ST. LOUIS, April 22, A M.

Gov. Morgan, of N Y, has ordered the 6th, 12th and 7th regiments to go to Washington by steamer unless R R communication is open.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says the Union men have no hope unless the government occupies the city with an overwhelming force.

The colored residents of N Y city and State are about forming a mounted rifle company for the service of the government.

The Pacific mail steamship company has supplied their vessels with cannon, muskets, cutlasses an emunition and secure protection to passengers and treasure, orders went out sometime since to sheath their bows with iron so as to enable them to run down privateers or pirates which may attempt their capture.

The Washington Star of Friday says an attack on Washington with such means as the assailants can have would be simply a sure sacrifice of their lives.

Advices from Norfolk report the frigate Merrimac getting her armament aboard with all possible dispatch under the protection of the cumberlands double shotted.

LATER—A sword from the citizens of Taunton was presented to Maj Anderson on Saturday. Maj Anderson attended the Union meeting in N Y Saturday and was most enthusiastically received, He left the same evening for Washington.

Gen J G Swift, formerly chief of the U S Corps of Engineers; at the age of 78, has tendered his services to the Government.

A dispatch from N Y 21st says the 7th regiment reached Annapolis safely.

Arch Bishop Bishop Hughes sutpended the Stars and Stripes from his dwelling.

A Dayton dispatch says the Anderson guards 100 trong, under capt. Nolan, organized yesterday morning, have reported themselves ready to start for Columbus Monday, this makes the 5th company raised in Dayton for active service; other companies are rapidly forming, chiefly for a home guard.

A Cleveland dispatch of the 20th says the orders of Gov Dennison recalling the Ohio troops have been countermanded. 1100 will arrive to-morrow.

Fears are entertained that the Md. volunteers will make a demonstration on Chambersburg.

Three R R bridges between Harrisburg and Baltimore were destroyed.

The Administration possesses important information about the plans of the secessionists of Va and Md; the troops will not move until 6000 are assembled.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the government has taken possession of the Baltimore road, no trains are leaving here for Wilmington.

The Union men in Delaware are in a bad fix, tho' the population is largely for the Union, the State arms are all in possession of the secessionists, transferred by the Governor who has not responded to the requisition of the the President and will not. The Union men hope government will take possession of the upper part of the State in order to secure the powder mills at Brandywine, at which the secessionists evidently aim.

It was reported in Philadelphia yesterday that the President would call additional troops from the faithful States to make up the deficiency caused by the refusal of some of the States to respond.

It is reported that the Baltimorians demanded the surrender of Ft. McHenry and threatened to attack; the commander replied that he would be compelled to defend it, and would fire on the city.

13,000 troops had arrivek at Harrisburg up to yesterday.

The people of Chambersburg are fortifying against invasion.

Gen Wool will make the head quarters of the department of the east at N Y.

A N O dispatch of 20th says the steamship Star of the West has just arrived at the Bar from Indianola where she was taken as a prize to the Confederate States by the Galveston volunteers on Wednesday night, who captured her without resistance.

ST. LOUIS, April 22, P M.

Maj. Ardell, of Buffalo, who has been several months at Baltimore, arrived in N Y yesterday with several other gentlemen, having chartered a cannal boat. He reports an awful state of affairs, streets barricaded, shutters up, houses and lots sold for musketry, and every gun shop empty. It is believed a northern man's life will not be worth an hours purchase when the next gun of war is fired. It is said the Union men were flying for their lives. A Vigilence Committee held permanent session at Barnum's Hotel and shot every stranger. Armed men are stationed to prevent the rebuilding of bridges.

A bearer of dispatches from the President to Gen Patterson, of Philadelphia, arrived this morning, he reports the capital safe from any attack that can be made. This messenger travelled part of the way on foot passing himself off as a Methodist preacher. He says Baltimore was quite; Sunday morning no cannoding had been heard; there was a perfect reign of terror there, and the Union men had to succomb to the mob. Hon Morris Lorring special messenger from Washington, and who witnessed the whole scene, says that although a hundred Mass troops were assailed by missels and arms rested from them they did not fire until commanded. Mr Loring went to Washington and communicated personally with Cameron and Gen Scott, who were totally unprepared for such news. A cabinet meeting was called. He says: I told the President that Governor Hicks was in the hands of the mob.

An officer just arrived at Harrisburg says up to Sunday evening there was no firing at Baltimore. It is said they have 12 brass pieces and were fortifying the neighboring hights. It is generally believed that an encounter has taken place between Ft McHenry and Baltimore, but to what extent is not known

A message has been received here that prominent men of the border States have asked for a cession of hostilities with view to compromise

A later dispatch from Wilmington, Del, says a train arrived from Baltimore via the Susquhana river reports the Baltimorians making active preparations to take Ft McHenry, whose guns now turn on the city

Advices from Washington state that the government had planted cannon on all the hights overlooking the city, there are about 10,000 men under arms

W B Astor offered to give the government $4,000,000 and loan it 10,000,000.

One thousand barrels of gun powder were seized yesterday at N Y bound to N Orleans, also a lot o blank registrations of vessels bound for the Confederate States.

Senator Wilson, of Mass. has enlisted as a private in the batallion of rifles of Mass.

Gov Morgan received a telegram that the 7th regiment of Mass. under Gen Butler, had arrived safely and landed at Ft McHenry on Saturday.

At Concord, N H, Ex-Pres Pierce made a speech conjuring the people to uphold the old flag and be true to their country.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, A M

A gentleman from Norfolk was in Baltimore yesterday and reported the scuttling of some of the vessels at the former place, throwing down the heavy derrick and the distruction of the machinery by order of the government.

Mayor Woods message last night recomends th appropriation of a million dollars for war purposes.

A lot of uniforms for the Southern army have been seized at a store in Dey street.

It appears that an attempt was made to poison the Mass volunteers and some from Maine while here Friday evening last, by selling poisoned brandy, one has died and others have been under the influence, but are recovering.

It is stated on good authority that official correspondence has been opened with the Baltimare authorities resulting in an understanding on the part of Baltimore to repair the railroad bridges and telegraph lines and keep communication open for mails passengers dispatches and troops.

A gentleman who left Washington, arrived at his home in Pa. last evening, at Baltimore was arrested as a spy, he escaped by referring to Baltimorians.

N Orleans advices state that the free colored population at Mobile yesterday resolved to tender their services to the government for the defense of the Confederate States. A meeting was held last evening to adopt measureg to clear the city of abolitionists who have already been arrested.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, A M

A regiment of riflemen is forming in N Y city of Italians, Swiss and Hungarians to be called the Garibaldi guards.

The British residents in N Y are forming a regiment of light infantry.

The report that Ex-Gov Banks has resigned his position in the Ill Central Railroad to command a Mass regiment, originated in the fact that present Sup't of the same road is to be Col of a Rhode Island regiment, Geo Metland, of the same road a Brig Generalship in the Pa forces.

Com Vanderbilt is said to have informed the government that they can have his whole fleet of steamers, full manned and equipped, without the charge of a penny.

Several of the Pa troops who have been missing since the Baltimore riot have turned up a Philadelphia and report having been confined in jail in Baltimore. 35 others have been wandering in the woods near Comingo, they were taken to the neighboring houses and treated kindly, the latter have not returned home.

Several Mass soldiers wounded at Baltimore arrived at Boston yesterday.

Hon S A Douglas and Lady passed west yesterday afternoon from Cincinnati on their way to Springfield, Ill.

New Orleans advices state that the steamer Catawba has arrived with Havana dates to the 16th inst., the reduction of Ft. Sumter caused great sensation at Havana, business was almost suspended.

The steamer Mohawk has arrived with the same dates, she left in port the Empire city, from Texas, with 600 troops.

The steamer Atlantic from N Y with troops anchored near Triangle Shoals on the 13th, communicated with Ft Taylor, she left on the 14th for Land Key.

The Powhattan appeared off the harbor on the 14th and exchanged signals with the Crusader. The garrison at Ft Taylor and Key West barracks were engaged in working at the guns. The Atlantic brought commissions for the federal officers and federal appointees.

The Birmingham, Boston and Texas line of steamers has been temporarily suspended.

It is reported that Houston is about to speak at Galveston, announcing his determination to oppose Lincolinism, and the preparations for war in Texas are progressing on a large scale. The remainder of the federal troops at Indianola will probably be taken prisoners.

$500 of the loan at Mobile was taken by colored people.

An immense meeting was held at Van Buren, Ark, last Saturday, which was addressed by Ex-U S Sen R W Johnson, Hon Jesse Turner and others, the Union men have all turned secessionists. In western Ark a strong feeling for immediate secession. The Convention is called for the 6th of May.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 4 P M

The Baltimore American of Monday confirms the report of the scutling of the Pennsylvania, Columbus, Delaware, Raritan and Merrimac at Norfolk by order of Capt Pendergrast and the destruction of their arms. The merchants of Norfolk and Portsmouth sent a flag of truce to Pendergrast to ask if he intended to fire on the towns, he replied that he should act on the defensive, if fired upon or the Navy Yard was attacked it would be his duty to fire on the two cities. The excitement at Norfolk and Portsmouth was intense, women and children were fleeing and men running to arms. It was expected that the ship of the line N Y on the stocks would be fired. Leveling buildings by blowing them up with powder was going on. The people of Norfolk have seized the powder house at Craney Island and removed the powder to the city, and are making arrangements for vigorous defense. The only vessels saved to carry away government forces were the Pochahontas and Cumberland. The ship houses are being torn down and factories leveled to the ground with the intention of firing and abandoning them.

Fort Mifflin has been garrisoned by an artillery co. and the Kensington rifles.

A piratical vessel has been seen in the bay alleged to be manned by 50 men; it is also reported that she had a tug off Chester and compelled the Captain to haul down the American colors.

A private dispatch says the mob is now powerless to act with system, arms are plenty but no amunition was to be had. It is believed however that the mob will try to prevent the passage of troops throught the city, the troops will be compelled to fight their way step by step.

The people south of the Susquhanna are loyal to the Union and will assist in defending Havre de Grace against secessionists.

The Baltimore American has the following: Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, went to Washington Sunday at the request of the President and had a long interview in the presence of the Cabinet and Gen Scott; the President urged the absolute necessity of direct transity through that city. Scott's opinion was to bring troops through Maryland avoiding the city if the people would permit, if not the troops must select their own best route, and if need be must fight their way through, the President and Sec of War heartily concurred in the design to avoid any collision. The Mayor said the authorities would use all the lawful means to prevent parties leaving the city to attack troops passing at a distance, but was able to do no further. The President answered that no more troops would be sent through the city unless obstructed on other directions, with the understanding that the autharities use their best efforts to restrain the people.

A gentleman arrived at N Y from Washington reports that Baltimorians telegraphed to Harper's Ferry for Va troops to come to their support.

The citizens of Crockerville were holding a Union meeting when two omnibus loads of Balt. police soldiers came up to burn the bridges to the Pa line, they were routed and dispersed by the Unionists, who formed guards to protect the bridges until the arrival of Pa troops.

Fears of an eqtended conspiracy among the negros existed in St Marys county, and the roads paraded countinually by mounted men.

Caleb Cushing arrived at Harrisburg Monday he says that Gen Lee with 5000 Va troops was covering Arlington hights. Gen Cushing narrowly escaped injury from the citizens of Carlisle and Chambersburg, he stated he was on his way to Mass to join a regiment for the defense of the Union.

Numerous dispatches have been received at Montreal ordering arms.

A great Union meeting was held at Lexington, Mo., yesterday afternoon the stars and stripes were raised and the people expressed their determination to adhere to the last.

The county of Lafayette is Union.

OMAHA, April 23, P M.

A Messenger has just arrived from Niobrarah who states that the inhabitants of that place assembled in arms and boarded the steamer Omaha when she landed there and demanded that the captain should go no further up the river, they also stated they would allow no boat to pass up for the purpose of removing the Ft Randall troops as they were all the protection the frontier had, a difficulty occurred when the citizens and boatmen commenced firing on each other, 4 persons are known to have been killed and several wounded. The Omahh was obliged to turn back.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.

The N Y Post states that a messenger passed thro' Crockerville Sunday with orders from Gen Scott to Gov Cuttain to throw troops into camp as rapidly as possible for the purpose of Making a demonstration on Baltimore at the earliest practicable moment.

The Post says Jeff Davis is in Richmond.

Martial law was declared in Baltimore on Monday.

A company of sesessionists 115 in number left Cynthiana Monday to join the Confederate army, when the train arrived at Frankfort, Ky, they were ordered to show their colors, which they did displaying a secession flag from the window, several stones were thrown at it, when the Lieut of the company fired into the crowd, immediately the cars were attacked by the citizens and bricks and paving stones rained on them promiscuously. They finally got off with but little injury. Great excitement prevailed during the remainder of the day, and threats were made to tear up the railroad track. The citizens declare that no more secession troops shall pass through that place.

Union Sentiment South.

We believe there is yet "salt" sufficient to save the country. It is gratifying to see such sentiments as the following coming from the Slaveholding States. We clip from the Cincinnati *Times* a few of many extracts from private letters to that paper:

R. W. Talliafarro, of Little River, La, says:

"I write you to thank you, and express my humble approbation of your noble stand in favor of the Union. Although I live in one of the so-called Seceded States, not one of those am I that recognizes the Pelican in place of the eagle, and 'tis glory enough for me to know I am a son of the only member of the La. Convention who refused to sign the ordinance of Secession."

Wm. P. Douglas, Millport, Knox co., Mo., says:

"As to the excitement here, we are all for the Union—not being willing to give up the old ship for an untried something that we have not been able to learn what it will be—as all the advocates of disunion seem to think of nothing but to get the Union dissolved, and do not propose anything in its place—so we will stand to the Union unless we see someting proposed better, which we think will not be soon."

W. Y. Adams, Postmaster at Alton Tenn., writes:

"The glorious State of Tennessee is overwhelmingly for the Union, and down on all secession and disunion men and papers. We want good Union papers, in our country. Keep the stars and stripes floating at your masthead, until all disunionists hide their hideous heads in the darkest oblivion. 'The glorious Union, now and forever.'"

A letter from W. L. Waters, of Waterloo in the same State, says:

"The only question now here, is Union and Disunion. Tennessee has turned the swords of the Disunionists into their own hearts. We rejoice to have such men as Hatton, Johnson, Stokes and many others as champions. We will sustain them.

George W. Jolly, of Hampshire co., Va., writes the following sensible letter:

"I have determined to patronize no paper that advocates disunion. I am a Virginian. Having been born and raised in the "Old Dominion," the mother of patriots and Presidents, I consider my destinies linked with her, so long as her action is conservative. While I acknowledge Virginia as my native State, I must also recollect that I am not only a citizen of Virginia, but a citizen of the United States. When my native State dissolves connection with the General Government, without sufficient cause, I will dissolve connection with her. I have long since determined, like the immortal Clay, to know "no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but the Union," "which must and shall be preserved."

A gentlemen writing from Polk county, Tenn., says:

"I must inform you that I can count four or five hundred Union men within four miles, all for the Union and Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. I was a John Bell man for President: but now I say, hurrah for old Abe Lincoln! I live withing one mile of the Southern Confederacy; I see the Ishmaelites every day. There are two Union men to every secessionist in the mountain country of Georgia. I hope President Abe will take the forts and arsenals, and collect the revenue at all the ports, and especially at the mother of harlots, Charleston, South Carolina.

THE ADVERTISER.
R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1861.

The State of the Country.

The state of the country is indeed deplorable, and rapidly growing worse.—What the present excitement will lead to, or where it will end, God only knows.—The people everywhere are excited to a degree hitherto unknown or unheard of. It must culminate somewhere and somehow, and that very soon.

The Government—we speak not now of any particular section, but the Federal Government, under which every and all sections have progressed and advanced in a manner and to an extent unparelled in the word's history—has exercised a degree of leniency and forbearance equally unparelled, with and towards a set of men who have for years been plotting the overthrow and downfall of the best form of Government the sun ever shone upon, and why there should be any opposition among men claiming to be patriots, we are utterly at a loss to imagine. We have all been taught, and gloried in revering a form of government symbolized by the stars and stripes, and secured by the common blood of our forefathers, and why, or for what cause there should be found those who are willing and ready to trail that flag in the dust; yea, trample it under foot, and raise in its stead the Pelican, Palmetto, or Rattlesnake, is strange! incomprehensibly strange! Yet such is the fact. We cannot, will not believe that such a course comes from other than diseased, ill-advised traitorous brains. The God who smiled upon and controlled the destinies of the Revolutionary fathers, cannot smile upon such men and their acts. He will arrest them in their mad career, and our glorious country, characterized throughout the world for its exhalted, religious, political and social liberties and privileges, will be preserved and perpetuated. We must not be controlled or governed by passion; reason must have her sway. This may not, probably will not be the case for a time, but it will be in the end. Traitorism is short lived, and its leaders must and will meet with an ignominious end. The sober second thought, reason and sound sense, will step in and regulate.—Let us hope and pray for a speedy restoration of peace and harmony.

Who is to Blame?

This is no time to criminate and recriminate. It is enough to know that the country is in danger; that the Republican form of government handed down to us by our fathers, is being endangered, and must be preserved. We are glad to see, especially in the non-slave-holding States, that all party alliances or predilections are lost sight of, and that there is a unity so far as sustaining the Federal Government is concerned. Let this be done first, and then political differences settled afterwards. There is really no differences, politically, of such magnitude as to call for rendering assunder the fair fabric under which we all have lived and prospered. The difficulty is, aspiring, ambitious men, who have never been loyal to our system of Government, have lost power. Their motto has ever been, "rule or ruin!" Let them be put down and trodden under foot, as we verily believe they will be.

Subjugation.

The principal hobby now used by the leading traitors in the Border States for the purpose of arousing and exciting the masses there to join their ranks, is that the North intends *subjugating* their brethren of Cottenocracy. Nothing could be farther from the truth. No act of northern people, or of a single northern individual, can thus be construed by sensible, honest men. The General Government, assisted by the patriotism of the North, have acted only on the defensive, and to prevent the seceeders from stealing all they can lay hands on. If to *resist* the encroachments of men, who, while an oath to defend and support the constitution of the United States is upon their lips, their hearts and hands are plotting treason; if to *prevent* those men from seizing millions of money, vessels, forts and other property belonging to the Federal Government, firing upon Government ships, attacking and driving men out of the U. S. military ports, using mob violence even to death on American citizens who condemn their traitorous schemes, marching with armed force upon the capitol of the nation for the purpose of destroying or seizing it, is subjugation, then indeed subjugation is meant; not otherwise.

If Cottenocracy is tired of a Republican form of Government; is tired of being supported by a Government to which it has never contributed one cent really, we say let it go, and work out its own salvation in its own way. There was however a civilized way of getting out of the Union, and while good and loyal citizens can but condemn the manner of severing the sacred compact, they must and will resist the piratical course of the seceeders since secession took place.

General Laws.

We this week publish a couple of short acts passed by the last General Assembly of this territory. One for the encouragement of the manufacture of Sorgum Sugar, and the other for the encouragement of the growth of fruit and timber trees in Nebraska. We will continue to publish, for the benefit of our readers, such acts as are of a general nature.

The Legislature has hitherto failed to make any provisions for the publication of General Laws in the Newspapers of the Territory, as is the case in all other Territories and States. There could be no more economical expenditure of a reasonable amount of money, and one, too, that would meet with the hearty approval of the people, than to provide by law for the publication of all general laws in newspapers. The masses have not access to Law Books; and, in fact, if they had, would read the laws when published in newspapers when they would not think of, or take the trouble to peruse books. Our children, too, who read a newspaper in preference to anything else, would thus become familiar with the laws of the country, and, to a greater extent, grow up law observing and law abiding citizens.

A determination on our part, as a public journalist, to furnish the people all the light possible, induces us to publish at our own expense, such laws as we think the generality of our readers desire to become acquainted with.

AN ACT

To encourage the cultivation of Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental trees in the Territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska,* That a valuation of fifty dollars on the real estate, belonging to any individual situated in one tract, be, and the same is hereby exempted from taxation, provided the said real estate shall have in a good state of cultivation one acre of land on which there shall not be less than one hundred fruit or ornamental trees, or four hundred forest trees in artificial groves; and that for each additional acre cultivated as herein described, there shall be the sum of fifty dollars exempt from taxation.

SEC. 2. The assessor shall be the judge of the amount of land cultivated in artificial groves, and of its state of cultivation, and if he require it, the owner shall make oath to the same, and the assessor shall specify the amount so exempted, on the tax list.

SEC. 3. The cultivation of fruit, forest or ornamental trees on any tract of land, as described in the first section of this act, shall, in no case, increase its value for revenue purposes.

SEC. 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 4th, 1861.

AN ACT

Granting a bounty on the manufacture of sugar from Sorghum, or Sugar Cane.

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska* That a bounty of five cents per pound shall be paid for each pound of merchantable brown sugar, made from sugar cane raised in the territory during the years 1861 and 1862; said bounty shall be paid by the county in which the cane was raised and the sugar was manufactured, out of any money in the hands of the treasurer, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. Any person having made twenty pounds or more of such sugar may avail him-self of the benefits of said bounty, by applying to the clerk of his county, exhibiting to said clerk a fair sample of at least 5 pounds of such sugar, and proving by his oath, and that of another competent witness, the amount made by him and that the cane was raised in the year 1861 or 1862, as the case may be, and such other matters as may be necessary to satisfy said clerk, that the person applying for the bounty is entitled to it according to the meaning and intent of this act. When such proof has been satisfactorily made, it shall be the duty of said clerk to issue his order on the Treasurer of the county in favor of the applicant for the amount of the bounty so proven.

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage

Approved January 1st, 1861.

"Secession" is rampant at St. Joseph, Mo. It is strange that a point indebted as that one is, to northern enterprize and northern patronage for all it is, or ever will be, can so far loose sight of its true interests. The *Gazette*, hitherto for the Union with an "if," is about gone over to the traitors of the country.

We have yet to know of the first individual or press, who have sustained the Government with an "if," who do not, as the lines are closely drawn, go with the secessionists.

Kentucky View of the Crises.

The following we take from the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, the State organ of the Democratic party in that State:

"If civil war *has* commenced, we wish it distinctly understood that we are for the United States Government. We do not like Lincoln, and never did, but he is only a four year affair. We hope, and believe that the United States Government is permanent. God bless the old stars and stripes. We had rather die defending them than to live a thousand years under a rattlesnake, pelican, or skunk's misery flag.

The attack on Ft. Sumpter was dastardly and cowardly in the extreme.—True, Lincoln should have kept his promise and surrendered the fort, but his non action was no excuse for the attack of the Southern Confederacy. Eight thousand men attacked seventy-six wornout soldiers and defeated them. Wonderful! The prowess of the J. D. Confederacy is now established beyond a doubt.

War Terms.

A casemate is a stone roof to a fort, made sufficiently strong to resist the force of cannon balls, and a casemate gun is one which is placed under a casemate. A barbette gun is one which is placed on the top of the fortification. An embrasure is the hole or opening through which guns are fired from fortifications. Loop holes are openings in the walls to fire musketry through.

HILL's display of Dry Goods is ahead of anything of the kind ever offered in this country.

SARZA—We have long supposed this celebrated drug had come to an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations which contain about as much of its real virtues as they do of Gold dust.—It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease.—Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alterative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need to be assured that anything Doctor AYER makes is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see advertising columns) designing to make it his *"chief d'ouvre"* which should add the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Celt, New York.*

A CURE-ALL, in the way of medicines, is, of course an impossibility? but if there is anything which makes a close approach to it, it is J L Curtis' Mamaluke Linament. If some of our skeptical friends could hear those whom it has relieved descant upon its merits, they would be compelled to "give in." His Compound Syrup of Sassafras is another preparation equally as skillfully made. The many who have tried it regard it as a sure thing in coughs, colds, consumption, &c, &c See advertisement. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HILL'S SPRING GOODS
HAVE ARRIVED,

AND ALL ARE SOLICITED TO

Call and see Them.

SUCH BARGAINS

CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Having been long and extensively engaged in the mercantile business in the West, I flatter myself somewhat on knowing the wants of the community, and thus being able to purchase such goods as will suit all. I call particular attention to my present spring purchases, which have all been selected with great care, and with an especial eye to the times. I will not attempt to enumerate, but simply say my stock as usual consisty of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps.
Furniture,
Jewelry,

WOODEN WARE,
Willow Ware, &c.,

Which I offer for cash or good country produce, at prices so low that none who desire, can be left with an excuse for not purchasing. I ask but an examination of my stock. THEO. HILL.
Brownville, April 25th, 1861.

PARTICULARLY TO RANCHMEN.

I desire to say to Ranchmen anywhere between the Missouri river and Mountains, that my stock for wholesaling to them is now complete—embracing everything desirable or profitable to trade in, and at prices unheard of cheap. Call or send your orders, which will meet with prompt attention. THEO HILL.
Brownville, April 25th, 1861.

Furniture! Furniture!!

The most complete stock of Furniture ever offered in this upper country just received by T. HILL.
Brownville, April 25th, 1861.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

My supply of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps never was so large, nor was I ever prepared to offer such bargains.
THEO. HILL.
Brownville April 25th, 1861.

CITY DRUG STORE.

SIGN OF THE MORTAR,

Corner of Main and Second streets.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DR. JOHN CRIM

ANNOUNCES to the public that he has purchased of R. Brown, the City Drug Store, in Brownville, and has also added largely thereto,

THE BEST SELECTED

And, perhaps, the

LARGEST STOCK OF DRUGS

Ever brought above St. Joseph.

His stock consists of the following articles, which he will sell cheap for cash:

Pure White Lead, Castor Oil
French Zinck, Cod Liver Oil.
China Zinck, Sweet Oil.
Red Lead, Putty.
Venitian Red, Glue,
Raw and b't umber, Figs.
Spanish whiting,
Turpentine,
Chalk. Linseed Oil,
Cough Candy, Tanner's Oil.
Copal Varnish Castile Soap,
Fancy Soap, Toilet Soap,
Tooth brushes, Litherage.
Patent medicines, Let.paper
White Varnish. Ink.
Hair brushes,
Tooth brushes,
Paint brushes
Stationery.
Steel Pens, Candies,
Gold Pens, Nuts.
Pencils, Raisins,
Hair oil, &c. &c.
&c., &c.

Also, a Splendid Assortment of
Perfumeries,

Comprising Lyon's Katharion, Cologne, Pommade genuine ox marrow, bear greese, and oils, musk and escences of all kinds, and of the finest quality.

STATIONERY.

Foolscap paper, fancy letter paper, gilt edged notes, and envelopes, plain, fancy, and embossed, pens pencils and pen-holders, inks of all kinds, inkstands, wafers and sealing-wax.

PURE LIQUORS.

Holland Gin, Irish Whisky, Bourbon Whisky, Ginger Brandy, Cordial, Port Wine, Madeira, Wine, White wine and Malaga Wine.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Being a regular graduate and practicing Physician, the public may depend upon great care and accuracy in compounding prescriptions.
Brownville, April 25. n40-1y.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,

172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,

And corner of Main & Walnut Sts. St. Louis.

☞ BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

Probate Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Saturday, May 11th, 1861, at 10 o,clock, A. M., is the time set for hearing the application of James A. Titus, administrator of Nathaniel G. Titus, deceased, for six months extension of time, to make final settlement of said estate.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Probate Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.
n42-3w C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

A CARD.

John Garnett, William Koening, and James P. Blunden, (the latter, long a seedsman in the employ of Messers Landreth & Son) have united under the firm of

JOHN GARNETT & CO.

FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE

Agricultural Implement

AND

SEED BUSINESS,

They will constantly keep on hand a full supply of

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds,

all fresh, and of the last year's growth,

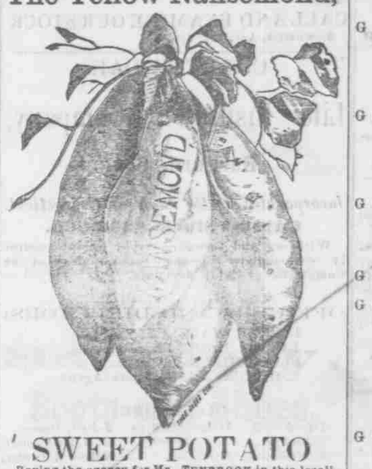
To be obtained at the old house at Philadelphia, and will confine their sales of Garden Seeds exclusive to those. They will keep a very large stock of *All Implements and Machinery in Use,* EMBRACING ALL THE LEADING ARTICLES IN THE TRADE, OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

They solicit the continued custom of their friends, and of all those who have dealt at the branch house of LANDRETH & SON, at St. Louis. Our prices shall be very low, in accordance with the times, and we hope to satisfy all who call on us, as to the superior quality of our stock, and the prices.

Our Terms are Cash, and prices to correspond.

JOHN GARNETT & CO.,
v2n4 ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Yellow Nansemond,



SWEET POTATO

Having the agency for Mr. TENBROOK in this locality, I will be prepared to furnish plants by wholesale and retail and at reduced rates early in the Spring.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

R. W. FURNAS,
Feb 1851 Brownville, Nebraska.

Valuable Tract of Land
FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell a valuable tract of land adjoining the city of Brownville. There are 150 acres in the tract, mostly heavy timber, and 20 acres under cultivation. A rare bargain can be had in this piece of land.

Apply in person, or by letter, to
R. W. FURNAS,
Brownville, N. T.
April 11th, 1861. n40-tf

GROCERIES.

A select stock of light Groceries constantly on hand and for sale at reduced rates at the new store of J. J. THURMAN,
Brownville, April 11, '61. n40-yly

Who hath Wounds, Who hath Bruises, Who hath Pains or Sores,

READ, APTLY AND BE HEALED.

Remember it has been six years since J. L. Curtis' MAMALUKE LINIMENT was first offered to the citizens west of the Mississippi. During that time it has acquired a reputation superior to any other preparation of the kind. No other medicine has been so efficacious in relieving distressing pains in curing old diseases, even those which have baffled the skill of able physicians.—Wherever this Liniment has been used, it has never failed to relieve distress and suffering, restore health and vigor. Experience has proved that it is a certain cure for Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaint, Lumbago, Old Sores, Cuts, Swellings, Pain in the back and Joints, Headache, Cutaneous Affections, Bites of insects or reptiles, Salt Rheum, Cracked Hands, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Burns, Cramps, Sore Throat and eyes, Frosted feet, &c. For HORSES, it is effectual in sweeny, fistula, stiff complaint, big head and shoulders, poll evil, foot evil, strains, cuts, bruises, harness and saddle sores, galls, bots, cholic, founder, &c. Hundreds of the above cases are cured daily, and thousands of certificates might be added; but it is deemed unnecessary as a single 25 cents bottle will convince the most skeptical. For sale by agents in every neighborhood.

Douglas Improved Sugar Mill.

The attention of Farmers in Nebraska is called to the following certificate of D. H. Ellis who last season ran a No 0 Douglas mill in Nemaha County where I had it on exhibition. The price of this sized mill is $50 freight added.

Nemaha County, Nebraska.
April 10th, 1861.

R. W. FURNAS, Esq.—Sir: I take pleasure in furnishing you with the following information as the result of my actual experimenting with the small Douglas improved Sugar mill. It must be recollected that the season was extremely dry and the cane by no means good. While I used it I made from 30 to 60 gallons of good molasses per day—12 pounds to the gallon. From one piece of cane the only one I measured accurately 50 square rods I made 65 gallons of No 1 molasses. This is over 200 gallons per acre. I am quite sure of a good season when the cane is rich I can make 300 gallons from an acre. In my opinion no farmer or at least neighborhood in the west should be without one of these or similar iron mills.

Yours Respectfully
D. H. ELLIS.

Reference is also made to J. W. Hall, Mr Bagley T B Edwards, A J Richardson, Jno Cole Rev S L Collins, J Eastridge and many others in Nemaha County.

As the cultivation of the sugar cane in the West has proved an entire success, and as an extraordinary amount will this season be planted, it is evident farmers must have a more expeditious and economical mode of manufacturing it. Those who have been using the old wooden mills can compare the result with that above and see that the price of a mill is saved in a single season by the use of an iron crusher.

Where it is not convenient for one farmer to purchase a mill, a neighborhood often clubs together when the cost to each is so trifling as not to be felt compared with the advantages derived.

Farmers will do well to send in their orders early as it is desirable that the mills be shipped in the early part of Summer when freights are low, and also by shipping a number together the charge will be still less.

Address
R. W. FURNAS,
Agent.
Brownville, Nebraska.

P S. One of the mills can be seen and examined by calling on the Agent in Brownville.

GRAPE VINES,

Too Large to Send by Mail.

T C Maxwell & Bro's, Geneva, N Y

INVITE particular attention to their extensive stock of

NATIVE GRAPE VINES,

one and two years old, strong plants, grown in the open air, and in large pots under glass—Delaware, Diana, Concord, Rebecca, Hartford Prolific, etc., in quantities to suit purchasers.

Extra Large Plants at Moderate Prices.

Foreign Vines

For cultivation under glass, of the best sorts—Golden Hamburg, Bowood Muscat, Black Hamburg, Linfindal, Royal Muscadine, Golden Chasselas, and thirty other new and old sorts, one and two years old, at greatly reduced prices. A fine lot of extra large plants grown in extra large pots for immediate fruiting.

A quantity of these, Native and Foreign, are in the cellars, and may be packed and shipped at any pleasant time during Winter or early Spring, with safety. Particular attention given to packing vines securely for all parts of the country. Send for Catalogues.

T. C. MAXWELL & BROS.,
[Av5n33-Fv2n3] Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

80,000 Wilson's Albany

Strawberry Plants for Sale.

Price per thousand $5; 500 for $2,50 100 $1. Larger quantities than 1000 at reduced rates. These plants are of superior quality, being grown upon strong loamy soil.

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v5n37 204 Lake st., Chicago.

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THE OPORTO GRAPE.

The Oporto is a very strong grower, and is perfectly hardy, having fruited annually for more than ten years. It is very productive, old vines having produced from five to over ten bushels each, in a single season. Two vines, two years planted in La Salle county, Illinois, were uninjured by the cold, and fruited last season. The wine finds a ready sale from two to four dollars per gallon. Read what the public say of the Oporto.

"It is esteemed by Physicians a good Port Wine. It is somewhat astringent, rich and of fine body.—The vines are unfailing and good bearers."—Rev. Dr. Lounsbury.

"I have six different kinds of Grapes, and the Oporto is the best of either of them for wine, and better than any other grape that I am acquainted with."—A. Devereau, in the Rural.

"For several years we have made wine from the Oporto Grape, and find a ready sale at one dollar per bottle, selling 50 bottles for single orders."—Sylvester Clark.

Strong vines $1 to $3. For vines or circular address E. WARE SYVESTER Lyons, N. Y.
n37v5-tf.

The German Language Taught.

Louis Waldter proposes to open a night-school to give instruction in the German. All who wish to join a class of this kind will leave their names at the Post-Office.
February 21, '61.

To All Whom it May Concern.

All persons indebted to Wm. T. DEN, either on book account, or by note, are hereby notified to call and pay up on or before the 10th day of March 1861, and thereby save themselves trouble and cost.
Brownville, Feb. 21 WM. T. DEN.