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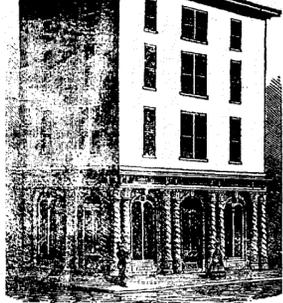
BY WM. M. BRESLIN.

LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857.

{TERMS--\$1.50 A YEAR.

SAVING FUND

National Safety Trust Co.



SAVING FUND... NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST CO. ... OFFICE AT THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S

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

Important to Consumptives.

CLARK & CO'S GENUINE COUGH LAVA OIL, which is all human phlegm, would have been lost but for its timely use.

A New and Important Discovery in the Science of Medicine.

PATENT OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN, DIPLOMA IN THE ART OF PHARMACY, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA.

Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PA. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Office at Jonestown, Lebanon County.

Wm. A. P. L. Weimer, Proprietor.

Manufacture Steam Engines from 1 to 300 horse power, of the latest styles and patterns, with all the modern improvements.

Great and Unusual Inducements.

Engravings will be made until further notice on all such purchases of Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

Washington House.

Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa. This undersigned, having taken this old and favorite stand, and having refitted it in the best style, is now prepared to accommodate the best of board and travelers in the most pleasant style.

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 thoroughfare frequented by the citizens of the borough and county of Lebanon, with all kinds of choice liquors, such as Madeira, Port, Lisbon, and Muscat Wines, Brandy, Gin, Old Rye Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, &c.

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.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he is prepared to deal in all kinds of PAINTS AND ORNAMENTAL WORK at the Marble Yard, in Walnut street, half way between the Court House and the Depot.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

WILLIAM & RUDOLPH would respectfully inform the public that they constantly receive from the Eastern Cities, copies of all the most important and attractive New Works, as soon as they are published.

THE HARMONIA UNIO.

Also, Piano Forte, Melodion, and Violin Instruction.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Widow Shades, and all the NEWSPAPERS, daily & Weekly, Can be had by calling on the undersigned at the corner of the Market and Walnut Streets, in the building known as the "Big Book."

THE CENTRAL BOOT & SHOE STORE.

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

FOR SALE.

FLOUR, CORN, COATS, MIDDINGS, BRAND, SALT BY THE BAG, MYERS & SHOUR, Lebanon, Pa. Jan. 7, 1857.

FOR RENT.

THE Store-room NO. 1, and cellar beneath, in the Eagle Building, on Cumberland street, next door to Hank's Tavern, now in the occupation of JOHN BLUMER. Possession given April 1, 1857.

JAMES F. MAXWELL.

MANUFACTURER OF Improved Fire and Water Proof COMPOSITION ROOFING, HARRISBURG, PA.

Poetry.

OUR FATHER LAND.

Our Father Land! who names the name Of Father Land without a tear? The voice of love, the voice of fame, The voice of all we hold most dear-- Tell us to love our Father Land!

My Pretty Cousin.

My pretty cousin had failed. In her endeavor to subdue the heart of her cousin she had sought to guard her own, nor did she know that it was already in the possession of another.

Miscellaneous.

My Pretty Cousin.

OR, THE COQUETTE CAUGHT IN HER OWN SNARE.

STATIONERY.

Also, Stationery, and all the NEWSPAPERS, daily & Weekly, Can be had by calling on the undersigned at the corner of the Market and Walnut Streets, in the building known as the "Big Book."

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The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Dred Scott Case.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Continued from last week's issue.

So, too, in Connecticut. We refer more particularly to the legislation of this State, because it was not only among the first to put an end to slavery within its own territory, but was the first to fix a mark of reprobation upon the African slave trade. The law last mentioned was passed in October, 1786, about nine months after the State had ratified and adopted the present constitution of the United States; and by that law it prohibited its own citizens, under severe penalties, from engaging in the trade, and declared all policies of insurance on the vessel or cargo made in the State to be null and void.

But, up to the time of the adoption of the constitution, there is nothing in the legislation of the State indicating any change of opinion as to the relative rights and position of the white and the black races in this country, or indicating that it meant to place the latter, when free, upon a level with its citizens; and certainly nothing which would have led the slaveholding States to suppose that Connecticut designed to claim for them, under the new constitution, the equal rights and privileges and rank of citizens in every other State.

The first step taken by Connecticut upon this subject was as early as 1774, when it passed an act forbidding the future importation of slaves into the State. But the section containing the prohibition is introduced by the following preamble:

"And whereas the increase of slaves in this State is injurious to the poor, and inconvenient."

This recital would appear to have been carefully introduced, in order to prevent any misunderstanding of the motive which induced the legislature to pass the law, and places it distinctly upon the interest and convenience of the white population--excluding the inference that it might have been intended in any degree for the benefit of the other.

And in the act of 1784, by which the issue of slaves, born after the time there mentioned, were to be free at a certain age, the section is again introduced by a preamble assigning a similar motive for the act. It is in these words:

"Whereas, sound policy requires that the abolition of slavery should be effected as soon as may be consistent with the rights of individuals and the public safety and welfare"--showing that the right of property in the master was to be protected, and the measure was one of policy, and to prevent the injury and inconvenience, to the whites, of a slave population in the State.

And still further pursuing its legislation, we find that in the same statute, passed in 1774, which prohibited the further importation of slaves into the State, there is also a provision by which any negro, Indian, mulatto servant, who was found wandering out of the town or place to which he belonged, without a written pass such as is therein described, was made liable to be seized by any one, and taken before the next authority to be examined and delivered up to his master, who was required to pay the charge which had accrued thereby.

And a subsequent section of the same law provides that if any free negro shall travel without such pass, and shall be stopped, seized, or taken up, he shall pay all charges arising thereby; and this law was in full operation when the constitution of the United States was adopted, and was not repealed till 1797. So that up to that time free negroes and mulattoes were associated with servants and slaves in the police regulations established by the laws of the State.

And again in 1838 Connecticut passed another law which made it penal to set up or establish any school in that State for the instruction of persons of the African race not inhabitants of the State, or to instruct or teach in any such school or institution, or board or harbor for that purpose, any such person, without the previous consent in writing of the civil authority of the town in which such school or institution might be held. It appears by the case of Crandall vs. The State, reported in 10 Conn. Rep. 340, that upon any information filed against Prudence Crandall for a violation of this law, one of the points raised in the defence was, that the law was a violation of the constitution of the United States; and that the persons instructed, although of the African race, were citizens of other States, therefore entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens in the State of Connecticut. But Chief Justice Daguer, before whom the case was tried, held that persons of that description were not citizens of a State, within the meaning of the word citizen in the constitution of the United States, and were not, therefore, entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in other States.

The case was carried up to the supreme court, of errors of the State, and the question fully argued there. But the case went off upon another point, and no opinion was expressed on this question.

We have made this particular examination into the legislative and judicial action of Connecticut, because, from the early hostility it displays to the slave trade on the coast of Africa, we may expect to find the laws of that State as lenient and favorable to the subject-race as those of any other State in the Union; and if we find that at the time the con-