stitution was adopted, they were not even there raised to the rank of citizens but were still held and treated as property, and the laws relating to them passed with reference of the white race, we shall hardly find them elevated to a higher rank anywhere else.

A brief notice of the laws of two other States, and we shall pass on to other considerations.

By the laws of New Hampshire, collected and finally passed in 1815, no one was permitted to be enrolled in the militia of the State but free white citizens; and the same provision is found in a subsequent collection of the law made in 1855. Nothing could more strongly mark the entire repudiation of the African race. The alien is excluded, because, being born in a foreign country, he cannot be a member of the community, until he is naturalized. But why are the African race, born in the State, not permitted to share in one of the highest duties of the citizen? The answer is obvious: he is not, by the institutions and laws of the State, numbered among its people. He forms no part of the sovereignty of the State, and is not therefore called on to uphold and defend it.

Again, in 1822 Rhode Island, in its revised code, passed a law forbidding persons who were authorized to join persons in marriage from joining in marriage any white person with any negro, Indian, or mulatto under the penalty of two hundred dollars, and declaing all such marriages absolutely null and void; and the same law was again re-enacted in its revised code of 1844. So that down to the last-mentioned period, the strongest mark of inferiority and degredation was fastened upon the African race in that State.

It would be impossible to enumerate and compress in the space usually allotted to an opinion of a court the various laws, marking the condition of this race, which were passed from time to time after the revolution, and before and since the adoption of the constitution of the United States. In addition to those already referred to, it is sufficient to say, that Chancellor Kent, whose accuracy and research no one will question, states in the sixth editon of his Commentaries, (published in 1848, 2 vol., 158, note *b*,) that in no part of the country except Maine did the African race, in point of fact, participate equally with the whites in the exercise of civil and political rights.

The legislation of the States therefore shows, in a manner not to be mistaken, the inferior and subject condition of that race at the time the constitution was adopted, and long afterwards, throughout the thirteen States by which that instrument was framed; and it is hardly consistent with the respect due to these States to suppose that they regarded at that time, as fellow-citizens and members of the sovereignty, a class of beings whom they had thus stigmatized; whom, as we are bound, out of respect to the State sovereignties, to assume they had deemed it just and necessary thus to stigmatize, and upon whom they had impressed such deep and enduring marks of inferiority and degradation; or that, when they met in convention to form the constitution, they looked upon them as a portion of their constituents, or designed to include them in the provisions so carefully inserted for the security and protection of the liberties and rights of their citizens. It cannot be supposed that they intended to secure to them rights, and privileges, and rank in the new political body throughout the Union which every one of them denied within the limits of its own dominion. More especially it cannot be believed that the large slaveholding States regarded them as included in the word citizens, or would have consented to a constitution which might compel them to receive them in that character from another State. For if they were so received, and entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens, it would exempt them from the operation of the special laws and from the police regulation which they considered to be necessary for their own safety. It would give to persons of negro race, who were recognised as citizens in any one State of the Union, the rights to enter every other State whenever they pleased, singly or in companies, without pass or passport, and without obstruction, to sojourn there as long as they pleased, to go where they pleased at every hour of the day or night without molestation, unless they committed some violation of law for which a white man would be punished; and it would give them the full liberty of speech in public and in private upon all subjects upon which its own citizens might speak, to hold public meeting upon political affairs, and to keep and carry arms wherever they went. And all of this would be done in the face of the subject race of the same color, both free and slaves, and inevitably producing discontent and insubordination among them, and endangering the peace and safety of the State.

To be Continued.

PANA DESTROYED BY A TORNADO.—The town of Pana, Illinois, was almost entirely destroyed by a tornado, about two o'clock, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th ult. Not a house in the place was uninjured, and fifty-five buildings and stores were throwa from their foundations, and many of them utterly demolished. One child was killed, and eight persons dangerously wounded.—Loss of property estimated at $70,000.

Arrest of a Robber.—On the night of the 20th inst., a man named John Kinter, was robbed of $182 in Middletown Bank notes, while sleeping in the cabin of his canal boat at Flat Rock, on the Schuylkill. Yesterday morning Sergeant Holgate and Officer McDougall arrested James White, Jr., alias "Whitey," at a house in Pine alley, on the charge of having committed the robbery. On his person was found $50 of the stolen money, and a gold ring which he had purchased with some of it. He also wore a new coat and pantaloons, supposed to have been purchased with some of his ill gotten funds.—The accused was taken before Alderman Enue and committed to prison.—*Philadelphia News of the 22d ult.*

Lebanon Advertiser.

Lebanon, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 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.

Col. J. Boyd Baker.

It is too much the custom of the office holders of a successful party to neglect the minority counties, in the distribution of their favors. It is very unfair and impolitic, for the democracy of such counties, with rare exceptions, is more disinterested and purer than any other. They have no local offices to stimulate their endeavors, and if no share be given at other points, where the whole State may be considered, they had better move to Indiana and Illinois, if hope of office forms any part of their political creed.

Mr. Charles Brown, the former Collector of Philadelphia, for the first time, recognised the claims of Lebanon county in this respect, by the appointment of Dr. Nathaniel Ranck, as an Inspector of the Custom House, and has entitled himself to the gratitude of the democrats of this county for that act. Dr. Ranck, having filled the post no doubt with honor to himself, and satisfaction to the government, retires at the end of his four years, and gives place to Mr. John H. Shenk, of this Borough. As the testimony of the democracy of the county, was nearly unanimous, in favor of this young, active and talented democrat, we bespeak for him a favorable reception, among the "fierce democracy" of the city. So far as a strict attention to his duties will permit, they will find him an active and useful co-adjutor in supporting "the good old cause." His character is above reproach, and we have no doubt he will do the county credit, and the country good service.

We did not intend at this season to say anything about Col. Baker himself, having intended to reserve our remarks upon the subject of the Presidential appointments to what appeared to us would be a more convenient season, but as we have nothing but yea! and amen! to say on his appointment, we will say what we have to say now.

The only objection we have ever heard made to him, is, that at the time of his appointment, he was Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad. We have always in this sheet advocated the one term principle, and rotation in office, except where an office required peculiar qualifications, and they were found in a high degree in an incumbent. But we have never objected to promotion. On the contrary, if a man displays, as Col. Baker did, beyond all question, every qualification, which should mark an able, faithful and energetic public servant, we would press him forward in his brilliant and useful career, until he reached the very top-ladder of distinction, if capable of achieving it.

We are opposed to keeping even a good officer, always, in the same place, except as we have above stated, but we have no objection to see him occupy office during his whole life, if in doing so, he shows that the public, not he, are the obliged party. Almost all of our great men have done so, and Col. Baker up to this period of his career has emulated their example. Occupying an official position, for many years, where he was surrounded by keen and sagacious eyes, ready to construe the slightest indication of mis-management, into gross delinquency, the least unusual expenditure into gross extravagance, and the work of the elements into carelessness and negligence, he passed through the trying ordeal with triumphant success.—Few of his predecessors fulfilled their duties with more sagacity, nor with more energy or fidelity.

There were private reasons, honorable alike to Mr. Buchanan and Col. Baker, which had some influence in the selection of the latter. We do not mean the family connection, which exists between them. No man who knows Mr. Buchanan, will ever suspect him of nepotism. But, it is due alike to one and the other to say, that the appointment is fully justified by the merits of Col. Baker, as a man and as a democrat.

The Main Line Sold.

The Main Line of the Public Works of this state, consisting of the railroads and canals between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, including all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, was sold at the Merchants' Exchange, in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for $7,500,000.

The Supreme Court refused the injunction asked for, against the sale, but declared the release from taxes, provided for in the bill as a condition of sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in consideration of the payment of $1,500,000 in addition to the sum at which the works may be sold, invalid in that respect, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company must buy as any other purchaser would.

Thus has this great wrong upon the people been at last accomplished.—That portion of the opposition who fancied that the life and strength of the democratic party is centred in the patronage afforded by the public works, will now soon have their fancy dispelled by the hard knocks of facts. The idea that the Democratic party derives its strength from the distribution of the petty offices in its gift, is nonsensical in the extreme. Its source of power comes from a mightier tribunal—from the people themselves. If it were not so, they would never be defeated. This fall, however, will unmistakably test the correctness of the long-harped idea of the opposition. We then shall see if the hundred office-holders on the Columbia Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal, have for years carried the political destiny of the people of Pennsylvania in their breeches pockets, or whether the people have been in the habit of deciding elections themselves.

We shall see whether outrage upon outrage during the few years of Know Nothing and Black Republican rule have so blunted the feelings of self-preservation and self-interest in our good citizens, that they will not denounce the wrong, and repel the party which has so misused them. Jug Law and all, to be now capped by this greatest of abominations! not because they believed it for the the interests of the people and as a relief to tax-payers, but simply to weaken the Democratic party! Will the people, can they, quietly look on and see their property squandered by a party recklessly striving for political ascendency! We shall see.

The terms of sale are $100,000 cash, and the balance some time after 1890, the company paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent, or $370,000 per annum. The net receipts of the road in 1856, over and above all expenditures, were $544,027. Yearly loss to the state will be $174,000. It must also be remembered that within the past five years the road has been almost entirely re-constructed, and being now just about completed, will yield in the future, far handsomer than in 1856. There is many a slip between now and 1890—thirty-three years hence—a full generation—when the Pennsylvania Rail-road is to commence paying the principal! Who knows what changes may take place until then! and who knows if ever one cent of the principal will be paid?—One thing is certain, and that is, even if the principal should be paid neither the Know Nothing or Republican parties who effected the sale will then be in existence to receive it!

☞ Mr. Wilmot was figuring last week in Philadelphia, trying to propitiate the liquor interest. His party, two years ago, pretended sympathy with the prohibitionists, but finding that that horse wouldn't work, they now hope to catch the other side. To commence with, they falsely charged Mr. Packer with having voted for the Jug Law, when he was not a member of the Legislature at the time of the passage of said law, and now, their candidate is flourishing in the grog shops and among the whiskey barrels of the city, for votes from that quarter. A party which stoops to such meanness, and obliges its candidates to degrade themselves thus, can never prosper.

☞ A steamer was burned on the St. Lawrence, near Quebec on Thursday last, and from 200 to 300 lives were lost.

[From the Utica Herald, 14th ult.]

Terrible and Extraordinary Phenomenon.

Mysterious Movements of an Atmospheric Body—Loss of Life and Property.

On Saturday afternoon very many of our citizens noted the appearance of a very remarkable formation of nebulous or cloudy substance extended from the heavens nearly to the earth, where it seemed to diminish almost to a point, but expanding gradually as it ascended until the peculiar form was lost in the cloudy sky. This remarkable and tunnel-like column of cloudy mist passed over the city at about four o'clock, and was remarked not only by its peculiar appearance, but by a rushing, buzzing noise, as it swept off in the direction of Deerfield.

It was watched for some moments, and people generally believed it to be a waterspout, as its conical form corresponded with all ideas of such natural phenomenon. It soon passed from sight, and was made the subject of sportive conversation for the hour, without the least just conception of what the body consisted, or its destructive power. Its effects, however, have been most wonderful, and may justly attract the attention and scrutiny of the scientific world.

The conical mass first settled to the earth a few minutes past four, in Deerfield, and in an instant scattered a barn to pieces, and tore up several trees on the opposite side of the road, &c.

Mr. John Warren informs us that he was engaged in his garden about four o'clock and saw the approach of the cloudy object, as it threw up the trees. As its course pointed in the direction of his own house, he ran to the dwelling, caught two of his oldest children and called to his wife to save the other three and herself by following him to the cellar. The husband had descended two or three steps with his charge, and the wife, with an infant and two older children had reached the cellar door, when the house was struck. The whole frame work was lifted from the stone foundation; the entire wood work above the first floor was carried some twenty feet and then dropped in grand perfection of ruin, while the first floor with the sleepers attached, which caught in the foundation, was finally turned roof like over the entire mass.

Mr. Warren, with two of the children, remained in the cellar enclosure, without injury; Mrs. Warren was found on the ground about ten feet from the cellar door, almost entirely stripped of her clothing, and so severely injured about her neck and body that she died within an hour after the calamity, although entirely conscious; her infant was found near by and almost entirely free from injury, yet utterly destitute of clothing; a little boy who was following his mother to the cellar is now lying unconscious from the wounds he received in the common wreck. His recovery is very doubtful; an older girl escaped without an injury. The dwelling was two stories and substantially built. In the rear of it was a barn, distant about five rods, which was literally shivered into splinters.

Next in the due southeasterly line of its course it uprooted several large trees, scattered the fences, crossed the road and demolished a large barn belonging to Mr. John M. Budlong.—This building was of recent and very substantial build, and 35 by 50 feet upon its base, yet the destructive element tore it to pieces, scattering large timbers about the field at a distance of from five to fifteen rods, distributing portions of the roof in various directions, and actually taking up an iron cylinder threshing machine, weighing perhaps four hundred pounds, and depositing it at least eighty feet from the barn. A cow belonging to Mr. B., standing near the barn, was killed without any apparent outward wound.

Beyond the premises of Mr. B., for about a mile prostrate trees and fences evidence the track of the destructive messenger. It, however, seemed to have released its hold upon the earth soon after leaving the farm of Mr. B., for it was distinctly seen to rise from the surface and dissolve its conical shape into a general cloudy form. The phenomenon was followed by violent rain and wind. Two men at work in a field saw the apparition approach, and took to their heels, barely escaping its track as it passed on. It seemed to rise from the earth in four or five minutes from the time it was first seen, and the evidence before us of destruction lie in a district not over four or five miles in extent, in a due southeasterly direction from where its first touch was felt, and in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever of material substance presented itself in this track was swept away, and the ruin presented is certainly fearful to behold.

Of what the destructive power was composed we are not prepared to affirm, but of its force we can truthfully attest. Huge trees were torn from their deep-rooted resting places as readily as a gardener would pull a radish from the sandy earth, fences and even fence posts were scattered in all directions, as if they were chips, and buildings offered no more resistance than a clapboard to a forty-horse power engine. The moving mass of ruin is represented by all who saw it to have been a vapory substance; it was not accompanied by any wind or storm, but seemed an independent agency, traveling on its own account, at a speed of perhaps a mile a minute. In its motion there was a constant revolution, and when it was rising this whirling peculiarity became more terrific and violent. The peculiar buzzing sound which was noticed in its passage by our citizens, was also remarked by the people along its course in Deerfield and Schuyler.

The lady who was killed was 31 years of age; the child so badly injured is about five years of age.

In Marion county, Ohio, a few days ago, a man sued another for the rent of a house. On the trial, evidence was adduced that the house was haunted, and the jury decided that the defendant be paid $15 damages, instead of paying rent.

The Affidavit of the World.

It was a saying of the first Napoleon that there was no such word as impossible in the vocabulary of a great man. Difficulties which appal a mediocre intellect, only stimulate the energies of a powerful mind. Newton conceived the idea of mapping the skies, and measuring the distance from planet to planet, from system to system, and he executed it. The god-like Washington determined, in the name of Liberty and Justice, to resist the mightiest and the wealthiest government in the world—and we are free. Others have made successful war on the common enemy, Disease; and in the foremost rank of these champions of humanity, we place Professor HOLLOWAY. Happily, we live in an age which does not delegate to posterity the duty of appreciating and rewarding its master minds. They carry with them the applause and gratitude of millions. So it has been with this extraordinary man. He has heard, with his own ears, the voice of approval, which is to vibrate through the future. He has been the architect of his own fame, as well as future, and has seen, with his own eyes, the fabric which is to be his monument.

No remedies, for the various disorders which afflict mankind, have been so extensively used, so universally popular, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. It may, perhaps, be said that the newspaper press of the day affords vast facilities for giving publicity to new inventions and discoveries. We admit it, but it must be also remembered that the same medium which affords the opportunities to the discoverer and inventor is open to all who may challenge the correctness of his theory or impugn the value of its practical results. HOLLOWAY'S REMEDIES for external and internal diseases stand before the world unassailed. The conclusion is, THEY ARE UNASSAILABLE. But this is not all. Their efficacy is not merely undenied, it is conceded by men of science, by incorporated institutions jealous of all innovations upon old rules and precedents, by governments watchful of the public interests and conservators of the public health. Even this is not the strongest evidence in their favor. The press may err, men of science may be mistaken, institutions may be deceived, governments may act hastily, but universal experiment is infallible.

Preparations that have been tested by millions of people, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, in every quarter of the globe, and that have NEVER FAILED to produce the promised results, have received the highest sanction which any invention is capable of receiving. In fact, it may almost be said of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, that they have been authenticated by the AFFIDAVIT OF MANKIND.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

Store Room and Dwelling House
FOR
RENT.

THE subscriber offers his new and commodious store-room and dwelling house, at No. 8 lock, on the Union Canal, for rent, for one or more years. This business stand is located in a thickly settled neighborhood, on the canal and a public road, and is calculated for doing the best business along the 16 locks, both with country people and boatmen. The building is 27 by 54 feet and divided into apartments of storeroom, storehouse, dwelling-house, and large basement underneath—all under the same roof.

For further particulars, apply to the owner, residing near the premises.

February 4, 1857. JOHN HEILMAN, H. S.

☞ The Union Canal will be opened early in he season with promise of doing a large business.

Dwelling-House and Store Stand
For Rent.

THE subscriber offers for rent for one or more years, the building for a long time occupied by him as a residence and Shoe-store, on the corner of the alley between Brua's Hotel and Pinegrove street, Cumberland street, Lebanon. The building is large, well provided with cellar, stabling, &c. The corner room is well calculated for a store stand, and if rented for any such purpose will be well furnished with shelfing, &c. For further information apply to

SOLOMON M'CAULLY.

☞ The property is also offered for sale at private sale. April 22, 1857.

MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING.
REMOVAL.

MRS. LUCETTA BUCH respectfully informs the citizens of Lebanon Borough and vicinity, that she has just returned from Philadelphia, with the latest *SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS*, and a large assortment of Bonnets of all kinds, such as Neapolitan, English, Dunstable, Swiss, Straw, split-straw, Florence Braid, Pedals, Gipsy Flats, Diamond Straws, Ribbons, &c. A beautiful assortment of French and American Flowers, Bonnet silks and crape. Her friends are invited to an examination of her beautiful goods.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Buch's residence has been removed to "Pearson's Building," opposite Brua's Hotel, a few doors east of her former location in Cumberland street. [May 20, 1857.

Opening.

MRS. ASHMEAD intends having an opening of Spring and Summer Millinery, on *Friday* and *Saturday*, April 24th and 25th, when she respectfully invites the ladies of Lebanon and vicinity to give her a call. Having just returned from the city with every variety of styles and material, she flatters herself that for beauty and elegance, her assortment cannot be surpassed. She also offers an extensive variety of straw and fancy goods, ribbons, flowers, &c., which she has no doubt will give entire satisfaction. April 22, '57.

JOHN GASSER. GEORGE GASSER.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Trunks, &c., &c.

THE subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity to an examination of their new stock of goods just received from Philadelphia. They have a general assortment of the latest styles of all kinds of *Home-Made and City Work*, and also make to order, at short notice, any article in their line that may be wanted.

☞ Don't forget that the store has been removed from the old location, to "Phreaner's Old Building," next door to the Washington House, Cumberland street, south side.

They tender their thanks to their old customers, and solicit a continuance of their favors, and trust that a great many new ones will cheer them with their patronage. They intend not to be beat in selling cheap articles in their line.

Leb., apr. 22, 1857.] J. & G. GASSER.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE!
TAKE NOTICE!

THAT the Locomotive will soon pass through Lebanon, and as Barns and Houses will be in danger from Fire thereof,

James N. Rogers

Begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Lebanon and vicinity, that he will

Cover Barns and Houses with Tin,

at the shortest notice.

Also, thankful for the patronage he has received, he embraces this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has on hand,

TIN WARE!

from a tea spoon to a boiler of any size; all kinds o

COAL STOVES

of the most improved patterns. ☞ Also, JOBBING, SPOUTING, &c., done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. His place of business is in Market street, two doors south of the Lebanon Bank. JAMES N. ROGERS.

N. B.—The highest market prices paid for OLD COPPER, LEAD and PEWTER, or taken in exchange for work or ware [Leb., may 13, '57.

North Lebanon
MILLING COMPANY.

THE North Lebanon Mill has been remodeled, and is now completed and in operation, and prepared to furnish customers regularly with a very superior article of FLOUR, as cheap as it can be obtained from any other source.

They also keep constantly on hand and for sale,

Chop, Bran, Shorts, &c., &c.

They are also prepared to do all kinds of customer's work, and respectfully invite all the former customers of the mill, as well as new ones, to give them a call.

They will pay the regular market prices for all kinds of Grain, such as

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c.,

and afford all facilities and accommodations to those who have to sell

CONRAD H. BORGNER, President.

North Lebanon Borough, may 13.—3m.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2d Brigade,
5th Division Penn'a Volunteers.
LEBANON, June 14th, 1857.

ORDER NO. 5.

A Brigade Parade is ordered to take place at Lebanon, on Thursday, the 10th day of September next, being the anniversary of Perry's Victory.

Mr. Caspar Shunk is hereby appointed Brigade Major of this Brigade, with the rank of Captain, and will be respected accordingly.

The commanding officers of Companies, within the Brigade, will have this order read to their men, at the next parade after its reception.

The Brigade Quartermaster, Captain Wm. W. Murray, is charged with the transmission of these orders to the commanding officers of the companies forming the Brigade. The Brigade Major, Captain Shunk, will furnish him with the requisite number of copies of it.

The Brigade Inspector, Major Frederick Embich, is charged with the duty of inviting companies from the neighboring Brigades. The Brigade Major, Captain Shunk, will furnish him with a copy of this order.

Further orders will be issued in due time, informing company officers of the field evolutions contemplated to be performed by the Brigade, when it assembles.

It gives the General pleasure to state that Major General Wm. H. Keim has intimated his willingness to order a Division Parade at Lebanon, should the idea be favorably received throughout the Division, or by the major portion of it, some time in the month of October. Brigadier-Generals Williams and Hunter have cordially approved of the movement, and promised to attend with their staffs, should it be carried out.

By order of JOHN WEIDMAN,
Brigadier General 2d Brigade,
5th Division, Penn'a Volunteers.

CASPAR SHUNK, Brigade Major.

Lebanon, June 17, '57—td.

Courier, Wahre Democrat and Lebanon Democrat copy.

BONNETS. Every description and at all prices, very cheap. Misses new style Flats and Bonnets, you will find very cheap at RABER & BROS.

HAMS, SHOULDERS,

SIDES, Whitefish, Mackerel, Herring, Cheese, Vinegar, Tobacco, Segars, Flour, Feeding, &c. &c., for sale by J. C. REISNER.

Lebanon, July 30, 1856.

Bonnet Ribbons!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Bonnet, Satin and Mantua Ribbons just received and for sale very cheap at

May 13. HENRY & STINE'S.

Carpets! Carpets!

A SPLENDID stock of All-wool and all wool filling, Cotton, Hemp and Rag Carpets, for Floor, Entry and Stairs. Also, a large assortment of Oil Cloths for Table and Stairs, just received, and for sale very cheap, at

May 13. HENRY & STINE'S.

ISAAC HOFFER,
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER,

OFFICE in Cumberland street, opposite the "Eagle Hotel," Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, April 22, 1857.—1y.

REMOVAL.

DR. WM. M. GUILFORD has removed his Office to his new residence on Market Street, a few doors North of Raber & Oves' Store, and between it and the New Lutheran church.

Lebanon, Dec. 10, 1856.—tf.

Levi Meily,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office in Cumberland street second door East from Market street, and opposite the Eagle Buildings. [Leb., may 13, 1857.

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 we have just opened and are constantly receiving by Express. Our stock consists of a full assortment of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemens' Wear; Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, Bonnet ribbons, mitts, collars, sleeves, belts, &c., for Ladies; also Hats, Handkerchiefs, stocks, Stockings, Gloves, &c., for Men.

All kinds of Domestic Dry Goods, Queensware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Muslin Shades, &c.

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 the public, that he continues his manufactory in East Hanover, Lebanon county, on as extensive a scale as ever. It is unnecessary for him to say more than that the work will be done in the same excellent style which has made his work and name so well known to the surrounding country. He promises to do the work in the shortest possible time. The Manufactory is in complete order, and he flatters himself to be able to render the same satisfaction as heretofore. He manufactures

Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, White and other Flannels,

All finished in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. He also cards Wool and makes Rolls.

For the convenience of his customers, wool and cloth will be taken in at the following places:—At the stores of George & Shellenberger, Louser & Brothers, Shirk & Tice, and George Reincohl, and at Guilford & Lemberger's New Drug store, in Lebanon; at the stores of Shirk & Miller, and Samuel U. Shirk, in North Lebanon borough; Samuel Goshert, Bethel tp.; the public house of Wm. Earnst, Fredericksburg; Samuel E. Dickel's store, Jonestown; George Weidman's store, Bellview; Melchior Reichart, 2 miles from Palmyra; Martin Early's store, Palmyra; Gabriel Wolfersberger's store, Palmyra landing; Michael Shirk, East Hanover, Dauphin county; at the stores of Mr. Eby, and David M. Rank, East Hanover, Lebanon county.

All materials will be taken away from the above places, finished without delay, and returned again.

Those 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 order the stocking-wool to be made from the undersigned's wool, which will be done, and left at the desired place.

N. B.—It is desired that those having wool carded, will pay the cash therefor, at the above named places. LYON LEMBERGER.

East Hanover tp. April 6. 1857.

TO THOSE WHO WANT
FARMS.
A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.

THE RIDGWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to settle or purchase a home can do so.

The Farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring. The property is located in Elk county, Penn sylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the terrible plague of the west fever is unknown. It also has an abundance of the best quality of Coal and Iron. The price to buy it out is from $3 to $20 per acre, payable by instalments, to be located at the time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres entitling to locate the same for $300, payable $6 per month or 12½ acres payable $4 per month. Discount for every sum of $100 and under, paid in advance, a discount of five per cent. will be allowed, and for over $100 a discount of 10 per cent.

In considering the advantages of emigrating to this locality, the following are presented:

First—The soil is a rich limestone, capable of raising the heaviest crops, owing to which this settlement has attained its present great prosperity.

Second—It is the centre of the great North West Coal Basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, (according to population and travel the greatest in the Union.) It has five workable veins, of the best Bituminous Coal, amounting in the aggregate to over 22 feet, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre. This will make the land of inestimable value.

The eminent state geologist, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, has made a geological survey of the land, and analyzed the coal, the iron ore, and the limestone. This report, together with maps, will be furnished to inquirers.

Fourth—Three railroads are laid out through this property. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad gives us a market for our coal to the lakes—it runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of which has been raised—it will soon be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Pittsburg. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There are already good Turnpike Roads running through this property, various other roads have been opened to accommodate the emigration and settlement which has already taken place.

There is no opportunity equal to it now offered to the man who wants to provide himself a home in an easy way, and make a settlement where he can live in prosperity and independence in a climate PERFECTLY HEALTHY.

No case of the fever ever having been known to occur in this settlement. It is not like going to the backwoods of the West, among perhaps intolerant people, where there is no society, churches, or schools, where the price of land is high, and where the emigrant, after being used to the healthiest climate in the world, has to endure sickness, and pain, and perhaps ruins his health and that of his family. But here is a thriving settlement, having three towns, containing churches, schools, hotels, stores, saw mills, grist mills, and everything desired. There is a cash market at hand. The lumber trade last year amounted to over two hundred million feet of lumber. In a short time, owing to the coal, it will become still more valuable, as a number of iron works and manufactories will soon be started; they are at present starting them extensively at Warren. Even for those who do not wish to go there, the payments are such that they can easily buy a farm to save their rising families from want in the future, or to gain a competence by the rise which will take place in the value of lands. By an outlay scarcely missed, a substantial provision can be made.

Persons should make early application: apply or write to K. Jeffries, Secretary, No. 135 Walnut street, below Fifth, Philadelphia. Letters carefully answered giving full information.

Shares or tracts of land can be bought or secured by letter enclosing the first instalment of five dollars, when the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, &c. Warrantee deeds given. Persons can also purchase from our Agents.

Route from Philadelphia to Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence by stage to the land. This is a delightful season to visit St. Mary's—the best hotel accommodation is afforded. Enquire for E. C. Schultz, Esq., the agent for the property at St. Mary's.

June 10, 1857.—3m.

EMBROIDERY, Collars, Sleeves, Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery, in short all a lady wants for a full and complete Dress. They think they are able to prove by their prices that it will be your advantage to see their goods before punchasing elsewhere.

Domestic Goods,

A full and general assortment that defies beating.

Gentlemen,

Will find the best, the handsomest, and they feel warranted to say the cheapest assortment of all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, plain and fancy, and all kinds of spring and summer Goods for men and boys that will be offered anywhere this spring. Their selections are large and good, and their prices very low. To see them call at the

NEW FIRM of RABER & BROS.

IF YOU WANT A
Cheap Looking Glass,
Gilt, Rosewood or Mahogany, or Venitian Blinds,
GO TO DUNDORE & OVES.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENT in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." It interests the majority.

NORTH LEBANON AHEAD
WITH AN
XLNT
ASSORTMENT OF
CHEAP DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Queensware, &c.,
BY
FUNCK & BRO.,
AT THE
MANSION HOUSE
IN
North Lebanon.

WHO invite the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of FRESH GOODS, embracing every variety of DRESS GOODS, for Ladies and Gentlemen, which they are prepared to offer to reliable and prompt customers, at the lowest rates, guaranteeing every reasonable satisfaction. Please examine, before purchasing elsewhere. JACOB K. FUNCK,
April 22, 1857. JOHN K. FUNCK,

New Lumber Yard.

☞ The Lumber business will be continued in all its branches by the undersigned at the old 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 his line, are respectfully requested to give him a call.

PHILIP BRECHBILL.

N. Lebanon, April 15, 1857.—tf.

Call and See the
Dry-Goods, Grocery & Crockery
AT THE
FARMERS' 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 Laces, Lawns, Edgings, Undersleeves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Gentlemen are invited to examine his Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinets, Tweeds, Summer Cloths, Fancy and other Vestings, Velvets, Cords, &c.

In the Grocery department may be found a splendid assortment of every need in the Family:—Coffee, sugar, spices, Teas, Mackerel, &c.

In Crockery, the stock is well selected.

LEONARD ZIMMERMAN.

☞ The highest market price will be paid for Country Produce. Lebanon, April 22, 1857.

E. RABER: H. RABER: J. M. RABER.
RABER & BROS.
THIS NEW FIRM
ARE HOLDING OUT
GREAT INDUCEMENTS, BY
THEIR SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

WHICH they are selling off very cheap.

Their assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods is hard to beat, having all the new styles, which are all well selected. Among them you will find Lamertines, Ducals, Oriental Lustre, Chinese Cloth, Printed Lama, Silk Tissue, fig'd. Crape de Paris, Berege Robes, plain Tissues and Bereges. Black and Fancy Silks, very cheap and very handsome, Challis, M. D. Laine, Berege D. Laine, Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliants, Lustres, &c., and a variety of other Fancy Dress Goods. The ladies are especially invited to call and see the

New Goods.

April 22, 1855.

JOHN LOUSER & BRO'S.

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city, with a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS!!

Ladies are particularly solicited to call and examine their extensive stock of *Dress Goods.*

Gentlemen are particularly invited to examine their large and splendid stock of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.*, before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

Groceries Queensware, Hardware, Hollow-ware.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

Of every description and size.

All are cordially invited to call and examine the large and extensive stock, which will be all time be shown without any trouble.

☞ Thankful for past liberal patronage, they would respectfully solicit the continued favor of their old friends and the public.

JNO. LOUSER & BROTHERS.

Lebanon, April 8, 1857.

P. S.—COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

NOTICE,
To the Stockholders of the Lebanon Gas Company.

YOU are hereby notified that the installments on the stock of said Company are due and payable to the Treasurer, at his office, in the borough of Lebanon, in manner following, viz:

1st Installment of $2 50 per share, due Monday, December 15, 1856.
2nd instalment of $2 50 per share, due Monday, March 16, 1857.
3d Installment of $5 00 per share, due Monday, April 6, 1857.
4th Installment of $5 00 per share, due Monday, May 4th, 1857.
5th Installment of 5 00 per share, due Monday, June 1st, 1856.
6th Installment of $5 00 per share, due Monday, July 6, 1857.

By Order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN W. MISH, Treasurer.

Lebanon, march 4, 1856.

NEW MARBLE YARD

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has now a larger and more extensive assortment of MARBLE, at his New Establishment in *Market Street*, than has ever heretofore been offered to the public in Lebanon, the stock consisting of ITALIAN MARBLE, RUTLAND, STATUARY, DONSEY, DANBY, MANCHESTER, &c., &c., all of which are done up in the most scientific style, and in such a variety of designs as to suit the taste of all.

The public are invited to call at his

NEW STAND IN MARKET ST.,

one square north of Union Hall, Lebanon, Pa., where he will attend personally to all who will favor him with their patronage.

He would also return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage afforded him since opening in business, and feeling the more encouraged by the interest manifested in his behalf by the public, he enters upon a new season with renewed energy, despatching business with a promptness becoming an honest mechanic.

☞ *Terms Reasonable. Call and Examine.*

J. E. DAUGHERTY.

Lebanon, April 3, 1857.

P. S.—Also, a number of select *Limestone Door Sills*, for the accommodation of building men and contractors, who would do well to call and examine. J. E. D.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
ANOTHER NEW LOT OF
**WATCHES AND J