

right to purchase and hold this property is directly sanctioned and authorized by the constitution...

Lebanon Advertiser.

Lebanon, Pa. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, Of Chester County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES, WILLIAM STRONG, Of Berks County, JAMES THOMPSON, Of Erie County.

The Ensuing Campaign.

The three political parties, who will submit their principles to the people for endorsement in October, have nominated their candidates, laid down their platforms, and are now—with the exception of settling their local tickets—ready for the contest.

We propose, in fulfilling our duty in the struggle, not to violate the courtesies or decencies of private life, in the first place, but being provoked to it, we shall certainly not hesitate to throw back the poisoned arrow, should any such be discharged at us.

"gent abilities have been brought into requisition in the National Cabinet." We own, we think, as is the case with most of the resolutions passed on this occasion, that the thoughts might have been more happily expressed in this one, although the language is sufficiently explicit.

Well drawn or not, the sentiments are unexceptionable, the facts adduced true, and the compliment well-deserved. Few men, in or out of the state, have ever excelled either of the gentlemen named in learning, whilst their abilities, from an early day in their career, secured them a commanding position, and eventually lead them to the highest honors of the profession.

It struck us as singular, and to some extent significant, in reading over the resolutions of the Convention, that Judge Black's appointment should be the only one of those distributed by the National Administration, amongst Pennsylvanians selected by the Convention for approval.

Our recollection is, that it is customary for the State Convention, which meets next after the appointments are made, to express its opinion. Perhaps it was thought best, as a few still remain un-filled, to leave that question untouched for the present.

Whatsoever may have been the reason for its silence, on the topic generally, no man who knows the genial, hearty, straight-forward temper, the clear, penetrating intellect, the lucid and flowing pen, and the close logic of J. S. Black, interspersed as it is with the most telling humor and brilliant metaphor, will know why it spoke with regard to him.

It appears that while engaged in sawing a log of timber, the hands being absent at the time, a child, aged 3 years, son of Rebecca Hoffman, who lived with Mr. Mokel, went into the mill and laid himself down on the log, unconscious of the impending danger.

There was placed one hundred potatoes one yard apart, in a field, and they were to be picked up one by one, and put into a basket in forty-five minutes.

There was a case of land bought or secured by the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, etc. and the price of the same is as follows:—

THE NEW LIQUOR TARIFF takes effect on the 1st of July next, when the duty on foreign liquors will be reduced from one hundred per cent, ad valorem, to thirty per cent.

of power, and disregard of public opinion, while the act is unconstitutional in itself, was resisted as any other act of tyranny would be, and the result was the killing of several, and a greater number wounded.

of the Republican press, that Jasper E. Brady, one of the American candidates for Supreme Judge, had given in his address to the Democratic party, is pronounced false from beginning to end by the gentleman himself.

of the latest accounts from Utah are to the effect that Brigham Young had set out on a scientific expedition to Oregon. Mormonism is said to be prospering. A Governor of Utah has not yet been appointed, but it will be either Major Cumming, or Gov. Thomas of Maryland.

of the Lancaster papers give an account of some pearls found in muscles taken from Conestoga creek, near that city, by Dr. W. B. Fahnestock, J. F. Reigart, and others.

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NEW FURNITURE STORE!

Dundore & Oves HAVE just opened the finest, largest and cheapest assortment of Furniture ever offered in Lebanon.

Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

Enlargement of the Well-known Cheap Stand Opposite the Court-House. Reizenstein & Brother, are approaching the public, who have heretofore so generously encouraged the "cheapest clothing store," with pleasure in informing them that, in consequence of the increase of business, they have enlarged their store to its former size.

And their patrons have consequently been such as to justify the proprietors in an attempt to exceed even themselves, in providing for their customers a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, such as has never before been offered in this or any other neighboring town.

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REMOVAL.

DR. WM. M. GUILFORD has removed his Office to his new residence on Market Street, a few doors North of Rader & Oves' Store, and is now in the New Lebanon Church, Lebanon, Dec. 10, 1856-7.

WHO DOES NOT KNOW THAT HENRY & STINE, HAVE THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN NOW OPEN IN LEBANON!

We would respectfully invite our numerous customers and friends to call and see our splendid new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which we have just opened up, and are constantly receiving by Express.

Also a complete assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which we are selling at very low prices. Give us an early call. HENRY & STINE. May 6th, 1857.

LEMBERGER'S Cloth-Manufactory.

THANKFUL for past favors, the undersigned respectfully informs his customers that he can now furnish his manufactory in East Hanover, Lebanon County, on an extensive scale as ever. It is unnecessary for him to say more than that the work in the manufactory is of the best quality, and he is able to render the same satisfaction as heretofore.

All finished in the best manner, and makes Rolls of the best quality, in the manufactory, and cloth will be taken in at the following places: At the stores of George & Shellenbarger, Lousier & Brothers, Shirk & Tice, and George Reizenstein, and Lemberger's New Drug Store, in Lebanon; at the stores of Shirk & Miller, and Samuel U. Shirk, in North Lebanon; at Samuel Goshert, Bethel pt.; the public house of Wm. Ecker, in North Lebanon; at the stores of Mr. Ely, and David M. Rank, East Hanover, Lebanon County.

All materials will be taken away from the above places, finished without delay, and returned again. The price of his customers who wish to have Stocking Wool carded, dyed and mixed, can leave their Wool (white), at the above mentioned places, with directions how they wish it prepared. Or his customers can send the stockings-wool to be made from the undersigned's factory, which will be done, and left at the desired place.

It is desired that those having wool carded, will pay the cash therefor, at the above named places. LYON LEMBERGER. East Hanover pt., April 6, 1857.

NEW MARBLE YARD

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has a large and extensive stock of Italian Marble, Statuary, and other articles, which he is prepared to furnish on the most liberal terms. The stock consists of Italian Marble, Statuary, and other articles, which he is prepared to furnish on the most liberal terms.

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NORTH LEBANON HEAD

ASSORTMENT OF CHEAP DRY GOODS Groceries, Queensware, &c., BY FUNCK & BRO., AT THE MANSION HOUSE, North Lebanon.

Who invite the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of FRESH GOODS, Ladies and Gentlemen's Goods, which they are prepared to offer to retail at the lowest rates, and are respectfully requested to give him a call. PHILIP BRECHBILL. N. Lebanon, April 18, 1857.

New Lumber Yard. The Lumber business will be continued in all its branches by the undersigned at the yard on the South bank of the Canal at the head of Walnut Street in the borough of North Lebanon. All those requiring anything in the line, are respectfully requested to give him a call. PHILIP BRECHBILL. N. Lebanon, April 18, 1857.

Call and See the Dry Goods, Groceries & Crockery AT THE FARMER'S STORE. LEONARD ZIMMERMAN informs his friends and the public that he has just received a new stock of GOODS for the Spring Trade, which will be found as cheap as any stock of the kind in this town, consisting of all such Goods as are usually kept in a first-class store. Particular attention is given to Staple Goods for the Country Trade, not neglecting the fancy articles for Ladies' wear—such as Lace, Lavers, Edgings, Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, &c.

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And this traffic was openly carried on, and tortures accumulated by it, without a word from the people of the State being uttered in the State where it was contained in its worst form—that is, the seizure and transportation of the people could have regarded those who were emancipated as entitled to equal rights with themselves.

And we may here again refer, in support of this proposition, to the plain and unequivocal language of the laws of the several States, some passed after the Declaration of Independence and before the constitution was adopted, and some since the government went into operation.

We need not refer, on this point, particularly to the laws of the present slave-holding States. Their statebooks are full of provisions in relation to this class, in the same spirit with the Maryland law which we have before quoted. They have continued to treat them as an inferior class, and to subject them to strict police regulations, drawing a broad line of distinction between the citizen and the slave races, and legislating in relation to them upon the same principle which prevailed at the time of the Declaration of Independence.

As related to these State, it is too plain for argument, that they have never been regarded as a part of the people or citizens of the State, nor supposed to possess any political rights which the dominant race might not withhold or grant at their pleasure. And as long as 1822, the court of appeals of Kentucky decided that free negroes and mulattoes were not citizens within the meaning of the constitution of the United States; and correction of this decision is recognized, and the same doctrine affirmed, in 1 Meigs's Tenn. Reports, 331.

And if we turn to the legislation of the States where slavery had worn out, or measures taken for its speedy abolition, we shall find the same opinion and principles equally fixed and equally acted upon.

Thus, Massachusetts in 1786, passed a law similar to the colonial one of which we have spoken. The law of 1786, like the law of 1705, forbids the marriage of any white person with any negro, Indian, or mulatto, and inflicts a penalty of fifty pounds upon any one who shall join in marriage; and declares all such marriages absolutely null and void, and degrades thus the unhappy issue of the marriage by fixing upon it the stain of bastardy. And this mark of degradation was renewed, and again impressed upon the race, in the careful and deliberate preparation of their revised code published in 1836. This code forbids any person from joining in marriage any white person with any Indian, negro, or mulatto, and subjects the party who shall offend in this respect to imprisonment, not exceeding six months, in the common jail, or to hard labor, and to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars; and like the law of 1786, it declares the marriage to be absolutely null and void. It will be seen that the punishment is increased by the code upon the person who shall marry them by adding imprisonment to a pecuniary penalty.

To be Continued. A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit five dollar note, on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, has made its appearance. It is well executed and will deceive many unless they are on the look out for it. The vignette represents two females floating in the air. It purports to have been engraved by W. L. Wintly.

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And this traffic was openly carried on, and tortures accumulated by it, without a word from the people of the State being uttered in the State where it was contained in its worst form—that is, the seizure and transportation of the people could have regarded those who were emancipated as entitled to equal rights with themselves.

And we may here again refer, in support of this proposition, to the plain and unequivocal language of the laws of the several States, some passed after the Declaration of Independence and before the constitution was adopted, and some since the government went into operation.

We need not refer, on this point, particularly to the laws of the present slave-holding States. Their statebooks are full of provisions in relation to this class, in the same spirit with the Maryland law which we have before quoted. They have continued to treat them as an inferior class, and to subject them to strict police regulations, drawing a broad line of distinction between the citizen and the slave races, and legislating in relation to them upon the same principle which prevailed at the time of the Declaration of Independence.

As related to these State, it is too plain for argument, that they have never been regarded as a part of the people or citizens of the State, nor supposed to possess any political rights which the dominant race might not withhold or grant at their pleasure. And as long as 1822, the court of appeals of Kentucky decided that free negroes and mulattoes were not citizens within the meaning of the constitution of the United States; and correction of this decision is recognized, and the same doctrine affirmed, in 1 Meigs's Tenn. Reports, 331.

And if we turn to the legislation of the States where slavery had worn out, or measures taken for its speedy abolition, we shall find the same opinion and principles equally fixed and equally acted upon.

Thus, Massachusetts in 1786, passed a law similar to the colonial one of which we have spoken. The law