# THE ADVERTISER.

BROWNVILLE, FEB. 21, 1861.

## LOCAL.

☞ The "Nebraska Advertiser" having much the largest circulation of any paper in the Territory, Wholesale Merchants in St. Louis, St. Joseph, Cincinnati and other Eastern markets where Nebraska merchants purchase, will find no better advertising medium in the Western country.-tf


**Blanks, Blanks.**

Where on hand, printed in superior style, and for sale cheap for cash, a fresh supply of

Warranty Deeds, Mortgage Deeds,
Trust Deeds, Bonds for Deeds,
Justice, Sheriff and Constable Blanks,
Blank Preemption Papers,
Township Plats, Bills Lading,
Drafts, Notes, etc., etc., etc.

To which we call the especial attention of those in need. Job Printing of any and every description executed to order in a style inferior to none, produced in any part of the country. We except no office in the West, or elsewhere, and offer specimens of our work as evidence.

JOY, COE & CO.
**Advertising Agents**
AND DEALERS IN
Inks, and Printing Material of all Kinds
Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York, and Brown's Iron Buildings, Philadelphia.
☞ They are authorized Agents for the *Farmer and Advertiser.*

MATHER & ABBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO HOELY,
United States and Foreign Newspaper
**Advertising Agency,**
333, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Are authorized agents for the "NEBRASKA ADVERTISER" and "NEBRASKA FARMER."

Advertising Agents in St. Louis.—Messrs. KENNEDY & O'DONOGHUE, General Advertising, Collecting and Commission Agents, 45 Olive St. Louis, are our accredited agents in that city, and they are authorized to receive advertisements for both the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*, and collect bills for the same.


**February 22d, A. D., 1861.**

THE BROWNVILLE LIBRARY AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION Will celebrate its
FIRST ANNIVERSARY
On the evening of the 22d inst., at the Presbyterian Church.

Arrangements have been made for an Address by T. W. Tipton; reading of Washington's Farewell Address; music, &c.

The election of officers for the Society will also take place that evening. By Order of the Ex. Com.
E. W. THOMAS, Sec.

**New Advertisements**—In to-day's paper:

WM. WEDDLE, Farm for sale.
W. C. DOLE, Olive Branch Nursery, Ohio.
E. E. BACON, Willow Creek Nursery, Ill.
T. C. MAXWELL & *Bros.*, Grape Vines, Geneva, N. Y.
H. A. TERRY, Garden Seeds, Crescent City, Iowa.
B. K. BLISS, Flower Seeds, Springfield, Mass.
ESSIGS & FORD, Toledo Nurseries, Ohio.
D. L. HALSEY, Willow Cuttings, Victory, N. Y.
P. M. GOODWIN & BRO., Creveling Grape, Kingston, Pa.
BRYANT & SON, Nurserymen, Princeton, Ill.
SANFORD HOWARD, Dealer in Fancy Fowls, Boston.

Orders left with us for any of the above establishments will be forwarded without charge.

We are surprised to learn that there are those who evince some dissatisfaction because we do not publish *all* the telegraph reports. We never so promised—never dreamed of so doing; in fact it would be impossible for us to do so. Sometimes the reports in full would make three or four Bulletins, and the matter be of no interest at last. What do our readers care about a knock down between a couple of New York bullies; some man in Philadelphia falling from a scaffold and breaking an arm or a leg, together with hundreds of other just such unimportant reports. Even were we so situated that we could put in type and print *all* the reports, our subscription list would nothing like defray expenses.

We merely proposed to give in a condensed form all news from various sections of the country in regard to the crisis. This we have done, and given our readers *in advance of any point above St. Louis.* What news the Brownville Bulletin readers get before bed-time each night. St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Nebraska City, Omaha and all other intermediate points get the *next morning.*

If any one wants the job of publishing the Bulletin we are anxious to "*let it out.*" We'll agree to double any individual or firm subscription ever on our list and turn the concern over to any one else who may desire it.

**Fire.**—Yesterday about noon the large new building of Judge Whitney, on Main street, was discovered to be on fire. It was fortunately extinguished without any serious damage. Inexcusable carelessness was the cause; leaving ashes in a wooden box, sitting in the house.

**Lumber.**—A number of delinquents have been desirous of paying us in lumber. We can now use that article to advantage, and will take on indebetedness flooring; 12 and 16 inch boards; seasoned preferred, but green will answer. It must, however, be delivered within two weeks.

We are having pleasant weather just now—barring the mud—everything having a spring-like appearance.

**Newspaper Change.**—Robertson retires from the Omaha *Nebraskian* and M. H. CLARK assumes the entire proprietorship and editorial management of the paper. We wonder that as good a man as Clark is, could have gotten along with Robertson as long as he did. We may look for a more high-toned paper in the *Nebraskian* now.

GODEY FOR MARCH, is before us. The lady readers cannot fail to be delighted with it. A whole sheet of spring dresses and bonnets, and another double extension fashion plate, colored, containing six figures. Everything in this number is illustrative of the first spring months


THE MEDICINES compounded and sold by J. L. Curtis have been so long used that their virtue and healing qualities are conceded to be almost miraculous. This is owing to their speed in making a permanent cure in the great variety of diseases for which they are recommended. You can scarcely find a settlement in the State, where Curtis' Mamaluke Liniment is not used in all afflictions where a remedy of the kind is needed.

Bu Compound Syrup of Sassafras surpasses all remedies intended to act on Lung diseases, coughs, consumption, &c. See the advertisement, and buy no medicines that have not the name of J. L. Curtis on the wrappers. n22-1m


# Telegraphic.

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE
**Nebraska Advertiser.**
By the St. Joseph, Brownville and Denver Telegraph
STEBBINS LINE,
*Office corner of Main and First Street.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

*House.*—A resolution was presented but not acted upon to have Washington's Farewell Address read in the House on the 23.

On motion of Mr. Pryor a committee of 3 was appointed to enquire into a charge made by the correspondent of the N. Y. Times of fraud relative to a library for the Southern Confederacy; with leove to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Howard from the Select Committee of 5, reported as to the alleged conspiracy, that if the purpose was ever entertained of forming an organization to seize the District, attack the Capitol, or prevent Lincoln's inauguration, it seems to have been contingent on the secession of Maryland and Virginia and the sanction of one of them. Certain organizations, in this District and Maryland, that previous to the election seemed to be open political clubs, have since assumed the character of military organizations, and are now drilling, expecting to provide themselves with arms some from State authorities others from private subscriptions; but so far as the committee is able to learn their purposes, while they sympathise with secession, there is no proof of their intention to attack the Capitol or District unless a surrender should be demanded by the States to which the profess a high degree of alleigance. Some of these companies in Baltimore profess to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through Maryland. Where these representations are correct or not the committee failed to discover satisfactory evidence that these organizations have any purpose whatever, without the sanction of the State authority, of attacking the Capitol, or public property in the District, or of seizing the District. If it is admitted that any of these organizations were hostile to the government or entertained unlawful purposes they are in no proper sense secret, and are not therefore contained in those contemplated in the resolution of the House. The committee is unanimously of the opinion that the evidence before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization here or elsewhere hostile to the government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, the attacking the Capitol or any public property here, or any interruption of the functions of the government. The committee submitted all the evidence and ask that the same and the report be printed, and the committee discharged.

Mr. Branch submitted his view, concurring entirely with the majority, he says it appears from the testimony of Gen. Scott that seven companies of artillery and one of sappers and miners have been ordered to and encamped in this city, under the mistaken belief that the public property was in danger; and asks the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the quartering of troops of the regular army in this District and around the Capitol when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during a session of Congress, is inpolitic, and may become destructive of civil liberty, and in the opinion of this House the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom.

Mr. Branch demanded the previous question.

Some conversation followed as to the right of Mr. Branch to propose a resolution to a report in which he had substantially concurred.

Mr. Kunkel was satisfied that the whole investigation originated with the War Department or Gen. Scott, he believed its object was to furnish the country a plausable excuse for the concentration of a military force at Washington; or else it originated with the Governor of Maryland, or some other emissary had superinduced the movement, because he was the only man who knew such combination to exist in the State of which he is the unworthy chief magistrate.

Mr. Webster said Gov. Hicks acted from patriotic motives; his conduct was approved by two-thirds of the people of Maryland.

The resolution was tabled 125 against 35.

*Senate.*—Resolutions presented from Michigan Legislature expressing the adherance of Michigan to the Union, offer the military of that State to the Federal Government, and asking that no concession be made to traitors.

Mr. Bingham said these resolutions had passed with great unanimity, and he thought they expressed the feelings of that State.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution that a committee of 33 Senators be appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect, adopted.

Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the territory of Nevada, and provide a goverment for the territory of Dacotah.

The tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. Hunter opposed it contending that the revenue from the public lands and the present tariff is sufficient to carry on the government if properly administered.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.

The president elect left Columbus at eight o'clock this morning. He was received along the whole route with a great deal of enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The session of the sub committee of the Peace Convention lasted till midnight, last night, and was at times stormy. Mr. Guthrie's proposition was substantially that of the Kentucky Legislature, and was finally carried with the provision, that no territory shall hereafter be acquired without the approval of three-fourths of the Senate.

The correspondent of the Cin Com. says: Messrs. Tyler and Guthrie on the part of the Virginia and Kentucky commissioners waited on the president to ascertain the position of the Government as to the force question, coercion, etc. They asked that since the government had been taken, in its last communication to Col. Hayne, the position that it was holding Ft. Sumter to protect Charleston and Charleston commerce, the government would listen to S C's request to withdraw the garrison, because they did not ask or want protection at the hands of the federal government. The President firmely declined. They told him that any attempt to hold Sumter by force or to hold any other fort would unite the whole South. They also profess to be sure of two northern States that will make common cause with the South where coercion comes. The secessionists here pretend pretend that Maj Anderson and Lieut Mead, both at Sumter will throw up their commissions the moment their States, Ky and Va, secede. What is called the manfests of Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis creates most intense excitement here, it is received in all sorts of ways; according to the antecedent opinion of men the straight Republicans hail it as a sound, manly, statesmanlike appeal to the sober sense of the people in behalf of the integrity of the government and the Union of the nation. The moderate republicans are afraid lest it tend to close the door of reconciliation; secessionists are glad that the President elect promises coercion saying it is all they want

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

The Journal of Commerce states that the steamer Dan'l Webster will sail from this port to-day with 150 troops and munitions designed to reinforce fort Pickens Fla., she is chartered by the U S government, and clears for Brazos, Texas.

The Times' Washington correspondent says it is reported that Ex-Sec. Floyd before leaving Washingron sent to his home in Va. remittance in specie amounting to $120,000.

The Senate to-day prolonged its executive session over the nomination of Mr. Petit as Judge of Kansas, the decision was postponed. Senators Douglas and Pugh are opposed to both Petitt and Black and their confirmation will be defeated in a full vote.

Telegrams from N. C. say the contest there will be very close, but the chances are against secession.

Mr. DeJarnett, of Va., is mentioned as the person who abstracted from the House library a large number of the books which are now missing; the expose in the Times has had the effect of bringing back large quantities of books that have been missing for a long time.

Col. Dunkard, chief clerk of the War Department under Floyd, is dismissed, Mr. Potts, who was chief clerk under Sec. Conrad, fills the place temporarily.

Reinforcements have started for fort Tortugas and others, relief has been ordered from Texas.

The New Legislature has appropriated $50,000 for relief of Kansas sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Private advices from Montgomery state that arrangements have been made for a loan of $14,000,000 by the 1st of March, at which time the Confederacy will have 50 regiments of troops for the field, for the purpose of resisting coercion, and in case of a blockade marching upon Washington.

It has transpired that a committee of N Y Bankers waited upon Mr Buchanan last Dec and informed him that the government loan would not be taken unless Sec. Thompson was removed and a Union man substituted, they named Dix, and also stipulated that he should be an inmate of the White House.

A fracas occurred to-night at the National Hotel between Messrs. Kellogg and Weddle, Ed. Chicago Tribune, Weddle was knocked down, when the bystanders separated the beligerents.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16.

The Southern Commissioners were invited to address the Convention on Monday. A committee on federal matters was appointed.

Mr. Wise vindicated himself from complicity with the reported attempt to invade Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The Commissioners appointed to propose matters for the peace conference has reported a plan of pacification. It is understood to be composed of Crittenden and Guthrie's propositions, and the border State resolutions. It proposes the Missouri Compromise line, exclusion of slavery north and popular sovereignty south of it. Every effort will be made to carry this plan through this week.

Richmond advices state that a conservative feeling pervades the Virginia convention.

The army supplies seized at Napoleon, Arkansas were destined for Texas, which is there solely to protect the whites from Indians.

It is said assurances have been received that neither Sumpter nor Pickens will be attacked. As soon as Davis is inaugurated President of the Southern confederacy he will send a minister to negotiate. It is certainly ascertained that Maj. Anderson feels perfectly secure and should he be assailed could successfully defend himself till succored by the Government.

RICHMOND, Va. Feb. 16.

The Va. State committee reassembled to-day. Mr. Hayer introduced resolutions declaring Virginia devoted in attachment to the Union, and will make any sacrifice consistent with her honor to restore and maintain it; but protests against coercion, and was determined not to submit to any administration by which her rights are foully assailed, and not fully protected and if the Union cannot be reconstructed on terms honorable to all parties concerned, then it shall be divided.

Mr. Carlisle introduced resolutions declaring that since the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Ch's Holmes against the State of Georgia, and the adoption to the seventh amendment to the Constitution, we are at a loss to understand how the impression that the Federal Government possesses power to coerce a Seceeding State obtained credence.

Mr. Richards introduced resolutions declaring that the compacts between the states have been repeatedly violated and repudiated by the North; therefore they are not binding on the other parties thereto; that a peaceable withdrawal of the Southern States is justifyable, and that we will not assist in the coercion of such states that it is the duty of the North to concede such guaranties as will prevent recurrence of our wrongs.

Mr. Montgomery of Roxburgh opposed haste; he would not be driven by the north, or dragged by the Cotton States, who acted without consulting Virginia. He was opposed to coercion, but if seceding States choose to assault forts let them take the consequences. Mr. Carlisle concluded by saying that the Government had never attempted the coercion of the South. When it does the people would resist.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.

The Presidential party arrived here to-day. Their progress and reception almost same as at other places. Mr. L. made a similar speech to those made on previous occasions.

HAMILTON, Canada, Feb. 16.

The final decision in the fugitive slave case of Anderson was gixen to-day. The Court instanced the decision of Queen's bench. The court was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on technicalities in the commitment. Anderson is therefore free. Great joy is mahifested especially among the colored population.

FT. SMITH, ARK, Feb. 16.

A terrible tragedy occurred here to-day. Last night a fight occurred between a grocery keeper and his friends and several stage drivers. One man on each side was killed. Several men were arrested, and were being tried to-day, when a mob demanded them, and shot one of them dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Special agent, Jones, who was despatched by Sec. Dix to New Orleans, has satisfied himself that the revenue cutter Rob't McClelland, was surrendered to the authorities of Louisana through complicity between Collector Hatch and Capt. Brushwood before the ordinance of secession passed.

About 90 speeches were delivered in the House on the crisis, nearly two-thirds of them were Republican, there are still on hand at least enough to make an even hundred, the great part were written out in advance of delivery, and many of them read to empty benches during the formality of night sessions.

The most hopeful and beneficial results from the Peace Conference are begining to be seen, and some of the Commissioners have advised their distant friends accordingly. An effort is being to avoid Congressional action on all peace propositions. Another despatch says it is understood that delegates from North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri will vote against the report of the Peace Conference committee; Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee will go for it. It will probably be accepted by a majority of the States represented.

Representative Niblack, of Ind., has been nominated by the President for Chief Justice of Nebraska.

February 16

The Congressional causus to-night unanimously approved of Bingham's force bill which authorises the collection of revenue outside of insurrectionary ports; it will be pushed to a passage next week.

*House.*—The House adopted the report of the committee of conference on disagreements or amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Indian appropriation bill; by this bill the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discontinue refining at the mint whenever he deems it expedient, but leaves the place for coining rs it now is.

*Senate.*—The tariff bill was taken up. The question being on Mr. Sewards amendment, extending the time when the duty shall be paid to three years the effect of which is to leave the system as it is now, after discussion agreed 25 to 18. Mr. Seward moved to strike out all in the bill relating to the warehouse system, which is mainly the tariff of 1846.

Many amendments were offered but nothing definitely agreed upon.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 17.

The trip of Mr. Davis from Mississippi to Montgomery was one continued oration, returning thanks and complimentary greeting to the crowds of ladies and gentlemen and military at the various depots To a committee of Congress, the Montgomery authorities, military companies and an enthsiastic crowd, who recelved Mr. Davis, he said: he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitalities of the people of Ala. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South; he said the time for compromise is passed and we are now determined to maintain our position and make all who oppose us smell southern powder and feel southern steel; if coercion was persisted in he had no doubt as to the result we will maintain our right of government at all hazards; we ask nothing, want nothing, will have no complicity; if other States join our Confederation they can freely come on our terms; our separation from the old Union is complete, no compromise no reconstruction can now be entertained.

Mr. Davis, on his arrival at the Exchange Hotel, was waited on by a large and enthusiostic crowd; being called, he appeared on the balcony and said: Fellow citizens and brethren of the Confederate States of North America, for we now are brethren not in name merely but fact, men of one flesh and bone, one interest, one purpose and of an identity in our domestic institutions: we have hence I trust the prospect of living together in peace, with our institutions subject to protion not defamation; it may be that our courage will be used in the midst of storms, it may be that as this morning opened with clouds, mist and rain we shall encounter inconveniences at the begining, but as the sun rose it lifted the mist and dispelled the clouds and left the pure sunlight af heaven, so will the progress of the Southern Confederation carry itself into the harbor of Constitutional liberty and political equality. [applause]

Thus we have nothing to fear at home, because at home we have perfect unity. We have nothing to fear abroad, because if war should come—if we must again babtize in blood the principles for which our father's bled in the revolution, we shall show that we are not undutiful sons but will redeem the pledges they gave, the sacred rights they transmitted to us, show that Southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776, and 1812, and in every other conflict. [Applause.]

I was informed my friends that your that your kindness only required I should appear before you. Fatigued by travel, and hoarse, I am unable to speak at any length. I came merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great destiny devolving on me, by the kindness and confidence of the citizens of the confederate States. I thank you friends, for your kind manifestations exhibited on this occasion.

UTICA, N. Y. Feb. 18.

The president elect, arrived here this morning. He is hoarse and much fatigued and hoarse from much speaking ane traveling.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark, Feb. 18.

The election for a State Convention is being held. A large number of votes having been given against a Convention, the American flag was unfurled above the Court House, and the stars and stripes were greeted with cheer after cheer by a larger crowd and with more enthusiasm than was ever before given in the county.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The Africa, from Liverpool arrived to-day. Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 5th, and Napoleon the French Legislature on the 4th.

Senator Seward's speech is published at length and its worth fully canvassed. The London Times applaudes his arguments, that Carolina is guilty of rebellion, and says they are principles which should have emanated from the President

Nothing is known relative to Garibaldi's reported departure from Caprasis.—The seizure of Gaeta continued suspended. The cause assigned is insufficient to carry it on. It is reported in Rome that both sides are arming with vigor.

Francis the second received a letter from Napoleon counciling the King to cease.

Garibaldi desires to go to England to thank the people for their aid and symthy. The Italian troops are pursuing the reserrectionists, and have entered into the Roman States.

Sardinia has demanded the restoration of Soldiers made prisoners by the papal authority, and seized by Bishop Labant. Parliament has proclaimed Victoa Emanuel King of Itally.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. recently in a California land case established an important principle to the estate as to the effect where the claimant has obtained a patent and confirmation of title and possession the adverse parties cannot under action resist the title of the patentee.

The committee gave as a reason for reporting the bill authorising the President to call for services of volunteers is because the regular force is wholly inadequate the forts, arsenals and dock yards and other property of the U. S., a large portion of the army being necessary to protect the frontier.

Jeff. Davis' inaugural speech is bitterly denounced by the Border State men.

The Senate committee on post offices reported without amendment the House bill discontinuing mail services in seceding States.

FEBRUARY 19.

Gen. Wool is lying critically ill with an attack of pneumonia.

The order to Commodore Baron to take command of the San Francisco navy-yard is revoked. He is ordered to the Light House board.

In the Peace Conferrence Reverdy Johnson's amendment concerning the acquisition of new Territory, was adopted. All the Southern States excepting Maryland voting nay.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 19.

Old Ft. Kearney was taken possession of by a party of secessionists, and this morning a Palmetto flag waved over the fortress bearing the motto, Southron Rights. Great excitement prevails and efforts are being made to take the fort by the Union party.

Later: An attack was made on old Ft. Kearney this morning at 10 o'clock, and amid great excitement the Palmetto was torn down and the stars and stripes raised in its place.

[A very silly hoax, gotten up either to give certain sections a further excuse for "doing likewise;" or to get up "a name" as extraordinary devotees to the country. In either case unwise, uncalled-for and productive of no good.—ED.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.

The average majority for the unconditional Union and Republican ticket in St. Louis co., for delegates to the State Convention 4,792.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The report of the House proceedings on the 18th as heretofore given is entirely incorrect in relation to Stanton's force bill, authorizing the President to receive volunteers for the garrisoning of the forts, a vote was taken and the bill passed by yeas 110 nays 67. The following northern members voting against it: Cox, Valandingham and Howard, of Chio; Clark, Cochrane, Sickles and M'Lean, of N. Y.; Burch and Scott, Cal.; English and Neblack, of Ind.; Robinson, Fouks, Logan and Morris. of Ill.; Florence, of Pa.; Larabee, of Wis.; and Stout, of Oregon, all democrats; Allen, dem. of Ohio, voted for it, so did all the republicans without exception, the only southern members voting for it were Davis of Md., and Ethridge of Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Feb 19.

Congress passed an act admitting free all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions or materials of war, living animals, agricultural produce in the natural state. also, goods, wares and merchandise from the U. S., if purchased before the first of March and imported beforo the 18th of March, Texas to be exempted from the operation of the laws.

NEW YORK, Feb 13.

The President elect reached this city yesterday. His suite occupied 11 cars. The crowd that turned out to meet him is estimated at a quarter of million.—Mr. Lincoln was formally welcomed by Mayor Wood. At the City Hall this morning the Mayor's speech and Mr. Lincoln's reply were both brief. The former appealed to the president elect to save the Union and restore harmony. The latter avowed his devotion to the Union, and declared that his object would be to maintain at the sacrifice of everyrifice of everything except that for which the Union itself was made. He said the ship was made to carry the cargo, and the ship should never be abandoned as long as it could be saved without throwing the cargo and possengers overboard.

RICHMOND, Va. Feb. 20.

In the convention to-day the speech of Mr. Preston created intense interest. He said the Union could never be reconstructed, and expressed full confidence that Virginia would join the Southern Confederacy.

A resolution was introduced that Virginia has the legal right to secede; that the election of Lincoln was not a sufficient cause, but since a portion of the South had seceeded, leaving the border States in the minority in Congress, Va. should demand additional guarrantees, and prepare amendments to the Constitution. She should present an ultimatum to the Northern States, and fix a line beyond which she will not go, and if it fails, then she should take steps to secure her just rights out of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19

The mail contractors in the seceding States are continually asking whether they will be paid, as heretofore. To their inquiries the post office department responds affirmatively; stating that drafts will be issued to them on the postmasters, to be paid from the postal revenue collected within the state. The postmaster general removed the route agent between Grafton and Parkersburg, Va., on the ground that he left his business without permission, to engage in the secession movement in that state. Several post masters in Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed for a similar cause.

Mr. Brown, late editor of the Constitution, has been deputised by the seceding states to inform the federal Government af the election of Jefferson Davis. He will not be recognized by the Administration.

Mr. Lincoln will occupy temporarily the dwelling on Franklin Square, lately occupied by the Sauth Caroliga Commissioners.

A number of Democratic Senators in caucus to-day resolved to make no factious opposition to the tariff bill.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 20.

Great excitement. The chiefs and warriors of the Otoe Indians arrived here last evening, and made a peremptory demand for the payment of their annuity, due in November, stating that their women and children were starving, and their payment they would have peaceably if it could be got, forcibly if necessary. The agent took the money last evening and secreted it.

A large meeting of the citizens was held, taking measures for self-defense if necessary.

LATER—We learn, by private dispatch, that a large committee of citizens waited on Agent Dennizen demanding that he should give some guarnntee that the Indians should be paid. After some parlying he delivered the money into the hands of a Banker subject to the order of Superintendent Robinson, of St. Louis, who has been telegraphed to come up and pay off the Indians.—ED.]

## SHERIFFS SALE.

Samuel South
vs
Samuel A. Trogdon.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the clerk of the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, against the defendant Samuel A. Trogdon, in the above entitled cause, and in favor of the plaintiff therein Samuel South, for the sum of one hundred dollars and the costs of suit, amounting to thirteen dollars and ninety cents. I, J. B. Wells, sheriff of said county in said Territory, have levied upon and will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the house in which the last term of the said district court for said county was hdld, on Monday the 11th day of March A. D. 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described property, to-wit: the northwest vuar er of the northwest quarter of section thirteen in township six, north of range twelve east of the sixth principal meridian, containing forty acres for the satisfaction of said execution.

J. B. WELLS, Sheriff,
by J. H. MORRISON, Deputy.
n31-5w-$9

## MASTER'S SALE.

Theodore W. Bedford,
vs.
Hudson George
Stetson L. Swan
Isaac T Whyte
J. B. Wells and
Russell R. Lewis

By virtue of a decretal order issued from the clerk's office of the District Court in Nemaha county, in the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska Territory, upon a decree made by said court at its September term A D 1860, in the above entitled cause, I will sell on Thursday the 14th day of March A D 1861, at 11 o'clock A M of said day, at the door of Homer Jonhson's Hall (the place where said court was last held) in Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, the following described real estate, to-wit: the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 5, north of range 14, east of the 6th principal meridian, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

J. S. BEDFORD, Master in Chancery.
Feb 6th, 1861 31-5w-$9

## MASTER'S SALE.

Jackson Lynes
vs
I T Whyte
Sarah Whyte
Wm Hobltizell and
Martha Hobltizell

By virtue of a decretal order issued from the Clerk's office of the District Court of Nemaha county, in the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska Territory, upon a decree made by said Court at its September Term, a. d. 1860, in the above enlitled cause: I will sell on Thursday, the 14th day of March A D 1861, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m. of said day, at the door of Homer Johnson's Hall (the place where said Court was last held) in Brownville, Nemaha county Nebraska Territory, the following described real estate, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to-wit: The northeast quarter of section no. 10, in township no. 5 north of range no. 15, east of the sixth principal meridian, in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

JAMES S. BEDFORD, Master in Chancery.
Brownville, Feb 6th, 1861. n31-6w-$9.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

John McDonough,
vs.
San Francisco Town Company. John B. Tyson and Joseph Holland,

By virtue of an order made by the District Court of Nemaha County, Neb. Ter., at the September Term thereof, 1860, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed to be executed? I shall offer for sale at public vendue, at the door of the House where said Court was held last, at Brownville in said County, on the 6th day of February, 1861, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M., and four P. M., of said day, the following described property to-wit: A two Story House, upon the Town Site of San Francisco, Situated upon the Missouri River in the County and Territory aforesaid.

J. B. WELLS, Sheriff.
By BENJ. B. THOMPSON, Deputy.
Jan. 10, 1861, n27-4w

*FEED YOURSELVES!*

**New Eating Saloon.**

BENJ. WHYTE,

Has opened a new Eating House on Main street, next door to the U. S. Land Office in Brownville, where

**Warm Meals**

CAN BE HAD

AT ALL HOURS.

All kinds of game served up as desired, at the shortest notice.

Oysters, Quails, Prairie Chickens, Fish, Venison, Pies, Cakes, Hot Coffee, Sweet and Butter Milk, Mush and Milk, and all such.

**Come and See Me!!**
Feb. 7, 1861. n31

**SADDLERY.**

**Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips,**
*Lashes, Lines, Girths, Surcingles,*
*Stirrups and Leathers, Snaffle,*
*Curb and Port Bitts, Ring*
*Bradoons, Buggy Trimmings.*

Plastering Hair Constantly on Hand.

In order to suit all, I make harness from $ [illegible] per set.

I have collars from 45 cents to $2 each

**Halters from 75c. to $1.75 each.**

I WILL SELL AS LOW, if not lower than any one north of St. Joseph, and those wishing anything in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying elsewhere,

JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Dec 27, 1860. 25-1y

**WAR ON THE BORDER!**

NEW STOCK OF

**Boots and Shoes.**

(Those that go off like hot cakes.)

**Groceries and Dry-Goods**

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

**More of that Good COFFEE!!!**

(The best in this market.)

Currants, Candles, Butter, Pork, Beef, Sugar, Molasses,
And Ladies' Gaiter Boots.

Come right along to the Cheap Cash Store! Here's the place to get your money back. "Quick sales and small profits"—the "nimble penny" and "slich," are

**DEN'S MOTTO!**

NO ONE SHALL COMPLAIN
Who purchases Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Dry-goods at
DEN'S CHEAP CASH STORE,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

*Hides, Furs, Pelts, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Beef Barley, and County Produce,* taken in exchange for goods, and will be allowed the highest market price.
January 10, 1860.

**1861.**

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AND JOURNAL OF RURAL ART.
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The undersigned have commenced in this city the publication of a newspaper, called the National Republican.

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ROBERT MORRISON

Has opened a New Eating Saloon in the

**Old Bank Building,**
**Brownville, Nebraska,**

Where he is prepared to serve customers at all hours with all the "delicacies of the season."

**Fresh Oysters, Prairie Chickens,**
**Beef Steaks, Pork Chops,**
**Venison, Quails, &c.**

Fresh Rure Liquors Kept at the Bar.
December 26, 1860.

**LARD AND BUTTER.**

Being desirous to buy
BUTTER AND LARD,
We will give 10 cents per pound for nice lard, and 20 cents per pound for nice fresh butter, delivered at our store, payable in goods. We will take all of either brought us until the 20th of February 1861.
Jan 19 D. J. MARTIN & CO.