the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty.

Disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution, the union of the States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all nations, all governments. It is safe to assert that no Government proper has a provision in its organic law for its own termination.—Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade, unless by all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution, it was formed in fact, by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured on the faith of all the then thirteen States, expressly plighted and engaged, that it should be perpetual by the Articles of Confederation in 1778, and finally in 1789. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing a Constitution, was to form a more perfect Union. If separation by one or a part only of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union. That resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any States or State, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem only to be a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters—the American People—shall withold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct to the contrary. I trust that this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as declared purpose of Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, to collect duties on imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no using of force against or among people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people who object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these officers, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time, the use of such officers. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all points of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of personal security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experiences shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of the peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny. I need address no word to those who really love the Union. May I speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain previously why we do hazzard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence. Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from, will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained.

Is it true then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority shall deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it may in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would if such a right were a vital one, but such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals, and so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State Authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the majority will not acquiesce the majority must or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn, will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily, with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy and despotism.—Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible. So that rejecting the majority principal, anarchy and despotism, in some form, is all that is left.—I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object to a suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the Government. and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still, the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be born than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time, the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people are to be irrevocably fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs, if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended.

This is the only substantial dispute, for the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the laws for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced perhaps as any law can ever be. In a community where a moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself, the great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases. After the separation of the two sections, the foreign slave trade now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate, cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. The husband and wife may be divided, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue betweed them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous, or more satisfactory, after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war: you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, there is no gain on either, you cease to fight, the old identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country with its institutions belong to the people who inhabit it.

Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact, that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended.

While I make no recommendation of amendmentt, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose a fair opportunity being offered the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add thot the constitutional mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead only of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not specially chosen for the purpose and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either refuse or reject.

I understand o proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconception of what I have said, I degart from my purpose to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say, that holding such a provision to the now implied Constitutional law, I have no objections to its being made irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix forms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer and preserve the Government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people. Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in sight of the Almighty ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice, on our side of the North or on yours of the South, that truth and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no administration in any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would not take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied held the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, Patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, and still competent to adjust, in the best way all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issues of civil war. The Government will not assail you.—You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies; though passion may have strained it cannot break our bands of affection.—The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot's grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

THE ADVERTISER.

"If the Old Flag is struck to the ground, I want no more glorious winding sheet than that same flag; no better or more honorable grave than to lie with the Union."--ANDREW JOHNSON.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 14, 1861.

The President's Message.

To-day we place before our readers the President's Message. We regret not being able to do so sooner. It was receieved here by telegraph on the evening of the 4th; but owing to the sickness of two or three of our office hands, it was impossible to put it into type for next morning's *Bulletin*.

The following general dispatch from Washington, immediately after the delivery of the inaugural will convey something of an idea how the message was received there by *friends* of the Union of all parties;

"The opening sentence of the inaugural,—Fellow-citizens of the United States—was the signal for prolonged applause, the Union sentiment thereof, striking a tender chord in the popular breast.—Again, when, after defining certain actions to be his duty, he said, "And I shall perform it," there was a spontaneous and uproarous manifestation of applause, which continued for some moments.

Every sentence which indicated firmness in the Presidential chair, and every statement of a conciliatory nature was cheered to the echo; while his appeal to his dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, desiring them to reflect calmly, and not hurry into false steps, was welcomed by one and all most heartily and cordially.

The closing sentence upset the watering pot of many of his hearers, and, at this point alone, did the melodious voice of the President elect falter. Judge Taney did not remove his eyes from Lincoln during the entire delivery. Douglas who stood by the right of the railing was apparently satisfied, as he exclaimed, [sotto voice,] "Good!" "That's so!" "No coercion," and "Good again!"

Judge Taney was the first person who shook hands with Mr. Lincoln, and he was followed by Mr. Buchanan, Messrs. Chase, Douglas and others.

A Southern gentleman seized him by the hand, and said: "God bless you, my dear sir, you will save us." To which Lincoln replied: "I am very glad that what I have said causes pleasure to others, because then I know they are pleased with what is right."

At this point, Gov. King, and many influential New Yorkers, Governors Hoppin and Sprague, of Rhode Island, Buckingham of Connecticut, and the entire Cabinet of the outgoing Administration, shook him by the hand.

While conservative people are in raptures over the message, it cannot be denied that many Southerners look upon it as a precursor of war. They will probably take a calmer view to-morrow.

Mr. Weed is delighted with it, but Mr Wigfall publicly declared it "a most miserable paper." Its conciliatory tone and frank, outspoken declaration of loyalty to the whole country, captured the hearts of many heretofore opposed to Mr. Lincoln, and its firm enunciation of purpose to fulfill his oath to maintain the Constitution and laws, challenges universal respect.

It is certainly as mild, conservative, and peaceful in its character as it could possibly be, unless his position should have been to surrender the country to disunion traitors. If we have a government its laws must be enforced; and it is no less treason to surrender, than to resist their enforcement. The *people* of the United States will sustain any Executive, of whatever party he may be, in the enforcement of laws and preservation of the Constitution.

Mr. Lincoln has taken a correct, bold stand for his country, and his past history is a sufficient guarrantee that he will not vacillate. It now only remains for the people to sustain him in doing right, and all will be safe; no doubt about that.

Of the Inaugural the St. Louis *Republican* [Dem.] says:

So far as Missouri and the Border States are concerned, we have to say, that the positions assumed in the Inaugural as those which will be maintained and acted on by the Administration, remove to a great extent, the causes of the anxiety which has been felt by them, and do not furnish in any sense, a justification for secession from the Union. Under the solemnity of an oath to observe the Constitution and faithfully to execute all its provisions and the laws enacted under it; with a pledge that the Fugitive Slave Law shall be executed in all the States, so far as he can give it efficiency, with all fidelity—and this is the only real ground of complaint which we have ever had against the General Government, in this State; with the full and explicit acknowledgement of the President, that he does not desire and will not make war on any one of the seceding States, unless for causes wholly beyond his control, every man who loves his Country, and is anxious that the Union should be preserved, will at least give him a fair trial—give him time to satisfy the world that he is honest in his declarations, and that he means to avoid any act liable to bring with it civil war, and all its brood of evils. In every part of his address, this idea seems to be uppermost in his mind; and we, as public journalists, accustomed to try public men by the standard which they may set up for themselves, are willing to accord to the President this privilege. He is entitled to it as an act of justice.

The whole address, we are bound to say, (with a full reccollection of the zeal with which we opposed his election,) is conceived in excellent temper, is intended to conciliate the people of the States in which his election was most violently opposed, and to assure them that their rights will be strictly protected and observed.—Let us recieve it in the same temper.

Another "Sesesh."

Look out for South Carolina; she'll soon be on another seceding expedition.

The Washington *Star* [Dem.] says: "The Charleston *Mercury* has given us in a letter from the noted secessionist, L.W. Spratt, an insight into the motives from which secession originated and the kind of security which it was intended to inaugurate.

Mr. Spratt complains of the insertion in the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy of the provision prohibiting the African Slave trade. He says in so many words: "If the clause be carried into the permanent Government *our whole movement is defeated*."

This is a direct admission, that the renewal of the African slave-trade was the first object of secession, on which depended all subsequent advantages which were expected to flow from it. And what were these anticipated advantages? Mr. Spratt tells us: They were to introduce slaves enough to perform all the labor of society, mechanical as well as agricultural, and produce a community composed *entirely of masters and slaves*. All free labor was to be driven out of the confederacy, and negro slaves were to take the place of white mechanics and laborers now so extensively employed in the slaveholding States.

So intent is Mr. Spratt on carrying out the South Carolina theory of a community composed only of masters and slaves, that he distinctly threatens "another revolution" in case the prohibition shall be made permanent, which he says "may be painful, but we must make it." So we are to be dragged into a round of revolutions by this little State, to last until she has opened the African slave-trade, driven free labor from her borders, and exhibited to the world a community composed wholly of masters and slaves!

Men of common sense are beginning to think that a little "coercion" applied to this refractory State may after all be of use in preserving the future peace of the country."

The Reign of Terror.

As further evidence that a reign of terror exists in the Southern Confederacy, we copy the following from the Columbus [Ga.] *Times*:

A word of Caution.—Persons residing in the "Confederate States of America," who still consider themselves citizens of the "United States," would do well not to make public their professions of allegiance. Georgia has not only spoken but "acts" in this matter, and the time for toleration of all such idiosyncrasies has well nigh expired. If any of her citizens cannot find it in their hearts to sympathize with her conduct and position, they had better find shelter in a more congeneal latitude, or remaing, hold their peace. They may find out that the above is good advice.

Another Southern paper says:

"So far as the people of Georgia are concerned, the yoke was imposed on them against the will of a majority of ten thousand in electing the Convention that imposed it. And to this hour they (the people of Georgia) have never been permitted to vote on the question whether they are willing to bear the yoke of the usurping oligarchy, or not."

National affairs—the crisis—appears at present to be in *statu quo*. If they can be kept so for any reasonable length of time, we confidently believe peace and harmony will be restored. The condition of the country, however, is very much like unto a sick patient. To-day it may be improving, and the hopes of a speedy recovery bright. To-morrow the symptoms may change, and a demise be looked for at any moment. As physicians say, though, "While there is life there is hope." It is best always to take the bright side view.

A Thief Hung by the Vigilance Committee at Omaha.

From the *Nebraskian* we learn that intense excitement prevailed at Omaha the past week, and resulted in the hanging of a desperate character named Bouve.

It appears that the house of Mr. Taylor, at the crossing of the Papillion, was robbed not long since by a couple of persons afterwards identified by Mrs. Taylor. While in jail the parties confessed having perpetrated the robbery. They were taken before the Vigilance Committee, when a decision was made that Bouve should be hung; and Iler, the confederate, set free, from the fact that he had taken but little part in the robbery, and had prevented Bouve from murdering Mrs. Taylor.

Bouve stated in his confession that there was a regularly organized gang of thieves extending from various points on the Misoouri to the mountains, and if present troubles continued to such an extent as to draw the troops from the frontier forts, they would organize into a grand gurilla band and sweep the plains.

The Bulletin—Telegraph Reports.

We know that many feel as we do; lost, almost, without our regular telegraph reports. But the fact is, they are two expensive a luxury for these hard times. During the two months and a-half that we published the Daily Bulletin, we are out of pocket $58.25, and this, too, while a few of our enterprising and liberal citizens were subscribing very liberally from $2 to $5 per month. And now as to regular reports for our paper; we cannot afford it. The times are so exceedingly oppressive that it is with the greatest difficulty, and exercise of the most rigid economy, that we are able to keep our establishment in motion. Hope with us is strong, and we continue to look for the "better times coming," we "read of." But for this, we should feel inclined to "suspend" until times become better.

Since the Telegraph has been in operation to this point, we have spent some two hundred dollars for reports, and we are not aware that we have received a single new subscriber, or a dollar's worth of patronage in any way, in consequence thereof. We like to keep up with the spirit of the age, and believe those who know us best will give us the credit of ever being awake to every enterprize in which our young and thrifty city is in any way interested. We hope our patrons will consider the foregoing a valid excuse for the suspension of the Daily Bulletin, and the publication of regular telegraph reports in our weekly issue.

We will eadeavor to give our readers the "news of the day," as received by the mails in such a manner as we hope may prove satisfactory, and will indulge the belief that the day is not far distant when we will be justified in furnishing our readers with a *Daily Advertiser*.

Democratic papers and speakers are making a great noise just now about "Pacific Railroads," and "Homesteads." Our neighbor of the *News* says:

"*How* is it? The Republican leaders have boasted and promised that as soon as they got into power the people should have a Pacific Railroad; a Free Homestead; and sundry and divers other praiseworthy and desirable institutions. Well! through the insane folly of the seceeding States, the Republicans have both the Senate and the House, and yet we hav'nt any of those valuable things."

That *is* strange, and unpardonable on the part of the "rascally Republicans!" But then, it must not be forgotton that all these are "pet measures," too, with the Democracy, and that they have had *all power* for the past eight consecutive years—and nine-tenths of "all time" before—and *yet* "we hav'nt any of these valuable institutions!" "How is it?"

Yancy, and others of that stripe of traitors, proclaimed their object to be, to "fire the Southern heart." From the way things already begin to look among the *people* in the seceeding States, we rather guess they will find in the end "the Southern heart fired" to their sorrow. They will find "coercion" being exercised by those whom *they* have deceived.

From a Memphis, Tennessee paper we learn that during the first week of the present month there was shipped from that port 10,455 bales of cotton; 2,700 of which went to New Orleans and 7,440 took a northern direction.—That shows which way the cotton goes.

The "precipitators" who appear to think they have gathered up the Cotton States, as it were, under their arms and *run out of the Union*, with them, talk about the *people* declaring for secession through the ballot box! The *people* have, in those States, had precious little to say about the matter. We opine, however, they will yet "speak on the occasion," and when they do—stand from under, ye traitors.

"THE WAY IT COMMENCED."—The Postal Committee of the new Confederacy propose to abolish all post offices not self sustaining; raise the letter postage to 10 cents; double the postage on printed matter, and abolish the franking privilege. That must be a pleasing change to the people in the "C. S. A."

The Louisville *Journal* says it hopes "the seceeding States will be coerced, but by their own people." They'll *do it* Mark the prediction! Mr. Lincoln has very wisely decided to continue forwarding the mails to the Cotton States. Thus communication, will, to a great extent be kept up with the people in those States, and thereby they will soon find out they have been imposed upon as to the objects of Lincoln's Administration, that he intends their rights shall be as sacredly guarded as those of any other portion of the country.

There is a singular *consistency* in the course of many Southern men who supported a presidential ticket on the platform—"the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." Many of those men are now secessionists, and declare "the laws" must not be enforced.

We regret that very many errors occurred in our last issue. The fact is, we acted Editor, compositor, pressman, proof reader and Devil, last week, owing to all hands being "under the weather;" and the consequence was, but little attention was given to either department. We hope our readers will make proper allowances under the circumstances.

The Peace Congress has adjourned, having agreed upon Guthrie's proposition in a modified form; something near the "Border State propositions," we published a few weeks ago. There ends *that* chapter.

Religious Notice.

The undersigned committee, having been appointed by the M. E. Church to make arrangements for the entertainment of the ministers and friends who purpose to visit the conference to be held in this city on the 4th of April request those who wish to visit with there families to inform the committee of such intention that the necessary arangements for their reception may be made. Preachers on arrival will call at the church where the committee will receive them and assign them to their respective places.

The papers of the Territory will please copy. JOHN HAMLIN, W. L. BOYDSTON, } Com.

Nebraska City, Neb.

DIED.—At her residence in Nemaha county, N. T., on the 7th inst., Mrs. NARCISSUS consort of John Zook, aged 22 years and five days, after a short illness.

The subject of this notice was born in the State of Indiana, March 2d, 1839. Made a profession of the Christian religion February, 1854; united with the Baptist church, where she lived a pious life. Emigrated to this territory with her father, Elder A. M. T. Zook, in the year 1855. The May following she was united in marriage to the above named husband, who has lost a kind wife, and her three little children have lost an affectionate mother. Our dear sister was an ornament to society; she lived in honor to her profession unto her death, and left a bright testimony that our loss was her eternal gain. While in the jaws of death she raised her voice in a song of praise. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn, but we do not mourn as those who have no hope, but we hope to meet her in that good world where parting is no more.

There in that world of pleasure,
We have a glorious treasure,
Where we shall meet together,
And parting be no more;
All tears of sorrow driven,
We then shall be in heaven,
Where parents and their children,
Shall join for evermore.

[*Rockport Herald* please copy.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GET FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

H. A. TERRY'S Garden Seeds

ARE PURE AND FRESH

And Raised

IN OUR SOIL AND CLIMATE.

For Sale AT

THEODORE HILL'S, D. J. MARTIN & CO'S, ADVERTISER OFFICE,

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"Good Deeds and Kind Words Never Die."

J. S. STICKNEY HASKELL!!

Of

Nebraska City, Neb.

THIS ELOQUENT AND HUMOROUS *WESTERN ORATOR* SPEAKS. IN BROWNVILLE,

Monday Evening, March 18th,

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"INSIDE AND OUTSIDE."

(Delivered in Eastern Cities to Thousands.)

With all its *Amusing, Thrilling,* Eloquent and *Pathetic* passages, *Anecdotes* and IMPERSONATIONS.

Received Everywhere by *Crowded Audiences with the most Enthusiastic Manifestations of Approbation and Delight.*

Doors open at 6 1-2, Commence at 7 1-2.

Tickets 15c, Lady & Gent. 25c, Children 10c.

Please obtain tickets at Hotels, Post Office and at the Hall.

70,000 APPLE TREES For Sale, AT FAIR VIEW NURSERY, HALF A MILE WEST OF SIDNEY IOWA.

These trees are the largest of their age to be found in the State—they are adapted to the soil and climate. 25,000 4 year old trees, 1st choice, 30 cents each; 2d size, 15 cents each

45,000 2 year old trees (they are nice ones) at 10 cents each

400 2 year old Houghton Seedling Gooseberry, full of fruit buds, 15 cents each

800 2 year old Red Dutch Currants, full of fruit buds, 15 cents each

1000 1 year old Red and White Dutch Currants, at 10 cents each

200 1 year old Concord Grape Vines at 20 cents each, this is the best known grape

200 1 year old Isabella Grape Vines at 25 cents each

Standard and Dwarf Pears at 30 cts each

In exchange for the above I will take Wheat and Flour at the Sidney market price, or young Cattle, Lumber, Cash, or good notes with ten per cent interest

From present indications we will have a wet season and those that wish to set out Orchards will do well to come and get trees.

March 14, '61. n35-tf. HENRY BROWN

Johns & Crosley, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING,

Is the Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF

It can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds, not to shingle roofs without removing the shingles.

The cost is only one-third of Tin, and is twice as durable.

Gutta Percha Cement

For preserving and repairing tin and other metal roofs of every description, from its great elasticity is preferred by the contraction and expansion of metals.

Will not crack in cold or Run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly tested in the York and all parts of the Southern and Western states, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at trifling expense.

"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

These materials are put up ready for use and for Shipping to all parts of the Country, with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail, or in person, at our principal office,

510, BROADWAY, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel) NEW YORK.

JOHNS & CROSLEY.

Feb. 28, 1861. AGENTS WANTED. 4m

Who hath Wounds, Who hath Bruises, Who hath Pains or Sores, READ, APPLY AND BE HEALED.

Remember! it has been six years since J. L. Curtis' MAMMOTH LINIMENT was introduced to the notice of the Mississippi Valley. During that time it has been constantly increasing in public favor, and we now say, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best Liniment in the world. It is not to be compared with those which have added the cost of nine physicians.—Hundreds have called on us during the past year, and have given their testimony in the most unqualified manner, that our Liniment has done more good than any other preparation of the kind. No other medicine has been so efficacious in relieving distressing pains in curing old diseases, even after the best physicians have been baffled and given up. It has never failed in a single instance to cure Old Sores, Cuts, Swellings, Pain in the Back and Joints, Headache, Pain on Affections, Bites of Insects, Lumbago, Old Sores, Cuts, Swellings, Pain in the Back and Joints, Headache, Pain on Affections, Bites of Insects, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaint, Contracted Cords, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Frost Bites, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Piles of 15 years standing, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Inflammation of the Breast, Inflammation of the Eyes, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Breast, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, &c. &c. Hundreds of our citizens can testify to the wonderful healing properties of this Liniment. Its sale is now so extensive that we can hear of it being used in almost all the different diseases for which it is recommended. One trial is all we ask of the public to prove its superiority over all other Liniments. It is now in use by the Proprietors of the Mammoth Hotel, Cataract House, Niagara Falls, Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls Museum, Niagara Falls, Lewiston Hotel, Lewiston, Niagara Co., Lewis' Hotel, Lewiston, Niagara Co., Ontario House, Lewiston, Niagara Co., Cataract House, Lockport, Niagara Co., Niagara Co. Hotel, Lockport, Niagara Co., Niagara Co. Hotel, Middleport, Niagara Co., Niagara Co. Hotel, Youngstown, Niagara Co., Niagara Co. Hotel, Wilson, Niagara Co., Niagara Co. Hotel, Medina, Orleans Co., Niagara Co. Hotel, Albion, Orleans