of its terms, would certainly include one of the African race who had been manumitted. But no example, we think can be found of his admission to all the privileges of citizenship in any State of the Union after these articles were formed, and while they continued in force; and notwithstanding the generality of the words "free inhabitants," it is very clear that according to their accepted meaning in that day, they did not include the African race, whether free or not; for the fifth section of the ninth article provides that Congress should have the power "to agree upon the number of land forces to be raised, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota in proportion to the number of *white* inhabitants in such State, which requisition should be binding."

Words could have been used which more strongly mark the line of distinction between the citizen and the subject; the free and the subjugated races. The latter were not even counted when the inhabitants of a State were to be imbodied in proportion to its numbers for the general defence. And it cannot for a moment be supposed that a class of persons thus separated and rejected from those who formed the sovereignty of the State were yet intended under the words "free inhabitants," in the preceding article, to whom privileges and immunities were so carfully secured in every State.

But, although this clause of the Articles of Confederation is the same in principle with that inserted in the constitution, yet the comprehensive word *inhabitant*, which might be construed to include an emancipated slave, is omitted; and the privilege is confined to *citizens* of the State. And this alteration in words would hardly have been made unless a different meaning was intended to be conveyed, or a possible doubt removed. The just and fair inference is, that as this privilege was about to be placed under the protection of the general government, and the words expounded by its tribunals, and all power in relation to it taken from the State and its courts, it was deemed prudent to describe with precision and caution the persons to whom this high privilege was given—and the word *citizen* was on that account substituted for the words *free inhabitant*. The word citizen excluded, and no doubt intended to exclude, foreigners who had not become citizens of some one of the States when the constitution was adopted; and also every description of persons who were not fully recognised as citizens in the several States. This, upon any fair construction of the instruments to which we have referred, was evidently the object and purpose of this change of words.

To all this mass of proof we have still to add that congress has repeatedly legislated upon the same construction of the constitution that we have given. Three laws, two of which were passed almost immediately after the government went into operation, will be abundantly sufficient to show this. The two first are particularly worthy of notice, because many of the men who assisted in framing the constitution, and took an active part in procuring its adoption, were then in the halls of legislation, and certainly understood what they meant when they used the words "people of the United States" and "citizen" in that well-considered instrument.

The first of these acts is the naturalization law, which was passed at the second session of the first Congress, March 26, 1790, and confines the right of becoming citizens *"to aliens being free white persons."*

Now, the constitution does not limit the power of Congress in this respect to white persons. And they may, if they think proper, authorize the naturalization of any one of any color, who was born under allegiance to another government. But the language of the law above quoted shows that citizenship at that time was perfectly understood to be confined to the white race; and that they alone constituted the sovereignty in the government.

Congress might, as we before said, have authorized the naturalization of Indians, because they were aliens and foreigners. But, in their then untutored and savage state, no one would have thought of admitting them as citizens in a civilized community. And, moreover, the atrocities they had but recently committed, when they were the allies of Great Britain in the revolutionary war, were yet fresh in the recollection of the people of the United States, and they were even then guarding themselves against the threatened renewal of Indian hostilities. No one supposed then that any Indian would ask for, or was capable of enjoying, the privileges of an American citizen, and the word white was not used with any particular reference to them.

Neither was it used with any reference to the African race imported into or born in this country, because Congress had no power to naturalize them, and therefore there was no necessity for using particular words to exclude them.

It would seem to have been used merely because it followed out the line of division which the constitution has drawn between the citizen race, who formed and held the government, and the African race, which they held in subjection and slavery, and governed at their own pleasure.

Another of the early laws of which we have spoken is the first militia law, which was passed in 1792, at the first session of the second Congress. The language of this law is equally plain and significant with the one just mentioned. It directs that every "free able-bodied white male citizen" shall be enrolled in the militia. The word *white* is evidently used to exclude the African race, and the word "citizen" to exclude unnaturalized foreigners; the latter forming no part of the sovereignty, owing it no allegiance, and therefore under no obligation to defend it. The African race, however, born in the country, did owe allegiance to the governments whether they were slaves or free; but it is repudiated, and rejected from the duties and obligations of citizenship in marked language.

The third act to which we have alluded is even still more decisive; it was passed as late as 1813, (2 Stat., 809,) and it provides: "That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ, on board of any public or private vessels of the United States, any person or persons except citizens of the United States *or* persons of color, natives of the United States."

Here the line of distinction is drawn in express words. Persons of color, in the judgment of Congress, were not included in the word citizens, and they are described as another and different class of persons, and authorized to be employed, if born in the United States.

And even as late as 1820, (chap. 104, sec. 8,) in the charter to the city of Washington, the corporation is authorized "to restrain and prohibit the nightly and other disorderly meeting of slaves free negroes and mulattoes," thus associating them together in its legislation; and after prescribing the punishment that may be inflicted on the slaves, proceeds in the following words: "And to punish such free negroes and mulattoes by penalties not exceeding twenty dollars for any one offence; and in case of the inability of any such free negro or mulatto to pay any such penalty and cost thereon, to cause him or her to be confined to labor for any time not exceeding six calendar months."[29] And in a subsequent part of the same section, the act authorizes the corporation "to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which free negroes and mulattoes may reside in the city."

This law, like the laws of the States, shows that this class of persons were governed by special legislation directed expressly to them, and always connected with provisions for the government of slaves, and not with those for the government of free white citizens.—And after such an uniform course of legislation as we have stated, by the colonies, by the States, and by Congress, running through a period of more than a century, it would seem that to call persons thus marked and stigmatized, "citizens" of the United States, "fellow-citizens," constituent part of the sovereignty, would be an abuse of the terms and not calculated to exalt the character of an American citizen in the eyes of other nations.

To be Continued.

Lebanon Advertiser.

Lebanon, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 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.

Death of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States under President Pierce, is dead. He was found dead in his room at Ballston, N. Y., at noon of the 4th of July. He appeared to enjoy usual good health in the morning. His funeral takes place to-day in Albany. Mr. Marcy filled many important public positions, was an able statesman and a true patriot. His death will be regretted by all who knew him throughout the entire country.

"Republicanism and Americanism (Know Nothingism,) mean pretty much the same thing there, (Massachusetts,) as they do in other places where they are not kept divided by political speculators for selfish purposes."

The above we take from the *Courier* of last week, to show old-line Whigs what they are expected to become by allying themselves with the opposition,—a little of everything and nothing decisive. If they don't like to be Know Nothings they can be Black Republicans, all in the same party. They can be Blue coats or Red coats in the same army—whigs or tories in the same camp. If they don't wish to follow the dark lantern they may follow the nigger, and if they don't wish to shout Wilmot, why, they can vote Wilmot which will answer all the same purpose and "is pretty much the same thing!" Out upon such political trimming.

☞ The Black Republican orators and presses are greatly annoyed at the acceptance of Hon. James B. Clay of the candidacy for Congress from the democratic party in the Lexington district, so long represented by his illustrious father. In their strictures they entirely overlook that the men who hunted down, assailed, and slandered Henry Clay are now the leaders and high-priests of Black Republicanism and its kindred ism Know Nothingism. The father being beyond their reach—their malice and hatred unappeased—they now start after the son "the vile bloodhounds and hell-hounds" for his "political blood." We say, the men who persecuted the father are now the leaders of Black Republicanism.—Need we name David Wilmot, Nathaniel P. Banks, Anson Burlingame, Salmon P. Chase, Senators Hale, Wilson, Trumbull, Houston, Cameron, and a host of others of less note, and some nearer home, who delighted in wearying the old stag. Old line Whigs, who revere the memory of Henry Clay, will find matter for reflection in these facts. The bitterest enemies of Henry Clay in his life-time are now the Black Republican leaders; and his kindred, friends and defenders are with the Democratic party. Were he alive now Henry Clay himself would be with the Democratic party, so would Daniel Webster, and so would their co-patriots of the days of their glory.

☞ The Black Republicans finding that there is too much intelligence among the people to swallow their lies about Judge Parker having voted for the Jug Law (he not being a member of the Legislature at the time,) have retraced the ground and made the wonderful discovery that he voted to submit the question of prohibition to the people. Well, we believe, he did, and what then? Are not the people a proper tribunal for the decision of such questions? One thing is certain, that after the people had decided against prohibition he would not have aided the B. R's & K. N's to pass a law in opposition to their known wishes.

The Society of Friends, known as Hicksites, have under their care a large collegiate institution at Westtown, Bucks county. At that place a very large number of pupils are educated annually. A decision of the Supreme Court, delivered on Wednesday last, deprives this institution of a valuable legacy of $60,000. It appears there is a recent law which invalidates all bequests to religious or charitable institutions if made within thirty days of the death of the testator. The following is the decree:

Price vs., Maxwell.—Opinion by Lewis, C. J. Decree of Nisi Prius, dismissing bill, reversed. Decree that the dispositions in the will of Thos. Smith, deceased, for the use of the Friends' Boarding School, at Westtown, is void, not having been made within the time required by the act of Assembly.

NEW STATES.—There is no longer any doubt that the people of Oregon will, at the election which is at hand, decide in favor of forming a State Constitution and government, and applying for admission into the Union. Such is the tenor of the news last received from the Pacific. Minnesota has already elected a convention to draft a State Constitution, and the steps which have been taken in Kansas are well known. Here are three territories which will, at the approaching session of Congress, be knocking at the door of the Union. It is believed that they will all be admitted, though there is, as yet, considerable doubt on the subject. These three new members will increase the confederacy to thirty-four States. They will accomplish some important geographical results. Minnesota will complete the column of States beginning with Louisiana on the Gulf and running northward through Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa. It will also complete the settlement of the Mississippi valley proper, as well as that of the region bordering the great northern lakes. Kansas will be the second State column beginning on the Gulf with Texas, and in which the territory of Nebraska and the inchoate Territories of Neosho and Dacotah will be the remaining portions.—Oregon will be the second state on the Pacific, leaving the northernmost portion of the column, (Washington territory) as usual, the last to get into the Union. In like manner, the interior column of States, of which New Mexico and Utah will form a portion, has the northern part yet wild and unsettled.

TWO PHASES OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—We clip the following from the New Haven *Register*:

"In the Senate of Massachusetts the proposed constitutional amendment requiring adopted citizens to reside in the State two years after being naturalized, before being allowed to vote, was adopted by a vote of 35 to 9. This is Massachusetts *Know Nothingism*. In New York the property qualification for negroes is not only to be abolished, (says the Albany *Argus*) but the *three years* residence heretofore required of that class. This is New York Know Nothingism. In one State five years is too short a term for a *white* man, and in another three years is too long a term for a *negro!* Well, Black Republicanism is a queer affair."

☞ The Excessive Speculation raging in western lands is pretty well shown up by a correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, who writes from Omaha, Nebraska territory, whither he had journeyed through Iowa. He says that Iowa is a grand theatre of speculation; that the towns are all from ten to a hundred years ahead of the country; that they are mere paper inflations blown up by shrewd operators, and that this spring there is more emigrating from than to it. Lots in the town of Fort Des Moines, the capital of Iowa are offering for higher rates than lots in Columbus, the capital of Ohio; yet the latter is a large city, and has railroads and canals, whereas Fort Des Moines is a small place without any such facilities. The writer says that his journey westward was in search of a location for business, and that in pursuit of it he went even out into Nebraska, thinking of locating a claim for preemption; but after a diligent search he found the whole country "claimed" back from the Missouri river, as far as the land is worth having. Of Nebraska he says that the whole country on the Missouri river, from north to south, is laid out in towns, and sometimes they join for an fifteen miles at a stretch. Omaha and Florence are twenty miles apart; and the whole distance between them is laid out in building lots!

A cotemporary says W. B. Astor enjoys a daily income of $3000. He may *have* it, but it is extremely doubtful whether he *enjoys* it.

THE CAUSES OF DEAR BEEF.—The graziers and drovers have been blamed for combining to keep up the prices of beef and forming monopolies. "A Grazier," who feels that both sides should be heard, defends his brethren from these charges, and says the simple truth is, that the consumption of beef in this country is gradually becoming greater than its capacities of supply, and that it is the same case in France and England. He asserts that the graziers make no more profit at present from cattle than they did several years since, if we consider the enhanced value of everything they themselves have to purchase, for they now procure cattle from the drover at an advance of 50 per cent, over what they then did; and he in turn, from the scarcity and value of cattle everywhere, is compelled to purchase of the breeder at the same increased price. The true remedy then suggests itself, which is, to be less wasteful in the consumption of beef than we have hitherto been, and to cease the slaughter of our calves. "Grazier" contends that, with the wide domain still possessed in each of our States for pasturage, the rearing of cattle should be a portion of every farmer's business, large and small, and that a system of judicious pasturage will nurture his soil, and increase its power of production beyond any other means he can adopt. His advice is "to keep our calves and raise them, and let the knights of the cleaver do without veal for their town friends, while in the meantime we may permit the laws of trade to regulate a matter which they have always done and always will do." There appears much force in these remarks, and the subject is one that largely interests the general community.

THE SUPREME COURT NOT SLAVEHOLDERS.—The Washington *Union* says the majority of the Supreme Court are not owners of slaves, as has been repeatedly asserted. Four of the Justices reside in free States, and the Chief Justice has not owned a slave for thirty years. They come to him by inheritance, but he voluntarilly gave them their freedom, and two, who were too old to take care of themselves, he provided for during their lives.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Cincinnati, July 2.—A train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, while crossing the dangerous trestle work, twelve miles west of Marietta, yesterday morning, met with an accident that might have been foreseen by any person acquainted with the road. A car ran off the track, and fell a distance of *fifty-three* feet, dashing it to pieces. The car contained thirty passengers, four of whom were killed and twenty wounded. Among the dead is Wm. G. Richardson, of Boston.

The grasshoppers that have threatened to destroy the crops in certain parts of Minnesota, have been killed by the recent cold and wet weather. It is said that bushels of dead grasshoppers, in masses, may be seen on the prairies.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—10's on the Honesdale Bank, Pa., an excellent imitation. "Ten" over left end. In the engravers' imprint, the lettering near the "d" is "Edson" very imperfect.

5s, Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.—Vig., 2 females floating. Shading in the back ground coarse. Purports to be engraved by W. L. Whitley.

5s, Philadelphia Bank, Pa. Very poor imitation. Not calculated to deceive. The Bank is not issuing any of that plate except those tinted with red.

People's Bank, Washington, D.C.—The notes of this defunct concern are being altered to all the banks of that name in the country. Look close at the name of the State and Town on all bills of banks bearing the above name.

A SINGULAR OVERSIGHT.—The Cumberland Coal Company met with a disaster last week, which a little more foresight might have avoided. After having purchased 100 canal boats of the Erie Canal Company, and towing 47 around to the mouth of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, at Alexandria, they ascertained that they were all too wide by three inches to pass the lockgates. The sides of these boats are perpendicular, precluding the possibility of trimming them down to the required dimensions. No alternative now exists but for the owners to split the boat in half and take out a section, or resell them to companies operating on canals whose limits are less circumscribed.

The quantity of rain which fell in the month of May, was 9.80 inches, and in June 10.05; making together the greatest fall we have ever had here in any two consecutive months—the total fall for the two months being only .15 of an inch less than twenty inches!

The Lebanon Market.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1857.

Ex. Family Flour, per bar.	$9 50
Extra Flour, per barrel	9 00
Extra Superfine Flour, per bbl.	8 00
Superfine B. Flour,	7 00
Superfine Flour,	6 25
Prime White Wheat, per bus.	1 90
Prime Red Wheat, per bus.	1 80
Prime Rye, per bushel	95
Corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	50
Potatoes, "	75
Tallow, per pound	11
Ham,	14
Lard,	12
Shoulder,	12
Sides,	11
Butter,	14
Eggs, per dozen,	14

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

MONDAY, July 6—P. M.

There is no animation in the Flour Market.—Shipping brands are offered at $7 37½ per barrel, but there is no demand at this figure. 300 barrels good extra sold at $8, and 100 barrels scraped at $7. Small sales are making for home consumption from $7 37½ up to $10, according to quality. About 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $4 75. Corn Meal is scarce—a sale of 300 barrels Pennsylvania at $4 per barrel.

Grain—Wheat is dull, but the limited amount offering enables holders to maintain former quotations. Sales of 800 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at $1 85a1 87 per bushel, and 1200 bushels Spring at $1 60; good white is worth $1 92a1 95. Rye is steady at $1 10. Corn is dull, but supples come forward slowly—sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 88 cents. Oats are unchanged.

DANIEL URICH——WILLIAM TICE——G. B. DEPPEN.

Grain Wanted.

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

AT the Centre Warehouse, on the Union Canal, in Myerstown, for which the highest market cash prices will be paid. They also keep constantly on hand and for sale, Sulphur Coal, Stove Coal, and Coal for limeburners, which they sell at the lowest prices. URICH, TICE & CO.

Myerstown, June 10, 1857.–3m*

LEBANON VALLEY

RAILROAD EXCURSION.

AS the time is drawing near when the trip will take place, on the Railroad, to that Wonder of Wonders, *THE NIAGARA FALLS*, we would remind the citizens of Lebanon county, before this trip takes place, that it will be necessary to supply themselves with all kinds of fashionable Dry-Goods, so as to appear in suit desirable for the occasion, and therefore would advise all such as wish to rig themselves off and appear as Young America, to call at the wonderful

BEE-HIVE!

Now is the time for every person to call and examine that wonderful Bee hive, under the Mammoth Portico.

The peculiar construction and the enormous stock of Honey will be to every person's interest to observe.

HONEY is universally admitted to be agreeable to the taste of every person, and the proper place to get it is known to be the bee hive; consequently every person desiring their taste suited, need but remember that the Bee Hive is the place to call.

The superiority of this Great Hive, aside from the enormous stock constantly in Store, is also evident from the fact that those Bees assume quite a different disposition, with regard to their gatherings, to what other Bees do: instead of driving visitors away by flying at them in a haughty manner, and humming some unintelligible language in their ears, and send them away lamenting and crying with disappointment and pain, for having to leave without getting a bit of good Honey, and being badly stung in the bargain,—they are kindly disposed to solicit the friendship, and cherish the visits, of neighbors and strangers, and endeavor, in every way, to treat them with inducements that will make them call soon again.

They cheerfully dispose of any quantity of their sweet stock, at trifling prices, and never fail in sending away customers laughing and rejoicing, with the Great Bargains, and frequently exclaiming, with overwhelming joy, "Behold this is the place for Honey!"

It will also be found that the bees of this great Hive have not been lying idle during the winter, and particularly since the first appearance of Summer, when a portion of them immediately flew off to the flowery East, where their gatherings never failed to be the most choice of the season. Having just returned from their third tour this Spring, from the city, they are prepared to show their numerous friends the handsomest selections ever brought to this Borough, embracing in variety a collection of every article in their line that necessity, fancy and fashion can conceive.—In short, their store is complete, and an invitation is extended to all who believe in the truth of honey being sweet, or value the satisfaction of having their taste suited. Step into the Bee Hive Store. The large swarms that are continually moving to and fro, in and out, around and about, is another evidence that their labors have not been in vain, or remain unappreciated by a patronizing public. The merits of this great Hive have not only become apparent at home, but its fame is also fast spreading itself throughout the land.

GEORGE & SHELLENBERGER.

Lebanon, June 10, 1857.

PRATT & BUTCHER'S

MAGIC OIL.

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for any medicine that will excell this for the following diseases, viz:—

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinel Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in the Side or Back, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all diseases of the Skin, Muscles, and the Glands.

None genuine without the signature of Pratt & Butcher attached to each label.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, at Guilford & Lemberger's Drug store, Lebanon. [June 3,'57.1y.

BULL'S

RECTO MISTURA,

FOR PILES, TETTER, RINGWORM

AND for any Eruption or Excoriation of the Skin, whether on the head, face, arms or other parts of the body. Old ulcers or sores, and pimples on the face, may be speedily cured by the use of the Recto Mistura. To those especially that are suffering from the Piles, we offer a sure remedy.

From Rev. Mr. Enterline, Pastor German Church, Cor. Conway and Sharp streets:

For the benefit of the afflicted, I feel it a duty to state what a blessing a medicine known by the name of "Bull's Recto Mistura," has been to me. I have been afflicted with the Piles for eight years, during which time I tried my own remedies, as a practitioner, and many others, but without success. Having heard of Mr. Bull's Pile Remedy, I tried it, and though I used but one half-bottle, I can say that I am perfectly cured. I also used it in a violent case of Tetter, which extended over the whole body, and in less than two weeks it disappeared, and the skin became clean and smooth. I strictly adhered to the directions. SAMUEL ENTERLINE.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by D. S. Raber, Druggist, Lebanon, Pa., sole agent for Lebanon county.

June 24, 1857.–1y.

Wood! Wood!

THE undersigned, residing in North Lebanon Borough, offers for sale cheap,

600 *or* 700 *Cords*

(estimated) good Wood. It may be seen at "Finnigan's dam," on the Union Canal, near Jonestown. [may 27, '57. DAVID BOYER.

PROFESSOR WOODS HAIR RESTORATIVE

Has Worked Miracles.

THAT all the bald and gray can be restored perfectly to original growth and color, does not admit of a doubt; besides, it will cure every possible disease of the scalp, whether developed as dandruff itching, or in the shape of cutaneous eruptions—even scald head—and in no possible case will it fail of curing, as if by magic, nervous or periodical headache, and if used twice a week by the young, regularly, it will preserve the color, and keep the hair from falling, to any imaginable age. Read and judge.

Milford, Worcester Co. Mass., Nov. 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in bearing voluntary testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. As far back as 1836, my hair commenced falling off, until the top of my scalp became bald and smooth as glass, and it has continued to fall for a great many years, notwithstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for restoration. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to give your article a trial, and, to my utter astonishment, found, after a few applications, that my hair became firmly set, and assumed a glossy and beautiful appearance; and by the time I had used a quart bottle, my bald head was covered over with a young and vigorous growth of hair, which is now from one to two inches in length, and growing fast.

Yours, truly, HENRY GOODRICH.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9, 1855.

Gents:—Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would influce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. When I first commenced using it, my hair was quite gray, and in spots entirely bald. I have now used the Restorative about five months, and my hair is entirely changed to its original color, brown, and the new hair is over three inches in length on the spots where it was bald. I have also been much gratified at the healthy moisture and vigor of the hair, which before was dry, and it has ceased to come out as formerly.

Respectfully yours, &c., Mrs. R. A. STODDARD.

From Mrs. Ingalls, a well-known nurse in Boston.

BOSTON, October 19th, 1855.

GENTS:—At your request, and being so highly pleased with the effects of the Restorative, I am free to state that my hair had become quite thin, and entirely WHITE. I have, for the last five years, been in the habit of using dyes but hearing of the extraordinary effects of this article, I was induced to try it. My hair has been restored to its original thickness, and also to its former color, which is light brown. Yours, respectfully,

MRS. INGALLS.

The following is from the Pastor of the Orthodox church, Brookfield.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1855.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effects have been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood, and has also restored the hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article, with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours, truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

[From the Jersey City Telegraph.]

WHAT IS IT FOR—This Wood's HAIR RESTORATIVE? Is a question asked daily by hundreds. We answer without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that it is the only article known which will do all it promises for the human hair. IT WILL RENEW ITS GROWTH—IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING—IT WILL RESTORE ITS NATURAL COLOR! It is not a Hair Dye, but a speedy and efficacious Restorative.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y. and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri.

For sale, in Lebanon, at GUILFORD & LEMBERGER'S Drug store. Also, by all responsible Druggists. july 1,'57-3m

HAMS, SHOULDERS,

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

Lebanon, July 30, 1856.

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 & Ores' 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.

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, Pennsylvania, 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 analysed 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 E. 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.

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.

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.

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.

Bowman, Hauer & Capp's

LUMBER YARD.

This Way, if you Want Cheap Lumber.

THE undersigned have lately formed a partnership for the purpose of engaging in the Lumber Business, on a new plan, would respectfully inform the public at large, that their place of business is David Bowman's old Lumber Yard, in East Lebanon, fronting on Chestnut street, 1 square from the Evangelical church. They have enlarged the yard, and filled it with a new and excellent assortment of all kinds of Lumber, such as BOARDS, PLANKS, JOISTS, LATHS, SHINDLES, AND SCANTLING, of all lengths and thicknesses. In short, they keep constantly on hand, a full and well-seasoned assortment of all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS. Persons in want of anything in their line are invited to call, examine their stock, and learn their prices. Thankful for past favors, they hope, that by attention to business and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage. BOWMAN, HAUER & CAPP.

Lebanon, April 8, 1857.–1y.

Lumber and Coal.

5000 MEN WANTED! to come and buy their LUMBER and COAL at the astonishingly low prices which I am now determined to sell at.

Now is the time, if you wish to save your money, to come to the New Lumber and Coal yard, located between the Old Lutheran Church and Myers & Shours' Steam Mill, and one square north of the Court House, in Walnut street, in the borough of Lebanon, where is a well selected stock of all kinds of Building Materials, consisting of

500,000 ft. Boards,
300,000 Shingles,
200,000 ft. Joist & Scantling,
60,000 ft. hemlock boards,
60,000 ft. do fence boards.

Also, Planks, Plastering and Roofing Lath, all of which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at Middletown prices, except a small advance for freight.

Also, all kinds of the best COAL the market can produce, such as Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut, Limeburners' and Hollidaysburg Blacksmith's Coal, which will be sold almost at cost.

JOHN H. WITMEYER.

Lebanon, June 24, 1857.

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