

22d of February in Brownville. The 22d of February was appropriately observed in this city, principally under the management of the Brownville Library and Literary Association, that evening being, by a provision of its by-laws, its regular annual meeting for the election of officers.

In the morning a number of national banners were thrown to the breeze as reminders of "the day we celebrate."

In the evening the First Presbyterian Church was well filled by citizens of the place and vicinity, when and where the following Programme was executed:

1st. Opening prayer by Rev. A. S. BILLESLEY.

2d. National Air by Nemaha City Brass Band.

3d. Reading Washington's Farewell Address by O. B. HEWITT.

4th. Oration by T. W. TIPPON.

5th. Music by the Band.

6th. Benediction by Rev. H. BRUCE.

The Oration, by Mr. Tipton, was one of his best efforts; purely National, and appropriate to the occasion and times.

The Farewell Address was read in an impressive manner by Judge Hewitt.—

Would that the people were more familiar with and the politicians more observant of its teachings.

The Nemaha City Brass Band, under charge of Prof. DYE, acquitted itself in a handsome manner. May it long continue to flourish and "discourse sweet music."

After the exercises at the church, a dance went off at Marhon's, where the young folks, we are informed, enjoyed themselves "hugely."

Brownville Library and Literary Association.

Friday evening, February 23d, being the annual meeting of the Brownville Library and Literary Association for the purpose of electing officers, the following named persons were chosen to serve the coming year:

R. W. FERNAS, President.

J. M. THOMPSON, Vice President.

E. W. THOMAS, Secretary.

L. HOWLAND, Treasurer and Librarian.

J. L. CARSON, O. B. HEWITT, H. M. ATKINSON, Ex. Committee.

Nemaha City Brass Band.—Our neighbor, Nemaha City, is ahead of any place of its size—yes, much larger—in the West, in the way of a Band of Music.

The musical taste, talent, and liberality of her citizens "did the work."

Prof. DYE, Leader of the Band is an "adept" in the music line and is certainly advancing his pupils rapidly. Our citizens have once or twice been favored with their excellent music. On Friday evening last they were here, and put in their "best ticks" (blows.) After the exercise of the evening, the Brownville Boys extended the "hospitalities of the City," and we opine the Band Boys had no reason to regret their visit.

School Election.—By reference to a notice in another column it will be seen that an election takes place on next Monday for a full Board of Directors for this School District. We hope every voter will feel the importance of this election. There is nothing of more importance to a community than its Educational interests. No man should be selected as School Director, unless fully competent, and zealously devoted to the cause. Again we say let us turn out.

"Seseshed."—The "icy chains," which have for months passed, bound Northern Missouri and Southern Nebraska "as one," frightened at the approach of Spring, and yielding to the influence of "old Sol," burst asunder yesterday, and leaves us a "seseshed" portion of country; an independent, confederated, square institution. Although "Big Muddy" made quite a noise about the separation it was a "bloodless revolution," and as Jeff Davis says "we stand a proud monument of the irrevocable laws of nature."

"Things will work."

The river is now completely broken up, and we learn several are already loaded and waiting to make a trip to the Upper Missouri.

The weather is pleasant and spring-like, and the busy appearance of everything indicates that "business," on this side of "Big Muddy," "still lives."

Seranaide.—"Our self and family" hereby return thanks to the Glee Club—Thompson, Berger, Berkeley, McDaniel, and Richardson, for their "call" on Tuesday evening.

Experimenting.—Mr. R. O. THOMPSON, an enterprising Nurseryman, who has located some 18 miles west of Nebraska City, is experimenting extensively with our native fruits and flowers. In a private letter he says: "I am cultivating 20 varieties Native Grapes of Nebraska, Strawberries, Plums, Shrubs, Creepers, &c. Many curiosities from the Rocky Mountains are among my collection."

Returned Pre-Emptions.—By reference to the Notice of the Register and Receiver of this Land Office it will be seen there is a new list of returned Pre-Emptions.

By Telegraph.

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE Nebraska Advertiser.

By the St. Joseph, Brownville and Denver Telegraph STEBBINS LINE.

Office corner of Main and First Street.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.

The pleasant progress of the President elect was continued through New Jersey yesterday. At Trenton he had a separate reception by both branches of the Legislature, and addressed them.

Mr. Lincoln and suite arrived at Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. They had a splendid reception.

The President elect reached Harrisburg yesterday. He made numerous speeches.

This morning at 8 o'clock he passed through Baltimore on special train organized and arrived at Washington unannounced. A few friends conducted him at Willard Hotel. This spoiled the reception which had been prepared. About 10 o'clock, accompanied by Seward, he paid his respects to Buchanan.

The tariff bill passed the Senate with numerous amendments, which may defeat it in the House from want of time.

The Warehousing system is left standing as at present.

Gwin urges the Senate not to concur in the House overland clause.

Latham urges concurrence as the only means to secure a daily central mail.

Senate has refused to act upon the appointment of Black as Judge of Supreme Court. Latham voted no.

The California war debt passed the Senate.

Condition of affairs in the South entirely unchanged.

Southern government progresses.—Toombs is appointed Sec. of State, Meminger Treasury, Pope Walker, War.

Advises indicate that the Southern Government will not be recognized in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

In the Peace Conference to-day, Dudley Field and Smith of New York made strong speeches against compromise. An attempt will be made to force a vote tomorrow. The result is doubtful.

The Bill men of Congress have changed their policy, and will allow Stanton's bill to pass, and throw the responsibility on their friends.

There is trouble in the French legation, owing to Minister Mercer, who is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advices from other sources. Explanations have been required.

Baron Steckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Senate.—A debate sprang up on the bill for the discontinuance of postal service in the seceding States.

Mr. Hunter opposed the bill as coercion.

Mr. Doolittle contended that it was a measure of peace, not war.

Mr. Powell opposed the bill as giving the power of a despot to the head of the department.

Mr. Fessenden thought the bill simply gives power to suspend the operation of the laws, and relieve the Postmaster General from enforcing the laws. It is eminently a measure of peace.

Mr. Douglas considered the bill a peace measure, and was gratified to see it so regarded by the Republicans.

The matter was further debated without action, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Davis made a report as to the stationing of the vessels of the navy in such a manner as to neglect the defence of the whole Atlantic coast during the prevalence of lawless violence. The number of ships lying in port dismantled and unfit for service is 23, amounting in the aggregate to 874 guns, none of them could be repaired and put under sail short of several weeks, and many of them not less than six months. No order has yet been issued to put any of them in readiness. The committee propose a resolution that the Sec. of the Navy, in accepting without delay or inquiry the resignations of officers of the navy who were in arms against the gov., has committed a great error, highly prejudicial to the service, for which he deserves the censure of the House.

Mr. Branch submitted a minority report. Official advices have been received to-day from Ft. Sumter containing nothing of special interest. The garrison was in want of money.

A large number of appointments, including promotions in the army and navy, were confirmed in executive session. Also Niblack as Chief Justice of Nebraska.

Motions to take up the nominations of Black, Supreme Court, and Pettit, Dist. Judge of Kansas, were rejected by 3 majority.

Mr. Latham of California voted against Black's confirmation and Gwin for it.

A special agent was sent to-day to take charge of the Galveston, Texas P.O.

The Administration is advised of the fact that agents are at the North, purchasing steamers for the Southern Confederacy.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Confederacy will regard an attempt of the U. S. to maintain its authority in the seceding States as an act of war, which will be followed by instantaneous reprisals.

A large number of privateers are in readiness to commence operations on the ocean at a moment's warning.

It is reported that arrangements are already made in Cal'a. for privateers on the Pacific ocean when occasion calls for them. The tariff bill under consideration at Montgomery does not differ materially from that of the U. S. It will apply to all goods imported from north of Wilmington, Del. and bonds will be exacted from ships from non-slaveholding States, to guard against deceptions.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 21.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was resolved that the finance com. be instructed to enquire into the expediency of denying an export duty on cotton. Adopted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Times has sent a letter from a member of the British government to a distinguished American, stating authoritatively that the whole matter of secession had been brought by Lord Jno. Russell before the Ministry. Not only will there be no recognition made by Great Britain of the Southern Confederacy but every thing will be done to discountenance disunion.

RICHMOND, Va. Feb. 20.

Mr. Woods of Barbours, introduced resolutions against coercion, pledging Virginia to resist, and declaring it the duty of the Federal Government to acknowledge the independence of the seceded States. This resolution was received with favorable manifestations by the convention and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.

The Common Council of this city last evening passed resolutions by a large majority censuring Senator Sumner for his remarks in the Senate on the presentation of the petition from Massachusetts praying for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

Mr. Lincoln, after assisting in raising the American Flag over Independence Hall, proceeded to address the people. He adverted feelingly to the place in which he was standing. His political opinions had been drawn from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from that Hall. He had never entertained a political feeling that did not emanate from sentiments embodied in the declaration of Independence. After dwelling at some length upon this theme, he said, now, my friends, can this country be saved upon this basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest of men. But if it cannot be saved on this principle then it will be truly awful. If it cannot, I would—I was about to say—rather be assassinated on this spot! [Applause.] In my view of the present aspect of affairs there need be no bloodshed or war. I am not in favor of it; and I may say in advance, that there will be no bloodshed unless the Government be compelled to act in self-defence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.

Yesterday a convention of the soldiers of 1812, Black Hawk, Florida, and Mexican wars, was held in this city. A report was made by Robert Dale Owen, Chairman of the Convention, in favor of a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties, through the Crittenden or some other compromise, and against acts of a warlike or aggressive character.

The following, among other resolutions were also submitted:

Resolved, that we will throw ourselves into the front ranks to meet treason in any section of our country, to sustain the flag of our country, and maintain our government as now organized.

Resolved, that we will, irrespective of party, sustain the president elect of the United States, in the execution of the laws, as would have been our duty to have done had any other man been elected.

These resolutions were adopted by 82 to 27.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, of the 23d, says it was reported that Mr. L. passed through that city in the 11 o'clock train of the previous night for Baltimore; according to a Pittsburg the people of that city were astonished yesterday morning by the announcement of Mr. L's departure. The committee of reception, composed of several distinguished Republicans, arrived from Baltimore to find Mr. L. gone; his family and the remainder of the party remained in Harrisburg, and left on the regular train for Baltimore and Washington along with the Baltimore reception committee; it is said the latter felt very indignant at the want of confidence evinced by Mr. L. in the citizens of Baltimore; though it is understood that he was opposed to it but was overruled by other parties; on the arrival of the regular train at York, Pa., it was announced that Mr. L. was not on board. On arriving at the depot in Baltimore a crowd completely blocked the way and greeted the train with groans on learning that Mr. L. was not on board. In Washington not a little excitement prevailed as soon as it became known that L. had arrived in the early train, and it was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the fact, especially from the press; his presence was first communicated to a few political friends in confidence, he was met at the Station House by several gentlemen of distinction without any formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station house, and the Mayor of Washington was to have made him a welcome address.

During his brief interview with the President Senator Bigler and John Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect.

It is stated in the Washington telegram that Mr. L. was advised by telegraph to hasten on to that city.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that arrangements had been made there for securing to Mr. L. a respectful transit through that city, the police force had been called out fully equipped, and all good citizens were anxious no indignity should be manifested; the only fear entertained was that certain disreputable parties, who lately attached themselves to the Republican organization in that city and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have aroused a bad feeling in the minds of some, and probably have caused a disturbance, otherwise there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant.

The N. Y. Times' Washington correspondence makes a statement thus given in telegrams received last night in St. Louis: On Thursday night, after he had retired, Mr. L. was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death, he declined admitting him unless he gave his name, which was at once given; such a prestige did the name carry that while Mr. L. was yet disrobed he granted an interview to the caller, a prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Lincoln should never leave Baltimore if indeed he ever entered it. The list of names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone, statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it and adventurers were to carry it into effect, as they understood L. was to leave Harrisburg at 9 this morning by special train and the idea was if possible to throw the train from the road at some point where they could rush down the embankment and destroy in a moment all on board.

In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage

on its way from Depot to Depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with pistols or daggers. So authentic was the source through which information was obtained, that Lincoln, after consulting with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements that would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies. Greatly to the annoyance of thousands last night, he declined a general reception. The final counsel was held at 8 o'clock. Mr. L. did not want to yield, and Col. Sumner actually cried with indignation, but Mrs. L., seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at 9 o'clock he left on a special train. He wore Scotch plaid and a very long military cloak, but he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by Supt. Lewis and one friend, he started while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln, Gen. Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters who were in the secrecy, supposed him to be asleep. Telegraph wires were put beyond the reach of any one who might desire to use them.

The Phil. Evening Bulletin of yesterday contains a dispatch from Washington to the effect that in the Peace Congress Chase offered a proposition that it is inexpedient to proceed to the consideration of matters unless all the States participate, and that ample time may be afforded for deliberation, therefore Resolved, That the Conference adjourn to the 4th of April. An exciting debate arose upon the proposition, but there is a prospect of its adoption.

The bids for the eight million loan were opened by the Sec. of the Treasury yesterday. There were about 160 bidders, and the average amount offered is a fraction over 90c on the dollar: N. Y. bankers bid this figure for two millions and a half. Understood to be rejected. 90-1/2 bids accepted.

Senate, 23d.—The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. Gwin continued his remarks commenced yesterday in favor of a committee of conference.

The question was further discussed by Hale, Latham, Johnson of Ark. and Rice. The bill was postponed.

The bill making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah in 1853, was passed.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was then considered and reported to the Senate.

House.—The Oregon and Washington bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Tariff bill was taken up as returned from the Senate with amendments.

Mr. John Cochrane appealed to Sherman to let the matter stand over till Monday, to afford an opportunity for examination, stating that there was no desire to make factious opposition.

Mr. Sherman was pleased to hear this, though he thought that if the bill was not at once acted upon, it might fail for want of time.

The House, by 93 against 26, took up the bill and proceeded to the first amendment, making a reduction on the loan of 21,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

A distinguished Alabamian, who was a Bell man but is now a disunionist, writes to a friend in this city: You may suppose that there is a chance to rebuild the Union, not only is there no possibility but no probability of such an event; we do not believe that the North will give us any substantial guarantees, and we could not trust them if they did. The idea that seems to have taken possession of the Peace Congress, as it is called, that we will be satisfied with the prohibitive North or 38 3/10 and squatter sovereignty South of that line is a gross insult to our understanding. Be assured we have no idea of accepting such terms. Our friends, outside of the seceding States, should be apprised of this fact. We have lost all hope of an amicable adjustment, and are looking to the bayonet as the final arbitrator of the dispute.

The Capt. and officers of the revenue cutter McClelland have been cashiered for violating orders in surrendering the cutter to Louisiana.

Col. V. K. Stephenson, President of the Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived in Washington. He has made preliminary arrangements for building the road, but the contract cannot be closed up during the present political troupe.

The World's correspondent says no action will be taken during the present administration relating to the vessels seized at Savannah.

The returns from Arkansas are favorable for holding a Convention. Thus far 30 secessionists, 24 conditional secessionists and 20 Union men are elected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

The U. S. Circuit Court, to-day, in the case of the Indian Trust Bond frauds dissolved the injunction, deciding that the government was bound where the holders of the bonds received them without notice of fraud, and the U. S. have no redress.

A Washington telegram says a dispatch to the War Department from Gen. Twigs announces that he had surrendered to Texas all the forts, arms and munitions of war in that State.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 25.

At half past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning as three men named Geo. Bremen, Andrew Farrell and Boyle were passing a street in the city of Carbondale they were attacked by M. Gibson, the former was instantly killed, Farrell fatally stabbed and Boyle dangerously injured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Mr. Lincoln visited the Senate and House this morning with Mr. Seward, it created quite a stir, many crowded around to welcome him, especially in the House, he staid but a few moments, and then visited the Supreme Court room.

House.—The tariff bill was considered and about 50 of the Senate amendments acted upon in committee of the whole, when the committee rose and reported the whole subject to the House.

Mr. Sherman said though he objected to many of the amendments yet under the circumstances he would urge their immediate passage and vote for them, believing that the very existence of the government depended on the passage of the bill, which is substantially the act of 1847. When the present administration came into power the public debt was \$2 million with nearly 18 million in the Treasury, but now the public debt is 96 million and the smallest possible amount the government can get along with the next fiscal

year is 68 millions; he looked upon its passage as a necessity.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the House proceeded to act on all the amendments. All the Senate amendments, excepting the tax on tea and coffee, were concurred in, and a conference committee appointed on the rejected amendments.

Stanton's Volunteer bill was brought up and will be the first business to-morrow.

Woodruff presented a petition of the citizens of Middletown, Conn., against altering the Constitution.

Adjourned.

Snake.—The credentials of Chas. B. Mitchell, Senator-elect from Arkansas were presented.

On motion of Mr. Wade the bill in relation to the postal service in seceding States, was taken up.

Mr. Pearce moved to strike out the word insurrection.

Mr. Wade said he was willing to have the causes of insurrection and resistance to the laws assigned in the bill struck out.

The bill, thus amended, passed by 34 to 12.

Ayes: Anthony, Bayard, Bigler, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foote, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson, of Tenn., Kennedy, King, Latham, Pearce, Merrell, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Tenyick, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, —34.

Nays: Bragg, Bright, Green, Hemp-hill, Johnson, of Ark., Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Wigfall, —12.

Powell explained that he would have voted for the bill to suspend the postal service, but could not vote for the bill after it had been amended giving such general power.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill came up. The Senate considered amendments made in committee of the whole, several of which were rejected.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.

The U. S. property in TEXAS has been quietly surrendered to the State authorities and the federal troops allowed to leave the State with all facilities, the property seized is estimated at about 130,000 dollars.

The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, February 21st, has arrived. Mr. Cretz has resigned the Consulate and came a passenger with the exiled Bishops.

The Constitutional Government was fast being successfully reorganized. A circular had been issued to the States to enter into no more arrangements with foreign powers and reclaiming the treaty making power for the federal government.

The army is to be reorganized.

Liberal schemes of colonization have been arranged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.

A dispatch from Ft. Smith 25th says: the overland mail was interrupted by a party of Indians seizing stock and destroying property of the company, one driver was killed.

A private dispatch says the Texas Rangers are in pursuit of the Indians.

The same dispatch from Ft. Smith says that 10 counties in Southern Arkansas have gone for a Convention and the secession candidates; it is conceded that the majority for a Convention will be from 4,000 to 5,000.

Another dispatch from Van Buren, of the same date, says it is confidently believed the State has gone largely against Secession and for co-operation with the Border Slave States. The West and Northwest, as far as heard from, are nearly unanimous.

FR. KEARNY, Feb. 26.

Mr. Frost's mule train of 25 wagons from St. Joe for Pike's Peak passed early this morning, being the first of the season. Teams in good condition.

Weather clear and warm.

C O C & P P Express Coach passed here at 8 a. m.

MINING PROSPECTS daily improving. Quartz mills will soon be turning out considerable quantities of gold. Paying diggings now being worked along the Platte a short distance above this city.

SHERIFFS SALE.

Samuel South

Samuel A. Trogden.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the clerk of the District Court of Nebraska county, Nebraska Territory, against the defendant Samuel A. Trogden, in the above entitled cause, and in favor of the plaintiff therein Samuel South, for the sum of one hundred dollars and the cost of suit, amounting to thirteen dollars and ninety cents. If 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 held, on Monday the 11th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following described property, to-wit: the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirteen in township 22, north of range twelve east of the sixth principal meridian, containing forty acres for the satisfaction of said execution.

Witness my hand and seal, this 25th day of Feb. 1861.

J. B. WELLS, Sheriff.

By J. H. MORRISON, Deputy.

n31-5w-30

MASTER'S SALE.

Theodore W. Bedford.

vs.

Hudson George

Stewart & Swan

vs. E. W. Whyte

J. B. Wells

Russell B. Lewis

By virtue of a decretal order issued from the clerk's office of the District Court of Nebraska 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 Johnson's Hall (the place where said court was last held) in Brownville, Nebraska county, Nebraska Territory, the following described real estate, to-wit: the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 6, north of range 14, east of the 6th principal meridian, in Nebraska county, Nebraska Territory, to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Witness my hand and seal, this 25th day of Feb. 1861.

J. S. BEDFORD, Master in Chancery.

Feb 6th. 1861. 31-5w-49

MASTER'S SALE.

Jackson Lynde

vs.

17 Whyte

Sarah Whyte

Martha Whyte

Martha Howland

By virtue of a decretal order issued from the Clerk's office of the District Court of Nebraska 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 Johnson's Hall (the place where said court was last held) in Brownville, Nebraska county, Nebraska Territory, the following described real estate, to-wit: the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 6, north of range 14, east