

PLAN OF A FISCAL AGENT.

Mr. Walker moved the following: Resolved, That the Select Committee, to whom was referred the question of reporting to the Senate on the subject of a fiscal agent for the Government of the United States, be directed to inquire into the expediency of vesting the control of said agency in a board of six directors, located at the city of Washington, to be chosen by a joint vote of both Houses of Congress, two of said directors to be elected at each successive vote, each member being permitted to vote only on each occasion for one director, so as to prevent said board being placed under the control of the Executive or of any party.

Resolved, That said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of tendering to the State branches of said fiscal agency, on the condition precedent, that said States have first entered into an agreement with each other for the gradual and prospective limitation or abandonment of the banking power of the States.

Resolved, That said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of confining said agency to the use of gold and silver, and of bills receivable of the Government of the United States of large denominations, excluding all the paper of the State bank, and so as to retain adequate supply and circulation of gold as well as silver at all times in the United States.

Resolved, That said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of applying prospectively the bankrupt power of this Government to the State banks.

The resolution was agreed to. Plan of a Fiscal Bank of the United States. The Chair then submitted the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

Sir—In obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th inst. the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, and as far as practicable, without impairing its usefulness to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he respectfully submits it to the Senate, with the hope that, in its process or consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, and adapted to the wants of the country, and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty million dollars, with power to establish branches of offices of discount and deposit in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposit act of June 23, 1836, shall be paid into the several treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of, such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the fourth instalment under the deposit act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefore stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, in the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the public lands should be assigned to the States, those proceeds should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purpose aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but, if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for the ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A President to be chosen by the directors out of their own body.

That the branches be managed by not more than seven, nor less than five directors, two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government. That the public moneys be deposited in it; and when there, that they may be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States, and that the deposit be not removed except by law, and that the notes of the said Bank be received in the payment of public dues, and that

payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said Bank. That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent free of charge.

The ordinary power and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed in order to prevent over-banking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stocks, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure the bill holder and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed—

To limit the dividend to six per cent. per annum, but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon, to be afterwards made good—and when a surplus accumulates exceeding two millions, the excess to be paid to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That amount of debts which it may at any time owe, shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposits. That the debts at any time due to the bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. thereon, and that when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loans shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six per cent upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory notes, any purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the United States more than ten millions of dollars, nor either for a longer time than one hundred days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no note of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officer, as maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted. The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or impropriety in the management of the institution; to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the United States; to a committee of either House of Congress; to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to, and intended for, circulation; but may sell drafts, not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

That the Bank shall not suspend specie-payment—that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years—but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing that it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said corporation to place offices of discount and deposit wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue.

All which is respectfully submitted. T. EWING, Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion by Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, the report and accompanying bill were referred to the Select Committee on the subject, and 1500 additional copies ordered to be printed.

The bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. MERRICK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to revive and continue in force until the 4th of July, 1843, the charters of the banks of the District.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain; and

The Rev. SEPTIMUS TESTIN was elected.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Sergeant was unsuccessful in his attempt to procure a suspension of rules in order to introduce a resolution to limit the business of the House. Mr. Graham was equally unfortunate with reference to an attempt relative to a repeal of the Sub Treasury. On motion of Mr. Boggs, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bankrupt Law at the present session. The abolition question was revived.

ARKANSAS COAL.—This new article of commerce has been received at Natchez.—The papers of that city say that it has been burnt there, that it emits no smoke, and burns freely with a pale white blaze. It burns as freely as Pittsburgh coal, and is used in the same grades. The Free Trader says, "it would be almost considered a romance should we give a history of the man who discovered this coal, and of the events in his life which led to the discovery. Suffice it to say the coal is an anthracite with sufficient gas contained in it to make it highly inflammable, with so little bituminous as to make it scarcely smoky, and with a tenacity of combustion which makes it last as long again or one third longer than any coal ever known in Natchez."

Nature's Teachings.

The zebra teaches that the quality of the skin too often settles the fortune, if not the value of the person. A zebra is an ass, with a more beautiful skin, but not half so useful.

The bear teaches that the bear who little good till they are dead; as the bear is chiefly valuable for its skin, hams, and grease.

ILLUSTRATION.—Of this class are mice, vicious tyrants, etc. William Law died worth upwards of seventy thousand pounds, but while he lived he gave nothing away, left his poor relations to pine for bread, and by his will devoted his property to a public institution.

The rhinoceros teaches that nothing is so well defended but may be somewhat injured; even this animal may be wounded in the joints.

ILLUSTRATION.—There is no mind, however fortified, which has not its sore part.—A philosopher will bear you to give him with his poverty or dress; but not to sneer at his judgment.

The ichneumon teaches that little persons may prevent great evils, by crushing them in time. The ichneumon destroys sligato-eggs.

ILLUSTRATION.—The boor who mends the sea-dykes in Holland saves it from an inundation; or the schoolmaster who checks the ambition of his pupil, saves the world from a tyrant.

The Exiled "Patriots."

Gen. Southwell, who figured in the late Canada disturbances, has addressed a letter to Lord Brougham, in behalf of the 100 or more American citizens who were transported to Van Dieman's Land two or three years since, for having been concerned in revolutionary attempts against the Government of Canada. He states that they are treated as common felons, and that several of the original number have died from the severity of the treatment they endured. Against this treatment, he respectfully remonstrates, and assures his lordship that while they are loaded with chains and incarcerated in dungeons, they will esteem themselves martyrs to the cause of freedom. As all danger of further disturbances in Canada is at an end, he appeals to his lordship whether it can be for the honor, or in any manner accrue to the benefit of the British nation longer to detain these men in the condition of common felons. He alludes to the importance of a friendly feeling being cultivated between the people of the two frontiers, and thinks that the restoration of the Van Dieman prisoners to their homes and friends would greatly promote this object.

The intention of the letter is benevolent and praiseworthy. The persons in whose behalf it is written, have voluntarily forfeited the protection of their government and nation, yet we confess it would afford us much satisfaction to hear that they had been set at liberty.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The St. Louis Republican states that the Governor of Illinois has become, bona fide, a Mormon. A considerable accession to the number of this sect has lately been received at Nauvoo from New York and England. With the colony from New York, there had been several young women decoyed off from parents and friends, with them, by descriptions of country more romantic than ever entered into Arabian tale. The fruits of the earth even in a state of nature, were as the Garden of Eden before it had been cursed with thorns and thistles; the strawberries growing there in a state of nature being equal to pomegranates! One of these deluded young women, at the sight of this paradise, gave expression to her disappointment that bordered upon despair—so different was the real scenery from the representation, and so complete, so hopeless as to deliverance, was her captivity.

NATIVE CASTOR OIL.—A Western paper states Castor Oil is manufactured to a large extent in Illinois. In Randolph County alone, it is added, a thousand barrels are made annually. The castorbean is cultivated with great facility, and at little expense. When clarified the castor is said to give a much clearer light than sperm oil, and is entirely free from offensive smell.

CHARGE AGAINST A WOMAN.—Margaret Conlin was examined in Cincinnati, on Monday, for the murder of an old man named Clark. In the course of the examination, a doctor was brought forward to testify that the old man could not have lived much longer any how. This important fact does not appear, however, to have been considered a full justification of her "taking off." Margaret was committed.—Exchange.

GIVING UP ITS DEAD.—In consequence of the funeral salute fired yesterday by the U. S. vessels in port, in honor of Commodore Claxton, five dead bodies came to the surface in the river bay. One of them was a woman, supposed to be Sally Jones, who threw herself off James' Steps, on Monday night. One was a male infant, and the three others were bodies of men unknown.—N. Y. Tattler.

A man who was traveling in the Harlem railroad cars on Monday last, having lost his hat, was so imprudent as to jump from the train while it was in full motion. He was thrown round, and fell, the weight of his body resting on his left arm, the bones of which gave way, and were broken at the wrist into splinters. His head was also slightly fractured, his ankle wrenched, and his body otherwise bruised.—Balt. American.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that a regularly organized plan had been formed by three of the police officers of that city, to rob the Treasurer's office of the Second Municipality. The plot was discovered by the captain of the Police, and through his agency the robbery was prevented and two of the rogues arrested.

The privy purse of the Queen of England amounts to £60,000 per annum, or about four hundred dollars a day.

It is recorded of the Rev. George Whitefield, that he delivered eighteen thousand sermons in the course of thirty-four years.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, June 19, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

Mr. Wise will make another accession in his Balloon, at Danville, to-day.

We have received the first number of the Democratic Watchman, a neatly executed paper, published by E. V. Everhart, Esq., at Huntingdon, Pa. It supports David R. Porter and the measures of the democratic party.

The plan of a National Bank, as reported by Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Treasury, will be found in another column. Whether Congress will pass this, or a similar bill at the present session, is, we think, doubtful. There seems, however, to be a disposition to create a Regulator of some kind. Mr. Walker, one of the democratic Senators, is in favor of such an institution though somewhat different from the Secretary's plan, as will be seen by the resolutions offered by him.

The Ladies of Williamsport contemplate holding a fair at that place on the 23d inst. We have no doubt it will be a handsome affair, so far at least as the ladies are concerned, and Williamsport can turn out a goodly number of them.

Some of our exchange papers speak in very flattering terms of Judge Woodward, of Wilkesbarre, recently appointed by Gov. Porter. Judge Woodward has always stood deservedly high in the estimation of his numerous friends, as well for his amiable disposition and exemplary character, as his high legal attainments.

The Danville papers speak in high terms of the canal officers, in repairing the recent breach near that place. It is but justice to say, that the engineers, superintendants, &c. of the public works in this neighborhood, have invariably attended to their duties with a degree of promptness and despatch, that has given universal satisfaction.

An Exchange Paper states that a house in Danville was lately struck by the electric fluid. A Whig house, no doubt, and the inmates probably candidates, running for office. This fluid seems to have penetrated in every direction of late. There is scarcely a whig house of note to be found, but what has received a slight shock. Let them beware of the approaching storm. Next October they may expect to hear thunder.

"Thou, thou, rainest in this bosom," as the latter said when exposed to the peltings of the pitiless storm.

Willis Gaylord Clark, of the Philadelphia Gazette, died at Philadelphia recently, of consumption, aged 32 years. Mr. Clark was a gentleman of exemplary and amiable character, and one of the best poets in the country.

A suit has been instituted by the U. S. States Bank against Nicholas Biddle, its former president, for the recovery of certain sums of money.

The Buckeye Blacksmith has got the office of Indian Agency at Sandusky, worth seven hundred dollars per annum. His boasted declaration, that he intended to return to the anvil after the election has ended—not in smoke, but in office, as any one might have suspected. Well might Cowper say: "Patriots have grown too shrewd to be sincere, And we too wise to trust them."

Branch of Promise. The N. O. Picayune, in noticing a breach of marriage promise case, has the following very appropriate remarks:

These breaches of marriage promise are vile humbugs—we say it with all proper reverence for woman-kind. She whose broken and bleeding heart can be mended by an application of copper, can be no great shakes. Their own sentiments, exactly.—Freeman. Copper is a necessary ingredient in the composition of Brass.

The New York Canals are doing a large business. The tolls received this season, to the end of May inclusive, amount to \$414,991—being an increase of \$95,899 over the corresponding period of last year.

The "Reformed Drunkards" are doing good service in Albany. Some two hundred men, says the Evening Journal, who had abandoned themselves to drunkenness, have resolved to live soberly. This resolution, if persevered in, will gladden the hearts and cheer the hearths of many deserted wives and destitute children.

The New York Tribune says.—The venerable Albert Gallatin of this city, has just put forth a pamphlet on the currency. He is a hard-money man in the main, but favorable to a National Bank of moderate capital and limited powers. Mr. Gallatin was the Democratic Caucus candidate for Vice President in 1824, on the ticket with Wm. H. Crawford.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Henry Clarke Hubbard died at South Kingston, R. I., on the 9th May, in the 73 year of his age. He entered the pulpit as usual, and had just delivered his text, when he was seized with a fit, and fell on the pulpit floor, and soon after was a corpse.

We have now got a machine to make our own poetry. The following specimen is the first that has been run through our mill. A few syllables and letters are occasionally clipped off, which, however, does not hurt it, as the rhyme is still preserved, which is all that is essential in good poetry. We have also ground out a Wellerism this week, and can grind tales, conundrums, &c. to order.

The following ingredients, sprinkled with a few incidents of jealousy, hair breadth escapes, seasoned with other small matters to suit the taste, all well mixed together, will make a love tale of the first water, viz: a young lady of about 17, a rich old uncle without children, a cousin or two, and an old maiden aunt, a young gentleman violently in love with the young lady, but opposed by the uncle—another gentleman his rival. To make it more affecting, a few fainting spells and a little hartshorn may be added.

MACHINE POETRY, From our own MILL.

On the 5th day of June, Mr. Wise, Bless his eyes, Went up in his Balloon, From the town of Danville, Where they always plan well Any thing, That may bring Folks together, In hot weather, To encourage trade, And drink lemonade.

Well, he starts again on the 19th of June, To pay another visit to the moon, Or to the sun, For it's all one Which, as she's a full sister, And therefore he visits her. Well, won't folks gaze and stare, To see him in the air, Without a leg to stand on, And not peg to hang on. No great wonder That folks are getting Wise, When he rides over thunder, And makes it knock under, While passing through the skies. Suppose he asks the moon To grant us a small boon, And tell us why She's been so shy, As now and then to turn her back, And make our nights so dark and black;

At the same time, inquire Also, whether, In hot weather, She does not perspire. And if so, to say, Whether all rain And showers, That wets the grain And flowers, Comes not in this way, And inform us if she please, Whether she's made, As some have said, Of white, blue, or green cheese;

And ask her who The man in the moon N really is, And if he is her husband, or it only was A kind of quiz— If politicians are Quite as honest there, As they are here; And when for their country's good They labor, its understood They are sincere.

The author of the following lines respectfully requests us to publish them, which we do solely on account of the ladies, who will surely appreciate them, although we were strongly inclined to throw them in the hopper of our mill and grind them over. As comparisons are sometimes odious, we should apologize to the Baltimore girls, on account of the reflection attempted to be cast upon them by the poet, which we however do not believe. We have seen many who could "charm the heart of a stone," in the monumental city, provided it was not as hard as the stone itself.

"Baltimore city is said to contain The prettiest girls this side the main, But my way of thinking, none of them dare Their beauty with Sunbury girls to compare. The Baltimore girls they look very fair, When powdered their cheeks and curled is their hair, But remove far away the powder and curls, And they are by far the worst looking girls.

O the darling sweet girls of this nice little place, With manners polite and a sweet smiling face, And their beautiful eyes and their voices sweet tone, Are enough for to charm the heart of a stone. O, who would not love such beautiful girls, Who do not use vinegar, powder nor curls, A heart must be harder than rock or than steel, If love for such girls it never doth feel. E. M."

THE PRESIDENT AND HER OFFICER.—The London Dispatch says that the steamer President cost \$80,000. The Commander, Lieutenant Roberts, R. N., was a married man, and had five children, who reside in London. He was a native of the country of Cork, and was distinguished by putting an end to the slave trade in a portion of the west of Africa, when he commanded a brig of war.

"RATHER AWWARD!"—This was the remark of the last Capt. but one of the President when he found she had not arrived in England!—This was not long ago. Alas! what can he think now? That unwieldy bulk is now plunged and weltering among caverns of the deep, where sailor's bones lie whitening, and some restless sea-fan waves over them; and we cannot but deplore the "awkwardness" unwieldy marine constructions—which absolutely invited destruction.

Twenty-Seventh Congress. Correspondence of the Balt. American.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1841. SENATE.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

The resolution of Mr. CLAY for limiting and designating the business of the session came up, which Mr. BENTON opposed as an attempt to dictate to the Senate.

Mr. CLAY set forth his right to offer what resolution he pleased. The general wish being to get through this Extra Session, and to make it as short as possible, the struggle of men of opposite opinions should be limited, he thought, to the struggle of mind with mind, and not to that power of endurance or brute force, which spent itself in starving each other out. When in the minority, he declared he had always objected to this kind of opposition, and now that his position had changed, it certainly had no charm for him. A Bank Bill, he said, would be brought forward next week, to which he thought special attention should be directed.

Mr. YOUNG of Ill. having suggested that the Senate was, and always would be in advance of the House, Mr. CLAY replied that the Senate should do its duty without reference to the House.

Mr. BENTON complained that the President had sent in none of the Executive nominations, which, by the way, he had invited the Senate to scrutinize. Now he wanted time for that scrutiny, such as he could not have if Mr. Clay's resolutions passed.

Mr. BUCHANAN did not feel any necessity for changing the rules. He was glad to hear, though, that the Bank Bill was to be brought forward next week, which he deemed the great business of the session—and, when it was brought forward, the Senator from Kentucky would find him as ready as any body to act upon it speedily.

Mr. CALHOUN thought the resolution infringed the rights of the minority. The Senate he contended, should always be far in advance of the other House, and this attempt to cut short the expression of opinion in the Senate, was neither right nor proper. He hoped Mr. Clay would withdraw the resolutions.

Mr. CLAY said he needed no better evidence of a desire, or a disposition to protract the session, than this debate on so plain a proposition. The country, he repeated, called for, and submitted to an extra session of Congress, not to hear what members of Congress had to say, but to have them act and carry out their will, without wasting time too, and as quickly as possible.

Mr. CALHOUN said the people would not thank us for action, if we did not act wisely. He would rather remain there a year than not to be able to let all have an expression of their opinion upon the great measures on which it was proposed to act. Mr. Calhoun moved to lay the resolution upon the table, but upon the suggestion of Mr. Allen, withdrew the motion.

Mr. ALLEN then spoke at considerable length. The democratic party, he said, was not responsible for this Extra Session, but now that their representatives were there, they could not be gagged. As to a Bank, he did not believe that the people called for one, and the President himself had admitted, that the people had decided against Mr. Clay's resolutions he pronounced to be arbitrary and tyrannical, and then he went on to speak of the purposes of the Federal party at length.

Mr. BENTON called for the yeas and nays. Mr. CALHOUN moved to lay the resolution on the table, and asked for the yeas and nays, when the question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 27.

After some further conversation, the resolution was so modified as to agree to take up the unfinished business after the morning hour, when the Resolutions agreed to.

The editor of the Reading Democratic Press vows as his first choice for the Presidency, Thomas H. Benton, second choice, Col. Richard M. Johnson. He is favorable also, he says, to the nomination of a Pennsylvania candidate for the Vice Presidency.

We say let that man be Hon. W. F. Parker, this place; or, Gen. Simon Cameron, of Middle town. Either of whom would do honor to the station.—Williamsport Freeman.

RAIL ROADS IN ENGLAND.—A return of passengers and receipts on the rail ways of England and Scotland, 29 in number, for one week in May gives the number of 222,210 passengers, and income from passengers and transportation of merchandise of £61,859, or \$296,880.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. P. Shindel, WILLIAM KREISER to Miss REBECCA LAUTE SLEAHER, both of Union county.

On the 13th inst., by the same, Mr. GEORGE LEAK to Miss REBECCA HOFFMAN, both of August township.

On Tuesday last, by Christian Bower, Esq., JACOB BURN to Miss EVA CONRAD, both of August township.

Coal Trade. Amount of Coal carried on the Danville & Potsville Rail Road to Sunbury for shipping, during the week ending on June 17, 776 Tons. Per last report, 3,605 Total, 4,381 JOHN BUDD, W. M.

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

Dr. Farich's medicines are daily increasing public favor, and want from every but a fair trial establish their worth. We have a communication in our columns to-day from a person long acquainted with it but one of many vouchers for this medicine.—Spirit of the Times.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received an assortment of New Goods, which he will sell on the lowest terms. June 19, H. B. MASSER