







**Porter.**  
**THE BETTER LAND.**  
Dear Father, I ask for my mother in vain,  
Has she sought some far country her health  
to regain?  
Has she left our cold climate of frost and snow,  
For some warm sunny clime where the soft  
breezes blow?  
Yes, yes, gentle boy, thy loved mother is gone  
To a climate where sorrow and pain are un-  
known,  
Her spirit is strengthened, her frame is at rest,  
There is health, there is peace, in the land  
of the blest!  
Is that land, my Dear Father, more lovely than  
ours?  
Are the rivers more clear, and more blooming  
the flowers?  
Does summer shine over it all the year long?  
Is it cheered by the glad sound of music and  
song?  
Yes, the flowers are despoiled not by winter  
or blight,  
The well-springs of life are exhausted and  
bright,  
And by exquisite voices such hymns are ad-  
dressed  
To the Lord who reigns over the land of the  
blest.  
Yet that land to my mother will lonely appear,  
She shrunk from the glance of a stranger  
while here,  
From her foreign companions I know she will  
flee,  
And sigh dearest father for you and for me.  
My darling, thy mother rejoices to gaze  
On long severed friends of her earliest days;  
Her parents have found their mission rest,  
And welcome their child to the land of the  
blest.  
How long to partake of such meetings of  
bliss,  
That land must be surely more happy than  
this;  
On you, my kind father, the journey depends,  
Let us go to my mother, her kindred and  
friends.  
Not on me, love, I trust I may reach that  
bright clime,  
But in patience I wait till the Lord's chosen  
time,  
And must strive, while awaiting his gracious  
behest,  
To guide thy young steps to the land of the  
blest.  
Thou must toil through a world of dangers my  
boy,  
Thy peace it may blight and thy virtue destroy;  
Nor will thou alas be withheld from his snare,  
By a mother's kind counsel, a mother's fond  
prayers.  
Yet fear not, the God whose directions we  
crave,  
Is mighty to strengthen, to shield and to save;  
To his hand may yet lead a glorified guest  
To the home of thy mother, the Land of the  
blest.

**Scientific.**  
**"Epochs of Creation."**  
Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, has re-  
cently published a work on Geology, in which  
it is pronounced by competent judges, he has  
succeeded in reconciling the facts in Geology  
with the teachings of Revelation, better  
than any one before him. The following is  
an extract:—"Compare the epochs of Geology  
with the days of Scripture, and there will  
be observed at least a remarkable coincidence  
between them. The fossiliferous systems of  
the one are nearly the same in number with the  
descriptive paragraphs in the other. The  
order in the creation of organized bodies, the  
progression of life upon the earth, are also  
wonderfully striking in the records of both.  
The lowest of our fossiliferous deposits con-  
tain the impression of plants—these stand at  
the beginning of the Moesian list. The same  
groups, and the whole of the next in suc-  
cession, are characterized by the prevailing  
abundance of marine tribes—the waters, ac-  
cording to the sacred narrative, then received  
their command, and multiplied abundantly the  
moving creatures that have life. Vegetables  
and animals, still on the waters, continue to in-  
crease during the carboniferous era, when a  
new system succeeds, and in this the foot-prints  
of birds are distinctly traced—so it was in  
the same order of succession that the winged  
fowl is sent forth into the firmament of heav-  
en. The Lias and Oolite formations immedi-  
ately follow, filled with monsters of the deep,  
aquatics and flying lizards—the text speaks  
of the "great whales" of the period, as dis-  
tinguished among the productions of the wa-  
ters. The Wealden Chalk, & Tertiaries are  
replete with all kinds of reptiles, mammals,  
and quadrupeds—the horse, urus, and other  
forms of cattle—and so in like manner, the  
strata, as the types of every beast,  
cattle and creeping thing.  
Now, can this running parallel be accidental  
or intended? Did the writer of one re-  
cord know any thing of the contents of the  
other? Does the course of creation, as de-  
tailed in the strata of the earth, follow as a  
necessary consequence from the nature of  
things? or as the arbitrary appointment of  
Him who made them? Would fishes, rep-  
tiles, fowls, mammals emerge in this precise  
order of succession, by any known law of  
organic structure? Or could not the first and  
last, or any of the intermediate kinds, have  
been at once, and as adaptively brought to-  
gether in the crust, the rise of mountains, the al-  
ternate shifting of sea and land,—does he not  
describe the progress of organic creation pre-  
cisely as it occurred, and as the changes of  
the planet became adaptive?  
The series of creative acts terminates in the  
introduction of Man upon the stage of ter-  
restrial things. "And God said, Let us make  
man in our image, after our likeness; and let  
them have dominion over the fish of the sea,  
and over all the earth, and every creeping thing  
that creepeth upon the earth."  
Here both narratives are completely at one  
as to man's place in the course as well as  
order of creation. No fragment of his his-

tory can be detected in any of the rocky or-  
ganizations of the earth. It is certain, one  
thing, of every class, and order, and tribe has  
its representative in one or other of the geo-  
logical epochs. Man stands apart and alone  
in the geology as in the history. No mere  
link in the chain of organic existence, not a  
being of mere earthly mould, but fashioned in  
the image of his Maker, and fitted to ex-  
plore, to understand, and to exercise domi-  
nion over the works of his creation. How  
much, again, in all this last and highest evo-  
lution of creative might, is the conclusion con-  
firmed, and arrived at from so many converg-  
ing lines, that the sacred record was intend-  
ed to embody an actual account of the crea-  
tion of our globe, in its various primordial  
arrangements, as well as in all its consequent  
events, until its majestic close in the epoch  
of the Flood, looking back and comparing the whole  
narrative with facts of geology, is it not high-  
ly probable that we have in that account dis-  
tinctly shadowed forth the progressive re-  
searches of the sciences, the great physical  
truths of creation, as symbolized in the rocks?  
The brilliant vista through millions of anni-  
ages, and upon scenes supposed to be unmo-  
ved and unrecorded, vanishes indeed at the ad-  
mission of this principle of interpretation.  
But a more consistent view of the world's his-  
tory—the comparative longevity of its suc-  
cessive tribes, of the various changes and al-  
terations which its surface has undergone—  
and a less violence far to the obvious import  
of the sacred text—form a more pleasant sub-  
stitutes on which amidst such lures to doubt,  
bewilderment, and error, faith and reason  
will equally incline to repose."

**Influence of the Sun on Health.**  
The influence of the solar rays, in invigora-  
ting and sustaining the physical powers, and  
its positive necessity to the maintenance of  
life and health, is amply proved by medical  
experience.  
The blanched, wilted skin and enfeebled  
frames of the wretched inhabitants of cellars,  
and the stunted growth and still more deplora-  
ble condition of their deformed and rickety  
offspring, have been made familiar to us, by  
the researches of modern philanthropists into  
the sanitary condition of the poorer classes of  
Great Britain, more especially in the working  
of the factory system, and in the mining op-  
erations of that country.  
The influence of sun-light upon vegetable  
life, as seen in the growth of plants, is fami-  
lar to all. The pallid and sickly leaf, and the  
dull languishing flower which has come forth  
in the shaded corner of a garden, or within  
a narrow walled enclosure, contrasts strongly  
with the lively green, and beautiful tints of  
the plant which flourishes in the open ground,  
under the direct rays of the sun, while the  
natural tendency of confined plants toward  
the light and air of heaven, reveals a nat-  
ural instinct in this lower order of organized  
structure, which points with unerring signifi-  
cance to the existence of the same law in the  
higher developments of living beings.  
The effect of the deprivation of sun-light is,  
we think, manifest in the pallid and sickly hue  
of many of the prisoners who have long been  
incarcerated in our prisons, and we cannot  
doubt influences the health in an important  
degree, especially of the colored convicts.  
The operation of the same causes upon  
plants, may also be seen in these institutions.  
A few years ago, an intelligent prisoner at  
Cherry Hill, in order to beguile his weary  
hours, and to gratify his innocent taste for  
flowers, undertook to rear a running vine a-  
round the wall of his cell. By care and atten-  
tion he conducted it safely to the opening at  
the top of his cell, which admits light and air,  
and when arrived here, the plant, true to its  
instincts, put forth upon the outer wall, and  
soon displayed itself upon the roof. When its  
leaves were a blanching sickly hue, and  
seemed to droop, as though reeking in solitude;  
at the window they assumed the lively green  
of a healthy and vigorous vegetation, and  
sprang forth into the air clothed in the full  
vesture of nature.  
The same prisoner within saw the object  
of his care pale and languishing, while  
the passer by without viewed it in the full  
bloom of health and vigor.—Dr. Isaac Par-  
rish.

**The Reason why the Water of the Dead Sea is**  
**unfitted to Support Life.**  
Mr. Robert M. Graves, M.D., has commu-  
nicated to the Edinburgh Philosophical Jour-  
nal, a very interesting article on the causes  
why the waters of the Dead Sea are destitute  
of fish and other marine animals. The Dead  
Sea contains no living thing within its fatal  
boundaries, but this salt sea, so famous in  
story, is supplied with water from fresh wa-  
ters which abound in fish and vegetables.  
The surface of the Dead Sea is 1400 feet be-  
low the level of the Mediterranean, is 1000  
feet deep, 6 miles long, and 9 broad. It re-  
ceives all the waters of the Sea of Galilee. A  
correct chart of this old lake was never given  
to the world until the expedition under Lieut.  
Lynch surveyed it. The full credit of this im-  
portant act is given to our country by Mr.  
Graves.  
It has been stated by Dr. Robinson and Mr.  
Warburton, that the shores of the Dead Sea  
were non-volcanic, but the expedition brought  
some specimens of lava and scoria, thus refut-  
ing former accounts.  
There is another sea in the world just like  
the Dead Sea of Sodom; this is the Great Salt  
Lake of the Mormon country, discovered and  
explored by Lieut. Fremont. This lake con-  
tains no living thing within its bosom, and it  
also receives the fresh waters of Lake Utah.  
The waters of the Dead Sea of Jordan con-  
tain 24 per cent of saline matter, consisting  
of chlorides of potassium, sodium, calcium,  
magnesium, iron, manganese, with bromide  
of magnesium. This saline impregnation ac-  
counts for the absence of all vegetable and ani-  
mal life. The waters of the Great American  
Salt Lake are nearly of the same composition,  
and present similar phenomena to that of the  
Sea of Sodom.

**Preparation of Hams.**  
Few articles of animal food depend more  
for their acceptability upon the perfection  
of the process of curing than smoked hams, and  
few are better relished at all tables than these,  
when well prepared and preserved. We pro-  
pose, therefore, to give a summary of the most  
important requisites necessary to their being  
of excellent quality.  
Something depends, it is true, upon the  
feeding and size of the hog, as well as upon  
the salting and smoking. The best hams are  
furnished by hogs weighing not over 200 lbs.,  
which have been fed mostly on solid food—  
such as corn, peas, and barley—and have been  
allowed range and room for exercise, so that

the lean or muscular part is well and healthily  
developed. To these causes combined, the  
Westphalia and Virginia hams owe probably a  
portion of their excellence. Hams from hogs  
weighing from 300 to 400 lbs., and over, are  
so large that it is almost impossible either to  
salt or smoke them thoroughly, without tak-  
ing longer time and more pains than is usu-  
ally allowed or considered necessary.  
There are a multitude of recipes for pickling  
hams, each possessing in the minds of  
those who use them their peculiar excellen-  
cies, and we will give here two or three of  
the most noted, so that our readers may choose  
that which they deem most proper, or feasible  
of application. They have all been published  
before.  
The celebrated "Knickerbocker Pickle,"  
which is recommended as superior for both  
beef and pork, is compounded as follows:  
3 lbs. coarse brown sugar, 1 quart molasses,  
3 ounces saltpetre, and 1 ounce of pearl-  
ash, mix and boil the whole well, and skim off  
all impurities. The meat should be slightly rub-  
bed with fine salt, and lie a day or two, that  
the blood may drain off; and should then be  
packed in tight casks, and the pickle turned  
frequently each day until it remains until  
sufficiently cured for smoking.  
The Virginia method, or dry mode of cur-  
ing, is as follows: For each ham take a spoonful  
of saltpetre, pulverise and apply it; rub  
each piece with salt well on both sides, and  
pack them in hogs heads with holes in the  
bottom to let off the brine. Let them remain  
five or six weeks; then take them out, brush  
off the salt, rub each well with hickory ash, and  
hang each piece in the smoke house.  
What is called the Jersey method, is as  
follows: To every 80 lbs. of ham, take 4  
ounces of sugar, 3 ounces of saltpetre, and 1  
pint of fine salt. Powder and mix them  
finely, and rub the hams well with this mixture,  
and lay them on planks for two days. Then  
pack in casks, adding 2 quarts of salt to every  
80 lbs. of ham. In fifteen days they may be  
taken to the smoke house.  
The excellence of a ham depends much upon  
the smoking or drying, and indeed, the best  
are made when both smoking and drying  
are performed at the same time. It is a  
matter that cannot be hurried, and six weeks  
is the least time in which a ham can be per-  
fectly and thoroughly cured. The meat must  
be kept in a damp, unventilated smoke  
house so that the surface will be in the least  
moist or dripping, if good hams are expected.  
They should also be hung at such a distance  
from the fire that the heat will not affect them.  
Hickory and maple are the best woods for  
making the smoke, and the coals of dry, sound  
wood, and not of a soft pine, are the best.  
A fire built once or twice a day answers the  
best, better than one kept up continually, as  
the smoking and drying are thus most per-  
fectly performed.—Rural New Yorker.

**Last Words of a Dying Friend.**  
Reader, are you aware that an old friend of  
yours is drawing near his end. He cannot  
last long. His days are evidently numbered.  
A fortnight is the utmost he can survive.—  
And he wishes for a word with you. His name  
you know quite well, it is—  
**Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-One.**  
He wishes you to remember five things:—  
First,—to remember whose ambassador he  
has been to you. That he came from your  
Maker, and is returning again to him who  
sent him, and that he was here to present to  
you what account of you he must carry to the  
court of your Judge.  
Second,—to remember, that after the visit  
of a few more like ambassadors you must  
follow him, and confront him, and all the years  
which have been sent you, in the presence of  
your God, and have the testimony of each  
concerning you. Nor is he sure that Eight-  
een Hundred and Fifty-Two is not commis-  
sioned to take you with him.  
Third,—to remember the three hundred  
times and more that he has besought you "so  
to number your days as to apply your heart  
unto wisdom"; that he much fears, however,  
that you have numbered them only for the  
purpose of business and pleasure.  
Fourth,—to remember all the messages he  
has brought from your Creator. Crosses and  
sickness,—sorrows and comforts,—health and  
sickness,—deliverances, and deaths around  
you,—daily food,—nightly rest,—and a billion  
ministers, and days of worship, to interpret  
his providence, and show you his revealed  
will,—that all these things you must give account  
to Him that sent him to you.  
Fifth,—to remember, that yet a fortnight  
is before you ere he departs—that will soon  
be gone; that he is anxious beyond measure  
to see, before he leaves, that God has not kind-  
ly sent you such a messenger as Eighteen  
Hundred and Fifty-One in vain; that you are  
touched by his forbearance, his goodness, and  
his redeeming love; that you fear his wrath,  
and have the testimony of each concerning you  
through the cross of Christ, and give up your  
body, soul, and spirit to God.  
Friend, one short fortnight must decide  
whether Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-One  
shall leave you a subject of God, or a rebel;  
a sinner saved, or a sinner lost; say, which  
shall it be?—Appeal.

**The Happy Man** was born in the City of  
Regeneration, in the Parish of Repentance,  
and was educated at the School of Obedi-  
ence, and now lives in the Plain of Perse-  
verance. He works at the Trade of Dilig-  
ence, and has a large Estate in the County  
of Christian Contentment, and many times  
takes his Journey of Self-denial, and has  
a better Seat to put on when he goes to Court,  
called the Robe of Christ's Righteousness.  
He often walks in the Valley of Self-Abasement,  
and sometimes climbs the Mountain of  
Spiritual-Weakness. He breakfasts every  
morning upon Spiritual Prayer, and sups every  
evening upon the same. He has Meats to eat  
which the world knows not of, and his Drink  
is the Sincere Milk of the Word. Thus happy  
he lives and happy he dies.  
Happy is he who has Gospel-Submission in  
his will, Due Order in his affections, Sound  
Peace in his conscience, Sanctifying Grace in  
his Soul, Real Divinity in his breast, True  
Humility in his heart, the Redeemer's Yoke  
on his neck, a Vain World under his feet, and  
a Crown of Glory on his head. Happy is the  
Life of such a man.  
In order to attain which, pray fervently,  
believe firmly, wait patiently, work abundantly,  
live holily, die daily, watch your hours,  
guard your senses, redeem your time, love  
Christ, and long for glory.

**T. M. REED,**  
**Apothecary and Druggist,**  
Corner of North Wharf and Dock  
Street,  
RESPECTFULLY announces  
to his friends and the pub-  
lic generally, that he has opened  
the above well-known premises,  
where he intends carrying on the APOTHE-  
CARY and DRUGGIST'S business, and soli-  
cits a share of public patronage.  
By recent arrivals from England and  
the United States he has received a large  
and well-selected stock of  
**DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,**  
**PATENT DRUGGISTS' PAINTS, OILS,**  
**BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.**  
Pure SODA WATER, with choice  
SYRUPS, constantly on hand.

**INDIA**—It is reported, and generally be-  
lieved, that, at the Governor General's advice,  
the Punjab and Sindh, together with the  
north-western provinces west of Allahabad,  
are to be constituted a separate presidency,  
under the title of the Presidency of Lahore,  
the remaining portion of the Agra Presidency  
being, of course, annexed to Bengal.  
The Nizam appears bent on ruining him-  
self. Notwithstanding the energy and ability  
displayed by the Minister in the service  
of the State, he is now endeavouring to as-  
sacrate with him in the Ministry Rajah Ram Bux,  
the most inefficient and not the least corrupt  
of Sooraj-ool-Moolk's predecessors. Lord  
Dalhousie has prohibited recruiting of all de-  
scriptions in the Nizam army.  
Nothing further has been done regarding  
the proposed Andam expedition; but instruc-  
tions from England on the subject are ex-  
pected to reach next month's mail.  
With respect to intelligence from the Straits,  
we quote the following from the Singapore  
Free Press of October 6:  
"The accounts from Labuan are encourag-  
ing as far as they go. The Eastern Archipelago  
Company are now raising a considerable  
quantity of coals monthly, although per-  
haps not so much as they might have been ex-  
pected to do by this time.  
"From Sima we continue to receive the  
most favorable accounts of the state of affairs  
there. By latest arrivals we learn that the  
King has given orders for a large addition to  
be forthwith made to the city of Bungkok.  
He has also established a printing-press, at  
which works are to be produced in Siamese  
and English, for the enlightenment of his sub-  
jects. His Majesty has also directed a gen-  
eral revision of the laws of the kingdom, so  
that they may be made as equitable as possible,  
and we understand he has expressed his firm  
intention that equal justice shall be dealt out  
to all alike, high and low, rich and poor."  
The Lord Bishop of Ceylon has proclaimed  
himself unwilling to proceed at present on  
visitation, and deputed the archdeacon in his  
stead.

**Groceries! Groceries!**  
**JAMES MACFARLANE,**  
MARKET SQUARE,  
Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES,  
and being desirous of procuring for the  
Stock on hand; comprising in part:  
In Store: Bond or Duty paid—  
**200 CHESTS** and half chests fine Con-  
suet, Scotch, and Old Scotch;  
Hyon, Twinkay, and Oolong TEAS;  
60 lbs. Porto Rico SUGARS;  
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;  
50 bags Java and Sumatra COFFEES;  
50 boxes TOBACCO (fine brands).  
Per "Montez" and "John S. DeWolf"  
1 chest INDIGO;  
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Trundle CHEESE;  
1 cask Golden SYRUP.  
Per "Henry Holland"  
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;  
15 cases Blue and Snow STARCH;  
5 bales Scotch OATMEAL (Ayrshire);  
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES  
Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard  
Pickles and Sauces; Dry & Martin's Blacking  
Halls Starch; Putty; Glass BOTTLES; Fine  
Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Pinus; Candied  
Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Cande-  
wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol; &c.  
Per "Johnston, Deane, & Co."  
1 chest INDIGO;  
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Trundle CHEESE;  
1 cask Golden SYRUP.  
Per "Henry Holland"  
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;  
15 cases Blue and Snow STARCH;  
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Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Pinus; Candied  
Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Cande-  
wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol; &c.  
Per "Johnston, Deane, & Co."  
1 chest INDIGO;  
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Trundle CHEESE;  
1 cask Golden SYRUP.

**Mechanics' Institute.**  
THE LECTURE SEASON of the above Institution will  
commence on Monday Evening, the 10th November  
next; when the Rev. Dr. JACOB, Principal of King's Col-  
lege, Protestant, will deliver the Introductory Address.  
The Directors have much pleasure in stating, that the  
following Scientific, technical and well known Golden  
Lectures will be given during the season:  
Rev. Dr. EDWIN JACOB, Rev. Dr. W. D. GRAY, Mr.  
Babbitt, Rev. Mr. WILSON, Mr. BACOT, Dr. R. BAYARD  
MERRILL, H. H. HAWLEY, D. S. KERR, M. H. PERLEY, C.  
DUFF, JOHN McLEARY, Rev. A. STEWART, A. M., Rev. W.  
J. H. JONES, J. M. JOHNSON, Dr. PATRICK, S. R. THOMSON,  
R. F. FOLLIOT, R. PATER, Rev. R. CONNOR, A. M., and  
Rev. J. R. LAWSON.  
The Directors, in correspondence with a number of  
other Literary Gentlemen, from whom they expect to re-  
ceive assistance, whose names with the Subjects of the Lec-  
tures will be published as soon as the arrangements are  
completed.  
From increased resources of the Institute during the  
past year, the Directors have been enabled to apply a large  
sum towards extending the LIBRARY of the Institute,  
which at present contains a valuable collection of Scientific,  
Historical, and Literary works; in addition to which  
several selections of works have been ordered, and are ex-  
pected to be ready for distribution at the opening of the  
Lecture Season.  
THE GENERAL MEETING, which has now for the most  
part become the property of the Institute, will be opened  
for exhibition to Members during each Lecture evening,  
from 7 to 8 o'clock.  
The READING ROOM, now so arranged as to afford  
additional accommodation to visitors; a number of popular  
Newspapers published in Great Britain, the United States,  
and the Colonies, are now received for the use of the Room,  
and a considerable portion is of the most interesting and  
valuable character.  
The Library will be opened on Monday and Friday Even-  
ings, from 7 to 8 o'clock, the Reading Room from 7 to  
9 o'clock, every evening in the week, Saturdays and Sun-  
days excepted.  
The Directors have used every exertion to render the  
Institute as useful and attractive as possible, and they hope  
their exertions will be appreciated, and that the Institute will  
turn out to be a source of great benefit to the community.  
In consequence of the want of sufficient accommodation  
in the Lecture Room, the Directors are constrained to ad-  
dress to the Lecturers, in allowing them to occupy  
to accompany a Member to the Lectures.  
Members' Tickets, Ds. Non-Members' Tickets, to be  
sent to the Lecturers for the Season, Ds. 1, Ladies' Tickets,  
and Apprentices' Tickets, 5s. each. Admission to one lec-  
ture, 1s. 6d.  
No Tickets Transferable. It being owing to the knowl-  
edge of the Board of Lecturers have heretofore felt great  
inconvenience and annoyance, from the numerous applica-  
tions made for free Tickets: To relieve them from such  
inconveniences, and to comply with the wishes of all  
Members, and others, who may desire to attend the Lec-  
tures, the Board of Lecturers have resolved, that a limited  
number of Tickets will be placed at the disposal of the Lec-  
turers for distribution to their friends, and others, who  
may desire to attend the Lectures, on Thursday and Friday evenings,  
between 7 and 8 o'clock.  
The Board of Directors return their grateful ac-  
knowledgments to the several persons who kindly loaned  
their Paintings, Works of Art, and Specimens of Mechanical  
Skill, and to those who afforded gratuitous services at  
the late Industrial Exhibition, by which they were enabled  
to successfully carry out the objects they had in view.  
W. H. HUTCHINSON, Jr., Secretary.  
St. John, 20th October, 1851.

**JOHN KINNEAR,**  
**Prince William Street,**  
KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Re-  
tail, a stock of the following GOODS:—  
A—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best; Alspid,  
do, ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes  
and Handles.  
B—Bones, refined; Bristone, roll; Blue, fig and lat-  
ton; Brick, Dutch; Broom; Black, green; Brown; and  
Hindles, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Peas and Pot;  
Beans; Blacking; Paste and Lard.  
C—Complaz; Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting,  
Wool; Corals, Bed; Cork, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee,  
Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Currants, Sweet  
Currants, dried; Cloves; Candles, Mould and Dip;  
Chairs, cane seat, cane back, rocking, wood seat, rocking,  
wood seat common; Children's; Chairs.  
D—Dyeing; Wash; Farns; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4,  
and 8-4; American do, English, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4.  
E—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7-2 to 11-20, do,  
21-2 to 31-20; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking;  
Plates and Talc; Glue, best quality.  
F—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.  
G—Licks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black;  
Lard.  
H—Hammers; Nails, wrought from July to 20th; do  
Horse, 6d. to 10d.; do, do, 10d. to 12d.; do, do, 12d. to  
14d.; do, do, 14d. to 16d.; do, do, 16d. to 18d.; do, do,  
18d. to 20d.; do, do, 20d. to 22d.; do, do, 22d. to 24d.;  
do, do, 24d. to 26d.; do, do, 26d. to 28d.; do, do, 28d. to  
30d.; do, do, 30d. to 32d.; do, do, 32d. to 34d.; do, do,  
34d. to 36d.; do, do, 36d. to 38d.; do, do, 38d. to 40d.;  
do, do, 40d. to 42d.; do, do, 42d. to 44d.; do, do, 44d. to  
46d.; do, do, 46d. to 48d.; do, do, 48d. to 50d.; do, do,  
50d. to 52d.; do, do, 52d. to 54d.; do, do, 54d. to 56d.;  
do, do, 56d. to 58d.; do, do, 58d. to 60d.; do, do, 60d. to  
62d.; do, do, 62d. to 64d.; do, do, 64d. to 66d.; do, do,  
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do, do, 72d. to 74d.; do, do, 74d. to 76d.; do, do, 76d. to  
78d.; do, do, 78d. to 80d.; do, do, 80d. to 82d.; do, do,  
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do, do, 88d. to 90d.; do, do, 90d. to 92d.; do, do, 92d. to  
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