

Smart TrustTM

TAX-ADVANTAGED GROWTH & INCOME TRUST (2009 SERIES E)

The Trust is a unit investment trust designated Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust (2009 Series E). The Sponsor is Hennion & Walsh, Inc. The Trust seeks to provide investors with a high level of total after-tax return, with an emphasis on income that is exempt from regular federal income tax or that qualifies for federal income taxation at long-term capital gains rates while also offering the potential for capital appreciation. The Trust seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of publicly traded common stock of companies and of closed-end investment companies. *The Sponsor cannot assure that the Trust will achieve this objective.* The minimum purchase is 500 Units for individual purchasers, and 200 Units for purchases by custodial accounts or Individual Retirement Accounts, self-employed retirement plans (formerly Keogh Plans), pension funds and other tax-deferred retirement plans.

This Prospectus consists of two parts. Part A contains the Summary of Essential Information including descriptive material relating to the Trust and the Statement of Financial Condition of the Trust. Part B contains general information about the Trust. Part A may not be distributed unless accompanied by Part B. Please read and retain both parts of this Prospectus for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

PROSPECTUS DATED OCTOBER 8, 2009

HENNION & WALSH

INVESTMENT SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Trust seeks to provide investors with the possibility of a high level of total after-tax return, with an emphasis on income that is exempt from regular federal income tax or that qualifies for federal income taxation at long-term capital gains rates (“tax-advantaged income”) while also offering the potential for capital appreciation. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Trust will be achieved.

STRATEGY OF PORTFOLIO SELECTION. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio consisting primarily of (i) common stock of closed-end investment companies whose portfolios consist primarily of municipal bonds, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax (the “Municipal Funds”); (ii) common stocks that are eligible, as of the Initial Date of Deposit, to pay dividends which qualify for federal income taxation rates applicable to long-term capital gain, which is currently taxed at a maximum rate of 15% (“qualified dividend income”); and (iii) common stock of closed-end investment companies seeking tax-advantaged income as part of their investment strategies and/or policies or that pursue “tax managed” investment strategies and/or policies (collectively with the Municipal Funds, the “Funds”).

When selecting the Funds for the Trust, the following factors, among others, were considered by the Sponsor: (i) the credit quality of the securities in each Fund; (ii) the portfolio manager of the Funds; (iii) the historical performance of the Funds; (iii) the type of leverage strategies employed by the Funds; and (iv) the yield and price of the shares of the remaining closed-end funds and potential income to Unitholders of the Trust.

In selecting the common stocks of companies for the portfolio, the Sponsor followed a disciplined process including both quantitative screening and qualitative screening. This portion of the portfolio, along with certain of the Funds, has been selected to provide investors with the opportunity to take advantage of the decrease in the tax rate on qualified dividend income. The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (the “Tax Act”) lowered the top tax rate on qualified dividend income to 15% from rates of up to 38.6%. There is, however, no guarantee that legislation increasing the tax rate on qualified dividend income will not be enacted in the future or that the dividends paid on common and preferred stocks will continue to be considered qualified dividend income. Certain holding period requirements must be satisfied for investors to be eligible to take advantage of the lower tax rate on qualified dividend income and there is no tax-advantaged benefit to investors who hold units in qualified retirement accounts. The Tax Act is scheduled to expire December 31, 2010, after which time qualified dividend income is expected to be subject to ordinary income tax rates.

The Trust invests in a portfolio of Funds and common stocks that may pay tax-advantaged income. The Trust’s income may consist of a combination of (i) interest income exempt from regular federal personal income tax (“tax-exempt income”), (ii) qualified dividend income, (iii) capital gain and (iv) other taxable income subject to ordinary income tax rates. Only the portion of a distribution from the Trust derived from tax-exempt income will be exempt from regular federal personal income tax. Distributions from sources other than federally tax exempt income from certain Funds, including capital gain distributions, are not exempt from federal income tax. Tax-exempt income from the Funds may be subject to state and local tax and the alternative minimum tax. Investors should consult their own tax advisors before making any tax-related investment decision.

As used herein, the term “Securities” means the shares of common stocks of companies and of the Funds initially deposited in the Trust and contracts and funds for the purchase of such securities, and any additional securities acquired and held by the Trust pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement.

DESCRIPTION OF PORTFOLIO. The portfolio of the Trust contains 11 issues of common stock of domestic and foreign companies and 16 issues of common stock of closed-end investment companies. 100% of the issues are represented by the Sponsor’s contracts to purchase such Securities. Based upon the principal

business of each issuer and current market values, the following industries are represented by the common stocks of the companies in the portfolio (and does not include the Funds whose portfolios are not fixed): Consumer Goods, Business Services, Telecommunications and Utilities.

PRINCIPAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS. Unitholders can lose money by investing in this Trust. The value of the Units, the Securities and the securities held by the Funds included in the portfolio can each decline in value. An investment in Units of the Trust should be made with an understanding of the following risks:

- Since the portfolio of the Trust is unmanaged, in general, the Sponsor can only sell Securities under certain extraordinary circumstances, at the Trust's termination or in order to meet redemptions. As a result, the price at which each Security is sold may not be the highest price it attained during the life of the Trust.
- Price fluctuations of particular Securities will change the portfolio's composition throughout the life of the Trust. When cash or a letter of credit is deposited with instructions to purchase Securities in order to create additional Units, an increase in the price of a particular Security between the time of deposit and the time that Securities are purchased will cause the Units to be comprised of less of that Security and more of the remaining Securities. In addition, brokerage fees incurred in purchasing the Securities will be an expense of the Trust and such fees will dilute the existing Unitholders' interests.
- The risk that the financial condition of the issuers of the common stocks in the Trust and held by the Funds may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may worsen (both of which may contribute directly to a decrease in the value of the Securities and thus in the value of the Units).
- Certain Funds held by the Trust invest in municipal bonds. Municipal bonds are fixed rate debt obligations that decline in value with increases in interest rates, an issuer's worsening financial condition or a drop in bond ratings. A reduction in income tax rates may adversely affect their value. The longer the maturity of a municipal bond the greater the risk of a decline in value with increases in interest rates.
- The effective maturity of longer term bonds may be dramatically different than shorter term obligations. Funds that invest in intermediate-term and long-term bonds will receive early returns of principal when bonds are called or sold before they mature. These Funds may not be able to reinvest the money they receive at as high a yield.
- The default of an issuer of a bond in making its payment obligations could result in the loss of interest income and/or principal to the Funds, and correspondingly, to investors.
- Certain securities held by the Funds may be rated in lower rating categories (Baa or lower by Moody's and BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's), or in comparable non-rated securities. While these lower rated securities offer a higher return potential than higher rated securities, they also involve greater price volatility and greater risk of loss of income and principal.
- Securities of foreign companies held by the Trust and by the Funds present risks beyond those of U.S. issuers. These risks may include market and political factors related to the company's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies.
- Certain of the Securities are shares of closed-end funds which frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value in the secondary market. The amount of such discount is subject to change from time to time in response to various factors.

- Because the Trust's investment objective is to provide a high level of total after-tax return, including attractive tax-advantaged income, the attractiveness of investing in securities that generate tax-qualified dividends in relation to other investment alternatives may be affected by changes in federal income tax laws and regulations, including changes in the qualified dividend income provisions.
- Unitholders will pay both Trust expenses and will also indirectly bear a share of each Fund's expenses.
- Certain Funds will write call options on their assets. The use of options may require a Fund to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation a Fund can realize on an investment, or may cause a Fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. To the extent a Fund purchases options pursuant to a hedging strategy, the Fund could lose its entire investment in the option.
- Certain Funds may utilize substantial leveraging in their portfolios. This leveraging will cause increased price volatility for those Funds' shares, and as a result, increased price volatility for the price of the Units of the Trust.
- The Trust and certain Funds may invest in companies with smaller market capitalizations, which may have less liquid stock and more volatile prices than larger capitalized companies. Such companies also tend to have unproven track records and, to a certain extent, are more likely to perform less well or fail than companies with larger market capitalizations.
- There is no assurance that any dividends will be declared or paid in the future on the Securities.

PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE. The Public Offering Price per 100 Units of the Trust is calculated by:

- dividing the aggregate value of the underlying Securities held in the Trust by the number of Units outstanding;
- multiplying the result by 100; and
- adding a sales charge of 2.95% (3.040% of the net amount invested).

In addition, during the initial offering period, an amount sufficient to reimburse the Sponsor for the payment of all or a portion of the estimated organization costs of the Trust will be added to the Public Offering Price per 100 units. The price of a single Unit, or any multiple thereof, is calculated by dividing the Public Offering Price per 100 units by 100 and multiplying by the number of Units. The Public Offering Price per Unit will vary on a daily basis in accordance with fluctuations in the aggregate value of the underlying Securities and each investor's purchase price will be computed as of the date the Units are purchased.

ESTIMATED NET ANNUAL DISTRIBUTIONS. The estimated net annual distributions to Unitholders per 100 units (based on the most recent ordinary dividends declared with respect to the Securities) are \$75.25. This estimate will vary with changes in the Trust's fees and expenses, actual dividends received, and with the sale of Securities. In addition, because the issuers of common stock are not obligated to pay dividends, there is no assurance that the estimated net annual dividend distributions will be realized in the future.

DISTRIBUTIONS. The Trust will distribute dividends received, less expenses, monthly, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of the Trust's net asset value as determined under the trust agreement. The first dividend distribution date will be October 30, 2009 for Unitholders of record on October 15, 2009, and thereafter any distributions will be made on the last business day of every month. The final distribution will be made within a reasonable period of time after the Trust terminates.

MARKET FOR UNITS. Unitholders may sell their Units to the Sponsor or the Trustee at any time, without fee or penalty. The Sponsor intends to repurchase Units from Unitholders throughout the life of the Trust at

prices based upon the market value of the underlying Securities. However, the Sponsor is not obligated to maintain a market and may stop doing so without prior notice for any business reason. If a market is not maintained, a Unitholder will be able to redeem his or her Units with the Trustee at the same price as the Sponsor's repurchase price. The existence of a liquid trading market for these Securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in these Securities. There can be no assurance of the making or the maintenance of a market for any of the Securities contained in the portfolio of the Trust or of the liquidity of the Securities in any markets made. The price at which the Securities may be sold to meet redemptions, and the value of the Units, will be adversely affected if trading markets for the Securities are limited or absent.

TERMINATION. The Trust will terminate in approximately 15 months. At that time investors may choose one of the following two options with respect to their terminating distribution:

- receive cash upon the liquidation of their pro rata share of the Securities; or
- reinvest in a subsequent series of the Smart Trust (if one is offered) at a reduced sales charge.

ROLLOVER OPTION. Unitholders may elect to rollover their terminating distributions into the next available series of the Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust (if one is offered), at a reduced sales charge. Rollover Unitholders must make this election on or prior to the Rollover Notification Date. When a Unitholder makes this election, his or her units will be redeemed and the proceeds will be reinvested in units of the next available series of the Smart Trust, Strategic Growth & Income Trust. An election to rollover terminating distributions will generally be a taxable event. See "Trust Administration—Trust Termination" in Part B for details concerning this election.

REINVESTMENT PLAN. Unitholders may elect to automatically reinvest their distributions, if any (other than the final distribution in connection with the termination of the Trust), into additional units of the Trust, without a sales charge. See "Reinvestment Plan" in Part B for details on how to enroll in the Reinvestment Plan.

UNDERWRITING. Hennion & Walsh, Inc., with principal offices at 2001 Route 46, Waterview Plaza, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054, will act as Underwriter for all of the Units of the Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust (2009 Series E).

FEE TABLE

This Fee Table is intended to help you to understand the costs and expenses that you will bear directly or indirectly. See “Public Offering” and “Trust Expenses and Charges.” Although the Trust has a term of only 15 months, and is a unit investment trust rather than a mutual fund, this information is presented to permit a comparison of fees.

Unitholder Transaction Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)	<u>As a % of Initial Offering Price</u>	<u>Amounts Per 100 Units</u>
Maximum Initial Sales Charge Imposed on Purchase (as a percentage of offering price)	2.95%	<u>\$29.50</u>
Reimbursement to Sponsor for Estimated Organization Costs	<u>.135%</u>	<u>\$ 1.35</u>
Estimated Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that are deducted from Trust assets)	<u>As a % of Net Assets</u>	<u>Amounts Per 100 Units</u>
Trustee’s Fee108%	\$ 1.05
Other Operating Expenses049%	\$ 0.47
Portfolio Supervision, Bookkeeping and Administrative Fees036%	\$.035
Underlying Fund Expenses*	<u>.770%</u>	<u>\$ 7.46</u>
Total	<u>.927%</u>	<u>\$ 8.98</u>

Example

	<u>Cumulative Expenses Paid for Period:</u>			
	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
An investor would pay the following expenses on a \$10,000 investment assuming the Trust operating expense ratio of .927% and a 5% annual return on the investment throughout the periods.	\$401	\$1,014	\$1,649	\$3,343

The Example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and utilizes a 5% annual rate of return. The Example also assumes that you roll your investment into the next available series of the Trust every 15 months (if one is offered) when the current Trust terminates, subject to a reduced rollover sales charge of 1.95%.

The Example should not be considered a representation of past or future expenses or annual rate of return; the actual expenses and annual rate of return may be more or less than those assumed for purposes of the Example.

* Although not an actual Trust operating expense, the Trust, and therefore the Unitholders, will indirectly bear similar operating expenses of the Funds in which the Trust invests in the estimated amount set forth in the table. These expenses are based on the actual expenses charged in the Funds’ most recent fiscal year but are subject to change in the future. An investor in the Trust will therefore indirectly pay higher expenses than if the underlying Funds were held directly.

SUMMARY OF ESSENTIAL INFORMATION AS OF OCTOBER 7, 2009:*

INITIAL DATE OF DEPOSIT: October 8, 2009

AGGREGATE VALUE OF

SECURITIES	\$ 150,007
NUMBER OF UNITS	15,457

FRACTIONAL UNDIVIDED

INTEREST IN TRUST

SECURITIES	1/15,457
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PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE PER 100 UNITS

Aggregate Value of Securities in Trust ...	\$ 150,007
Divided By 15,457 Units (times 100)	\$ 970.50

Plus Sales Charge of 2.95% of Public

Offering Price	\$ 29.50
Public Offering Price per 100 Units†	\$1,000.00

SPONSOR’S REPURCHASE PRICE AND REDEMPTION PRICE PER 100 UNITS \$ 970.50

EVALUATION TIME: 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (or earlier close of the New York Stock Exchange).

MINIMUM VALUE OF TRUST: The Trust may be terminated if the value of the Trust is less than 40% of the aggregate value of the Securities at the completion of the Deposit Period.

MANDATORY TERMINATION DATE: January 12, 2011, or the disposition of the last Security in the Trust.

STANDARD CUSIP NUMBERS:

Cash: 831703558
 Reinvestment: 831703566

FEE BASED CUSIP NUMBERS:

Cash: 831703574
 Reinvestment: 831703582

TRUSTEE: The Bank of New York Mellon.

TRUSTEE’S FEE: \$1.05 per 100 Units outstanding.

OTHER FEES AND EXPENSES: \$.047 per 100 Units outstanding.

SPONSOR: Hennion & Walsh, Inc.

PORTFOLIO SUPERVISOR: Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc.

PORTFOLIO SUPERVISORY, BOOKKEEPING AND ADMINISTRATIVE FEE: Maximum of \$0.35 per 100 Units outstanding (see “Trust Expenses and Charges” in Part B).

RECORD DATES: The fifteenth day of each month, commencing October 15, 2009.

DISTRIBUTION DATES: The last business day of each month, commencing October 30, 2009.

ROLLOVER NOTIFICATION DATE:** December 22, 2010 or another date as determined by the Sponsor.

* The business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. The Initial Date of Deposit is the date on which the Trust Agreement was signed and the deposit of Securities with the Trustee made.

** The date by which a Rollover Unitholder must elect to reinvest its terminating distribution in an available series of the Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust, if offered (see “Trust Administration—Trust Termination”).

† On the Initial Date of Deposit there will be no cash in the Income or Principal Accounts. Anyone purchasing Units after such date will have included in the Public Offering Price a pro rata share of any cash in such Accounts.

**SMART TRUST,
TAX-ADVANTAGED GROWTH & INCOME TRUST
(2009 SERIES E)**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AS OF OCTOBER 8, 2009

Investment in securities

Contracts to purchase underlying Securities (1)(2)	\$150,007
Total	<u>\$150,007</u>

Liabilities and interest of investors

Liabilities:

Organization costs (3)	\$ 209
Total Liabilities	<u>209</u>

Interest of investors:

Cost to investors (5)	154,570
Less: sales charge (4)(5)	4,563
Less: organization costs (3)(4)(5)	<u>209</u>
Net interest of investors	<u>149,798</u>
Total	<u>\$150,007</u>

Number of Units	<u>15,457</u>
Net asset value per Unit	<u>\$ 9.691</u>

- (1) Aggregated cost of the Securities is based on the closing sale price evaluations as determined by the Evaluator.
- (2) Cash or an irrevocable letter of credit has been deposited with the Trustee covering the funds (aggregating \$200,000) necessary for the purchase of Securities in the Trust represented by purchase contracts.
- (3) A portion of the Public Offering Price represents an amount sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing the Trust. These costs have been estimated at \$1.35 per 100 Units for the Trust. A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period or six months following the Trust's inception date to an account maintained by the Trustee from which this obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent the actual organization costs are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs added to the public offering price will be reimbursed to the Sponsor and deducted from the assets of the Trust.
- (4) The maximum sales fee is 2.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit.
- (5) The aggregate cost to investors includes the applicable sales fee assuming no reduction of sales fees.

**SMART TRUST,
TAX-ADVANTAGED GROWTH & INCOME TRUST
(2009 SERIES E)**

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

AS OF OCTOBER 8, 2009

Portfolio No.	Number of Shares	Name of Issuer(1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust(2)	Market Value Per Share(3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust(3)
Common Stocks — 40.00%						
Business Services — 13.50%						
1	816	Babcock & Brown Air Limited (4)	FLY	5.00%	\$9.19	\$7,499
2	134	Grupo Aeroportuario (4)	ASR	4.00%	44.75	5,997
3	825	Safe Bulkers Inc. (4)	SB	4.50%	8.18	6,749
Consumer Goods — 5.00%						
4	423	Altria Group, Inc.	MO	5.00%	\$17.73	\$7,500
Telecommunications — 20.01%						
5	115	AT&T Inc.	T	2.01%	\$26.18	\$3,011
6	228	Century Tel Inc.	CTL	5.00%	32.96	7,514
7	260	Earthlink Inc.	ELNK	1.50%	8.64	2,246
8	257	Hellenic Telcom (4)	OTE	1.50%	8.75	2,249
9	339	Vodafone Group Public Limited Company (4)	VOD	5.00%	22.14	7,505
10	737	Windstream Corp.	WIN	5.00%	10.18	7,503
Utilities — 1.49%						
11	84	UIL Holdings Corp.	UIL	1.49%	\$26.67	\$2,240
Registered Investment Companies — 60.00%						
Closed-End Funds — 60.00%						
12	721	Morgan Stanley Municipal Premium Income	PIA	4.00%	\$8.32	\$5,999
13	320	Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Inc.	NPM	3.00%	14.05	4,496
14	368	BlackRock MuniYield Quality Fund II Inc.	MQT	3.00%	12.23	4,501
15	474	MFS Investment Grade Municipal Trust	CXH	3.00%	9.49	4,498
16	200	BlackRock MuniHoldings Fund	MHD	2.00%	14.99	2,998
17	356	BlackRock Strategic Municipal Trust	BSD	3.00%	12.65	4,503
18	473	Morgan Stanley Quality Municipal Income Trust	IQI	4.00%	12.68	5,998
19	499	DWS Municipal Income Trust	KTF	4.00%	12.02	5,998
20	354	Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 4, Inc.	NPT	3.00%	12.70	4,496
21	435	Pioneer Municipal High Income Trust	MHI	4.00%	13.79	5,999
22	866	Putnam Managed Municipal Income Trust	PMM	4.00%	6.93	6,001
23	519	Putnam Municipal Opportunities Trust	PMO	4.00%	11.55	5,994
24	342	BlackRock MuniHoldings Insured Fund II Inc.	MUE	3.00%	13.17	4,504

<u>Portfolio No.</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Name of Issuer(1)</u>	<u>Ticker Symbol</u>	<u>Percentage of the Trust(2)</u>	<u>Market Value Per Share(3)</u>	<u>Cost of Securities to the Trust(3)</u>
25	729	Eaton Vance Tax-Managed Global Diversified Equity Income Fund	EXG	6.00%	12.35	9,003
26	620	John Hancock Tax Advantage Dividend Income	HTD	5.00%	12.10	7,502
27	780	TS&W/Claymore Tax-Advantaged Balanced Fund	TYW	5.00%	9.62	7,504
				<u>100.00%</u>		<u>\$150,007</u>

FOOTNOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

- (1) All Securities are represented by contracts to purchase such Securities. Forward contracts to purchase the Securities were entered into on October 8, 2009. All such contracts are expected to be settled on or about the First Settlement Date of the Trust, which is expected to be October 13, 2009.
- (2) Based on the cost of the Securities to the Trust.
- (3) Evaluation of Securities by the Trustee was made on the basis of the closing sales price at the Evaluation Time on the day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements", the Securities are classified as Level 1, which refers to security prices determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. The Sponsor's purchase price is \$150,375. The loss to the Sponsor on deposit totals \$368.
- (4) This is a security issued by a foreign company that trades on a U.S. securities exchange.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

THE UNITHOLDERS, SPONSOR AND TRUSTEE
SMART TRUST, TAX-ADVANTAGED GROWTH & INCOME TRUST
(2009 SERIES E)

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition, including the portfolio of investments on pages A-9 and A-10, of Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust (2009 Series E) as of October 8, 2009. The statement of financial condition is the responsibility of the trust's sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this statement of financial condition based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. The trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of the trust's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the trust's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the sponsor, and evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. Our procedures included confirmation with The Bank of New York Mellon, trustee, of cash or an irrevocable letter of credit deposited for the purchase of securities as shown in the statement of financial condition as of October 8, 2009. We believe that our audit of the statement of financial condition provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust (2009 Series E) as of October 8, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

Chicago, Illinois
October 8, 2009

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**TAX-ADVANTAGED GROWTH & INCOME TRUST
(2009 SERIES E)**

PROSPECTUS PART B

**PART B OF THIS PROSPECTUS MAY NOT BE
DISTRIBUTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY
PART A**

THE TRUST

ORGANIZATION. Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust (2009 Series E) consists of a “unit investment trust” designated as set forth in Part A. The Trust was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Indenture and Agreement and related Reference Trust Agreement (collectively, the “Trust Agreement”), dated the Initial Date of Deposit, among Hennion & Walsh, Inc., as Sponsor, The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee and Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc., as Portfolio Supervisor.

On the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor deposited with the Trustee shares of common stock of companies and common stock of closed-end investment companies (the “Funds”), including funds and delivery statements relating to contracts for the purchase of certain such securities (collectively, the “Securities”), with an aggregate value as set forth in Part A, and cash or an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a major commercial bank in the amount required for such purchases. Thereafter the Trustee, in exchange for the Securities so deposited, has registered on the registration books of the Trust evidence of the Sponsor’s ownership of all Units of the Trust. The Sponsor has a limited right to substitute other securities in the Trust portfolio in the event of a failed contract. See “The Trust—Substitution of Securities.” The Sponsor may also, in certain very limited circumstances, direct the Trustee to dispose of certain Securities if the Sponsor believes that, because of market or credit conditions, or for certain other reasons, retention of the Security would be detrimental to Unitholders. See “Trust Administration—Portfolio Supervision.”

As of the Initial Date of Deposit, a “Unit” represents an undivided fractional interest in the Securities and cash of the Trust as is set forth in the “Summary of Essential Information.” As additional Units are issued by the Trust as a result of the deposit of Additional Securities, as described below, the aggregate value of the Securities in the Trust will be increased and the fractional undivided interest in the Trust represented by each Unit will be decreased. To the extent that any Units are redeemed by the Trustee, the fractional undivided interest or pro rata share in such Trust represented by each unredeemed Unit will increase, although the actual interest in such Trust represented by such fraction will remain unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed upon tender to the Trustee by Unitholders, which may include the Sponsor, or until the termination of the Trust Agreement.

DEPOSIT OF ADDITIONAL SECURITIES. With the deposit of the Securities in the Trust on the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor established a proportionate relationship among the initial aggregate value of specified Securities in the Trust. During the 90 days subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit (the “Deposit Period”), the Sponsor may deposit additional Securities in the Trust that are identical to the Securities already deposited in the Trust (“Additional Securities”), contracts to purchase Additional Securities or cash (or a bank

letter of credit in lieu of cash) with instructions to purchase Additional Securities, in order to create additional Units, maintaining to the extent practicable the original proportionate relationship among the number of shares of each Fund in the Trust portfolio on the Initial Date of Deposit. These additional Units, which will result in an increase in the number of Units outstanding, will each represent, to the extent practicable, an undivided interest in the same number and type of securities of identical issuers as are represented by Units issued on the Initial Date of Deposit. It may not be possible to maintain the exact original proportionate relationship among the Securities deposited on the Initial Date of Deposit because of, among other reasons, purchase requirements, changes in prices, unavailability of Securities or the fact that the Trust is prohibited from acquiring more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any Fund. The composition of the Trust's portfolio may change slightly based on certain adjustments made to reflect the disposition of Securities and/or the receipt of a stock dividend, a stock split or other distribution with respect to such Securities, including Securities received in exchange for shares or the reinvestment of the proceeds distributed to Unitholders. Deposits of Additional Securities in the Trust subsequent to the Deposit Period must replicate exactly the existing proportionate relationship among the number of shares of each Fund in the Trust portfolio. Substitute Securities may only be acquired under specified conditions when Securities originally deposited in the Trust are unavailable. (See "The Trust—Substitution of Securities" below).

OBJECTIVE. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio consisting primarily of (i) common stock of closed-end investment companies whose portfolios consist primarily of municipal bonds, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax; (ii) common stocks that are eligible, as of the Initial Date of Deposit, to pay qualified dividend income; and (iii) common stock of closed-end investment companies seeking tax-advantaged income as part of their investment strategies and/or policies or that pursue "tax-managed" investment strategies and/or policies. As used herein, the term "Securities" means the shares of common stocks of companies and Funds initially deposited in the Trust and described in "Portfolio of Investments" in Part A and any additional stocks and Funds acquired and held by the Trust pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture.

The Trust will terminate in approximately 15 months, at which time investors may choose to either receive the distributions in cash or reinvest in a subsequent series of Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust (if offered) at a reduced sales charge. The Trust is intended to be an investment that should be held by investors for its full term and not be used as a trading vehicle. Since the Sponsor may deposit additional Securities in connection with the sale of additional Units, the yields on these Securities may change subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit. Further, the Securities may appreciate or depreciate in value, dependent upon the full range of economic and market influences affecting corporate profitability, the financial condition of issuers and the prices of equity securities in general and the Securities in particular. *Therefore, there is no guarantee that the objectives of the Trust will be achieved.*

PORTFOLIO SELECTION. When selecting the Funds for the Trust, the following factors, among others, were considered by the Sponsor: (i) the credit quality of the securities in each Fund; (ii) the portfolio manager of the Funds; (iii) the historical performance of the Funds; (iii) the type of leverage strategies employed by the Funds; and (iv) the yield and price of the shares of the remaining closed-end funds and potential income to Unitholders of the Trust.

In selecting the common stocks of companies for the portfolio, the Sponsor followed a disciplined process including both quantitative screening and qualitative screening. This portion of the portfolio, along with certain of the Funds, has been selected to provide investors with the opportunity to take advantage of the decrease in the tax rate on qualified dividend income. The Tax Act lowered the top tax rate on qualified dividend income to 15% from rates of up to 38.6%. There is, however, no guarantee that legislation increasing the tax rate on qualified

dividend income will not be enacted in the future or that the dividends paid on common and preferred stocks will continue to be considered qualified dividend income. Certain holding period requirements must be satisfied for investors to be eligible to take advantage of the lower tax rate on qualified dividend income and there is no tax-advantaged benefit to investors who hold units in qualified retirement accounts. The Tax Act is scheduled to expire December 31, 2010, after which time qualified dividend income is expected to be subject to ordinary income tax rates.

The Trust invests in a portfolio of Funds and common stocks that may pay tax-advantaged income. The Trust's income may consist of a combination of (i) tax-exempt income, (ii) qualified dividend income, (iii) capital gain and (iv) other taxable income subject to ordinary income tax rates. Only the portion of a distribution from the Trust derived from tax-exempt income will be exempt from regular federal personal income tax. Distributions from sources other than federally tax exempt income from certain Funds, including capital gain distributions, are not exempt from federal income tax. Tax-exempt income from the Funds may be subject to state and local tax and the alternative minimum tax. Investors should consult their own tax advisors before making any tax-related investment decision.

THE SECURITIES. The Trust consists of such Securities listed under "Portfolio of Investments" herein as may continue to be held from time to time in the Trust, newly deposited Securities meeting requirements for creation of additional Units, undistributed cash receipts from the Securities and proceeds realized from the disposition of Securities.

The contracts to purchase Securities deposited initially in the Trust are expected to settle in three business days, in the ordinary manner for such Securities. Settlement of the contracts for Securities is thus expected to take place prior to the settlement of purchase of Units on the Initial Date of Deposit.

SUBSTITUTION OF SECURITIES. In the event of a failure to deliver any Security that has been purchased for the Trust under a contract ("Failed Securities"), the Sponsor is authorized under the Trust Agreement to direct the Trustee to acquire other securities ("Substitute Securities") to make up the original corpus of the Trust.

The Substitute Securities must be purchased within 20 days after the delivery of the notice of the failed contract. Where the Sponsor purchases Substitute Securities in order to replace Failed Securities, the purchase price may not exceed the purchase price of the Failed Securities and the Substitute Securities must be identical issuers of the Securities originally contracted for and not delivered. Such selection may include or be limited to Securities previously included in the portfolio of the Trust. No assurance can be given that the Trust will retain its present size and composition for any length of time.

Whenever a Substitute Security has been acquired for the Trust, the Trustee shall, within five days thereafter, notify all Unitholders of the acquisition of the Substitute Security and the Trustee shall, on the next Distribution Date which is more than 30 days thereafter, make a pro rata distribution of the amount, if any, by which the cost to the Trust of the Failed Security exceeded the cost of the Substitute Security.

In the event no substitution is made, the proceeds of the sale of Securities will be distributed to Unitholders as set forth under "Rights of Unitholders—Distributions." In addition, if the right of substitution shall not be utilized to acquire Substitute Securities in the event of a failed contract, the Sponsor will cause to be refunded the sales charge attributable to such Failed Securities to all Unitholders, and distribute the principal and dividends, if any, attributable to such Failed Securities on the next Distribution Date.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

COMMON STOCK. Since the Trust and certain Funds invests in common stocks of domestic and foreign companies, an investment in Units of the Trust should be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in any investment in common stocks, including the risk that the financial condition of the issuers of the Securities may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may worsen.

Additional risks include those associated with the right to receive payments from the issuer which is generally inferior to the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stock issued by, the issuer. Holders of common stocks have a right to receive dividends only when, if, and in the amounts declared by the issuer's board of directors and to participate in amounts available for distribution by the issuer only after all other claims on the issuer have been paid or provided for. By contrast, holders of preferred stocks usually have the right to receive dividends at a fixed rate when and as declared by the issuer's board of directors, normally on a cumulative basis. Dividends on cumulative preferred stock must be paid before any dividends are paid on common stock and any cumulative preferred stock dividend which has been omitted is added to future dividends payable to the holders of such cumulative preferred stock. Preferred stocks are also usually entitled to rights on liquidation which are senior to those of common stocks. For these reasons, preferred stocks generally entail less risk than common stocks.

Moreover, common stocks do not represent an obligation of the issuer and therefore do not offer any assurance of income or provide the degree of protection of debt securities. The issuance of debt securities or even preferred stock by an issuer will create prior claims for payment of principal, interest and dividends which could adversely affect the ability and inclination of the issuer to declare or pay dividends on its common stock or the economic interest of holders of common stock with respect to assets of the issuer upon liquidation or bankruptcy. Further, unlike debt securities which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (which value will be subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), common stocks have neither fixed principal amount nor a maturity and have values which are subject to market fluctuations for as long as the common stocks remain outstanding. Common stocks are especially susceptible to general stock market movements and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of the issuers change. These perceptions are based on unpredictable factors including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic or banking crises. The value of the common stocks in the Trust thus may be expected to fluctuate over the life of the Trust to values higher or lower than those prevailing on the Initial Date of Deposit.

CLOSED-END FUNDS. The value of the Units may increase or decrease depending on the value of the underlying shares of the Funds in the Trust's portfolio. The Funds are closed-end investment companies with managed portfolios. Closed-end funds issue shares of common stock that are traded on a securities exchange. Closed-end funds are subject to various risks, including management's ability to meet the closed-end fund's investment objective, and to manage the closed-end fund's portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding closed-end funds or their underlying investments change. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from net asset value. However, a Fund's charter documents may contain certain anti-takeover provisions that may have the effect of inhibiting the Fund's possible conversion to open-end status and limiting the ability of other persons to acquire control of the Fund. In certain circumstances, these provisions might also inhibit the ability of stockholders (including the Trust) to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's net asset value will decrease. In particular, this characteristic would increase the loss or reduce the return on the sale of those Funds whose shares were purchased by the Trust at a premium. Should any of the Funds convert to open-end status, the Trust will retain such shares unless a determination is made that the retention of such shares would be detrimental to the Trust. In the unlikely event

that a Fund converts to open-end status at a time when its shares are trading at a premium there would be an immediate loss in value to the Trust since shares of open-end funds trade at net asset value. In addition, to the extent that the converted Fund creates additional shares when interest rates have declined and invests in lower yielding securities, the Trust may experience a reduction of the average yield of its retained shares in that Fund caused by the acquisition of lower coupon investments. Certain of the Funds may have in place or may put in place in the future plans pursuant to which the Fund may repurchase its own shares in the marketplace. Typically, these plans are put in place in an attempt by the Fund's board to reduce a discount on its share price. To the extent such a plan was implemented and shares owned by the Trust are repurchased by the Fund, the Trust position in that Fund would be reduced and the cash would be deposited in the Trust's Principal Account and distributed to Unitholders at the next applicable Distribution Date. Similarly, in the event that the Trust does not retain shares of a Fund which converted to open-end status, the Trust position in that Fund would be eliminated and the cash distributed to Unitholders.

Shares of many Funds are thinly traded, and therefore may be more volatile and subject to greater price fluctuations because of the Sponsor's buying and selling securities than shares with greater liquidity. Investors should be aware that there can be no assurance that the value of the Securities in the Trust's Portfolio will increase or that the issuers of those Securities will pay dividends on outstanding shares. Any distributions of income to Unitholders will generally depend on the declaration of dividends by the issuers of the underlying stocks, and the declaration of dividends depends on several factors including the financial condition of the issuers included in the portfolios of those Securities and general economic conditions.

MUNICIPAL BONDS. Certain Funds in the Trust invest in Municipal Bonds. The two principal classifications of municipal bonds are "general obligation" and "revenue" bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. The principal and interest on revenue bonds are payable from the income of specific projects or authorities, such as hospital facilities or transit authorities, and generally are not supported by the issuer's taxing power. In addition, certain kinds of "private activity bonds" are issued by public authorities to provide funding for various privately operated industrial facilities ("industrial development revenue bonds").

Interest Rate and Credit Risk. The bonds in the Funds are subject to interest rate and credit risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of municipal bonds generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates increase. Prices of longer term securities generally change more in response to interest rate changes than prices of shorter term securities. Because the Funds will invest primarily in intermediate- and long-term municipal bonds, the common share net asset value and market price per share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Funds invested primarily in shorter-term bonds. The use of leverage by the Funds may increase interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer will be unable to pay the interest or principal when due. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation. (See "Lower Grade Securities.")

Private Activity Bonds. The portfolios of the Funds may contain bonds which are "private activity bonds" (often called Industrial Revenue Bonds ("IRBs") if issued prior to 1987) which would be primarily of two types: (1) bonds for a publicly owned facility which a private entity may have a right to use or manage to some degree, such as an airport, seaport facility or water system and (2) facilities deemed owned or beneficially owned by a private entity but which were financed with tax-exempt bonds of a public issuer, such as a manufacturing facility or a pollution control facility. In the case of the first type, bonds are generally payable from a designated source of revenues derived from the facility and may further receive the benefit of the legal or moral obligation of one or more political subdivisions or taxing jurisdictions. In most cases of project financing of the first type, receipts or revenues

of the issuer are derived from the project or the operator or from the unexpended proceeds of the bonds. Such revenues include user fees, service charges, rental and lease payments, and mortgage and other loan payments.

The second type of issue will generally finance projects which are owned by or for the benefit of, and are operated by, corporate entities. Ordinarily, such private activity bonds are not general obligations of governmental entities and are not backed by the taxing power of such entities, and are solely dependent upon the creditworthiness of the corporate user of the project or corporate guarantor.

The private activity bonds in the funds have generally been issued under bond resolutions, agreements or trust indentures pursuant to which the revenues and receipts payable under the issuer's arrangements with the users or the corporate operator of a particular project have been assigned and pledged to the holders of the private activity bonds. In certain cases a mortgage on the underlying project has been assigned to the holders of the private activity bonds or a trustee as an additional security. In addition, private activity bonds are frequently directly guaranteed by the corporate operator of the project or by another affiliated company.

Litigation and Legal Proceedings. Litigation challenging the validity under state constitutions of present systems of financing public education has been initiated in a number of states. Decisions in some states have been reached holding such school financing in violation of state constitutions. In addition, legislation to effect changes in public school financing has been introduced in a number of states. The Sponsor is unable to predict the outcome of the pending litigation and legislation in this area and what effect, if any, resulting change in the sources of funds, including proceeds from property taxes applied to the support of public schools, may have on the school bonds in the Municipal Funds. The Sponsor has not been notified or made aware of any litigation pending with respect to any bonds which might reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the Municipal Funds other than that which is discussed herein. Such litigation as, for example, suits challenging the issuance of pollution control revenue bonds under recently enacted environmental protection statutes may affect the validity of such bonds or the tax-free nature of the interest thereon. At any time after the date of this Prospectus, litigation may be instituted on a variety of grounds with respect to the bonds in the Funds. The Sponsor is unable to predict whether any such litigation may be instituted or, if instituted, whether it will have a material adverse effect on a Fund.

Call and Redemption Risk. Certain of the bonds in the Funds are subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates pursuant to sinking fund or call provisions. A sinking fund is a reserve fund appropriated specifically toward the retirement of a debt. A callable bond is one which is subject to redemption or refunding prior to maturity at the option of the issuer. A refunding is a method by which a bond is redeemed at or before maturity from the proceeds of a new issue of bonds. In general, call provisions are more likely to be exercised when the offering side evaluation of a bond is at a premium over par than when it is at a discount from par. The bonds may also be subject to other calls, which may be permitted or required by events which cannot be predicted (such as destruction, condemnation, or termination of a contract). Shareholders of the Municipal Funds (including the Trust), will realize a gain or loss on the early redemption of such bonds, depending upon whether the price of such bonds is at a discount from or at a premium over par at the time the Trust purchases its shares.

The bonds in the Funds contain provisions which require the issuer to redeem such obligations at par from unused proceeds of the issue within a stated period. In recent periods of declining interest rates there have been increased redemptions of bonds, particularly housing bonds, pursuant to such redemption provisions. In addition, the bonds in the Funds are also subject to mandatory redemption in whole or in part at par at any time that voluntary or involuntary prepayments of principal on the underlying collateral are made to the trustee for such bonds or that the collateral is sold by the bond issuer. Prepayments of principal tend to be greater in periods of

declining interest rates; it is possible that such prepayments could be sufficient to cause a bond to be redeemed substantially prior to its stated maturity date, earliest call date or sinking fund redemption date. If the issuer of a bond calls the bond for redemption before it matures, the Fund may lose income and have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields, resulting in a loss of value of the shares of the Fund.

Other Factors. In 1976 the federal bankruptcy laws were amended so that an authorized municipal debtor could more easily seek federal court protection to assist in reorganizing its debts so long as certain requirements were met. Historically, very few financially troubled municipalities have sought court assistance for reorganizing their debts; notwithstanding, the Sponsor is unable to predict to what extent financially troubled municipalities may seek court assistance in reorganizing their debts in the future and, therefore, what effect, if any, the applicable federal bankruptcy law provisions will have on the Funds.

The Funds may also include “moral obligation” bonds. Under statutes applicable to such bonds, if an issuer is unable to meet its obligations, the repayment of such bonds becomes a moral commitment but not a legal obligation of the state or municipality in question.

LOWER GRADE SECURITIES. Certain Funds in the Trust portfolio may invest in lower grade securities. There are certain risks associated with the Funds’ investments in such securities that could cause the value of these funds to decrease. This, in turn, could cause the value of your Units to decrease. The risks are outlined below.

Lower grade securities (below “BBB” by Standard & Poor’s or “Baa” by Moody’s) are regarded as being predominately speculative as to the issuer’s ability to make payments of principal and interest. Investment in such securities involves substantial risk. Lower grade securities are commonly referred to as “high yield securities” or “junk bonds.” Issuers of lower grade securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risks associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally are greater than is the case with higher-rated securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, issuers of lower grade securities may be more likely to experience financial stress, especially if such issuers are highly leveraged. During periods of economic downturn, such issuers may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. The issuer’s ability to make payments on its debt obligations also may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, the issuer’s inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. Therefore, there can be no assurance that in the future there will not exist a higher default rate relative to the rates currently existing in the market for lower grade securities.

The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of lower grade securities because such securities may be unsecured and may be subordinate to other creditors of the issuer. The lower grade securities in which the Funds may invest do not include instruments which, at the time of investment, are in default or the issuers of which are in bankruptcy. However, there can be no assurance that such events will not occur after a Fund purchases a particular security, in which case the Fund and the Trust may experience losses and incur costs.

Lower grade securities frequently have call or redemption features that would permit an issuer to repurchase the security from one of the Funds which holds it. If a call were exercised by the issuer during a period of declining interest rates, the particular Fund is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security, thus decreasing the net investment income to the Fund and the Trust and dividends to Unitholders.

Lower grade securities tend to be more volatile than higher-rated fixed-income securities, so that adverse economic events may have a greater impact on the prices of lower grade securities than on higher-rated fixed-income securities. Factors adversely affecting the market value of such securities are likely to adversely affect a Fund's net asset value which, in turn, may adversely affect the value of your Units. In recent years, demand for lower grade securities has increased significantly and the difference between the yields paid by lower grade securities and investment grade bonds (i.e., the "spread") has narrowed. To the extent this differential increases, the value of lower grade securities in a Fund's portfolio could be adversely affected along with the value of your Units.

Like higher-rated fixed-income securities, lower grade securities generally are purchased and sold through dealers who make a market in such securities for their own accounts. However, there are fewer dealers in the lower grade securities market, which may be less liquid than the market for higher-rated fixed-income securities, even under normal economic conditions. Also, there may be significant disparities in the prices quoted for lower grade securities by various dealers. As a result, during periods of high demand in the lower grade securities market, it may be difficult to acquire lower grade securities appropriate for investment by a Fund. Adverse economic conditions and investor perceptions thereof (whether or not based on economic reality) may impair liquidity in the lower grade securities market and may cause the prices a Fund receives for its lower grade securities to be reduced. In addition, a Fund may experience difficulty in liquidating a portion of its portfolio when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuers. Under such conditions, judgment may play a greater role in valuing certain of a Fund's portfolio instruments than in the case of instruments trading in a more liquid market. Moreover, a Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent that it is required to seek recovery upon a default on a portfolio holding or to participate in the restructuring of the obligation.

TAX RISK. Because the Trust's investment objective is to provide a high level of total after-tax return, including attractive tax-advantaged income, the attractiveness of investing in Funds investing in municipal securities and common stocks that pay tax-qualified dividends in relation to other investment alternatives may be affected by changes in federal income tax laws and regulations, including changes in the qualified dividend income provisions. The provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to qualified dividend income are currently effective for tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2010 but may be changed at any time before that date, possibly with retroactive effect. Thereafter, higher tax rates will apply unless further legislative action is taken. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or the exempt status of municipal securities, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal securities and the Funds' investments in municipal securities and the Trust's investments in equity securities that pay qualified dividend income. This could in turn affect the value of Units of the Trust. There can be no assurance as to the portion of the Trust's distributions that will be tax-exempt or tax-qualified. Tax-exempt income may in any case be subject to state or local income taxes and/or the alternative minimum tax.

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX. While certain distributions from the Trust may be exempt from federal income taxes, a portion of such interest may be taken into account in computing the alternative minimum tax.

LEVERAGE. The use of leverage by the Funds creates an opportunity for increased net income and capital growth for their shares, but also creates special risks. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. A Fund may use leverage to provide its shareholders with a potentially higher return. Leverage creates risks for shareholders including the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of the shares and the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowing and debt or in the dividend rates on any preferred shares may affect the return to shareholders.

To the extent the income or capital growth derived from securities purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, a Fund's return will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital growth from the securities purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the return to a Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced. This would, in turn, reduce the amount available for distribution to you as a Unitholder.

DILUTION. The Trust is prohibited from subscribing to a rights offering for shares of any of the Funds. In the event of a rights offering for additional shares of a Fund, Unitholders should expect that the Trust will, at the completion of the offer, own a smaller proportional interest in such Fund than would otherwise be the case. It is not possible to determine the extent of this dilution in share ownership without knowing what proportion of the shares in a rights offering will be subscribed.

This may be particularly serious when the subscription price per share for the offer is less than the Fund's net asset value per share. Assuming that all rights are exercised and there is no change in the net asset value per share, the aggregate net asset value of each shareholder's shares of common stock should decrease as a result of the offer. If a Fund's subscription price per share is below that Fund's net asset value per share at the expiration of the offer, shareholders would experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares of common stock as a result of the offer, which could be substantial.

The Trust may transfer or sell its rights to purchase additional shares of a Fund to the extent permitted by the terms of that Fund's rights offering. The cash the Trust receives from transferring a Unitholder's rights might serve as partial compensation for any possible dilution of the Trust's interest in such Fund. There can be no assurance, however, that the rights will be transferable or that a market for the rights will develop or the value, if any, that such rights will have.

VOTING. In regard to the voting of all proxies with respect to a Fund, the Sponsor has instructed the Trustee to vote the shares held by the Trust in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of the shares of such Fund. With respect to a rights offering, as described in the Dilution section above, the Trust may not accept any additional securities of the Funds.

FOREIGN SECURITIES. The Trust and certain Funds may invest a portion of their assets in securities of issuers domiciled outside of the United States or that are denominated in various foreign currencies and multinational foreign currency units. Investing in securities of foreign entities and securities denominated in foreign currencies involves certain risks not involved in domestic investments, including, but not limited to: fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; future foreign political and economic developments; and different legal systems and possible imposition of exchange controls or other foreign government laws or restrictions.

Securities prices in different countries are subject to different economic, financial, political and social factors. Since the Trust and certain Funds may invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of securities in the Trust and such Funds and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment, economic, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Certain foreign investments also may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. These risks often are heightened for investments in smaller,

emerging capital markets. In addition, brokerage and other transaction costs on foreign exchanges are often higher than in the U.S. and there is generally less governmental supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries. Finally, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in foreign countries are not necessarily equivalent to U.S. standards and therefore disclosure of certain material information may not be made.

EMERGING MARKETS. The Trust and certain Funds may invest in companies located in “emerging markets.” Risks of investing in developing or emerging countries are even greater than the risks associated with foreign investments in general. These increased risks include, among other risks, the possibility of investment and trading limitations, greater liquidity concerns, higher price volatility, greater delays and disruptions in settlement transactions, greater political uncertainties and greater dependence on international trade or development assistance. In addition, emerging market countries may be subject to overburdened infrastructures, obsolete financial systems and environmental problems. For these reasons, investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

SMALLER CAPITALIZATION COMPANIES. The Trust and certain Funds may invest in smaller capitalization companies which may involve greater risk than investing in larger capitalization companies, since they can be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements. Smaller capitalization companies may have had their securities publicly traded, if at all, for only a short period of time and may not have had the opportunity to establish a reliable trading pattern through economic cycles. The price volatility of smaller capitalization companies is relatively higher than larger, older and more mature companies. The greater price volatility of smaller capitalization companies may result from the fact that there may be less market liquidity, less information publicly available or fewer investors who monitor the activities of these companies. In addition, the market prices of these securities may exhibit more sensitivity to changes in industry or general economic conditions. Some smaller capitalization companies will not have been in existence long enough to experience economic cycles or to demonstrate whether they are sufficiently well managed to survive downturns or inflationary periods.

CALL OPTIONS. Certain of the Funds in the Trust may write call options on their assets. These call options will give the option holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase a security from such Fund at the strike price on or prior to the option’s expiration date. The use of options may require a Fund to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment, or may cause a Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell.

There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. As the writer of a covered call option, the Fund forgoes, during the option’s life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. If trading were discontinued, the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class of series of options) would cease to exist.

The Fund’s availability to terminate over-the-counter options is more limited than with exchange-traded options and may involve the risk that broker-dealers participating in such transactions will not fulfill their obligations. If the Fund were unable to close out a covered call option that it had written on a security, it would

not be able to sell the underlying security unless the option expired without exercise. The hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets.

Call options are marked to market daily and their value will be affected by changes in the value of and dividend rates of the underlying common stocks, an increase in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the underlying common stocks and the remaining time to the options' expiration. Additionally, the exercise price of an option may be adjusted downward before the option's expiration as a result of the occurrence of certain corporate events affecting the underlying equity security, such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, merger or other extraordinary distributions or events. A reduction in the exercise price of an option would reduce the Fund's capital appreciation potential on the underlying security. When the Fund writes covered put options, it bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price. If the option is exercised, the Fund could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise. While the Fund's potential gain in writing a covered put option is limited to the interest earned on the liquid assets securing the put option plus the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Fund risks a loss equal to the entire value of the stock.

To the extent that the Fund purchases options pursuant to a hedging strategy, the Fund will be subject to the following additional risks. If a put or call option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security remains equal to or greater than the exercise price (in the case of a put), or remains less than or equal to the exercise price (in the case of a call), the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security. If restrictions on exercise were imposed, the Fund might be unable to exercise an option it had purchased. If the Fund were unable to close out an option that it had purchased on a security, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option may expire worthless.

DERIVATIVES. In addition to writing covered call options and purchasing put options, the risks of which are described above, certain Funds in the Trust may invest in a variety of derivative instruments for hedging or risk management purposes or as part of a leveraging strategy. Derivatives can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses and have a potentially large negative impact on a Fund's performance. Derivative transactions, including options on securities and securities indices and other transactions in which certain Funds may engage (such as futures contracts and options thereon, swaps and short sales), may subject such Funds to increased risk of principal loss due to unexpected movements in stock prices, changes in stock volatility levels and interest rates, and imperfect correlations between a Fund's securities holdings and indices upon which the derivative transactions are based.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES. Certain of the Funds in the Trust may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible fixed-income securities of similar credit quality because the potential for capital appreciation. The market value of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase, and conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, a convertible security's market value also tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company, particularly when that stock price is greater than the convertible security's "conversion price." Convertible securities fall below debt obligations of the same issuer in order of preference or priority in the event of a liquidation and are typically unrated or lower rated than such debt obligations.

UNMANAGED PORTFOLIO. The value of the Units will fluctuate depending on all of the factors that have an impact on the economy and the equity markets. These factors similarly impact the ability of an issuer to distribute dividends. Unlike a managed investment company in which there may be frequent changes in the portfolio of securities based upon economic, financial and market analyses, securities of a unit investment trust, such as the Trust, are not subject to such frequent changes based upon continuous analysis. All the Securities in the Trust are liquidated or distributed in connection with Trust termination. Since the Trust will not sell Securities in response to ordinary market fluctuation, but only at the Trust's termination or upon the occurrence of certain events (see "Trust Administration—Portfolio Supervision") the amount realized upon the sale of the Securities may not be the highest price attained by an individual Security during the life of the Trust.

Some of the Securities in the Trust may also be owned by other clients of the Sponsor and its affiliates. However, because these clients may have differing investment objectives, the Sponsor may sell certain Securities from those accounts in instances where a sale by the Trust would be impermissible, such as to maximize return by taking advantage of market fluctuations. Investors should consult with their own financial advisers prior to investing in the Trust to determine its suitability. (See "Trust Administration—Portfolio Supervision".)

ADDITIONAL SECURITIES. Investors should be aware that in connection with the creation of additional Units subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor will deposit Additional Securities, contracts to purchase Additional Securities or cash (or letter of credit in lieu of cash) with instructions to purchase Additional Securities, in each instance maintaining the original proportionate relationship, subject to adjustment under certain circumstances, of the numbers of shares of each Security in the Trust. To the extent the price of a Security increases or decreases between the time cash is deposited with instructions to purchase the Security and the time the cash is used to purchase the Security, Units may represent less or more of that Security and more or less of the other Securities in the Trust. In addition, brokerage fees (if any) incurred in purchasing Securities with cash deposited with instructions to purchase the Securities will be an expense of the Trust.

Price fluctuations between the time of deposit and the time the Securities are purchased, and payment of brokerage fees, will affect the value of every Unitholder's Units and the Income per Unit received by the Trust. In particular, Unitholders who purchase Units during the initial offering period would experience a dilution of their investment as a result of any brokerage fees paid by the Trust during subsequent deposits of Additional Securities purchased with cash deposited. In order to minimize these effects, the Trust will try to purchase Securities as near as possible to the Evaluation Time or at prices as close as possible to the prices used to evaluate Trust Units at the Evaluation Time.

In addition, subsequent deposits to create additional Units will not be fully covered by the deposit of a bank letter of credit. In the event that the Sponsor does not deliver cash in consideration for the additional Units delivered, the Trust may be unable to satisfy its contracts to purchase the Additional Securities without the Trustee selling underlying Securities. Therefore, to the extent that the subsequent deposits are not covered by a bank letter of credit, the failure of the Sponsor to deliver cash to the Trust, or any delays in the Trust receiving such cash, would have significant adverse consequences for the Trust.

LEGISLATION. At any time after the Initial Date of Deposit, legislation may be enacted affecting the Securities in the Trust or the issuers of the Securities. Changing approaches to regulation, particularly with respect to the environment, or with respect to the petroleum or tobacco industries, may have a negative impact on certain companies represented in the Funds. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Trust or will not impair the ability of the issuers of the Securities to achieve their business goals.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND LITIGATION. At any time after the Initial Date of Deposit, legal proceedings may be initiated on various grounds, or legislation may be enacted, with respect to the Securities in the Trust or to matters involving the business of the issuer of the Securities. There can be no assurance that future legal proceedings or legislation will not have a material adverse impact on the Trust or will not impair the ability of the issuers of the Securities to achieve their business and investment goals.

GENERALLY. There is no assurance that any dividends will be declared or paid in the future on the Securities. Investors should be aware that there is no assurance that the Trust’s objectives will be achieved.

PUBLIC OFFERING

OFFERING PRICE. In calculating the Public Offering Price, the aggregate value of the Securities is determined in good faith by the Trustee on each “Business Day” as defined in the Indenture in the following manner: because the Securities are listed on a national securities exchange, this evaluation is based on the closing sales prices on that exchange as of the Evaluation Time (unless the Trustee deems these prices inappropriate as a basis for valuation). If the Trustee deems these prices inappropriate as a basis for evaluation, the Trustee shall use any of the following methods, or a combination thereof, which it deems appropriate: (a) on the basis of current offering prices for such Securities as obtained from investment dealers or brokers who customarily deal in comparable securities, (b) if offering prices are not available for any such Securities, on the basis of current offering prices for comparable securities, (c) by appraising the value of the Securities on the offering side of the market or by such other appraisal deemed appropriate by the Trustee or (d) by any combination of the above, each as of the Evaluation Time.

VOLUME AND OTHER DISCOUNTS. Units are available at a volume discount from the Public Offering Price during the initial public offering based upon the dollar amount of Units purchased. This volume discount will result in a reduction of the sales charge applicable to such purchases. The approximate reduced sales charge on the Public Offering Price applicable to such purchases is as follows:

<u>AMOUNT OF PURCHASE*</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE REDUCED SALES CHARGE</u>
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	2.45%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.20%
\$500,000 or greater	1.95%

* The volume discount is also applied on a unit basis utilizing a breakpoint equivalent in the above table of one Unit per \$10, etc. For example, the purchase of either Units with a value of \$100,000 or 10,000 Units would be entitled to the reduced sales charge of 2.45% even if at the time of purchase the value of 10,000 Units was less than \$100,000.

Except as described in this paragraph, these discounts will apply only to purchases of Units by the same purchaser on a single day from a single broker-dealer. Units purchased by the same purchaser in separate transactions on a single day will be aggregated for purposes of determining if such purchaser is entitled to a discount provided that such purchaser must own at least the required dollar amount of Units at the time such determination is made. Units purchased in the name of a purchaser’s spouse or children under 21 living in the same household as the purchaser will be deemed to be additional purchases by the purchaser for the purposes of calculating the applicable quantity discount level. The reduced sales charge levels will also be applicable to a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing Units for a single trust, estate (including multiple trusts created under a single estate) or fiduciary account. To be eligible for aggregation as described in this paragraph, all purchases must be made on the same day through a single broker-dealer or selling agent. A purchaser must inform his/her broker-

dealer of any combined purchases before the purchase to be eligible for a reduced sales charge. If you purchase Units that qualify for the rollover/exchange discount described below and also purchase additional Units on the same day from the same broker-dealer that do not qualify for the rollover/exchange discount described below, you may aggregate all Units purchased for purposes of qualifying for the volume discount described above on the additional Units, but such additional Units will not qualify for the rollover/exchange discount described below.

We waive a portion of the sales charge on Units of the Trust offered in this prospectus if you buy your Units with redemption or termination proceeds from any of our other unit investment trusts. The discounted public offering price per unit for these transactions is equal to the regular public offering price per unit less 1.00%. However, if you invest \$500,000 or more in Units of the Trust, the maximum sales fee on your Units will be limited to the maximum sales charge for the applicable amount invested in the table above. To qualify for this discount, the termination or redemption proceeds used to purchase Units of the Trust offered in this prospectus must be derived from a transaction that occurred within 30 days of your purchase of Units of the Trust offered in this prospectus. In addition, the discount will only be available for investors that utilize the same broker-dealer (or a different broker-dealer with appropriate notification) for both the Unit purchase and the transaction resulting in the receipt of the termination or redemption proceeds used for the Unit purchase. You may be required to provide appropriate documentation or other information to your broker-dealer to evidence your eligibility for this sales charge discount. If you purchase Units that qualify for the rollover/exchange discount described in this paragraph and also purchase additional Units on the same day from the same broker-dealer that do not qualify for the rollover/exchange discount described in this paragraph, you may aggregate all Units purchased for purposes of qualifying for the volume discount described above on the additional Units, but such additional Units will not qualify for the rollover/exchange discount described in this paragraph.

Employees (and their immediate families) of Hennion & Walsh, Inc. (and its affiliates), and of the special counsel to the Sponsor, may, pursuant to employee benefit arrangements, purchase Units of the Trust at a price equal to the aggregate value of the underlying securities in the Trust during the initial offering period, divided by the number of Units outstanding (without a sales charge). Such arrangements result in less selling effort and fewer selling expenses than sales to employee groups of other companies. Resales or transfers of Units purchased under the employee benefit arrangements may only be made through the Sponsor's secondary market, so long as it is being maintained, and not through other broker-dealers.

Units may be purchased in the primary or secondary market at the Public Offering Price (for purchases which do not qualify for a volume discount) less the concession the Sponsor typically allows to brokers and dealers for purchases (see "Public Offering—Distribution of Units") by (1) investors who purchase Units through registered investment advisers, certified financial planners and registered broker-dealers who, in each case, either charge periodic fees for financial planning, investment advisory or asset management service, or provide such services in connection with the establishment of an investment account for which a comprehensive "wrap fee" charge is imposed, (2) bank trust departments investing funds over which they exercise exclusive discretionary investment authority and that are held in a fiduciary, agency, custodial or similar capacity, (3) any person who, for at least 90 days, has been an officer, director or bona fide employee of any firm offering Units for sale to investors or their immediate family members (as described above) and (4) officers and directors of bank holding companies that make Units available directly or through subsidiaries or bank affiliates. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Prospectus, such investors, bank trust departments, firm employees and bank holding company officers and directors who purchase Units through this program will not receive the volume discount.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITS. During the initial offering period and thereafter to the extent additional Units continue to be offered by means of this Prospectus, Units will be distributed by the Sponsor at the Public

Offering Price. The initial offering period is thirty days after each deposit of Securities in the Trust and the Sponsor may extend the initial offering period for successive thirty-day periods. The Sponsor intends to qualify the Units for sale in certain States through dealers who are members of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). The concessions with respect to Units sold by dealers are as follows:

<u>AMOUNT OF PURCHASE</u>	<u>DEALER CONCESSION</u>
Less than \$100,000	2.20%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	1.75%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	1.50%
\$500,000 or greater	1.25%

The Sponsor reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any order for the purchase of Units.

The Sponsor applies these concessions or agency commissions as a percent of the Public Offering Price per Unit at the time of the transaction. The Sponsor also applies the different levels on a Unit basis using a \$10 Unit equivalent. For example, the purchases of Units with a value of \$100,000 or 10,000 Units would be entitled to a dealer concession of 1.75%, even if at the time of purchase the value of 10,000 Units was less than \$100,000.

Any sales fee discount is borne by the broker-dealer or selling firm out of the distribution fee. The Sponsor reserves the right to change the amount of concessions or agency commissions from time to time.

For transactions involving Unitholders of other of our unit investment trusts who use their termination proceeds to purchase Units of the Trust, the dealer concession is 1.25%. No distribution fee is paid to broker-dealers or other selling firms in connection with Unit sales in investment accounts that charge a “wrap fee” or periodic fees for investment advisor, financial planning or asset management services in lieu of commissions.

The Sponsor may provide, at its own expense and out of its own profits, addition compensation and benefits to broker-dealers who sell units of this Trust and the Sponsor’s other products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of the Sponsor’s products and/or compensate broker-dealers and financial advisors for past sales. The Sponsor may make these payments for marketing, promotional or related expenses, including, but not limited to expenses of entertaining retail customers and financial advisors, advertising, sponsorship of events or seminars, obtaining shelf space in broker-dealer firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of the Sponsor’s products. These arrangements will not change the price Unitholders pay for their Units.

SPONSOR’S PROFITS. The Sponsor will receive a combined gross underwriting commission equal to up to 2.95% of the Initial Public Offering Price per 100 Units (equivalent to 3.040% of the net amount invested in the Securities). Additionally, the Sponsor may realize a profit on the deposit of the Securities in the Trust representing the difference between the cost of the Securities to the Sponsor and the cost of the Securities to the Trust. (See “Portfolio of Investments.”) All or a portion of the Securities initially deposited in the Trust may have been acquired through the Sponsor.

During the initial offering period and thereafter, to the extent additional Units continue to be offered by means of this Prospectus, the Sponsor may also realize profits or sustain losses as a result of fluctuations after the Initial Date of Deposit in the aggregate value of the Securities and hence in the Public Offering Price received by the Sponsor for the Units. Cash, if any, made available to the Sponsor prior to settlement date for the purchase of Units may be used in the Sponsor’s business subject to the limitations of 17 CFR 240.15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and may be of benefit to the Sponsor.

Both upon acquisition of Securities and termination of the Trust, the Trustee may utilize the services of the Sponsor for the purchase or sale of all or a portion of the Securities in the Trust. The Sponsor may receive brokerage commissions from the Trust in connection with such purchases and sales in accordance with applicable law.

In maintaining a market for the Units (see “Sponsor’s Repurchase”) the Sponsor will realize profits or sustain losses in the amount of any difference between the price at which it buys Units and the price at which it resells such Units.

RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

BOOK-ENTRY UNITS. Ownership of Units of the Trust will not be evidenced by certificates. All evidence of ownership of the Units will be recorded in book-entry form at The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) through an investor’s brokerage account. Units held through DTC will be deposited by the Sponsor with DTC in the Sponsor’s DTC account and registered in the nominee name CEDE & COMPANY. Individual purchases of beneficial ownership interest in the Trust will be made in book-entry form through DTC. Ownership and transfer of Units will be evidenced and accomplished directly and indirectly only by book-entries made by DTC and its participants. DTC will record ownership and transfer of the Units among DTC participants and forward all notices and credit all payments received in respect of the Units held by the DTC participants. Beneficial owners of Units will receive written confirmation of their purchases and sales from the broker-dealer or bank from whom their purchase was made. Units are transferable by making a written request properly accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer which should be sent by registered or certified mail for the protection of the Unitholder. Holders must sign such written request exactly as their names appear on the records of the Trust. Such signatures must be guaranteed by a commercial bank or trust company, savings and loan association or by a member firm of a national securities exchange.

DISTRIBUTIONS. Dividends received by the Trust are credited by the Trustee to an Income Account for the Trust. Other receipts, including the proceeds of Securities disposed of, are credited to a Principal Account for the Trust.

Distributions to each Unitholder from the Income Account are computed as of the close of business on each Record Date for the following Distribution Date and consist of an amount substantially equal to such Unitholder’s pro rata share of the income credited to the Income Account, less expenses. Distributions from the Principal Account of the Trust (other than amounts representing failed contracts, as previously discussed) will be computed as of each Record Date, and will be made to the Unitholders of the Trust on or shortly after the Distribution Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of the Trust’s net asset value as determined under the trust agreement. Proceeds representing principal received from the disposition of any of the Securities between a Record Date and a Distribution Date which are not used for redemptions of Units will be held in the Principal Account and not distributed until the next Distribution Date. Persons who purchase Units between a Record Date and a Distribution Date will receive their first distribution on the second Distribution Date after such purchase.

As of each Record Date, the Trustee will deduct from the Income Account of the Trust, and, to the extent funds are not sufficient therein, from the Principal Account of the Trust, amounts necessary to pay the expenses of the Trust (as determined on the basis set forth under “Trust Expenses and Charges”). The Trustee also may withdraw from said accounts such amounts, if any, as it deems necessary to establish a reserve for any applicable taxes or other governmental charges that may be payable out of the Trust. Amounts so withdrawn shall not be considered a part of such Trust’s assets until such time as the Trustee shall return all or any part of such amounts

to the appropriate accounts. In addition, the Trustee may withdraw from the Income and Principal Accounts such amounts as may be necessary to cover redemptions of Units by the Trustee.

The dividend distribution per 100 Units, if any, cannot be anticipated and may be paid as Securities are redeemed, exchanged or sold, or as expenses of the Trust fluctuate. The Funds held by the Trust make dividend payments at various times during the year. When the Trust receives dividends from a Fund, the Trustee credits the dividends to the Trust's Accounts. Because the Trust does not necessarily receive dividends from the Funds at a constant rate throughout the year, the Trust's income distributions to Unitholders will fluctuate from month to month.

RECORDS. The Trustee shall furnish Unitholders in connection with each distribution a statement of the amount being distributed from the Income and Principal Account, respectively, expressed in each case as a dollar amount per 100 Units. Within a reasonable time after the end of each calendar year, the Trustee will furnish to each person who at any time during the calendar year was a Unitholder of record a statement showing (a) as to the Income Account: dividends, interest and other cash amounts received, amounts paid for purchases of Substitute Securities and redemptions of Units, if any, deductions for applicable taxes and fees and expenses of the Trust, and the balance remaining after such distributions and deductions, expressed both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each 100 Units outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (b) as to the Principal Account: the Securities disposed of and the net proceeds received therefrom, deductions for payment of disposition of any Securities and the net proceeds received therefrom, deductions for payments of applicable taxes and fees and expenses of the Trust, amounts paid for purchases of Substitute Securities and redemptions of Units, if any, and the balance remaining after such distributions and deductions, expressed both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each 100 Units outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (c) a list of the Securities held, a list of Securities purchased, sold or otherwise disposed of during the calendar year and the number of Units outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (d) the Redemption Price per 100 Units based upon the last computation thereof made during such calendar year; and (e) amounts actually distributed to Unitholders during such calendar year from the Income and Principal Accounts, separately stated, of the Trust, expressed both as total dollar amounts and as dollar amounts representing the pro rata share of each 100 Units outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year.

The Trustee shall keep available for inspection by Unitholders at all reasonable times during usual business hours books of record and accounts of its transactions as Trustee, including records of the names and addresses of Unitholders, Units held, a current list of Securities in the portfolio and a copy of the Trust Agreement.

LIQUIDITY

SPONSOR REPURCHASE. Unitholders who wish to dispose of their Units should inquire of the Sponsor as to current market prices prior to making a tender for redemption. The aggregate value of the Securities will be determined by the Trustee on a daily basis and computed on the basis set forth under "Trustee Redemption." The Sponsor does not guarantee the enforceability, marketability or price of any Securities in the Portfolio or of the Units. The Sponsor may discontinue the purchase of repurchase requests if the supply of Units exceeds demand, or for other business reasons. The date of repurchase is deemed to be the date on which repurchase requests are received in proper form by Hennion & Walsh, Inc., 2001 Route 46, Waterview Plaza, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054, except for repurchase requests received after the Evaluation Time when Units will be deemed to have been repurchased on the next business day. In the event a market is not maintained for the Units, a Unitholder may be able to dispose of Units only by tendering them to the Trustee for redemption.

Units purchased by the Sponsor in the secondary market may be reoffered for sale by the Sponsor at a price based on the aggregate value of the Securities in the Trust plus a 2.95% sales charge plus a pro rata portion of amounts, if any, in the Income and Principal Accounts. Any Units that are purchased by the Sponsor in the secondary market also may be redeemed by the Sponsor if it determines such redemption to be in its best interest.

The Sponsor may, under certain circumstances, as a service to Unitholders, elect to purchase any Units tendered to the Trustee for redemption. (See “Trustee Redemption”). Factors which the Sponsor will consider in making a determination will include the number of Units of all Trusts which it has in inventory, its estimate of the salability and the time required to sell such Units and general market conditions. For example, if in order to meet redemptions of Units the Trustee must dispose of Securities, and if such disposition cannot be made by the redemption date (three calendar days after tender), the Sponsor may elect to purchase such Units. Such purchase shall be made by payment to the Unitholder’s brokerage account not later than the close of business on the redemption date of an amount equal to the Redemption Price on the date of tender.

TRUSTEE REDEMPTION. At any time prior to the Evaluation Time on the business day preceding the Mandatory Termination Date, or on the date of any earlier termination of the Trust, Units may also be tendered to the Trustee for redemption upon payment of any relevant tax by contacting the Sponsor, broker, dealer or financial institution holding such Units in street name. In certain instances, additional documents may be required, such as a trust instrument, certificate of corporate authority, certificate of death or appointment as executor, administrator or guardian. At the present time there are no specific taxes related to the redemption of Units. No redemption fee will be charged by the Sponsor or the Trustee. Units redeemed by the Trustee will be canceled.

Within three business days following a tender for redemption, the Unitholder will be entitled to receive an amount for each Unit tendered equal to the Redemption Price per Unit computed as of the Evaluation Time set forth under “Summary of Essential Information” in Part A on the date of tender. The “date of tender” is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that with respect to Units received after the Evaluation Time, the date of tender is the next day on which such Exchange is open for trading, and such Units will be deemed to have been tendered to the Trustee on such day for redemption at the Redemption Price computed on that day.

The Redemption Price per Unit is the pro rata share of the Unit in the Trust determined by the Trustee on the basis of (i) the cash on hand in the Trust or moneys in the process of being collected (during the initial offering period a portion of the cash on hand includes an amount sufficient to pay the per Unit portion of all or a part of the costs incurred in organizing and offering the Trust, see “Trust Expenses and Charges”), (ii) the value of the Securities in the Trust as determined by the Trustee, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of the Trust, (b) the accrued expenses of the Trust and (c) cash allocated for the distribution to Unitholders of record as of a Record Date prior to the evaluation being made. As of the close of the initial offering period the Redemption Price per 100 Units will be reduced to reflect the payment of the organization costs to the Sponsor. Therefore, the amount of the Redemption Price per 100 Units received by a Unitholder will include the portion representing organization costs only when such Units are tendered for redemption prior to the close of the initial offering period. Because the Securities are listed on a national securities exchange, the Trustee may determine the value of the Securities in the Trust based on the closing sale prices on that exchange. Unless the Trustee deems these prices inappropriate as a basis for evaluation, or if there are no closing purchase prices for the Securities, then the Trustee may utilize, at the Trust’s expense, an independent evaluation service or services to ascertain the value of the Securities. The independent evaluation service shall use any of the following methods, or a combination thereof, which it deems appropriate: (a) on the basis of current bid prices for such Securities as obtained from investment dealers or brokers who customarily

deal in comparable securities, (b) if bid prices are not available for any such Securities, on the basis of current bid prices for comparable securities, (c) by appraising the value of the Securities on the bid side of the market or (d) by any combination of the above.

In connection with each redemption, the Sponsor will direct the Trustee to redeem Units in accordance with the procedures set forth in either (a) or (b) below.

(a) A Unitholder will receive his redemption proceeds in cash. Amounts paid on redemption allocable to the Unitholder's interest in the Income Account shall be withdrawn from the Income Account, or, if the balance therein is insufficient, from the Principal Account. All other amounts paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Principal Account. The Trustee is empowered to sell Securities in order to make funds available for redemptions. Such sales, if required, could result in a sale of Securities by the Trustee at a loss. To the extent Securities are sold, the size and diversity of the Trust will be reduced. The Securities to be sold will be selected by the Trustee in order to maintain, to the extent practicable, the proportionate relationship among the number of shares of each Fund. Provision is made in the Indenture under which the Sponsor may, but need not, specify minimum amounts in which blocks of Securities are to be sold in order to obtain the best price for the Trust. While these minimum amounts may vary from time to time in accordance with market conditions, the Sponsor believes that the minimum amounts which would be specified would be approximately 100 shares for readily marketable Securities, subject to obtaining the Sponsor's exception to that minimum.

Any Unitholder tendering 2,500 Units or more of the Trust for redemption may request by written notice submitted at the time of tender from the Trustee in lieu of a cash redemption a distribution of whole shares of the Securities in an amount and value equal to the Redemption Price Per Unit as determined as of the evaluation next following tender, provided that this option is not available in the last thirty days of the Trust's life. To the extent possible, in kind distributions ("In Kind Distributions") shall be made by the Trustee through the distribution of each of the Securities in book-entry form to the Unitholder's broker-dealer account at DTC. An In Kind Distribution will be reduced by customary transfer and registration charges. The tendering Unitholder will receive his pro rata number of whole shares of each of the Securities comprising the Trust portfolio and cash from the Income and Principal Accounts equal to the balance of the Redemption Price to which the tendering Unitholder is entitled. A Unitholder who elects to receive In Kind Distributions may incur brokerage or other transaction costs in converting the Securities so distributed into cash subsequent to their receipt of the Securities from the Trust. If funds in the Principal Account are insufficient to cover the required cash distribution to the tendering Unitholder, the Trustee may sell Securities in the manner described above.

The Trustee is irrevocably authorized in its discretion, if the Sponsor does not elect to purchase a Unit tendered for redemption or if the Sponsor tenders a Unit for redemption, in lieu of redeeming such Unit, to sell such Unit in the over-the-counter market for the account of the tendering Unitholder at prices which will return to the Unitholder an amount in cash, net after deducting brokerage commissions, transfer taxes and other charges, equal to or in excess of the Redemption Price for such Unit. The Trustee will pay the net proceeds of any such sale to the Unitholder on the day he would otherwise be entitled to receive payment of the Redemption Price.

(b) The Trustee will redeem Units in kind by an In Kind Distribution to The Bank of New York Mellon as the Distribution Agent. A Unitholder will be able to receive in kind an amount per Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit as determined as of the day of tender. In Kind Distributions to Unitholders will take the form of whole shares of the Securities. Cash will also be distributed by the Distribution Agent

in lieu of fractional shares. The whole shares, fractional shares and cash distributed to the Distribution Agent will aggregate an amount equal to the Redemption Price per Unit.

Distributions in kind on redemption of Units shall be held by the Distribution Agent, whom each Unitholder shall be deemed to have designated as his agent upon purchase of a Unit, for the account, and for disposition in accordance with the instructions of, the tendering Unitholder as follows:

(i) The Distribution Agent shall sell the In Kind Distribution as of the close of business on the date of tender or as soon thereafter as possible and remit to the Unitholder not later than three business days thereafter the net proceeds of sale, after deducting brokerage commissions and transfer taxes, if any, on the sale unless the tendering Unitholder requests a distribution of the Securities as set forth in paragraph (ii) below. The Distribution Agent may sell the Securities through the Sponsor, and the Sponsor may charge brokerage commissions on those sales.

(ii) If the tendering Unitholder requests distribution in kind and tenders in excess of 2,500 Units, the Distribution Agent shall sell any portion of the In Kind Distribution represented by the fractional interests in shares of the Securities in accordance with the foregoing and distribute the net cash proceeds plus any other distributable cash to the tendering Unitholder together with book-entry credit to the account of the Unitholder's bank or broker-dealer at DTC representing whole shares of each of the Securities comprising the In Kind Distribution.

The portion of the Redemption Price which represents the Unitholder's interest in the Income Account shall be withdrawn from the Income Account to the extent available. The balance paid on any redemption, including dividends receivable on stocks trading ex-dividend, if any, shall be drawn from the Principal Account to the extent that funds are available for such purpose. To the extent Securities are distributed in kind to the Distribution Agent, the size of the Trust will be reduced. Sales by the Distribution Agent may be required at a time when Securities would not otherwise be sold and might result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. The Redemption Price received by a tendering Unitholder may be more or less than the purchase price originally paid by such Unitholder, depending on the value of the Securities in the Portfolio at the time of redemption.

The Trustee reserves the right to suspend the right of redemption and to postpone the date of payment of the Redemption Price per Unit for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or trading on that Exchange is restricted or during which (as determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Securities is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the Securities and Exchange Commission may by order permit. The Trustee and the Sponsor are not liable to any person in any way for any loss or damage which may result from any such suspension or postponement.

A Unitholder who wishes to dispose of his Units should inquire of his broker in order to determine if there is a current secondary market price in excess of the Redemption Price.

TRUST ADMINISTRATION

PORTFOLIO SUPERVISION. The Trust is a unit investment trust and is not a managed fund. Traditional methods of investment management for a managed fund typically involve frequent changes in a portfolio of securities on the basis of economic, financial and market analyses. The Portfolio of the Trust, however, will not be managed and therefore the adverse financial condition of an issuer will not necessarily require the sale of its Securities from the portfolio. Although the portfolio of the Trust is regularly reviewed, it is unlikely that the Trust will sell any of the Securities other than to satisfy redemptions of Units, or to cease

buying Additional Securities in connection with the issuance of additional Units. However, the Trust Agreement provides that the Sponsor may direct the disposition of Securities upon the occurrence of certain events including: (1) default in payment of amounts due on any of the Securities; (2) institution of certain legal proceedings; (3) default under certain documents materially and adversely affecting future declaration or payment of amounts due or expected; (4) determination of the Sponsor that the tax treatment of the Trust as a grantor trust would otherwise be jeopardized; (5) decline in price as a direct result of serious adverse credit factors affecting the issuer of a Security which, in the opinion of the Sponsor, would make the retention of the Security detrimental to the Trust or the Unitholders; or (6) that there has been a public tender offer made for a Security or a merger or acquisition is announced affecting a Security, and that in the opinion of the Sponsor the sale or tender of the Security is in the best interest of the Unitholders.

In addition, the Trust Agreement provides as follows:

(a) If a default in the payment of amounts due on any Security occurs pursuant to provision (1) above and if the Sponsor fails to give immediate instructions to sell or hold that Security, the Trustee, within 30 days of that failure by the Sponsor, shall sell the Security.

(b) It is the responsibility of the Sponsor to instruct the Trustee to reject any offer made by an issuer of any of the Securities to issue new securities in exchange and substitution for any Security pursuant to a recapitalization or reorganization. If any exchange or substitution is effected notwithstanding such rejection, any securities or other property received shall be promptly sold unless the Sponsor directs that it be retained.

(c) Any property received by the Trustee after the Initial Date of Deposit as a distribution on any of the Securities in a form other than cash or additional shares of the Securities shall be promptly sold unless the Sponsor directs that it be retained by the Trustee. The proceeds of any disposition shall be credited to the Income or Principal Account of the Trust.

(d) The Sponsor is authorized to increase the size and number of Units of the Trust by the deposit of Additional Securities, contracts to purchase Additional Securities or cash or a letter of credit with instructions to purchase Additional Securities in exchange for the corresponding number of additional Units from time to time during the Deposit Period subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit, provided that the original proportionate relationship among the number of shares of each Fund established on the Initial Date of Deposit is maintained to the extent practicable. The Sponsor may specify the minimum numbers in which Additional Securities will be deposited or purchased. If a deposit is not sufficient to acquire minimum amounts of each Security, Additional Securities may be acquired in the order of the Security most underrepresented immediately before the deposit when compared to the original proportionate relationship. If Securities of an issue originally deposited are unavailable at the time of the subsequent deposit, the Sponsor may (i) deposit cash or a letter of credit with instructions to purchase the Security when it becomes available, or (ii) deposit (or instruct the Trustee to purchase) either Securities of one or more other issues originally deposited or a Substitute Security.

In determining whether to dispose of or hold Securities, new securities or property, the Sponsor may be advised by the Portfolio Supervisor.

TRUST AGREEMENT AND AMENDMENT. The Trust Agreement may be amended by the Trustee and the Sponsor without the consent of any of the Unitholders: (1) to cure any ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provision which may be defective or inconsistent; (2) to change any provision thereof as may be required by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any successor governmental agency; or (3) to make such other provisions in regard to matters arising thereunder as shall not adversely affect the interests of the Unitholders.

The Trust Agreement may also be amended in any respect, or performance of any of the provisions thereof may be waived, with the consent of investors holding 66⅔% of the Units then outstanding for the purpose of modifying the rights of Unitholders; provided that no such amendment or waiver shall reduce any Unitholder's interest in the Trust without his consent or reduce the percentage of Units required to consent to any such amendment or waiver without the consent of the holders of all Units. The Trust Agreement may not be amended, without the consent of the holders of all Units in the Trust then outstanding, to increase the number of Units issuable or to permit the acquisition of any Securities in addition to or in substitution for those initially deposited in such Trust, except in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement. The Trustee shall promptly notify Unitholders, in writing, of the substance of any such amendment.

TRUST TERMINATION. The Trust Agreement provides that the Trust shall terminate as of the Mandatory Termination Date. If the value of the Trust shall be less than the minimum amount set forth under "Summary of Essential Information" in Part A, the Trustee may, in its discretion, and shall, when so directed by the Sponsor, terminate the Trust. The Trust may also be terminated at any time with the consent of investors holding 100% of the Units then outstanding. The Trustee may begin to sell Securities in connection with a Trust termination nine business days before, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date. When directed by the Sponsor, the Trustee shall utilize the services of the Sponsor for the sale of all or a portion of the Securities in the Trust, and in so doing, the Sponsor will determine the manner, timing and execution of the sales of the underlying Securities. Any brokerage commissions received by the Sponsor from the Trust in connection with such sales will be in accordance with applicable law. In the event of termination, written notice thereof will be sent by the Trustee to all Unitholders who are holding their Units in a Hennion & Walsh brokerage account at that time. Such notice will provide Unitholders with the following two options by which to receive their pro rata share of the net asset value of the Trust and requires their election of one of the two options by notifying the Trustee by returning a properly completed election request (to be supplied to such Unitholders prior to the Mandatory Termination Date) (see "Summary of Essential Information" in Part A for the Mandatory Termination Date):

1. To receive in cash such Unitholder's pro rata share of the net asset value of the Trust derived from the sale by the Sponsor as the agent of the Trustee of the underlying Securities in connection with termination of the Trust. The Unitholder's pro rata share of its net assets of the Trust will be distributed to such Unitholder within three days of the settlement of the trade of the last Security to be sold; and/or

2. To invest such Unitholder's pro rata share of the net assets of the Trust derived from the sale by the Sponsor as agent of the Trustee of the underlying Securities in units of a subsequent series of the Smart Trust, Tax-Advantaged Growth & Income Trust (the "New Series") provided one is offered. It is expected that a special redemption and liquidation will be made of all Units of this Trust held by Unitholders (the "Rollover Unitholder") who affirmatively notify the Trustee of their election to participate in this option on or prior to the Rollover Notification Date set forth in the "Summary of Essential Information" for the Trust in Part A. In the event that the Sponsor determines that such a redemption and subsequent investment in a New Series by a Rollover Unitholder may be effected under applicable law in a manner that will not result in the recognition of either gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to any Securities that are included in the portfolio of the New Series ("Duplicated Securities"), Unitholders will be notified at least 30 days prior to the Mandatory Termination Date of the procedures and process necessary to facilitate such tax treatment. The Units of a New Series will be purchased by the Unitholder within three business days of the settlement of the trade for the last of the Unitholder's Securities to be sold. Such purchaser will be entitled to a reduced sales charge (as disclosed in the prospectus for the New Series) upon the purchase of units of the New Series. It is expected that the terms of the New Series will be substantially the same as the terms of the Trust described in this Prospectus, and that similar options with respect to the

termination of such New Series will be available. The availability of this option does not constitute a solicitation of an offer to purchase Units of a New Series or any other security. A Unitholder's election to participate in this option will be treated as an indication of interest only. At any time prior to the purchase by the Unitholder of units of a New Series such Unitholder may change his investment strategy and receive, in cash, the proceeds of the sale of the Securities. An election of this option will not prevent the Unitholder from recognizing taxable gain or loss (except in the case of a loss, if and to the extent the New Series is treated as substantially identical to the Trust) as a result of the liquidation, even though no cash will be distributed to pay any taxes. Unitholders should consult their own tax adviser in this regard.

Unitholders who do not make any election will be deemed to have elected to receive the termination distribution in cash (option number 1). In addition, Unitholders who have transferred their Units from a Hennion & Walsh brokerage account will not be eligible for the rollover (option number 2) and will be deemed to have elected to receive the termination distribution in cash (option number 1).

The Sponsor has agreed that, to the extent it effects the sales of underlying securities for the Trustee, such sales will be free of brokerage commissions. The Sponsor, on behalf of the Trustee, will sell, unless prevented by unusual and unforeseen circumstances, such as, among other reasons, a suspension in trading of a Security, the close of a stock exchange, outbreak of hostilities and collapse of the economy, all of the Securities within a reasonable time following the Mandatory Termination Date. The Redemption Price Per Unit upon the settlement of the last sale of Securities will be distributed to Unitholders in redemption of such Unitholders' interest in the Trust.

Depending on the amount of proceeds to be invested in Units of the New Series and the amount of other orders for Units in the New Series, the Sponsor may purchase a large amount of securities for the New Series in a short period of time. The Sponsor's buying of securities may tend to raise the market prices of these securities. The actual market impact of the Sponsor's purchases, however, is currently unpredictable because the actual amount of securities to be purchased and the supply and price of those securities is unknown. A similar problem may occur in connection with the sale of Securities in connection with Trust termination; depending on the number of sales required, the prices of and demand for Securities, such sales may tend to depress the market prices and thus reduce the proceeds of such sales. The Sponsor believes that the sale of underlying Securities, as described above, is in the best interest of a Unitholder and may mitigate the negative market price consequences stemming from the trading of large amounts of Securities. The Securities may be sold in fewer than seven days if, in the Sponsor's judgment, such sales are in the best interest of Unitholders. The Sponsor, in implementing such sales of securities on behalf of the Trustee, will seek to maximize the sales proceeds and will act in the best interests of the Unitholders. There can be no assurance, however, that any adverse price consequences of heavy trading will be mitigated.

The Sponsor may for any reason, in its sole discretion, decide not to sponsor any subsequent series of the Trust, without penalty or incurring liability to any Unitholder. If the Sponsor so decides, the Sponsor will notify the Trustee of that decision, and the Trustee will notify the Unitholders before the Mandatory Termination Date. All Unitholders will then elect option 1.

By electing to reinvest in the New Series, the Unitholder indicates his interest in having his terminating distribution from the Trust invested only in the New Series created following termination of the Trust; the Sponsor expects, however, that a similar reinvestment program will be offered with respect to all subsequent series of the Trust, thus giving Unitholders an opportunity to elect to "rollover" their terminating distributions into a New Series. The availability of the reinvestment privilege does not constitute a solicitation of offers to purchase units of a New Series or any other security. A Unitholder's election to participate in the reinvestment program will be treated as an indication of interest only. The Sponsor intends to coordinate the date of deposit of

a future series so that the terminating trust will terminate contemporaneously with the creation of a New Series. The Sponsor reserves the right to modify, suspend or terminate the reinvestment privilege at any time.

THE SPONSOR. The Sponsor, Hennion and Walsh, Inc., a New Jersey corporation, is a full service broker-dealer, registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which caters to individual investors. The firm was established in 1989 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Hennion & Walsh, Inc. maintains its principal business office in Parsippany, New Jersey.

The information included herein is only for the purpose of informing investors as to the financial responsibility of the Sponsor and its ability to carry out its contractual obligations. The Sponsor will be under no liability to Unitholders for taking any action, or refraining from taking any action, in good faith pursuant to the Trust Agreement, or for errors in judgment except in cases of its own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties.

The Sponsor may resign at any time by delivering to the Trustee an instrument of resignation executed by the Sponsor. If at any time the Sponsor shall resign or fail to perform any of its duties under the Trust Agreement or becomes incapable of acting or becomes bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may either (a) appoint a successor Sponsor; (b) terminate the Trust Agreement and liquidate the Trust; or (c) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Trust Agreement. Any successor Sponsor appointed by the Trustee shall be satisfactory to the Trustee and, at the time of appointment, shall have a net worth of at least \$1,000,000.

THE TRUSTEE. The Trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon, a trust company organized under the laws of New York, having its offices at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217. The Trustee is subject to supervision by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In connection with the storage and handling of certain Securities deposited in the Trust, the Trustee may use the services of DTC. These services may include safekeeping of the Securities and coupon-clipping, computer book-entry transfer and institutional delivery services. DTC is a limited purpose trust company organized under the Banking Law of the State of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve System and a clearing agency registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Trustee shall not be liable or responsible in any way for taking any action, or for refraining from taking any action, in good faith pursuant to the Trust Agreement, or for errors in judgment; or for any disposition of any moneys, Securities or Units in accordance with the Trust Agreement, except in cases of its own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties; provided, however, that the Trustee shall not in any event be liable or responsible for any evaluation made by any independent evaluation service employed by it. In addition, the Trustee shall not be liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed upon or in respect of the Securities or the Trust which it may be required to pay under current or future law of the United States or any other taxing authority having jurisdiction. The Trustee shall not be liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the Securities pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

For further information relating to the responsibilities of the Trustee under the Trust Agreement, reference is made to the material set forth under "Rights of Unitholders."

The Trustee may resign by executing an instrument in writing and filing the same with the Sponsor, and mailing a copy of a notice of resignation to all Unitholders. In such an event, the Sponsor is obligated to appoint a successor Trustee as soon as possible. In addition, if the Trustee becomes incapable of acting or becomes bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, the Sponsor may remove the Trustee and appoint a

successor as provided in the Trust Agreement. Notice of such removal and appointment shall be mailed to each Unitholder by the Sponsor. If upon resignation of the Trustee no successor has been appointed and has accepted the appointment within thirty days after notification, the retiring Trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. The resignation or removal of the Trustee becomes effective only when the successor Trustee accepts its appointment as such or when a court of competent jurisdiction appoints a successor Trustee. Upon execution of a written acceptance of such appointment by such successor Trustee, all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the original Trustee shall vest in the successor.

Any corporation into which the Trustee may be merged or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation resulting from any merger or consolidation to which the Trustee shall be a party, shall be the successor Trustee. The Trustee must always be a banking corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any State and have at all times an aggregate capital surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$2,500,000.

EVALUATION OF THE TRUST. The value of the Securities in the Trust portfolio is determined in good faith by the Trustee on the basis set forth under “Public Offering—Offering Price.” The Sponsor and the Unitholders may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Trustee and shall have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Trustee under the Trust Agreement shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it, provided, however, that the Trustee shall be under no liability to the Sponsor or Unitholders for errors in judgment, except in cases of its own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties. The Trustee, the Sponsor and the Unitholders may rely on any evaluation furnished to the Trustee by an independent evaluation service and shall have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

TRUST EXPENSES AND CHARGES

Investors will reimburse the Sponsor on a per 100 Units basis, for all or a portion of the estimated costs incurred in organizing the Trust (collectively, the “organization costs”), including the cost of the initial preparation and execution of the Trust Agreement, registration of the Trust and the Units under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Securities Act of 1933 and State registration fees, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee, legal expenses and other actual out-of-pocket expenses. The estimated organization costs will be paid to the Sponsor from the assets of the Trust as of the close of the initial offering period (which may be between 30 and 90 days). To the extent that actual organization costs are less than the estimated amount, only the actual organization costs will be deducted from the assets of the Trust. To the extent that actual organization costs are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs included in the Public Offering Price will be reimbursed to the Sponsor. All advertising and selling expenses, as well as any organizational costs not paid by the Trust, will be borne by the Sponsor at no cost to the Trust.

Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc. will receive for portfolio supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative services to the Trust an annual fee in the amount set forth under “Summary of Essential Information” in Part A. This fee may exceed the actual cost of providing portfolio supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative services for the Trust, but at no time will the total amount received for portfolio supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative services rendered to all series of the Smart Trusts in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost to the Portfolio Supervisor of supplying such services in such year. (See “Portfolio Supervision.”)

The Trustee will receive, for its ordinary recurring services to the Trust, an annual fee in the amount set forth under “Summary of Essential Information” in Part A. For a discussion of the services performed by the Trustee pursuant to its obligations under the Trust Agreement, see “Trust Administration” and “Rights of Unitholders.”

The Trustee's fees applicable to the Trust are payable as of each Record Date from the Income Account of the Trust to the extent funds are available and then from the Principal Account. Both the annual fee for portfolio supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative services, and Trustee's fees may be increased without approval of the Unitholders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases in consumer prices for services as measured by the United States Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index entitled "All Services Less Rent."

The following additional charges are or may be incurred by the Trust: all expenses (including counsel fees) of the Trustee incurred and advances made in connection with its activities under the Trust Agreement, including the expenses and costs of any action undertaken by the Trustee to protect the Trust and the rights and interests of the Unitholders; fees of the Trustee for any extraordinary services performed under the Trust Agreement; indemnification of the Trustee for any loss or liability accruing to it without gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part, arising out of or in connection with its acceptance or administration of the Trust; indemnification of the Sponsor for any losses, liabilities and expenses incurred in acting as sponsors of the Trust without gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part; and all taxes and other governmental charges imposed upon the Securities or any part of the Trust (no such taxes or charges are being levied, made or, to the knowledge of the Sponsor, contemplated). The above expenses, including the Trustee's fees, when paid by or owing to the Trustee are secured by a first lien on the Trust to which such expenses are charged. In addition, the Trustee is empowered to sell the Securities in order to make funds available to pay all expenses.

The fees and expenses set forth herein are payable out of the Trust and when paid by or owing to the Trustee are secured by a lien on the Trust. If the cash dividend and capital gains distributions are insufficient to provide for amounts payable by the Trust, the Trustee has the power to sell shares of the Securities to pay such amounts. To the extent shares of the Securities are sold, the size of the Trust will be reduced and the proportions of the types of Securities will change. Such sales might be required at a time when shares of the Securities would not otherwise be sold and might result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. Moreover, due to the minimum amount in which shares of the Securities may be required to be sold, the proceeds of such sales may exceed the amount necessary for the payment of such fees and expenses.

Unless the Sponsor otherwise directs, the accounts of the Trust shall be audited only as of the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit by an independent registered public accounting firm selected by the Sponsor. To the extent lawful, the expenses of any audit shall be an expense of the Trust. Unitholders covered by the audit during the year may receive a copy of any additional audited financial statements, if any, upon request.

REINVESTMENT PLAN

Income and principal distributions on Units (other than the final distribution in connection with the termination of the Trust) may be reinvested by participating in the Trust's reinvestment plan. Under the plan, the Units acquired for participants will be either Units already held in inventory by the Sponsor or new Units created by the Sponsor's deposit of Additional Securities as described in "The Trust—Organization" in this Part B. Units acquired by reinvestment will not be subject to a sales charge. In order to enable a Unitholder to participate in the reinvestment plan with respect to a particular distribution on their Units, written notification must be received by the Trustee within 10 days prior to the Record Date for such distribution. Each subsequent distribution of income or principal on the participant's Units will be automatically applied by the Trustee to purchase additional Units of the Trust. The Sponsor reserves the right to demand, modify or terminate the reinvestment plan at any time without prior notice.

TAX STATUS

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning units of the Trust. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the sponsor. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in the Trust. This may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

ASSETS OF THE TRUST. The Trust is expected to hold the following:

(i) shares of stock in corporations (the “Stocks”) that are treated as equity for federal income tax purposes, and

(ii) shares (the “RIC Shares”) in funds qualifying as regulated investment companies (“RICs”) that are treated as interests in regulated investment companies for federal income tax purposes.

It is possible that the Trust will also hold other assets, including assets that are treated differently for federal income tax purposes from those described above, in which case you will have federal income tax consequences different from or in addition to those described in this section. All of the assets held by the Trust constitute the “Trust Assets.” Neither our counsel nor we have analyzed the proper federal income tax treatment of the Trust Assets and thus neither our counsel nor we have reached a conclusion regarding the federal income tax treatment of the Trust Assets.

TRUST STATUS. If the Trust is at all times operated in accordance with the documents establishing the Trust and certain requirements of federal income tax law are met, the Trust will not be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As a Unit owner, you will be treated as the owner of a pro rata portion of each of the Trust Assets, and as such you will be considered to have received a pro rata share of income (e.g., dividends and capital gains, if any) from each Trust Asset when such income would be considered to be received by you if you directly owned the Trust Assets. This is true even if you elect to have your distributions reinvested into additional Units. In addition, the income from Trust Assets that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay sales charges or Trust expenses.

YOUR TRUST BASIS AND INCOME OR LOSS UPON DISPOSITION. If your Trust disposes of Trust Assets, you will generally recognize gain or loss. If you dispose of your Units or redeem your Units for cash, you will also generally recognize gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in the related Trust Assets from your share of the total amount received in the transaction. You can generally determine your initial tax basis in each Trust Asset by apportioning the cost of your Units, including sales charges, among the Trust Assets ratably according to their values on the date you acquire your Units. In certain circumstances, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you acquire your Units (for example, in the case of certain dividends that exceed a corporation’s accumulated earnings and profits, as discussed below).

If you are an individual, the maximum marginal federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 15% (generally 5% for certain taxpayers in the 10% and 15% tax brackets). These capital gains rates are generally effective for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011. For later periods, if you are an individual, the maximum marginal federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (10% for certain taxpayers in the 10% and 15% tax brackets). The 20% rate is reduced to 18% and the 10% rate is reduced to 8% for long-term capital gains from most property acquired after December 31, 2000 with a holding period of more than five years.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Units to determine your holding period. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Code, however, treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

DIVIDENDS FROM STOCKS. Certain dividends received with respect to the Stocks may qualify to be taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied. These special rules relating to the taxation of dividends at capital gains rates generally apply to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011.

DIVIDENDS FROM RIC SHARES. Some dividends on the RIC Shares may be designated as “capital gain dividends,” generally taxable to you as long-term capital gains. Some dividends on the RIC Shares may qualify as “exempt interest dividends,” which generally are excluded from your gross income for federal income tax purposes. Some or all of the exempt-interest dividends, however may be taken into account in determining your alternative minimum tax, and may have other tax consequences (e.g., they may affect the amount of your social security benefits that are taxed). Other dividends on the RIC Shares will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income. If you hold a Unit for six months or less or if your Trust holds a RIC Share for six months or less, any loss incurred by you related to the disposition of such RIC Share will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt-interest dividends you received. To the extent, if any, it is not disallowed, it will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed to have been received) with respect to such RIC Share. Distributions of income or capital gains declared on the RIC Shares in October, November or December will be deemed to have been paid to you on December 31 of the year they are declared, even when paid by the RIC during the following January.

DIVIDENDS RECEIVED DEDUCTION. A corporation that owns Units generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received by the Trust, because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for dividends from most foreign corporations or from RICs.

IN-KIND DISTRIBUTIONS. Under certain circumstances as described in this prospectus, you may request an In-Kind Distribution of Trust Assets when you redeem your Units or at your Trust’s termination. By electing to receive an In-Kind Distribution, you will receive Trust Assets plus, possibly, cash. You will not recognize gain or loss if you only receive whole Trust Assets in exchange for the identical amount of your pro rata portion of the same Trust Assets held by your Trust. However, if you also receive cash in exchange for a Trust Asset or a fractional portion of a Trust Asset, you will generally recognize gain or loss based on the difference between the amount of cash you receive and your tax basis in such Trust Asset or fractional portion.

EXCHANGES. If you elect to have your proceeds from your Trust rolled over into a future series of the Trust, it is considered a sale for federal income tax purposes and any gain on the sale will be treated as a capital gain, and any loss will be treated as a capital loss. However, any loss you incur in connection with the exchange

of your Units of your Trusts for Units of the next series will generally be disallowed with respect to this deemed sale and subsequent deemed repurchase, to the extent the two trusts have substantially identical Trust Assets under the wash sale provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

LIMITATIONS ON THE DEDUCTIBILITY OF TRUST EXPENSES. Generally, for federal income tax purposes, you must take into account your full pro rata share of your Trust's income, even if some of that income is used to pay Trust expenses. You may deduct your pro rata share of each expense paid by your Trust to the same extent as if you directly paid the expense. You may be required to treat some or all of the expenses of your Trust as miscellaneous itemized deductions. Individuals may only deduct certain miscellaneous itemized deductions to the extent they exceed 2% of adjusted gross income.

Because some of the RICs pay exempt-interest dividends, which are treated as tax-exempt interest for federal income tax purposes, you will not be able to deduct some of your share of the Trust expenses. In addition, you will not be able to deduct some of your interest expense for debt that you incur or continue to purchase or carry your Units.

FOREIGN INVESTORS, TAXES AND INVESTMENTS. Distributions by your Trust that are treated as U.S. source income (e.g., dividends received on Stocks of domestic corporations) will generally be subject to U.S. income taxation and withholding in the case of Units held by nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations or other non-U.S. persons, subject to any applicable treaty. If you are a foreign investor (i.e., an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, on some or all of the income from your Trust or on any gain from the sale or redemption of your Units, provided that certain conditions are met. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to the conditions you must meet in order to be exempt for U.S. tax purposes. You should also consult your tax advisor with respect to other U.S. tax withholding and reporting requirements.

Some distributions by your Trust may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Any income withheld will still be treated as income to you. Under the grantor trust rules, you are considered to have paid directly your share of any foreign taxes that are paid. Therefore, for U.S. tax purposes, you may be entitled to a foreign tax credit or deduction for those foreign taxes.

Under certain circumstances, a RIC may elect to pass through to its shareholders certain foreign taxes paid by the RIC. If the RIC makes this election with respect to RIC Shares, you must include in your income for federal income tax purposes your portion of such taxes and you may be entitled to a credit or deduction for such taxes.

If any U.S. investor is treated as owning directly or indirectly 10 percent or more of the combined voting power of the stock of a foreign corporation, and all U.S. shareholders of that corporation collectively own more than 50 percent of the vote or value of the stock of that corporation, the foreign corporation may be treated as a controlled foreign corporation (a "CFC"). If you own 10 percent or more of a CFC (through the Trust and in combination with your other investments) you will be required to include certain types of the CFC's income in your taxable income for federal income tax purposes whether or not such income is distributed to the Trust or to you.

A foreign corporation will generally be treated as a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC") if 75 percent or more of its income is passive income or if 50 percent or more of its assets are held to produce passive income. If the Trust purchases shares in a PFIC, you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of certain distributions or on gains from the disposition of such shares at rates that were applicable in prior years and any gain may be recharacterized as ordinary income that is not eligible for the lower net capital gains tax

rate. Additional charges in the nature of interest may also be imposed on you. Certain elections may be available with respect to PFICs that would limit these consequences. However, these elections would require you to include certain income of the PFIC in your taxable income even if not distributed to the Trust or to you, or require you to annually recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of the shares of the PFIC, thus requiring you to recognize income for federal income tax purposes in excess of your actual distributions from PFICs and proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during a particular year. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be taxed at the net capital gains tax rate.

NEW YORK TAX STATUS. Under existing income tax laws of the State and City of New York, the Trust will not be taxed as a corporation subject to the New York state franchise tax or the New York City general corporation tax. You should consult your tax advisors regarding potential foreign, state or local taxation with respect to your Units.

OTHER MATTERS

LEGAL OPINIONS. The legality of the Units offered hereby and certain matters relating to federal tax law have been passed upon by Chapman and Cutler LLP as counsel for the Sponsor. Dorsey & Whitney, LLP, has acted as counsel for the Trustee.

PORTFOLIO SUPERVISOR. Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc., a New Jersey company, is an affiliate of Hennion & Walsh, Inc.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM. The Statement of Financial Condition, including the Portfolio of Investments, is included herein in reliance upon the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION. Total returns, average annualized returns or cumulative returns for various periods of the Securities, the related index and this Trust may be included from time to time in advertisements, sales literature and reports to current or prospective investors. Total return shows changes in Unit price during the period plus any dividends and capital gains received, divided by the public offering price as of the date of calculation. Average annualized returns show the average return for stated periods of longer than a year. From time to time, the Trust may compare the cost of purchasing Trust shares to the cost of purchasing the individual securities which constitute the Securities. In addition, the Trust may compare its sales charge to the sales charges assessed on unitholders by other unit investment trusts. Figures for actual portfolios will reflect all applicable expenses and, unless otherwise stated, the maximum sales charge. No provision is made for any income taxes payable. Returns may also be shown on a combined basis. Trust performance may be compared to performance on a total return basis of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the S&P 500 Composite Price Stock Index, the S&P MidCap 400 Index, the Nasdaq-100 Index, or the average performance of mutual funds investing in a diversified portfolio of U.S. stocks generally or growth stocks, or performance data from Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. and Morningstar Publications, Inc. or from publications such as *Money*, *The New York Times*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *Business Week*, *Forbes* or *Fortune*. As with other performance data, performance comparisons should not be considered representative of a Trust's relative performance for any future period.

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No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations with respect to this Trust not contained in Parts A and B of this Prospectus. The Trust is registered as a unit investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Such registration does not imply that the Trust or any of its Units have been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended or approved by the United States or any state or any agency or officer thereof.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any state to any person to whom it is not lawful to make such offer in such state.

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Smart Trust™

**TAX-ADVANTAGED
GROWTH & INCOME TRUST
(2009 SERIES E)**

(A UNIT INVESTMENT TRUST)

PROSPECTUS

DATED: October 8, 2009

SPONSOR:

HENNION & WALSH

2001 Route 46, Waterview Plaza
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054
973-299-8989

TRUSTEE:

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON
2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor
Brooklyn, New York 11217
877-363-3613

This Prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, filed with the SEC, Washington, D.C., under the Securities Act of 1933 (file no. 333-161984), and the Investment Act of 1940 (file no. 811-21429), and to which reference is made. Information may be reviewed and copied at the Commission's Public Reference Room, and information on the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Copies may be obtained from the SEC by:

- visiting the SEC Internet address:
<http://www.sec.gov>
- electronic request (after paying a duplicating fee) at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov
- writing: Public Reference Section of the Commission, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549