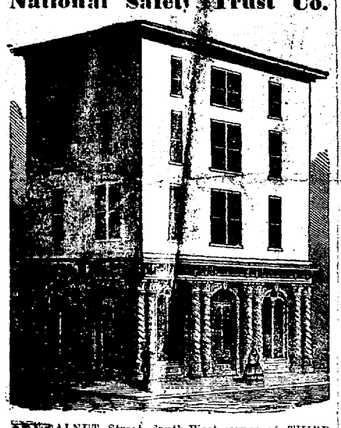
LEBANON ADVERTISER.

Vol. 9--No. [illegible] } Devoted to Politics, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, the Markets, Agriculture, and General Intelligence. { Whole No. 417.

BY WM. M. BRESLIN.} LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857. {TERMS---$1,50 A YEAR.

SAVING FUND
OF THE
National Safety Trust Co.



WALNUT Street, South-West corner of THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONEY is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.
The office is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evening till 9 o'clock.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

All sums, large or small, are paid back in gold on demand without notice, for any amount.

Hon. HENRY L. BENNER, President,
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President,
WM. J. REED, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Henry L. Benner,	C. Landreth Munns,
Edward L. Carter,	F. Carroll Brewster,
Robert Selfridge,	Joseph B. Darby,
Samuel K. Ashton,	Henry L. Churchman,
James B. Smith,	Francis Lee.

This Company confines its business entirely to the receiving of money at interest. The investments amounting to nearly

One Million and a Half of Dollars!

as per published report of Assets, are made in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES, GROUND RENTS, and such first class securities, as will always ensure perfect security to the depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to the institution. [May 27, 1857.

Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PA.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office at Jonestown, Lebanon County.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL $55,000.

THIS Company is now fully organized and ready to make Insurance on all kinds of property in town or country and on as favorable terms as any well-governed and safe company, either on the mutual or joint stock principle.

President—JOHN BRUNNER, Esq.
Vice President—D. M. KARMANY.
Treasurer—GEO. F. MEILY.
Secretary—WM. A. BARRY.

Directors.

John Brunner, Esq.,	Daniel Brown,
D. M. Karmany,	Napoleon Dash,
Geo. F. Meily,	John Arndt,
W. A. Barry,	John Meily,
Adam Zeller,	L. R. Walker,
Daniel H. Lieser,	H. B. Seidle.

A. S. Ziegler is the Agent for Lebanon. He may at all times be found at his office in Walnut Street.
Jonestown, July 2, 1856.—1y

Weimer Machine Works.

Opposite the Lebanon Valley R. R. Depot, Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa.

WM. & P. L. WEIMER. Proprietors, manufacture Steam Engines from 1 to 300 horse power, of the latest styles and patterns, with all the modern improvements. Also, superior Portable Engines (with Link Motion Valve Gear,) mounted on wheels, for Saw Mills, Wood sawing and Hoisting purposes. Particular attention is called to Portable Upright Engines for Printers, Druggists and persons wanting a small amount of Power. They take up a very small space, and can be put up in a room as a household fixture.

Also, Flouring Engines and Machinery for Anthracite and other Blast Furnaces, of improved construction. Forge Hammers, of P. L. Weimer's Patents; Rolling Mill, Sawing, Planing and Flouring Mill Fixtures; Mining Pumps; Hoisting Machinery for Mines and Stone Quarries; Railroad Cars, Iron Bridges, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Planing Machines, Brass Stop Cocks, Valves and Brass Fixtures, Globe Steam Valves, of all sizes, and Machinery and Castings of every description.

Also, Boilers of any size, form and weight, made of the best material, by well-known and experienced workmen; Smoke Stacks, Water Tanks, Gas Pipes, Heaters, and sheet iron work of every description. [Our Boiler sheets are all tested by dividing them into squares of 2 inches, and hammering each square; any imperfection is thus detected, and the faulty sheet rejected; this is practised in very few shops in this country.]

Also, a stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, for steam, gas and water, with all the necessary fixtures, constantly on hand, and put up at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms. Iron, Brass, and Composition metal Castings, made to order, at the shortest notice.

Repairing attended to with promptness and despatch. A gang of Boiler makers always ready for Boiler repairs.

Blacksmith Work made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited. All communications, by mail or otherwise, attended to with despatch, and work delivered to railroad, or canal, free of charge.

WM. WEIMER,
Lebanon, February 4, 1857. P. L. WEIMER.

"Washington House,"

Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.

THE undersigned, having taken this old and favorite stand, and having refitted it in the best style, is now prepared to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers in the best modern style. The House is commodious and pleasant. The TABLE shall be well provided for, and the BAR contain none but the purest Liquors. The STABLING attached to the Hotel is large and roomy, and capable of accommodating a great number of Horses.

To his friends and acquaintances in Lebanon County, as well as to all others, he extends a cordial invitation to make his House their HOME when visiting Lebanon.

DAVID HOFFMAN.
April 29, 1857.

Wine and Liquor Store.

THE undersigned having opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, at the North-west corner of *Market and Water Sts.*, (in the room formerly occupied by J. Weidle, Esq.,) is now prepared to furnish the citizens of the borough and county of Lebanon, with all kinds of choice Liquors, such as *Malleira, Port, Lisbon, and Muscat WINES, Brandy, Gin, Old Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, &c.*, which he will sell at very reasonable prices for cash, in quantities not less than one gallon.

He would invite the public in general to give him a call, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of patronage. EMANUEL REIGART.
April 29, 1857.

ATKINS has just returned from the city with his new stock of Boots, Shoes, Trunks and Traveling bags.

WANTED,

TWELVE good Flour Barrel Coopers, at the Genesee mills, in Lebanon, to whom constant work and good wages will be given. None but sober and steady workmen need apply.
January 7, 1857. MYERS & SHOUR.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.
FROM
ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S
Advertising and Correspondence Office, 360 Broadway, New York.

HAZELTON & BROTHERS,
PIANO FORTE Manufacturers,
No. 209, Centre Street, New York,

WHERE may be found a superior assortment of Piano Fortes, in Plain and Ornamental Cases, from 6 to 7¼ octaves, of the best materials, pronounced by distinguished artists to be unsurpassed. Will be sold on reasonable terms and warranted to stand in any climate.—Orders from the country promptly attended to, and each Piano guaranteed to give satisfaction. If not so, the Piano may be returned to us, we refunding the money and freight.

At the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, N. Y., 1853, a Prize MEDAL was awarded to Hazelton & Brothers, for the superior quality of their Piano Fortes, which were tested in Touch, Tone, Equality and Durability of Tune, and placed in the highest grade by the following distinguished artists:—William Norris, Chairman on musical instruments; Jullien, Max Maretzek, W. H. Fry, R. S. Willis, T. Elsfeldt, Z. Meignen, Emelius Giraz, Dwight, Jury on musical instruments; George G. Bristow, Secretary on musical instruments.
may 13, 1857.—2 mos.—2½ sqs.

Important to Consumptives.

MANY valuable lives have been saved by HAGEMAN, CLARK & Co's GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, which, in all human probability, would have been lost but for its timely use.

It is no quack medicine, but the Pure Oil, made with the utmost care from the Fresh Cod Fish Livers, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in Europe and America, and has proved by TEN years' experience the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Scrofula ever discovered, for, while it cures the disease, it increases the health and strength of the patient.

CAUTION.—There is a great deal of spurious oil, adulterated with Seal Oil, Whale Oil, &c., which, instead of benefiting, injures the patient, by deranging the digestive organs, but being cheaper, is by unprincipled persons palmed off for genuine.

NOTICE, that Hageman, Clark & Co's signature is over the cork, and the Eagle and Mortar on the label; for, since the death of Wm. L. Rushton, our late partner, there has been an article called Rushton's put in the market, which is in no way connected with R. C. & Co., or H. C. & Co.; and thousands who had used Other Oil without success, have been restored to health by the Genuine Oil of our manufacture. Sold by all respectable Druggists. [may 6, 1857.—2m—2½sqs.

A New and Important Discovery in the Science of Medicine.

PATENT OFFICE SEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, DIPLOME de ECOLE de PHARMACIE PHARMACIEN de PARIS and IMPERIAL COLLEGE of MEDICINE, Vienna. Sold wholesale and retail by Dr H. A. Barrow, member of the Imp'l College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, 157 Prince street, few blocks west of Broadway, New York, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted, unless by appointment.)

Triesemar No. 1,

Is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates. It has restored bodily and sexual strength and vigor to thousands who are now in the enjoyment of health and the functions of manhood; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued.

Triesemar No. 2,

Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Non-retention of the Urine, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and those disorders for which Cubebs and Cubebic have so long been thought an antidote. [1 mo.

Triesemar No. 3,

is the great Continental REMEDY for Siphilis and Secondary symptoms. It also constitutes a certain cure for Scurvy, Scrofula, and all cutaneous Eruptions, removing and expelling it its course all impurities from the vital stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of disease, and expel it by insensible perspiration through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine.

It is a never failing remedy for that class of disorders which English Physicians treat with Mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

None are genuine, unless the Engravings of the seals of the Patent Office of England, the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Imitations are liable to the severest penalties of the law.

Special arrangements enable Dr. Barrow to forward immediately on receiving a remittance, the $9 and larger size cases of Triesemar free of carriage, to any part of the world, securely packed and properly addressed, thus insuring genuine European preparations and protecting the public from spurious and pernicious imitations.

Attendance and Consultation from 11 a. m. till 2 p. m. and from 4 till 8 in the evening. 157 Prince street, a few blocks west of Broadway, New York.
May 6, 1857—1y.

Great and Unusual Inducements!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT in first-class engravings will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Engravings, Artists' Materials &c.,

which will be sold independently of the deduction, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and variety of

FINE ENGRAVINGS,

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.

In our LOOKING-GLASS Department may be had every variety of

Pier, Wall and Mantle Mirrors, Portrait and Picture Frames, Cornices, Bases,

of our own exclusive manufacture, from choice and original designs, not elsewhere to be obtained, and of superior quality.

In our FINE ART Department will be found first-class impressions of all the finest European Engravings, with a general assortment of all valuable publications.

In our ARTISTS' MATERIAL Department will be found of superior quality only every requisite for the Artist, Amateur, or Pupil.

The usual discount to the Trade and Schools. Orders by letter carefully filled and packed with the utmost care.

To the economist, and all desirous of obtaining superior quality articles, at moderate prices, the above presents unusual advantages.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
353 Broadway, New York.
April 15, 1857.—3 mos. [3 sqs.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D.
Union University, Murfreesboro Tennessee,
Says: "Notwithstanding the *irregular* use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c., *the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored to their original color.*"

REV. M. THACHER, (60 years of age,) Pitcher, Chenango Co. N. Y. "My hair is now restored to its natural color, and ceases to fall off."

Rev. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H.—My hair which was grey, is now restored to its natural color, &c.

REV. D. OLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. "I can add my testimony, and recommend it to my friends."

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. "My own hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my family who was becoming bald."

We might swell this list, but if not convinced, TRY IT.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young extant, being often efficacious in cases of Hair falling, &c., without the Restorer.

Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cuba or Canada. DEPOT, 355 BROOME STREET, New York.

Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular and it formation.
April 1, 1857.—3sqs.—1mos.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye!

Within a nut-shell all the merits lie,
Of Cristadoro's never-equalled Dye;
Red it makes black, to brown transforms a grey,
And keeps the fibres always from decay.

THIS matchless, re-vitalizing Hair Dye, still holds its position as the most harmless and efficacious Hair Dye in THE WORLD. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and applied in private rooms, at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House, Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists and Perfumers in the United States.
Jan. 14, 1857.—1y.—1sq.

Agent—George H. Keyser, 40 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.

ATKINS & McADAM are now prepared to accommodate every [illegible] Boots, Shoes, Trunks and Traveling bags.

'Costar's' Rat Exterminator.

An infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS, GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c. &c. &c. (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in their holes, but come out and die.
Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., $1, $2, $3 and $5 boxes.

"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.

Never known to fail—and used every day, by thousands in New York and elsewhere.
Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, $2.50, and $4.50 Bottles.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.

For the destruction of MOTHS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, PLANT INSECTS, VERMIN ON FOWLS AND ANIMALS, &c. &c.
Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 388 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the *United States, the Canadas, West Indies, California and South America.*

Orders must *always* be accompanied by the cash.

No goods sent on commission.

Small *Sample Packages* put up at the lowest wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards, Show Bills, Posters, &c. &c.

Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

Full particulars to Wholesale Dealers—scales of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed on application. Address

"COSTAR"
No. 388 Boadway, N. Y.

Sold by Guilford & Lemberger.
April 1, 1857.—3 mos. [4 sqs.

Lebanon Female Seminary.

THE object of this INSTITUTION is to impart to YOUNG LADIES a thorough Education, and thus prepare them for the faithful discharge of the various duties to which they may be called in life. Experienced Teachers have been employed, who will give instruction in all the branches of a good *ENGLISH* Education, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. Arrangements have been made for Boarding all from the Country, or from a distance, who may desire to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

For any further information, address either REV. AUGUSTUS C. WEDEKIND, Guardian and Visitor, or LEGH R. BAUGHER, Principal.

We also refer to the Faculty of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.; Rev. H. S. Miller, Levi Kline, Jacob B. Weidman, Charles Greenawalt, Henry & Stine, and others having daughters in the School. Lebanon, September 10, 1856.

REMOVAL.

Lebanon Marble Yard.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he is prepared to do all kinds of FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL work at his Marble Yard, in Walnut street, half way between the Court House and Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, at the shortest notice, as good as work done in any city in the United States, and being the only Stone Cutter in Lebanon county who has served a regular apprenticeship to the business, he pledges himself that he can manufacture cheaper, and give a better finish than any other man engaged in the same business. His stock consists of

Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantels, Cemetery Posts; Furniture Slabs, &c.

Also, SANDSTONE of the best quality for all uses, plain and ornamental. A large assortment of LIME STONE for all kinds of housework, of any size and quantity. Please call and examine prices and the stock before you purchase elsewhere.

JOHN FARRELL.
Lebanon, December 19, 1855.

N. B.—LETTERING done in German and English, by the best practical workmen.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

WALTZ & RIEDLE would respectfully inform the Public, that they constantly receive, from the Eastern Cities, copies of all the most important and attractive New Books, as soon as published, which they offer for sale cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere. Among those lately received are—

Dr. Kane's Expedition, in 2 Vols.
Prescott's History of Charles V., in 3 Vols.
Recollections of a Life Time, in 2 Vols., by S. G. Goodrich, Author of Peter Parley's Tales.
Autobiography of Peter Cartwright, and other Miscellaneous Works.
Carpenter's Assistant and Rural Architect.
American Architect; by J. W. Ritch.
Downing's Cottage Residences and Cottage Grounds.
The Economic Cottage Builder.

They have always on hand a large assortment of School Books, Blank Books and

STATIONERY.

Also, Sunday School Books, and Music Books, among which is

"The Harmonia Unio,"

By E. D. M'CAULEY.

Also, Piano Forte, Melodeon and Violin Instructors.

ALSO,

PAPER HANGINGS,

of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, Window Shades.

The Monthly Magazines,

and all the

NEWSPAPERS, daily & Weekly,

Can be had by calling at the store, on Cumberland street, in the borough of Lebanon, at the sign of the "Big Book."

Orders left with them for any kind of goods in their line, will be promptly attended to.
Lebanon, April 8, 1857.

THE CENTRAL
BOOT & SHOE STORE.
Daniel Graeff,

WITH many thanks to my patrons for their liberal patronage thus far bestowed, and the determination to merit a continuation of the same, I am now ready, Ladies and Gentlemen, (having disposed of my winter stock,) to offer you a well selected Spring and summer stock. Come and see and judge for yourselves.

I will tell you the place, and you ne'er will forget,
When you once behold Graeff's beautiful fit
Of Gaiters, Bootes or Buskins which greet
With a graceful appearance on the Ladies' feet.

My place may be found on Cumberland street,
Where each of my friends I welcomely greet,
The here may be found all patterns well made,
Got up in tall style for the opening Spring trade.

Come gentlemen, you that want a good boot,
I have got a Spring fashion that surely will suit,
If a Calf or a Kip of good mechanical skill,
Just give me a call I'll fit you at will.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I also would call your attention to my well selected stock of Summer Shoes, comprising 5 or 6 different kinds, which I will dispose of at reasonable prices, under a good insurance of excellent make.

N. B.—Travelers now is your time, if you wish to see a large assortment of *Trunks*, Valises, and different kinds of Bags. Come one, come all.
march 25, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR,
CORN,
OATS,
MIDDLINGS,
BRAN
SALT BY THE BAG,

at the Genesee mills of

MYERS & SHOUR,
Jan. 7, 1857. Lebanon, Pa.

FOR RENT.

THE Store-room NO. 1, and cellar beneath, in the Eagle Buildings, on Cumberland street, next door to Haak's tavern, now in the occupation of JOHN ULRICH. Possession given April 1, 1857.

JACOB B. WEIDMAN,
GEO. LINEAWEAVER.
January 21, 1857.—tf.

Summer Hats for Men and Boys.

ALL kinds of Summer Hats for Men and Boys just received and for sale very cheap at HENRY & STINE'S.

CANES.—A fine assortment of Plain and Fancy walking canes for Sale by

GUILFORD & LEMBERGER,
Market street.

Miscellaneous.

THE MARVELLOUS HISTORY OF

Mynheer Von Wodenblock.

There was not a Dutchman who did not tremble at the sight.—*Knickerbocker.*

He who has been at Rotterdam, will remember a house of two stories, which stands in the suburbs just adjoining the basin of the canal that runs between that city and the Hague, Leyden and other places. I say he will remember it, for it must have been pointed out to him as having been once inhabited by the most ingenious artist that Holland ever produced, to say nothing of his daughter, the prettiest maiden ever born within hearing of the croaking of a frog. It is not with the fair Blanche, unfortunately, that we have at present anything to do; it is with the old gentleman, her father. His profession was that of surgical-instrument maker, but his fame principally rested on the admirable skill with which he constructed wooden and cork legs. So great was his reputation in this department of human science, that they whom nature or accident had curtailed, carricatured and disappointed, in so very necessary an appendage to the body, came limping to him in crowds, and, however desperate their case might be, were very soon (as the saying is) set upon their legs again. Many a cripple, who had looked upon his deformity as incurable, and whose only consolation consisted in an occasional sly hit at Providence, for having intrusted his making to a journeyman, found himself so admirably fitted,—so elegantly propped up by Mynheer Turningvort,—that he almost began to doubt whether a timber or cork supporter was not, on the whole, superior to a more common place and troublesome one of flesh and blood. And, in good truth, if you had seen how very handsome and delicate were the understandings fashioned by the skilful artificer, you would have been puzzled to settle the question yourself, the more especially if, in your real toes, you were ever tormented with gout or corns.

One morning, just as Master Turningvort was giving its final smoothness and polish to a calf and ankle, a messenger entered his *studio*, to speak classically, and requested him that he would immediately accompany him to the mansion of Mynheer Von Wodenblock. It was the mansion of the richest merchant in Rotterdam, so the artist put on his best wig, and set forth with his three-cornered hat in one hand, and his silver-headed stick in the other. It so happened that Mynheer Von Wodenblock had been very laudably employed a few days before, in turning a poor relation out of doors, but in endeavoring to hasten the odious wretch's progress down stairs by a slight impulse *a posteriore* (for Mynheer seldom stood upon ceremony with poor relations,) he had unfortunately lost his balance, and, tumbling headlong from the top to the bottom, found, on recovering his senses, that he had broken his right leg, and lost three teeth.—He had at first some thoughts of having this poor relation tried for murder; but, being naturally of a merciful disposition, he only sent him to jail on account of some unpaid debt, leaving him there to enjoy the comfortable reflection, that his wife and children were starving at home. A dentist soon supplied the invalid with three teeth, which he had pulled out of an indigent poet's head, at the rate of ten stiver a-piece, but for which he prudently charged the rich merchant one hundred dollars. The doctor, upon examining his leg, and recollecting that he was at that moment rather in want of a subject, cut it carefully off, and took it away with him in his carriage, to lecture upon it to his pupils. So Mynheer Wodenblock, considering that he had been hitherto accustomed to walk and not to hop, and being, perhaps, somewhat prejudiced in favor of the former mode of locomotion, sent for our friend at the canal basin, in order that he might give him directions about the representative, with which he wished to be supplied for his lost member.

The artificer entered the wealthy burgher's apartment. He was reclining on a couch, with his left leg looking as respectable as ever, but with his unhappy right stump wrapt up in bandages, as if conscious and ashamed of its own littleness. "Turningvort, you have heard of my misfortune; it has thrown me into a fever, and all Rotterdam into confusion; but let that pass. You must make me a leg; and it must be the best leg, sir, you ever made in your life." Turningvort bowed. "I do not care what it costs;" Turningvort bowed yet lower; "provided it out-does every thing you have yet made of a similar sort. I am for none of your wooden spindel-shanks. Make it of cork; let it be light and elastic; and cram it as full of springs as a watch. I know nothing of the business, and cannot be more specific in my directions; but this I am determined upon, that I shall have a leg as good as the one I have lost. I know such a thing is to be had and if I get it from you, your reward is a thousand guineas. The Dutch Prometheus declared that, to please Mynheer Von Wodenblock, he would do more than human ingenuity had ever done before, and undertook to bring him, within six days, a leg which would laugh to scorn the mere common legs possessed by common men.

This assurance was not meant as an idle boast. Turningvort was a man of speculative as well as practical science, and there was a favorite discovery which he had long been endeavoring to make, and in accomplishing which, he imagined he had at last succeeded that very morning. Like all other manufacturers of terrestrial legs, he had ever found the chief difficulty in his progress towards perfection, to consist in its being apparently impossible to introduce into them any thing in the shape of joints, capable of being regulated by the will, and of performing those important functions achieved under the present system, by means of the admirable mechanism of the knee and ankle. Our philosopher had spent years in endeavoring to obviate this grand inconvenience, and though he had undoubtedly made greater progress than anybody else, it was not till now that he believed himself completely master of the great secret. His first attempt to carry it into execution was to bend the leg he was about to make for Mynheer Von Wodenblock.

It was on the evening of the sixth day from that to which I have already alluded, that with this magic leg, carefully packed up, the acute artisan again made his appearance before the expecting and impatient Wodenblock. There was a proud twinkle in Turningvort's grey eye, which seemed to indicate, that he valued, even the thousand guineas, which he intended for Blanche's marriage portion, less than the celebrity, the glory, the immortality, of which he was at length to share. He unfaid his precious bundle, and spent some hours in displaying and explaining to the delighted burgher the number of additions he had made to the internal machinery, and the purpose which each was intended to serve. The evening wore away in these discussions concerning wheels within wheels, and springs acting upon springs. When it was time to retire to rest, both were equally satisfied of the perfection of the work; and at his employer's earnest request, the artist consented to remain where he was for the night, in order that early next morning he might fit on the limb, and see how it performed its duty.

Early next morning all the necessary arrangements were completed and Mynheer Von Wodenblock walked forth to the street in ecstacy, blessing the inventive powers of one who was able to make so excellent a hand of his leg. It seemed indeed to act to admiration; in the merchant's mode of walking, there was no stiffness, no effort, no constraint. All the joints performed their office without the aid of either bone or muscle. Nobody, not even a connoisseur in lameness, would have suspected that there was anything uncommon, any great collection of accurately adjusted clock-work under the full well-slashed pantaloons of the substantial-looking Dutchman. Had it not been for a slight tremulous motion occasioned by the rapid whirling of about twenty small wheels in the interior, and a constant clicking, like that of a watch, though somewhat louder, he would even himself have forgotten that he was not, in all respects, as he used to be, before he lifted his right foot to bestow a parting benediction on his poor relation.

He walked along in the renovated buoyancy of his spirits till he came in the sight of the Stadt House; and just at the foot of the flight of steps that led up to the principal door, he saw his old friend, Mynheer Vanoutern, waiting to receive him. He quickened his pace, and both mutually held out their hands to each other by way of congratulation, before they were near enough to be clasped in a friendly embrace. At last the merchant reached the spot where Vanoutern stood; but what was that worthy man's astonishment to see him, though he still held out his hand, pass quickly by, without stopping, even for a moment, to say, "How d'ye do?". But this seeming want of politeness arose from no fault of our hero's. His own astonishment was a thousand times greater, when he found that he had no power whatever to determine either when, where or how his leg was to move. So long as his own wishes happened to coincide with the manner in which the machinery seemed destined to operate, all had gone on smoothly; and he had mistaken his own tacit compliance with its independent and self-acting powers for a command over it which he now found he did not possess. It had been his most anxious desire to stop to speak with Mynheer Vanoutern, but his leg moved on, and he found himself under the necessity of following it. Many an attempt did he make to slacken his pace, but every attempt was vain. He caught hold of the rails, walls, and houses, but his leg tugged so violently, that he was afraid of dislocating his arms, and was obliged to go on. He began to get seriously uneasy as to the consequences of this most unexpected turn which matters had taken; and his only hope was, that the amazing and unknown powers, which the complicated construction of his leg seemed to possess, would speedily exhaust themselves. Of this, however, he could as yet discover no symptoms.

He happened to be going in the direction of the Leyden Canal; and when he arrived in sight of Mynheer Turningvort's house, he called loudly upon the artificer to come to his assistance. The artificer looked out from his window with a face of wonder. "Villian!" cried Wodenblock, "come out to me this instant! You have made me a leg with a vengeance! It won't stand still for a moment. I have been walking straight forward ever since I left my own house, and unless you stop me yourself, Heaven only knows how much farther I may walk. Don't stand geping there, but come out and relieve me, or I shall be out of sight, and you will not be able to overtake me." The mechanician grew very pale: he was evidently not prepared for this new difficulty. He lost not a moment, however, in following the merchant to do what he could towards extricating him from so awkward a predicament. The merchant, or rather the merchant's leg, was walking very quick, and Turningvort, being an elderly man, found it not easy matter to make up to him. He did so at last, nevertheless, and catching him in his arms, lifted him entirely from the ground. But the stratagem (if so it may be called) did not succeed for the innate propelling motion of the leg hurried him on along with his burden at the same rate as before. He set him therefore down again, and stopping, pressed violently on one of the springs that protruded a little behind. In an instant the unhappy Mynheer Von Wodenblock was off like an arrow, calling out in the most piteous accents—I am lost! I am lost! I am possessed by a devil in the shape of a cork leg! Stop me! For Heaven's sake stop me! I am breathless!—I am fainting! Will nobody shatter my leg to pieces!—Turningvort! Turningvort! you have murdered me! The artist, perplexed, and confounded, was hardly in a situation more to be envied. Scarcely knowing what he did, he fell upon his knees, clasped his hands, and with strained and staring eye-balls, looked after the richest merchant in Rotterdam, running with the speed of an enraged buffalo, away along the canal, towards Leyden, and bellowing for help as loud as his exhaustion would permit.

Leyden is more than twenty miles from Rotterdam, but the sun had not yet set, when he Misses Backsneider, who were sitting at their parlor window, immediately opposite the "Golden Lion," drinking tea, and nodding to their friends as they passed, saw some one coming at furious speed along the street. His face was pale as ashes, and he gasped fearfully for breath, but without turning either to the right or left, he hurried by at the same rapid state, and was out of sight almost before they had time to exclaim, "Good gracious! was not that Mynheer Von Wodenblock the rich merchant of Rotterdam?"

Next day was Sunday. The inhabitants of Harlem were all going to church, in their best attire, to say their prayers, and hear their great organ, when a being rushed across the market-place like an animated corpse,—white, blue, cold, speechless, his eyes fixed, his lips livid, his teeth set, and his hands clenched. Every one cleared away from it in silent horror; and there was not a person in Harlem, who did not believe it a dead body endowed with the power of motion.

On it went, through village and town, towards the great wilds and forests of Germany. Weeks, months, years, past on, but at intervals the horrible shape was seen, and still continues to be seen, in various parts of the north of Europe. The clothes, however, which he who was once Mynheer Von Wodenblock used to wear, have all mouldered away; the flesh, too, has fallen from his bones, and he is now a skeleton—a skeleton in all but the cork leg, which still, in its original rotundity and size, continues attached to the spectral form, a *perpetuum mobile*, dragging the weary bones for ever over the earth!

The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Dred Scott Case.

THE OFFICAL REPORT.

Continued from last week's issue.

The other colonial law to which we refer was passed by Massachusetts in 1705, (chap. 6.) It is entitled "An act for the better preventing of a spurious and mixed issue," &c.; and it provides that "if any negro or mulatto shall presume to smite or strike any person of the English or other Christian nation, such negro or mulatto shall be severely whipped, at the discretion of the justices before whom the offender shall be convicted.

And "that none of her Majesty's English or Scottish subjects, nor of any other Christian nation, within this province, shall contract matrimony with any negro or mulatto; nor shall any person, duly authorized to solemnize marriage, presume to join any such in marriage, on pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty pounds one moiety thereof to her Majesty, for and towards the support of the government within this province, and the other moiety to him or them that shall inform and sue for the same, in any of her Majesty's courts of record within the province, and the other moiety to him or them that shall inform and sue for the same, in any of her Majesty's courts of record within the province, by bill, plaint, or information.

We give both of these laws in the words used by the respective legislative bodies, because the language in which they are framed, as well as the provisions contained in them, show, too plainly to be misunderstood, the degraded condition of this unhappy race. They were still in force, when the revolution began and are a faithful index to the state of feeling towards the class of persons of whom they speak, and of the position they occupied throughout the thirteen colonies, in the eyes and thoughts of the men who framed the Declaration of Independence and established the State constitutions and governments.

They show that a perpetual and impassable barrier was intended to be erected between the white race and the one which they had reduced to slavery, and governed as subjects with absolute and despotic power, and which they then looked upon as so far below them in the scale of created beings, that intermarriages between white persons and negroes or mulattoes were regarded as unnatural and immoral, and punished as crimes, not only in the parties, but in the person who joined them in marriage; and no distinction in this respect was made between the free negro or mulatto and the slave, but this stigma, of the deepest degradation, was fixed upon the whole race.

We refer to these historical facts for the purpose of showing the fixed opinions concerning that race, upon which the statesmen of that day spoke and acted. It is necessary to do this, in order to determine whether the general terms used in the constitution of the United States, as to the rights of man and the rights of the people, was intended to include them, or to give to them or their posterity the benefit of any of its provisions.

The language of the Declaration of Independance is equally conclusive:

It begins by declaring that "when in the course of human events it becomes nescesary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the reasons which impel them to the separation."

It then proceeds to say; "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The general words above quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family, and if they were used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslayed African race were not intended to be included, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted this declaration; for if the language, as understood in that day, would embrace them, the conduct of the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence would have been utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the principles they asserted; and instead of the sympathy of mankind, to which they so confidently appealed, they would have deserved and received universal rebuke and reprobation.

Yet the men who framed this declaration were great men—high in literary acquirements; high in their sense of honor, and incapable of asserting principles inconsistent with those which they were acting. They perfectly understood the meaning of the language they used, and how it would be understood by others; and they knew that it would not in any part of the civilized world be supposed to embrace the negro race, which by common consent, had been excluded from civilized government and the family of nations, and doomed to slavery. They spoke and acted according to the then established doctrines and principles, and in the ordinary language of the day, and no one misunderstood them. The unhappy black race were separated from the white by indelible marks, and and laws long before established, and were never thought of or spoken of except as property, and when the claims of the owner or profit of the trader were supposed to need protection.

This state of public opinion had undergone no change when the constitution was adopted, as is equally evident from its provisions and language.

The brief preamble sets forth by whom it was formed, for what purposes, and for whose benefit and protection.—It declares that it is formed by the *people* of the United States; that is to say, by those who were members of the different political communities in the several States and its great object is declared to be to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. It speaks in general terms of the *people* of the United States and of *citizens* of the several States, when it is providing for the exercise of the powers granted or the privilege secured to the citizen. It does not define what description of persons are intended to be included under those terms, or who shall be regarded as a citizen and one of the people. It uses them as terms so well understood that no further description or definition was necessary.

But there are two clauses in the constitution which point directly and specifically to the negro race as a separate class of persons, and show clearly that they were not regarded as a portion of the people or citizens of the government then formed.

One of these clauses reserves to each of the thirteen States the right to import slaves until the year 1808, if it thinks proper; and the importation which it thus sanctions was unquestionably of persons of the race of which we are speaking, as the traffic in the United States had already been confined to them; and by the other provision the States pledge themselves to each other, to maintain the right of property of the master, by delivering up to him any slave who may have escaped from his service, and he found within their respective territories. By the first above-mentioned clause, therefore, [illegible]