

the expenses; or at any rate they will greatly assist in the operation.

Let no one, however, be too sanguine of great and immediate profits; they will come somewhat slow, but sure. In some instances the advantages of liming have been made in such an almost imperceptible manner, that farmers have become discouraged. Generally, however, those who have used lime are pleased, and regret that they have not the means of doing it more extensively.

Lime, like all other alkaline manures, should be kept sometime on the surface, for the purpose above mentioned, so that it may be dissolved, and that the soil may come saturated with the lime. It should not be wet and lumpy when spread, or it will not be dissolved, but become a carbonate and do little good. It never loses any thing by evaporation, and in that respect is unlike most other kinds of manure, which we have noticed.

Some eight or ten years ago, a Mr. Nelson of this county commenced liming his land at an expense of twenty dollars an acre. He was one of the first; perhaps the very first, and his neighbors thought he was crazy. They found, however, in a few years—when a field of twenty acres produced four hundred barrels of corn, that 2,000 bushels of shelled corn—that there was a method in his madness.

As it regards the price at which a farmer can afford to use lime as a manure, it must be regulated by the price of wheat. According to my estimate, a bushel of lime should pay for five or six bushels of wheat delivered on the farm.

The sugar beet will not be cultivated in this country to any considerable extent for the purpose of making sugar, but as food for milch cows, and fattening cattle, few articles of food will bear comparison with them. As to turnips, they are a very worthless vegetable, and not worth the trouble of cultivation. Six or eight bushels are as many as any farmer need care about raising. Potatoes, Irish potatoes—the kind known as *Mercers*, or *Glenties*, are excellent. There are no superior to any other kind known in this, and probably in any other country. Let the farmer be satisfied with them as the *ne plus ultra* in the way of potatoes. Tell not your Robans, your Orange, nor your Pinkies, but give me the mercer for a potato, and I will ask for but little bread.

By raising a few acres of roots, the farmer will be enabled to keep a large stock of cattle; and thus improve and keep up the fertility of his land. And if he have a field for a standing meadow, he may sell beef cattle besides his crop of wheat, and keep his land at the same time in a progressive state of improvement.

By letting land rest in clover a few years, it regains its energies which may have been expended on other crops. Besides the importance of shade to the soil, from the scorching rays of an almost vertical sun, is not duly estimated; and again, protection from cold in winter is not less important. Observe how the soil is improved in fertility, where a plank has lain a few years; even a flat stone, or any thing to protect it from excessive heat or cold.

whom had been cast the responsibility of framing a Constitution for the free States of America. To guard against a repetition or further extension of such a pernicious system, it was accordingly provided that "no State shall emit bills of credit." This inhibition was evidently designed for the particular evil—and it would be a serious encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States to extend it beyond the actual mischief on which it was intended to operate.

In seeking for the constitutional meaning of the terms "bills of credit," it will therefore be proper to ascertain, what interpretation they received when the Constitution was adopted. And herein we shall find, that they refer only to that particular class of bills, which have already been emitted in such large quantities by the States, before and during the revolutionary war.

This view of the case is sustained in *Bills vs. The State*, 2 M'Cord's Rep. 12. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Mr. Justice Huger said, "a bill of credit and a letter of credit, are used as synonymous terms in all the books, and such appears to be the only technical signification of a bill of credit. But a bill of credit in its more literal and general signification is a promise, undertaking or order in writing for the payment of money, issued on the credit of some person or persons, or on the credit of some particular fund. That bills of credit are not used in their technical sense in the constitution is too evident to be disputed. No evils had been experienced and none were anticipated from the emission of letters of credit by the States. Nor were they used to the extent of their literal and general signification. No injury had been sustained from the States borrowing money, and issuing therefor certificates of stock, or bonds for the payment of money."

It is further sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Craig et al vs. The State of Missouri*, 4 Peters U. S. Reports, 410. "In this case, large and prius literal meaning," says Chief Justice Marshall, "the bill of credit is a promise to pay money at a future day, and is a certificate given for money borrowed. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevented, which we know from the history of our country, equally limit the interpretation of the terms."

Again, in the case of *Briscoe vs. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 11 Peters, 257, Mr. Justice M'Lean, in delivering the opinion of the Court said, "The bills of credit which were emitted prior to the Constitution are those which show the mischief against which the inhibition was designed to operate; and we must look to that period for the definition and character of a bill of credit."

To these may be added the authority of Chancellor Kent. "The constitution evidently had in view bills of credit issued by law in the name and on the credit of a State, and of which our history furnished no many numerous examples."—1 Kent's Com. 408 (note A.)

These authorities establish the position, that "bills of credit" as used in the Constitution, are terms restricted to their meaning and application, and refer only to that particular class of bills which had been emitted by the States, as we have already seen. Considering this proposition demonstrated beyond cavil, we next inquire into the character of those bills, and for that purpose, here introduce a few examples. The form of the bills sometimes varied in the same State, but not so as to affect their general character. One form of a Pennsylvania bill was as follows, viz:

"TWENTY SHILLINGS, according to the resolves of the Assembly of Pennsylvania of the 6th of April in the 16th year of the reign of His Majesty George the Third. Twenty Shillings.

W. KENLY,
ABEL EVANS,
C. MOORE.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 25th day of April, Anno Domini, 1776.

Another form of a Pennsylvania bill was as follows:

"This bill shall pass current for one shilling, according to an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 20th of March, 1777. Dated the 10th day of April, 1777.

One Shilling,
LEVI BUDD.

The Delaware bill was as follows:

"ONE SHILLING. This indented bill shall pass current for one shilling according to an Act of General Assembly of the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, passed in the 15th year of the reign of his majesty, George III. Dated the 1st day of January, 1776.

JOHN M'KINLEY,
THOMAS COLLINS,
B. MANNING.

The New-Jersey Bill was as follows:

"ONE SHILLING. THIS BILL BY LAW shall pass current in New Jersey equal to gold and silver for one shilling pursuant to a Law of the State for making current one hundred thousand pounds passed in the year 1786.

J. EWING,
B. SMITH.

The bills of Maryland and Virginia were similar in character to the above, but expressed a promise on the part of the State to pay the possessor the amount of the bill in gold or silver at a specified time.

From the examples given we may now understand the meaning of a bill of credit, as the term is used in the constitution. It will be seen

if her faith was violated. Nor could he sue the person or persons who signed the bills: for they acted merely as the agents of the State, and in so doing incurred no legal responsibility. If the party signing a bill incurs any legal responsibility at all, it is not a bill of credit within the meaning of the Constitution, although it may possess every other feature of a bill of credit. Because it would not then rest exclusively on the credit of the State, but on the credit of the State and the credit of the party signing it; against whom the holder of the bill has a legal remedy. Hence, Mr. Justice M'Lean in the case of *Briscoe vs. The Bank of Kentucky* says, "to constitute a bill of credit within the meaning of the Constitution, it must be issued by a State on the faith of a State, and designed to circulate as money. It must be a paper which circulates on the credit of a State and so received and used in the ordinary business of life. The individual or committee who issue it must have power to bind the State; they must act as agents, and of course not incur any personal responsibility, nor impart as individuals any credit to the paper. These are the leading characteristics of the bill of credit which the States cannot emit."

And Mr. Justice Thompson in the same case, says, "the two great difficulties which attended the bills of credit which circulated as money, and came within the mischief intended to be guarded against by the Constitutional provision, were the want of some real and substantial fund being provided for their payment and redemption, and no mode provided for enforcing payment of the same." Again, "the bills were always signed by some person who upon their face appeared to act in the character of agent of the State; and who could not of course be made personally responsible for their payment; and the State was not liable under the old confederation, nor under the present constitution, even before the amendment in that respect, by citizens of the same State." "There being, therefore, no means of enforcing payment of such bills, their credit depended solely on the faith and voluntary will of the State, and were therefore, purely bills of credit."

The only consideration that could have induced the convention to introduce such an inhibition into the constitution, must have been, that the holder of a bill of credit, as the term was then understood and applied, was without remedy in case of non-payment. Extensive as the evil was the inhibition was carried by a majority of one vote only; and it is reasonable to suppose that had there been any means by which the holder of the bill could have enforced payment, the evil would not have existed, and the inhibition would not have been called for. But all speculation aside, the authorities which I have quoted are sufficient to establish the point, that if the holder of a bill has a remedy by which he can enforce the payment of the bill, or the contract expressed on the face of the bill, although it may possess all the other characteristics of a bill of credit, it is not such a bill of credit as the constitution contemplates; and does not fall within the prohibition.

Having thus shown what a bill of credit is within the meaning of the Constitution, I proceed to inquire into the character of the notes which the banks authorized to issue, by the Act of Assembly, passed May the 4th 1841, and which Mr. Dallas, Mr. Ingersoll, and Mr. Hirst pronounce to be bills of credit. In order to this, it becomes necessary to refer to these sections of this Act, which particularly relate to them.

The act having been published at length in the National Gazette, we presume our readers who are interested in this question are sufficiently familiar with the provisions referred to in the argument. We therefore omit them.]

According to the provisions of the 16th Section, the Governor has prescribed a form and the notes will be signed by the proper officers on behalf of the bank that issues them. For example,

"The Bank of Pennsylvania will pay to the bearer on demand, Two Dollars, as may be directed by the Act of Assembly; passed May 4th, 1841. J. OS. P. NORRIS, President.

J. PROTZER, Cashier.

Now what are the features of this Bill? First, It is a promise on the part of the Bank to pay the bearer Two Dollars, according to the Act of Assembly.

Second, It is issued by the Bank, and in the name of the Bank.

Third, It is designed to circulate as money.

Upon the face of the bill, then, it differs from the bill of credit in two important particulars, namely:

First, The promise to pay is made by the Bank instead of the State.

Second, It is issued by the Bank and in the name of the Bank, instead of, by and in the name of the State.

But it is alleged by Mr. Dallas and Mr. Ingersoll that the Bank is the agent of the State, and that the paper is therefore the paper of the State, for the redemption of which the Bank is not responsible. Now if this be true, the act is clearly unconstitutional. But it is not true—it is a fallacy and I will prove it to be so.

What does the Act of Assembly direct? Does it direct the bank to issue these notes? Not at all; it first authorizes the bank to issue them: they may or may not be issued, according to the pleasure of the stockholders. But if it be the pleasure of the bank to issue them, then the act directs that the notes shall be payable in a certain way by the bank. The holder of the notes when he properly presents them at the bank from which they were issued, "shall be entitled to demand and receive" an order on the Auditor General for a certificate of State Stock. "When the stock is transferred, the bank is liable for the interest. The Act further directs that the bank which originally issued any of the said notes, shall receive the same in payment of debts, and on deposit payable in like currency, except in cases of special contract for the payment of deposits.

The bank then on issuing these notes, binds itself to do as the act directs. Every note that is issued expresses this contract on its face: that the bank will give to the bearer for a certain amount of the notes, an

order for a certificate of State stock; that she will pay the interest on that stock; that she will receive the notes from the bearer in payment of debts, due her, and on deposit. This promise is voluntary, it is not exacted from the banks, and there is nothing in the Act which binds the State for its performance. The faith of the State is pledged for the repayment of the loan with five per cent. interest, but for nothing more. That loan is represented by the certificates of stock, which bear no interest, and represent the certificates only in which they are redeemable. Before the banks can bind the State for the redemption of the notes, it must be shown that the Act expressly delegates to them authority to do so. The Act delegates no such authority: the bank is therefore no agent; but acts upon its own responsibility, makes the contract as a principal, and is legally responsible for its faithful performance.

Again, suppose the holder of one hundred dollars in amount of the notes in question, should take them to the Auditor General and ask him to redeem them by a certificate of State stock. The answer would be, the stock upon our books belongs to the Bank, and can't be transferred without an order from the bank, for the act gives no authority to the Auditor General to grant a certificate without such an order; but it provides that the notes shall be redeemed by such an order from the bank that issues them and no other. And this is the only way provided for their redemption. Now an agent has no power that cannot be exercised by his principal. In this case, however, it is clear that the bank has a power that the State cannot exercise or control; namely, that of redeeming the notes. It follows then, that the bank is not an agent. And if she refuse to redeem the notes in the way prescribed, the common law gives the holder a remedy by which he can recover the amount from her in gold or silver. But we need not travel out of the act itself to prove that she has a remedy. The language of the third section is, "that the holder of the notes shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Bank, an order on the Auditor General, entitling him to receive a certificate of stock." To demand a thing means to claim it or seek it as due by right, the right to demand carries with it a legal remedy in case of refusal. (See Johnson's Dictionary.) Inasmuch, then, as the act entitles him to demand and receive the order, it arms him with the means of enforcing payment; from the bank by legal process, if necessary. This also disproves the agency; for an agent cannot be made responsible for an act authorized by his principal.

I have now shown that the bank is legally responsible for the redemption of the notes. But her responsibility does not end here; it continues until her order is accepted by the State, the certificate given, and the stock transferred. For if the State should refuse to accept the order, the bank may be sued upon its contract, or the person who holds it with as much reason precisely, as the drawer of a bill of exchange may be sued on a protest for non-acceptance.

My argument proves, that to constitute a bill of credit within the meaning of the constitution, it must be issued by a State, on the faith of the State, and must circulate on the credit of the State exclusively. That the party signing it must be the agent of the State, with power to bind the State. And that no bill can properly be called such a bill of credit as the Constitution inhibits, on which the holder has a legal remedy to enforce payment.

It further proves, that the bills authorized by the Revenue Law, instead of being bills of the State, are essentially bank bills. That not only is the State not bound to redeem them, but has no power or authority to redeem them. They can be redeemed only by the bank that issues them. That the party signing them, (namely, the bank) is not the agent of the State, and has no authority to bind the State. And the holder of the bill has his legal remedy by which he can enforce payment.

In one feature only do the bills in question resemble the old bill of credit; namely, they are designed to circulate as money. But so are ordinary bank notes. The Bank of North America which was first chartered by Congress, and several State banks were in operation when the Constitution was framed, and their notes circulated in the community; yet no limitation is placed on the sovereignty of the States to prevent them from incorporating banks. All the powers which the States exercised before the adoption of the Constitution, and which are not inhibited by the Constitution, remain with them still. Hence the States have a right to create such corporations, and they have been in the constant habit of exercising it to this day. It is therefore evident, that bank notes, although designed to circulate as money, are constitutional. But bills of credit are not constitutional, therefore bank notes are not bills of credit. Inasmuch, then, as that feature does not constitute bank notes bills of credit within the meaning of the Constitution, it cannot of itself make bills of credit out of the notes in question.

One word more in reference to the allegations of Mr. Dallas and Mr. Ingersoll, that the act makes the notes a legal tender. It is an absurdity to say so. Here are two parties, the State and the Bank, each legally competent to make a contract. They respectively agree to receive the notes in payment of debts due to them. No citizen is bound to receive them, no bank to receive them unless she originally issued them. How then can those gentlemen say, that the agreement of a bank to receive her own paper in payment of debts due her, constitutes that paper a legal tender in the community? Having, as I believe, demonstrated the act to be constitutional, a word remains to be said in reference to its general provisions. It has already been shown by Mr. Wm. B. Reed, that the revenue to be derived from the taxes imposed by the act, together with what shall be in receipt of from other sources, will probably be more than sufficient to pay the interest on our State debt. This alone should recommend it to every good Pennsylvanian. It is the basis of a sure revenue, that will place the credit of our State on a founda-

tion as broad as her boundaries and as lasting as her mountains. The credit of the State is the credit of her citizens. It is every body's interest to sustain it. It is the magnetic power that will attract hither and spread amongst our people, the hoarded gold that is guarded by bolts and bars and grows rusty for want of use. It will open her mines of wealth, keep the fires burning in her furnaces, direct each mountain rill into a channel of usefulness, and cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grows now. It is to be regretted, that all cannot move hand in hand, when all are so directly and equally interested; that any should conspire to cast odium upon an act that will secure so rich a reward to the industry of our people.

Plan of a Bank and fiscal Agent.

Letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to the instruction of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th instant, 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 now respectfully submits it to the Senate with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what 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 millions of dollars with power to establish branches or 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 to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposit act of June 23d, 1836, shall be paid into the 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 on the proportions and subject to all the conditions provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six million 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 therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such period as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to 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 purposes 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 constitution; but, if Congress should think the Government of the United States subscribers for ten millions of stock, leaving it 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 appointed 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 be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States, and that the deposits be not removed except by law, and that the notes of said Bank be acceptable in payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be effected by notes of 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 position agent free of charge.

The ordinary powers 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 holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, if proposed.

To limit the dividends 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 passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the 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 bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan 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 note, and 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 three millions of dollars, nor any State more than 100,000 dollars, nor either 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 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 irregularity 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 Treasury 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 whatsoever 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 payments—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 of which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING,
Secretary of Treasury.

THE SUGAR BEET.

The Editor of the N. Y. American, who "dabbles a little in farming," gives the result of his own experiments in the culture of this root. We give the result in his own words:—

"A patch of three quarters of an acre was twice ploughed very deep, and very richly manured with stable manure, after having been well limed (one hundred bushels to the acre the preceding year). The seed was planted by hand in drills, and when the plants were up they were thinned out by hand, so as to leave them about a foot and a half in the drill. The ground was kept tolerably free of weeds till the plants had obtained considerable growth, after which they were not much attended to. The beets were gathered during the first week of October, and the produce was 600 bushels—weighing 14 tons 600. The hogs and cows eat them greedily, either raw or boiled. The value, however, of these vegetables for milch cows is very great. It improves both the quantity and quality of the milk, without imparting to it any disagreeable flavor.

HAIR & MOSS MATTRESSES
For double and single Beds, for sale at the store of
CHAS. OGILBY.
June 2, 1841.

To Millers and Millwrights:
CHEAP BOLTING CLOTHS.
The subscriber has just received a fine and complete assortment of the very best quality of
Anchor Bolting Cloths,
which will be warranted and sold cheap; purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM LEONARD.
Carlisle, June 2, 1841.—5w.

NOTICE
Estate of Jonathan Reese, dec'd.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION
On the estate of Jonathan Reese, late of the borough of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, have this day been issued by the Register in and for said county, to the subscriber, who resides in the said borough of Mechanicsburg. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted, to make payment to
WILLIAM HINNEY,
Adm'r. of Jonathan Reese.
26th May, 1841.—6t.

Carpetings & Mattings.
Imported Ingrain Carpets, Hemp and Cotton do, also White and Colored Mattings, all widths, just received and for sale cheap, by
CHAS. OGILBY.
June 2, 1841.

BONNETS.
Just received at the New Store, a large and splendid assortment of English Straw and Florence Bonnets, offered for sale at low prices by
ARNOLD & ABRAMS.
March 31, 1841.

Damask Silk Shawls.
Received this day from Philadelphia, a lot of elegant silk shawls. New style.
CHAS. OGILBY.
Carlisle, June 1, 1841.

WANTED.
Three Journeyman Millwrights.
Constant employment will be given to three steady hands, at the millwrighting business, by
GABRIEL NATCHER.
Carlisle June 2d, 1841.—6t.

Prince's Imperial Polish.
A superior article for cleaning Silver & Britannia Ware, also Brass and Copper Ware, just received by the subscribers.
HITNER & MULVANY.
May 10, 1841.

Bonnets! Bonnets!
Florence, Braided, Straw, and Bandanna BONNETS, a new supply of the newest shape, just received and for sale cheap at the store of
CHAS. OGILBY.
June 2, 1841.