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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

How Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives. In obedience to the command of the constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be

'necessary and expedient."
But first, and above all, our thanks due to Almighty God for the numerous senefits which he has bestowed upon this people; and our united present people; and our united prayers ought to seend to Him that His would cont bless our great republic instimentoneonic us

He has blessed it in time phase.
Since the adjournment of the larges, our constituents have been unusual degree of health, and visited from front about the largest the larges bountifully rewarded the tollopine husband. man. Our great startles have dominanted high prices and, up ill wiffin a brist period, our manufactorings, mineral and mechanical companions have largely partisken of the general passengity. Welltane possessed all the elements of material wealth in right abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in

a deplorable condition.

In the midst of haber placest plenty in all the pidst of a graduals and is all the pidst of the placest and a graduals and bis all the pidst of the p the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures substantials our public

our manufactines with middle our public works returned on provide Entermines of different kinds abandoned, and the series of useful laborers throwir but of of the public and reduced to want. The rived series government, which is chiefly derived from duties on impants from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilest the happropriations made by Gongress at its last session for the during factal was not very large in armount.

made by Gongress at its last session few the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a foun may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be early a slight minortune, when companies with the suffering and distress prevaling almong the people. With this the government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate neutring what has produced such unfortunate neutring and whether their recurrence can be bewented? In all their recurrence can be prevented? In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of co-

operating causes; but not upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded colely from our extravagant and which a green for the paper currency and bank oredits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks.

These revulsions must continue to recur at successive in a state and long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country, shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law at their nature will identify the interest of their stockholder rather than the public welfare. the public welfare.

The framers of the constitution, when money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making notely, entiting this in creat, or all the note in paymon to debts, kuppesed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. The term of responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the lovereign attribute of coining money and requisiting when tellus thereof should have no power to prevent others from dri-ving this coin out of the country and filling. us the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and differential that is one of the highest and most companied to the highest and most companied to the people a sound of culating meaning the amount of which ought to be adapted with the attract possible ridge.

the atmost possible wisdem and skill to the wanted internal trade and foreign exchange in the state of the st ketalle value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the

consequence. Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution which has now pre-vailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dissevered from the coining power, and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks,

to more unan courteen numered State Danks, acting independently of each other, and regulation their property of each other, and sively by a regard of the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to been in their statistics and statistics are sufficient amount. to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount.

instead of soin, for the country, the three index of the country, the three days in the country, the three days in the country, the three days in the country, the three country, the country, the country, the country, the country, the country in the country, the country in the

rience teaches in sufficient time to prevent bank amplificus and the depreciation of bank notes.

In England, which is to a considerable story a death of the story and th

extent a paper money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect it was deemed advisable, antenior, to the, act of Parliament of 1844, which wastly separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Parlia of Figure 2 and the land always to keep contracted they expanded, and at the end of its combined circulation and deposits.—
If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to with the whole of Great Britain, and to with the continent of Europe, as a same extent the continent of Europe, as a impossible that a suddentiand immediate run to a dangerous-amount, should be added to the course of the c

Lebauan Zovertiser.



VOL. 9-NO. 25.

LEBANON.- PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 442.

tures, has produced 'Extravagant importations, addithing definerable the effects of the index of the state of

athe mean time it is the mean to the same of the same it is not into mean that not suspended payment, the government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the faiture of the banks in 1897. It will continue to discuss the legaly stall been considered suspended payment, and silver.

The distillent possessions in Country it is into much to assert that it is not construction, it never the banks in 1897. It will continue to discuss the legaly stall been considered suspended and silver.

The distillent possessions in the United States are much to be required to the people in sold states the legaly stall been considered suspended and silver.

The distillent possessions in the United States are much to be required to the people in sold states the legaly stall been considered suspended and silver.

The distillent possessions in the United States are much to be required to composite the suspended payment in the universal conviction in the United States are much to be required to study the suspended payment to suspended paymen

rany loan; it can be effected on advantageous terms. Build however, slight he limited to the lowest profited his sum.

I have therefore, determined that whilst no national government works already in prospection of the control American portion of leves shall be supposed new works, not already commented with the provide a profit of the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as the ugh there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide agrifist a recurrence of "existing dvils". Even if its productable can be the same to an its single of the same to an its single of the same to an other without injury to the country of the same to do the without injury to the country of the same to do the without injury to the country of the same to do the without injury to the country of the same to do the without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as the ugh there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do injure the federal government and the federal government in the Central American portion of this sacrifice was that Great Britain should in the same to convenient the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should in the same to convenient the consideration of this sacrifice was that Great Britain should in the consideration of the same terminent needs to complete with a formula to convenient needs to complete with a formula to convenient needs to complete with the consideration of the c

il 1625 an officit was made by the same and the same of Eugland to curfail the internal and the different and the little and restore the order to reduce prices and restore the order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It is government and the finite was supported to continue the same of the clause relating to the same of the clause relating the same of the clause relating to the same of the clause relating that these its example. It found, however, that as it its example of the clause relating that these here are contracted they expanded, and at the end of the clause relating that these here are contracted they expanded and at the end of the clause relating that these here are claused to contracted they expanded and at the end of the clause relating that these here are claused to contracted they expanded and at the end of the clause relating that these here are clause in the clause relating that these here are claused by the general relation and the other inhabitants "having been by a convention bearing due the Price of the clause relating that these here appointed by the general relation and the clause relating that the clause relating the relation and the clause relating the relation and the clause relating the relation and the relation and t

managination of tripletting to the continue of the continue of

countries whose of realistic free sentiments is sent to be on terms of intimate friendship with each offer, it has been our mission with each offer, it has been our mission with according to the contribution afforded to our manufacturers by the present revenue turiers, has produced extravagant importation, and this province of the manufacturers by the present revenue turiers. But for this the branches of our manufacturers on the production of our emprosed of raw materials, the production of our emprosed as cotton, from and woolign fibrios—would have each of the manufacturers of the sentence of the manufacturers of the sentence of the sentence of the convenience of the sentence of the sentence

liers.

I commend the whole subject to the serious atten-tion of Congress, believing that our duty and our in-terest, as well as our mational character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizen from committing such out-

In restraining our citit ent from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as mended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predesire to Congress at the opening of its assisting in December, 1853. The reason assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith sugmitted. It being desirable to assertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for marigation by steam; the United States stemmer Water Witch was rent thither fortithat purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until Rebrusy, 1856, when, whilst in the placeful prosecution of her voyage up the Paramarivar, the steamer was firedupon by a Paraguayan fort: The present of the fire was rent made in the control of the

VOL. 9—NO. 25.

TEPANUN. PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 18576

WHIGHE NO. 442.

WILL Clinical plants are shown as a series of the series of the

Constitution to the people, were expressed in gen-eral unqualified terms.

"In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this re-

quirement as applicable to the whole Constitution had not been inserted, and the Convention, were not bound by its terms to submit any other pernotiound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was not to logislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor exclude it therefrom but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institution in their own way. According to the plan construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate tion of the sentence, the words "domestic institu-tions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery, "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between mas-ter and slave; and a few others are "domestic in-stitutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no sions for three years, which, in case of necessity, question the before Congress, nor indeed has their as he informed Major Van Vliot, he will conceal since been any serious question before the people "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The 'onvention after an angry and excited de-

bete, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty-three of the fifty del-

egates present affixed their signatures to the Con stitution.
A large majority of the Convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution

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may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, who was to be ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and a district attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system was appointed the first Governor on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter-Day-Baints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of of the church called the Latter-Day-Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State. The people of Utsh, almost exclusively, belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as it

vine appointment, they oboy his commands as if to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of wo Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer romaths any Government in Utah, but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supromacy of the Constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sont with them a military ficers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitatus, in case of need, in the execution of

long as they remained mere opinions, however de-plorable in themselves, and revolting to the mor-al and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My Instructions to Gov. Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date, a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hepe has now vanished.

Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility, notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the Commanding General to purchase provisions for the troops,

officer of the army, sent to Utah by the Commanding General to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and that the troops would only be employed as a posse comitatus, when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory ex-

the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory excopt those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has, therefore, for several years, in ofder to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Motor Ver Viset he will

A great part of all this may be idle boasting but yet no wise Government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phron-sled fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has ex-isted in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a man-ner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it, and to render it formi-

The state of the control of the cont