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Weather.

February, in this region, hitherto, has worn the garb of winter, carrying out the fashions to the extreme—snow covering our prairies, ice immensely thick on the rivers, and lately, for two or three days, a storm from the north has added much to the already cold times.

Political Remarks.

Southern news is given nearly verbatim, comment is unnecessary. It might be remarked that it is certainly very strange that any Government should allow itself to be trifled with as does this Government at the present time.

Passover.—On last Thursday night, arrived thus far by stage from Denver, and called at our office, our esteemed friend, Thos. Gibson Esq., of the Denver Herald, who, like editors generally, was on his way down to get supplies for his office.

Editorial Correspondence.

PAWNEE RESERVE February 18, G1.

Dear Echo—As I occasionally catch a faint reverberation of your notes up and down this valley, I hastily add a scrap to the music by way of variations.

After vainly waiting some days for favorable indications, without success, I took the stage for Columbus, leaving the teams to get back to the river.

After spending a week very comfortably with Mrs. Baker, at Columbus, I was favored with a sleigh-ride, in a regular old fashioned cutter, with Mr. McGeath, of Omaha, and enjoyed the twenty miles on the ice very much, not having got in even once, arriving at Genoa in good time to look for supper, etc.—was comfortably cared for by friend Hudson.

of his entire competence in that department.

PAWNEE VILLAGE.

The Pawnees number at present about 4,000 souls and a fraction over, and when "at home," live in a cluster of huts built with croches and poles, covered, top and sides, with willows, and then with grass and dirt, giving the appearance at a little distance of an immense collection of "potato holes," all of a circular and oval shape.

The tribe is divided into five bands, each being under a special chief or leader; and the whole confederate being under one principal chief.

At present the Pawnees have several thousand horses, but the hard winter, the sore-tongue and other diseases have reduced the number very materially.

The tribes usually take two general hunts per year, when they all—old and young, great and small—abandon their villages, and go to a buffalo range with their skin lodges, and often remain many weeks.

The females are the working-bees of the hive—they dig up the soil, raise and gather on the crops, cut timber, and build the lodges; pack wood and water, cook, nurse the babies, carry all the burdens, tan the skins, and make the robes and moccasins.

On February the 6th, a team belonging to a Mr. Young, was drowned by breaking through the ice on the Loupe. The road has since been broken and traveled up the old route.

The snow that covers our section of country extends only to twenty-five miles above Kearney city.

The Kearney City merchants are laying in their stock for Emigrants.

Telegraphic News.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Mr. Chandler presented a petition of citizens of Michigan, asking the Senate, 1st—To ascertain whether we have a Government de facto; 2d—that if so, measures be taken for the apprehension of all persons presenting themselves at the seat of Government under the pretense of being commissioners from independent Governments, on the charge of treason.

The bill to organize a government for Idaho, was taken up, and adjourned.

Mr. Phelps offered a substitute that the third section of the act of June, 1850, providing for the redemption of the Treasury notes, be modified so as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the balance of the loan not taken under that act on the most favorable terms, instead of restricting negotiations of the loan at not less than par, and after notice of ten days.

Mr. Sherman approved the amendment the loan proposed was \$25,000,000. He supposed it would settle up the accounts of this Administration; as there was no money and little revenue, they would be obliged to resort to the credit of the Government.

Mr. Sherman refused any such amendment.

Mr. Garnett, considering that the Morrill tariff bill provides for a loan of twenty-one millions, he considered the bill designed for war purposes.

Mr. Phelps' substitute was rejected—52 against 119. The bill as originally reported passed—144 against 46.

The opposition coming from the Democratic side.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., moved to proceed with the consideration of the Senate's resolution, providing for a joint committee to count the votes for President and Vice President, and certify persons of their election.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution of inquiry relative to the seizure of the Branch Mint at New Orleans. Objections being made, it was laid over.

Mr. Slidell sent to be read by the clerk the ordinance of secession passed by Louisiana.

The following dispatches from Washington, are of date Feb 21:

ing views.

One additional body of Federal troops has arrived here, and this morning's train brought arms and munitions of war.

An official copy of the Louisiana ordinance of secession has been received; and the delegation from that State in Congress, with the exception of Mr. Bauligny, will probably withdraw from further deliberations in Congress to-morrow.

The names of all the members of the House from the seceding States continue to be called when voting.

Gov. Fairbanks has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners from the State of Vermont, to meet similar Conventions of other States, on Feb. 4th: Ex-Gov. H. Hall, Lieut. Gov. L. Underwood, Gen. H. H. Baxter, Hon. L. A. Crittenden and Hon. B. D. Harris.

A committee of secessionists are here from Maryland, to protest against the admission of the delegates from that State.

A dispatch from R. B. Rhett states that the Montgomery Convention will meet to-morrow and adjourn over till the Border State conference has adjourned. This is considered a hopeful sign.

Jacob Thompson testified before the Special Committee, that various plans of the secessionists had been discussed in his presence, and sometimes at his house, by the leading men, and others of first prominence, which contemplated, first, the seizure of the Capital, second, the means of preventing the counting of the Presidential vote, and third, resistance to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration.

The dispatch sent by Secretary Dix, to H. Jones, special agent of the Treasury Department, now at N. Orleans, was stopped, on the 20th, at Montgomery, Alabama, by order of the Governor of that State, who took the message and forwarded it to the Governor of Louisiana, thus preventing the arrest of the notorious traitor, Captain Brushwood.

Tell Lieut Caldwell to arrest Captain Brushwood; assume command of the cutter McClelland, and obey orders I give through you.

Col. Hayne contends that the question should be considered as one involving property alone; as such it could be easily arranged.

He says further, that he is instructed to assure the President that any attempt to reinforce, will be considered as declaratory of war.

The cabinet was in session to-day on the communication.

dence intimates that Fort Sumpter has been re-inforced by the steamer Brooklyn, which landed upwards of 300 troops at the fort by means of row boats, with muffled oars.

A rumor is current that Fort Sumpter has been attacked.

There has been no dispatches from Major Anderson for three days.

It is said that the Virginia Commissioners to the Border States' Convention will offer the first thing to-morrow, a resolution deprecating force towards seceding States. If this is voted down, the Southern States will accede.

The election of Speaker by the Assembly on the 17th, was effected by coalition between Republicans and Douglas Democrats.

The Governor's message was delivered on the 18th. The principal feature was strong ground for the preservation of the Union, and opposition to a Pacific Republic under any circumstances.

The receipts of the State Treasury during the past year exceed expenditures by \$500,000.

The left wing of Congressmen Scott and Birch, advocating a Pacific Republic, are published in all leading papers, and everywhere denounced. Only two or three obscure country papers dared to excuse either of the letters.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate declaring California's fidelity to the Union, and opposition to the secession of any State, which it is believed will pass with little or no opposition.

The following reports come to hand last night: New Orleans, Feb. 1. The Militia and Custom House were quietly taken possession of yesterday by the authorities of Louisiana.

There are flying reports that fighting has commenced at Pensacola, in consequence of the Brooklyn trying to land troops.

The Virginia conf. reconvened this morning. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gurley.

A resolution was adopted that the entire session be held with closed doors. It will be impossible to obtain a report of the proceedings.

Washington, Feb. 2. The House, to-day, passed unanimously a resolution declaring that in case reconvened, North Carolina goes in with the other Slave States.