pearls; Beans; Blacking; Paste and Liquid.
C.—Carpets, Brussels and White; Carpeting; Wool; Cord; Bed; Curts; Botley; Cotton Warp; Coffee; Cloves, and Cinnamon whole and ground; Curryaw; Tees; Currants, dried; Candies; Candles; Mince and Dips; Chairs, cane seat, cane back, rocking, wood seat, rocking wood seat common; Children's; Chairs; Floor Cloth, 1-1, 6-1, and 8-1; American; do. English, 1-1, 6-1, and 8-1; 4-1, 6-1, and 8-1; Cane; Glass, 20, 11, 20, do. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Groceries! Groceries!
Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

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