

his own country, and selling at the inflated prices of ours; for he receives his pay, not in our depreciated paper but in gold and silver. It is this State of the currency more than any other feature in the policy of this country, that enables the foreign manufacturer to compete with, if not to undersell the American producer in our own markets."

Special legislation to create corporations has usually occupied much of the time of the General Assembly. This business will doubtless be pressed upon your consideration during the coming session. It is right and proper, therefore, that I should declare to you fully and frankly my views touching this whole subject.

These artificial bodies are created by extending to an association of individuals powers and privileges not enjoyed by the mass of the people under the general laws of the State. One important class of these seems to result from public necessity and to have no object but the promotion of public convenience. Another, however, seems to look solely to the private gain of the parties interested. Among the former may be classed corporations to facilitate the construction of roads, bridges, canals, railways, &c., the direct tendency of which is to promote the comfort and prosperity of the people generally. To accomplish these ends, the association of capital under corporate powers, imposing only a limited liability on the corporators, may be wisely encouraged. In reference to such, the policy of the State seems to be well settled.—In the latter class may be placed all kinds of corporations to promote the ends of individual gain, as connected with the ordinary business enterprises of the country.—With regard to such, the legislation of the Commonwealth has been extremely uncertain.

I entertain the opinion that, as a general rule, corporations of this character are not essential to the public weal—that whatever legislation may seem necessary to facilitate the business of mining and manufacturing and the various other pursuits for which corporate powers are usually sought, should, as far as possible, be general in its character and be available alike to all.—There is, it seems to me, no evidence to be found in the history of our Commonwealth, or in that of any other State, that these great interests are more successfully managed by special corporations than by individuals or associations under general laws. Whilst in the experience of all, it is made very apparent that individual efforts & experiments are much less liable to entail injury upon society at large. That energy, independence, integrity and purity which usually characterize individual operations, are not, as a general rule, so well maintained in the efforts of artificial bodies. Ambition, pride and responsibility, the great incentives to action, seem, to some extent, to lose their proper influence over individuals thus associated together. Carelessness, inefficiency and profligacy are too often the fruits of a light interest and limited responsibility on the part of those entrusted with the management of incorporated companies.

But why should these special privileges be desired? Are they intended to shield the parties interested from the full force of the loss where an enterprise may prove unsuccessful? If so, how shall we grant such great advantages to one citizen, and deny them to another?—Equality of rights to all is an elementary principle of our government. If, therefore, for mining, manufacturing and other pursuits, corporate powers are to be granted, how shall the Legislature refuse similar privileges to the farmer, the miller, the hatter and the shoemaker? If one class of citizens are to have the opportunity of experimenting in their chosen business, on only a limited liability for the losses, all can justly claim a like advantage. We should thus be led step by step in the creation of these artificial bodies, until the field of personal enterprise would be occupied by privileged classes—individual enterprise be completely prostrated beneath the power of contracted wealth and special privileges, and the relative position of the people rendered less equal than before this system was commenced. We must notice, in addition, the palpable injustice of its practical operations as compared with those of the individual citizen. A corporation is organized on the principle of a limited liability of the stockholders—its business is unwisely chosen, or unskillfully managed, and it results in failure and loss. The stockholders, in such case, lose the amount they may have paid in, and the remainder of the loss falls upon innocent parties, who, misled by its great nominal capital have become the creditors of the institution. An individual engaged in a similar enterprise, meets a like fate, and the last item of his personal estate is sacrificed to pay the debts he has thus incurred.

But it is said that capitalists will not invest their means in hazardous enterprises, if required to bear more than a limited liability. I am confident that you will agree with me, that this reasoning in favor of special privileges has no foundation in correct principle, and is not, therefore, entitled to favorable consideration. In a more business point of view the position is not a sound one. If a given enterprise be hazardous, it is less liable to competition and the more lucrative, if successful. But if it be a dangerous business and, therefore, likely to result unprofitably, upon whom should the loss fall? Certainly it will not be contended that it should be thrown upon innocent parties who have had no agency in the business. It is surely more just and reasonable that those who are to receive the profits should bear the losses—that those who enjoy the privileges should incur the responsibilities. The Constitution never intended to sustain any other policy. It never contemplated acts of legislation to advance one man's interest at the expense of another's. Nor am I at all convinced that capitalists would not invest their means under the individual liability

principle. It is but a short period since it was extensively believed that banking capital could not be concentrated, if the stockholders were made liable in their individual estates for the debts of the bank. A short experience has dispelled this doubt and served to demonstrate the wisdom and justice of this policy. So it would be, I am confident, if this principle were extended to all corporations designed to facilitate the ends of private gain. Capitalists who might be apprehensive that their private estates would become involved for the current debts of the corporation, can employ the simple and easy remedy of making no such debts.—Let the contraction of a debt be forbidden by the laws of the institution. Let their business be transacted on the cash system. By this policy they will give the greater efficiency to their operations and escape the dreaded liability. Besides, it does not seem reasonable that special legislation for the ostensible purpose of concentrating capital, should at the same time look to the creation of large debts. If the incorporation of this principle should do no more than lead to the adoption of the cash system, it would be the means of profit to the corporators and great good to the public.

If there be enterprises legitimate and useful so complicated in their operations as not to come within the reach of general laws, and it should be deemed proper to extend to such the convenience of a corporate seal, such corporation should always be limited to a moderate existence and be accompanied by the principles of individual liability for all the debts of the association. The convenience of special legal organization is all the advantage that any association of individuals should ask, and it is certainly all that any proper enterprise can need.—The salutary effect of this policy would doubtless be, that whilst it could not restrain the association of capital for wise and legitimate ends, it would save the Legislature the labor of considering unwise and visionary schemes, and the public from their injurious consequences.

In a message to the General Assembly during its last session, I took occasion to refer to the growing inclination for special legislation, and recommended the adoption of some measures to remedy the evil. A resolution was passed by that body authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to prepare general laws for the consideration of the Legislature, touching various subjects therein named. Accordingly, in June last, I appointed Hon. James M. Porter, Edward A. Penniman, and J. Ellis Bonham, Esquires, commissioners under said resolution. These gentlemen have, for some time been devoting themselves to the performance of the duties thus devolved upon them. The result of their labors shall be communicated to you at an early period in your session.

The evils of special legislation seems to have been a subject in the early history of the State. In the preamble to the law of 1791, intended to obviate the necessity for special or private legislation, this complaint is freely expressed. The volume of laws for that year numbered fifty-nine pages of a small book; in 1851, they count eleven hundred of a large one. This evil was then in its infancy—it is now full grown and should be corrected. This, in my opinion, can only be done by the adoption of a few more general laws, and the rigid administration of those already in existence; I deem it right to say that I shall regard the maintenance of this policy as a high obligation to the people.

The law of 1791, and its several supplements, make provision for the creation and amendment of corporations for literary, charitable, and religious purposes, and to create beneficiary societies, and fire and life insurance companies, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Supreme Court. The act of the 13th of October, 1829, extended this power to the courts of the several counties. The acts of 1836 and 1838 make provision for the association of individuals, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Governor, for the purpose of manufacturing iron from mineral coal. In addition to these acts the general manufacturing law of 1849, and its supplements, provide for the creation of corporations for the purpose of manufacturing woolen, cotton, flax, and silk goods, or for making iron, glass, salt, paper, lumber, oil from rosin, mineral paints, artificial slate, and for printing and publishing.

The commissioners already named have recommended the extension of this law to the business of mining coal, and to the mining and smelting of iron, lead, copper, and other ores, and so to alter its provisions as to render the liability of the stockholders more extensive.—They also recommend the passage of a law giving the courts more general powers on the subject of selling real estate by parties acting in a representative capacity, and another referring all claims against the Commonwealth to the courts. These things done, and a more general administration of the law giving the courts the power to change names, to erect boroughs, to incorporate bridge and road companies secured, and we shall have a new era in the legislation of Pennsylvania—shall save a large amount of money annually, and prevent many impositions in the shape of hasty legislation, based on expert testimonies.

These commissioners have also prepared with great care, a general tax law, simplifying the laws as they now stand—extending their provisions to certain new subjects of taxation, & altering its features so as the more completely to reach moneys at interest and other personal property. This is a most intricate and important subject, and should be handled with the utmost care.—I have not had the opportunity sufficiently to examine this proposed law, to give an opinion as to its merits; but I am clearly of opinion that there is much room to improve the tax system now in operation.

The subject of agriculture has not, it seems to me, received that attention in this

State which its exceeding importance would seem to justify. It was the truthful remark of George Washington, that there is "no pursuit in which more real or important good can be rendered to a country, than by the improvement of its agriculture."—The art of tilling the soil in such manner as to secure the largest yield of vegetable matter of which it is capable, and the application of the principles of science to the art, so far as indispensable to the attainment of this end, is a topic worthy of the attention of the best minds of the State.—Agriculture is the primitive, as it is the most necessary occupation of man. It was at the beginning of his existence, and is at the foundation of all his pursuits. In this Commonwealth, it is peculiarly adapted to the soil, to the climate, and to the habits of the people, and constitutes their greatest source of wealth and happiness. It is the agriculturist who pays the largest share of the country's taxes in time of peace, and furnishes the greatest number of her soldiers in time of war. It is the most steady, peaceful, and dignified, as it is the least exacting of all our great interests.

But it is said by many good citizens that there is no utility in the application of the teachings of science to the practice of agriculture. This, in my opinion, is an erroneous idea. In a late report from the Patent office at Washington, it is estimated that "one thousand millions of dollars would not more than restore to their original richness and strength the one hundred millions of acres of land in the United States, which have already been exhausted of their original fertility." A proper application of science would arrest this waste of the elements of the soil. In Europe, this process of exhaustion has long since excited alarm. What it is doing in our country, is shown by the startling facts already presented. To counteract its effects in the former country, about three hundred and fifty agricultural schools have been established; in the latter, there are not a dozen. The result of the European schools has demonstrated the practical utility of scientific farming. These institutions are calculated to teach the art of tilling the soil, and to disseminate a scientific knowledge of this great pursuit. To place within the reach of the agriculturist, a knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil, and the influence of these upon vegetation, enabling him to discover a deficiency in any one of these original parts, and showing him how to restore it without exhausting another—to learn him to comprehend the different stimulants for the soil, of mineral, vegetable, animal or liquid origin, and the proportion of each which the lands may from time to time require.—They also teach methods of practical farming—the use of implements—the nature of seeds, and the origin and character of insects destructive to vegetation. What farmer in Pennsylvania can say that he has never made a mistake in the use of manures, or that his crops have never been injured by destructive insects? And where is there one who would not be willing to contribute something to be protected against such damage in future?

But it is not astonishing, that in this progressive country of ours, so suited to agriculture, and in this age of scientific discoveries and perfection in all the arts, that no institutions to impart instruction in the science of agriculture have been established. It is true, that societies have been formed in a number of the States and exhibitions have been held calculated to awaken the people to the importance of this subject. Our State society, organized about two years since, has held two exhibitions, which have done much good in the way of sending to all parts of the State the best breed of domestic animals, the best grains and seeds, and the most approved agricultural machinery. But it seems to me, that the government might justly lend her aid and countenance to this good work. In Maryland, an agricultural chemist has been employed by the State, and I am informed that the result of his investigations have been highly satisfactory and useful to the people. Cannot the great State of Pennsylvania do as much for her farmers? She has expended a large sum in the development of her mineral resources, and has cherished her manufacturers by every proper means, and it is right that she should now do something for her agriculturists. I, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of an agricultural chemist, with a moderate salary, leaving the details of his duties to be suggested by the State and county societies.

The subject of growing wool, in our State, is worthy of special attention. I had the pleasure, at the late State fair, a short time since, of examining an extensive card of specimens of this article exhibited by Peter A. Browne, Esq., of Philadelphia.—It is said to be the most extensive, interesting and instructive collection of specimens in the United States, or perhaps in the world. No man can examine it and not feel himself edified by the great practical truths which it is calculated to impart. It demonstrates most conclusively that our Commonwealth is peculiarly adapted to the production of this article, and that in the United States we can raise as fine fleeces as can be produced in the world; and finer than in any other country except Saxony.

It appears by the census of 1850 that Pennsylvania has only 1,822,350 sheep—that Ohio has a much less territory has 3,967,000—that New York has 3,454,351, and that whilst our consumption of wool in manufactures for 1850 was 7,560,379 lbs., our production was only 4,481,570. France raises thirty-six millions of sheep, and England with less than half the advantages of this country raises forty-six millions!!

This subject is one deserving the attention of the people and the government. I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the evidences of the great prosperity of Pennsylvania to be found in the census report of 1850. Her relative position to her

sister States is truly a proud one. Of the four large States her percentage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest, and she has, besides, excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, rye, iron, and coal.

Her population numbers 2,311,786, being an increase of almost 35 per cent since 1840. According to this ratio of growth her people in 1870 will number near 4,000,000. Our debt of forty millions is, at this time, a charge on each inhabitant of a little over eighteen dollars; in 1870, according to this datum, it will but little exceed ten. The present assessed value of real and personal estate is \$497,039,619, showing an increase of eighteen per cent, since 1840, and according to this ratio of growth up to 1870, it will amount to the sum of \$675,973,922. The debt of forty millions was a lien of 8 per cent, on the assessable property of 1840; on that of 1870 it will be only five per cent, and eight mills. But in the census report of 1850 the true value of the property of the State is estimated at \$722,486,120; on this sum our present debt is but a fraction over five and a half per cent. Who can doubt the solvency of such a debtor?

Her productions of wheat in 1840 was 13,213,077 bushels. In 1850, 15,482,191, being an increase of 17 per cent, at which rate her yield for 1870 will exceed twenty millions of bushels. The same rate of increase is apparent in rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and live stock.—The census of 1840 shows a production for that year of 98,395 tons of pig metal—that of 1850, is 285,702, or an increase of 190 per cent. At this rate the yield of 1870 would be 1,371,370 tons. Wrought iron in 1840 amounted to 87,244 tons—in 1850, it is 182,506 tons. On this datum the production in 1870 would be 580,369 tons. Our woolen manufactures for 1840 were valued at 2,319,161 dollars, and for 1850 at \$5,321,866, showing a gain in ten years of 129 per cent, and the enormous yield by 1870 of \$13,738,404. In cotton goods the increase has been about six per cent., which ratio of growth up to 1870 would show a production of about six millions of dollars.

The whole amount of anthracite coal mined and taken to market in 1840 was 867,000 tons. In 1852 the product will reach near five millions of tons, being an increase in twelve years of 600 per cent. This rate of augmentation up to 1870 would give the startling production of over forty five millions of tons, and yielding at the present Philadelphia prices, the sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, being more than treble the present revenues of the whole United States!

This is a most gratifying picture, and goes far to prove what I have for some time believed, that before the close of the present century Pennsylvania, in point of wealth and real greatness will stand in advance of all her sister States.

There are yet a few public enterprises to be consummated to render her triumph complete. The North Branch Canal must be finished. The Allegheny mountains must be passed without the use of inclined planes, and our metropolis must be connected with the lakes, by means of a railroad.

The trade of the State is only second in importance to her agricultural and mineral wealth. Nature has assigned to Pennsylvania a most advantageous position for external trade. Connected with the Atlantic, the lakes and the western waters, and extending on both sides of the Alleghenies, she forms the great link between the East and the West. The only obstacle to an artificial Union of the great natural highways by which she is environed, is this interposing chain of mountains, which cutting transversely across our territory, divides the tributary waters of the Ohio and the lakes from those of the Atlantic. But this mountainous range, we should rejoice to know, upon close examination, is found to present no insuperable impediment. It is to be crossed, within a short period, by two railroads of reasonable gradients.—The west will then communicate with the East without interruption from these mountain barriers.

But the railroad to Pittsburgh should not finish our internal connections. In addition to the railroads up the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, now in progress of rapid construction, the best interests of Pennsylvania require a railway to Erie. We need the shortest and best line of communication between the lakes and the Atlantic at Philadelphia. The considerations in favor of such an improvement are too numerous to be given in this document. The advantage which it would possess in distance—in light grades—in uniformity of gauge, when tested by the laws of trade, renders its superiority over any other avenue which now exists or that can hereafter be constructed between the Atlantic and the lakes, a fixed fact. The harbor at Erie is regarded by competent engineers as the best on the lakes, and from no other point can so short a line be made to the seaboard. Such a medium of communication would be of inestimable value to Erie, to the intermediate country, and to our State metropolis. Our citizens by neglecting or deferring the construction of this work, may subject themselves to the charge of slighting the beneficence of nature in not co-operating with her great designs.

The trade of the West, and the lakes, may by this means be secured to Philadelphia. No time, however, should be lost in the construction of this great highway. Delay may lessen the chances of success, whilst it will certainly afford opportunity to our rivals to form and cement business connections which may not be severed in the future. Nor are we to look at these internal advantages alone. Nothing can do more to augment the foreign trade of Philadelphia, than a direct avenue to the lakes. Her growing commerce would invite the construction of steamers to convey directly to her own port the merchandise which

she would then be called upon to supply to the boundless West. Great as are her natural advantages, no observing man can fail to see, that deprived of the sustaining arm of a foreign commerce, she cannot attain to that distinguished position, as a mart, which nature intended she should occupy. The right to construct a railroad from Erie to the Ohio State line, parallel with the lake, has been a subject of controversy in the Legislature for some years. The Franklin canal company claimed to have obtained from the State the privilege to construct a railroad on this route, and have proceeded to construct it accordingly. The authority of this company to do so has been doubted, and the Attorney General has filed a bill praying for an injunction to restrain the construction and use of said road. So long as this question is pending before the highest judicial tribunal of the State, it would be unbecoming in an officer of any other branch of the Government to express an opinion touching the questions at issue. I may, however, it seems to me, with propriety suggest, that should the decision of the court not confirm the entire rights claimed by the Franklin canal company, the Legislature should take such action as will bring this valuable privilege completely within the control of the State, and so far as may be, without the exercise of a contracted or illiberal principle, render this important link between the seaboard and the great West, subservient to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania.

Amongst the multitudinous obligations resting on the Government, there is none more binding or sacred than that which looks to the education and moral welfare of the people. These great considerations will doubtless receive your anxious care.—You will find in the very able and comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, many interesting and useful suggestions in reference to the present condition of our common school system, and the cause of education generally; to all of which I most respectfully ask your early attention. I am deeply sensible of the correctness and propriety of the remarks of that officer on the subject of teachers for the common schools. It is the greatest of all the difficulties surrounding the system, and I most earnestly entreat you, if it be practicable, in the exercise of your wisdom, to adopt some mode of supplying this deficiency. There are many other defects which will claim your consideration, but this is of pre-eminent importance. The general law should be made plain and simple, so that the most ordinary mind could administer its provisions; as it is, the questions and decisions touching the meaning of the law, have become more voluminous than the law itself.

For information in reference to the military affairs of the State, I respectfully refer you to the able and highly interesting report of the Adjutant General. I regret to learn, as I have done by this document, that this branch of the public service is not in a very flourishing condition. The report contains many highly important suggestions and recommendations, some of which are so obviously correct that they cannot fail to receive your favorable consideration.

In conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 24th day of February last, Albert G. Waterman, Esq., of Philadelphia, and myself, attended a convention of delegates from the thirteen original States, at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, convened on the 4th day of July last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of erecting a monument in Independence Square, to commemorate the event of the Declaration of Independence. Delegates were in attendance from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, and Pennsylvania. The subject was favorably regarded by the convention, and an able address to the people of the thirteen original States was prepared and signed by the delegates, presenting a comprehensive view of the considerations in favor of this most noble design, and suggesting a practical mode of carrying it into execution. A copy of this address, together with all the other proceedings of the Convention, I shall cause to be communicated to both branches of the Legislature.

It would be difficult to conceive a more interesting idea, or one so congenial to the feelings of the people, or more consistent with a just spirit of national pride than the commemoration by some visible and imperishable sign, of the great event that distinguished the dawn of American freedom.—The propriety of this design will not, I am sure, be doubted by the Legislature or the people, and I shall not, therefore, trouble you with any further suggestions in its favor.

It is proposed to raise the means to construct the monument from the States in their sovereign capacities, and to make no expenditures until the whole amount of money shall have been secured. According to the estimates of the committee appointed by the convention on that subject, Pennsylvania's share of this expenditure would amount to between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars.

I respectfully recommend the adoption of such measures as will indicate the willingness of this State to do her part, whenever her sister States shall have given a similar intimation, and to take such other preliminary steps as may seem proper and right.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the public grounds surrounding the State Arsenal. It has occurred to me that this eligible spot should be enclosed with a good fence, be planted with shade trees, and otherwise improved. As at present exposed it makes rather a barren and cheerless space between the town and the capitol. It properly enclosed and beautified, it will add much to the appearance of both. A due respect for the memory of the generous donor of this valuable piece of ground,

not less than a just regard for the appearance of the seat of government would seem to require its proper improvement. I respectfully commend this subject to your favorable consideration.

Recent difficulties in a neighboring State have suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held in involuntary servitude from one State to another. The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through or sojourning in the State for a brief period the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealing sections of last session did not reinstate it. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made for the transit of these domestics through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States—by the public peace and by individual convenience.

It has usually been the custom to delay the passage of the appropriation bill until near the close of the session. My predecessor recommended a change in this policy, in which recommendation I most heartily concur. The ordinary purposes of government should be provided for early in the session. If there be other necessary appropriations, they can be embraced in another bill and allowed to stand on their own merits.

Having thus, gentlemen, given you as briefly as possible my views touching some of the subjects which will claim your attention during the present session, permit me, in conclusion, to assure you, that I shall most cheerfully co-operate with the General Assembly in the adoption of all measures calculated to promote the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

WM. BIGLER.  
Executive Chamber,  
Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1853

## TANNERSVILLE



### Iron and Brass Foundry.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally, and millers and farmers especially, that having purchased of Mr. Samuel Hayden, late proprietor of the Stroudsburg Foundry, all his Patterns and Fixtures, he has removed the same to his Foundry in Tannersville, Monroe co., Pa., and having increased the machinery of the establishment, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in the best manner and with despatch, and therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. He will manufacture cast and wrought iron work of all descriptions, including

### Mill Gearing,

for flour and other mills, mill screws, bark and corn mills, together with castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. As particular care will be taken to employ one but the best workmen, and no pains will be spared, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction. Also

### STEAM ENGINES

made to order.

### BRASS CASTINGS

such as spindle steps, shaft and gudgeon Boxes, &c., will be made to order. Old copper and Brass taken in exchange at the highest price. Patterns made to order.

Threshing machines and Horse Powers of the most approved construction, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice.

### STOVES

of all kinds, for coal or wood, cook stoves &c., on hand or made to order, for sale wholesale or retail.

### PLOWS,

of the most approved plan will be kept on hand, and every variety of plow castings on hand and for sale.

Wrought iron mill work will be done on the most reasonable terms. The best kind of sled shoes and polished wagon boxes and hollow ware will always be kept on hand.

JACOB STOFFER.  
January 1, 1852.—1y\*

### New Whole Sale and Retail WINE & LIQUOR STORE, Stroudsburg, Pa.

The undersigned would inform Landlords and the public generally, that they have just opened the above business in Stroudsburg, in the store house formerly occupied by John H. Melick as a Jewelry Store, and have on hand a large stock of

### WINES AND LIQUORS

of all kinds and of the best quality, direct from the Custom House, which they are prepared to sell to Landlords and others on the most reasonable terms. Our stock consists of French Brandy, dark and pale. Also, Peach, Blackberry, Cinnamon and Cherry Brandy; Holland Gin, N. E. Rum; Irish, Rye and Apple Whiskey; Lisbon, Claret, Port, Sweet Malaga, Currant and Champagne Wine, &c. &c. Also, on hand a large stock of Botters of all kinds.

Demijohns, from 1 to 5 gallons; bottles, and generally any thing that can be asked for in our line.

Landlords will find it greatly to their advantage to deal with us. We have no hired agents to sell and distribute liquors for us at great expense, which must be paid for by the consumer. Those dealing with us intend shall be satisfied with the article they get, as well as the price, and whenever they are not, we will be pleased to have them return the quor, and make the fact known, for we intend to make it a permanent business, and can only do so by dealing honorably. All orders sent us, by stage drivers or others, will be promptly attended to, the same as though the person was present dealing for himself. July 8, 1853. P. S. POSTENS & Co.