THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, AUG., 23, 1862.

OUR FLAG.

Then up with our flag! let it stream on the air!
Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves!

Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of freemen that moment shall fall
When its stars shall be trailed on the ground.

The Conventions.

The Democrats, at their Convention at Omaha, on Wednesday, after a stormy and exciting contest, succeeded in nominating Judge Kinney, of Utah, formerly of Nebraska City, as their standard bearer. Mr. Poppleton, of Omaha, was the principal opponent of Judge Kinney.—Poppleton was understood to represent the Vallandingham wing of the party.—The delegates from Douglass and Nemaha Counties, when they found they could not nominate Mr. Poppleton, withdrew from the Convention. The delegation from Washington also withdrew from the Convention, but for another reason. They had been instructed to be governed by the following resolutions, passed at a primary meeting in Washington county:

Resolved, That in view of the present critical condition of our country, we are opposed to the reorganization of the Democratic party in this Territory preparatory to the coming election for Delegate to Congress, believing that such a reorganization would be construed into an opposition to the war policy of the President of the United States, having the baneful tendency of creating divisions and discords among the patriotic Union men of the North.

Resolved, That the Delegates appointed by this Convention to attend the Democratic Congressional Convention at Omaha on the 20th inst., be, and they are hereby instructed, to use their influence in behalf of a coalition of the Democratic and Republican party upon an equitable basis, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress; and if failing to make such a coalition, our said delegates are instructed to urge upon said Convention to adjourn without making a nomination; and if failing in both of the above propositions, our said delegates are further instructed to withdraw from said Democratic Convention, and in no event to participate further in its proceedings.

The Republican Convention was organized by appointing Merredith, Chairman, and D. H. Wheeler Secretary.

The candidates for nomination were S. G. Daily, W. H. Taylor, Dr. Monell and John Taffe. After 45 ballots Mr. Daily was chosen.

We have not yet received all the proceedings, but will publish them next week.

Recruiting.

There is much talk now in this Territory about recruiting. Ten Recruiting Officers will be sent here from the Nebraska First in a few days, for the purpose of filling it up to the maximum number. Dispatches from Washington say all the old Regiments must be filled up—if not by volunteering, by drafting. In addition to these, probably twenty of the citizens of the Territory have made application to the Governor for commissions for recruiting, but the Governor has not seen proper to grant any until the Nebraska First is filled up. Some half dozen citizens from Missouri, Kansas and Iowa have also visited portions of this Territory, recruiting for different Regiments. On last Wednesday evening W. W. Updegraff passed through on his way to visit Gov. Saunders. He is authorized by Gen. Lane to raise another Regiment in Nebraska, for the defense of this Division. He appointed two recruiting commissioners in Richardson county, and three in this County. If more recruits can be raised in this Territory than enough for the Nebraska First, let it be for another Regiment, giving Nebraska the credit therefor. It will be much more pleasant for all that enlist to be consolidated in one Regiment. They will then have the Company and Regimental Officers from among their own acquaintances and friends.

Lane has, we believe, authority from Washington to raise as many volunteers as are offered in this Department, consisting of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dacotah, and we trust there will be no difficulty between Gov. Saunders and Gen. Lane.

Recruiting Officers will have no trouble in finding any number of men willing to serve their country in the capacity of officers. Every able-bodied man in Nebraska, and many that would be invalids in case of a draft, will gladly brave all the hardships and dangers of the tented field, in the capacity of *Captain, Colonel, or Brigadier General*, but it will not be so easy to find men who will go as *high privates*. Patriotism and $13 per month is not near as effective induce men to forego the comforts of home as patriotism and $180 per month. It is, however, not selfishness alone, but the necessities of men's families that prevent many from going as privates.

In another column will be found an advertisement signed by O. B. Hewett, John Scott and Hiram Minick, who were appointed by Mr. Updegraff for recruiting in this Council District.

To Sheriffs, Masters in Chancery, Probate Judges, Attorneys, and all Others Whom it May Concern, Greeting:

Know ye, that from this day forth, our rules with regard to advertising will be strictly enforced. We are *compelled* to resort to this rule from unrelenting *necessity*. Our charges for advertising this summer, amount to over one thousand dollars. "It is all good—good as old wheat!" yet we do not get enough money to pay for our paper. We are told that legal advertising is always well secured—it will all be paid sometime, &c., this is all very pretty in theory, but in practice it is not so pleasant. On Mr. Furnas' books one half the charges for legal advertising of four and five years' standing, are siill unpaid. Yet in many instances the case is closed, and the costs collected by somebody.

While "our hand is in," we will also take occasion to say a few words to our delinquent subscribers. We want you to pay up. With most of the country subscribers in this county we have made arrangements to take farm produce, and we are always happy to receive it at prices fully as high or a little higher than is given in the market by anybody else. We are tired of paying five per cent. per month interest on money to purchase our own provisions, and the material for our paper. We know that times are very hard on farmers as well as all others in this country, but those *who are not able to pay for their paper should discontinue taking it.* We have frequently threatened to strike from our list all who are delinquent for twelve months or more, and we have discontinued many whom we knew did not intend to pay, yet some of the most able farmers in this county have taken the *Advertiser* for three or four years for which we have received nothing There is an abundance of produce now in the country, and although farmers may be reluctant to part with it at present prices, we can't afford wait two or three years for times to get better. We want Wood, Corn, Flour and hay, and we are also willing to take butter, eggs, potatoes chickens or most any other kind of country produce.

S. G. Daily.

Sol Miller—the notorious Sol Miller, the facetious Editor of the White Cloud *Chief*, is a close observer of matters and things, not only in Kansas but in Nebraska, and the country generally.—He takes a sound, common-sense view of whatever subject he is writing about; and the comments his paper has made at various times on public men in this Territory have generally been just. In the last number of his paper he compliments Mr. Daily as follows: "The Delegate question is causing some stir in Nebraska, and candidates are quite plentiful.—Hon. S. G. Daily is a candidate for reelection. He has devoted his whole energy to the interests of that Territory, while in Congress. He has been twice elected as Delegate, and, although never being secure in his seat, having been compelled to fight for it throughout almost the entire terms, he has accomplished more for Nebraska than all the other Delegates she has ever had.

[For the Advertiser.]

Osier Willow for a Hedge.

Mr. Editor: I have had several letters making inquiry concerning the Osier Willow for a hedge, or live fense—as to its growth, adaptation to uplands, &c. I will here state what I whow of it for the benefit of all your subscribers:

Salix Purpurea, a species of the Osier Willow, is one of the most upright of the "Basket Willow," and its toughness and elasticity is well know. It it very tenacious of life; and a cutting, six to eight inches long, stuck into almost any soil, will grow readily. It will grow equally as well on good uplands, as it will on the wettest bottoms. In fact, I believe rich rolling upland is the best; for, this morning I have just measured a stalk that grew this season from the stool, set last season on the upland, and it is *eight feet ten inches high!* Remember, also, this was on the 4th day of August, giving a long time to grow yet this season. One year ago last May, I set the cuttings of this, and this past spring cut last year's growth down to two inches of the ground, and this growth has been all made this season. I shall cut it again this fall: and next year's growth shall grow and be woven, and the fence will be complete. D. L. Halsey, of Victoria, Cuyahoga County, New York, has taken a premium at a New York Fair, for the best "live fence," and it is the Salix Purpurea. There are also some fine hedges of it in Illinois, that give entire satisfaction. Its cost is not a quarter compared with other hedge plants. It requires but little care—no more than corn for two years; the third year weave, and it is ready to turn out. I will hereafter give concise directions for setting and cultivating.

Respectfully yours,
R. O. THOMPSON.

They are raising two new regiments in Kansas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

M'CLELLAN EVACUATES WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN OR GUN!

THE LATEST FROM CULPEPPER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Chicago, Aug. 17.

From the Peninsula correspondence of of the New York Times we learn that Gen. McClellan's have been engaged the past week withdrawing from Harrison's Landing. The main body are moving by land towards Williamsburg; the remainder are going down James river on transports. The place of destination is of course not known, though conjecture mentions Acqua creek, Fredericksburg or Urbana, points on York river.

Culpepper, August 17.

Colonel Fifield went yesterday with a construction train as far as Rapidan station, but learning that a considerable number of the enemy were within gun shot of the river on the other side, it was thought inexpedient to begin repairs on the bridge until Pope's forces, now on the march, should reach the river. Col. Fifield found near the woods a lot of flour stored for confederate use, which he seized.

Contrabands from Gordonsville report a continuous arrival of troops from Richmond.

We now occupy a line on the Rapidan from Racoonboro on the east to Cove's Fording on the left, with pickets and scouting parties beyond these points.

Washington, Aug. 17.

A camp of instructions for 50,000 men has been established here.

Over 300 army officers have been stricken from the rolls under a late stringent order.

Cairo, August 17.

The Grenada Appeal of the eleventh contains a long account of the Baton Rouge fight, in which it acknowledges the severe repulse of Breckinridge, with a loss of 300. The partial list of the rebel killed and wounded contain six field and company officers killed, and thirteen wounded. Among the killed are Gen. Charles Clark, of Missippi; Col. Allen and Capt. Alex. Todd, Mrs. Lincoln's brother.

Washington, Aug. 18.

Col. Corcoran has arrived. He says Gen Prince was taken prisoner at the recent battle beyond Culpepper, and kept in prison over the dead house. All the other prisoners captured from Pope's command are shamefully and tyrannically treated.

Memphis, August 15.

Reports from White river say General Harvey's Division had a fight on Monday last near Clarendon, Arkansas. The federal force was six regiments of infantry. The rebel force was eight regiments of cavalry, with part of Hindman's brigade. The battle raged fiercely for some time, with destructive effect on both sides, resulting in the defeat and rout of the rebels. Seven hundred prisoners were taken. No further porticylars.

The Grenada Appeal says the rebels destroyed over a million dollars worth of property at Baton Rouge before they were repulsed.

New York, August 18.

A letter from Baton Rouge says the Ram Arkansas grounded at a distance of six miles from the city on the 6th. She was engaged by the Essex in a fair stand up fight. Porter the commander of the Essex, says he was only three hundred yards distant from the Arkansas, pouring solid 9 inch shot into her, until a breach was made, when an incendiary shell exploded in the breach, setting her on fire. The rebel crew then left. She shortly afterwards exploded. The rebel wounded say Gen. Ruggles was killed, and state their loss to be 800. Secessionist in Baton Rouge fired on our wounded as they were being brought in consequently their houses were pulled down. General Williams' funeral took place at New Orleans on the 8th, with very impressive ceremonies.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 16.

The Union troops evacuated Harrison's Landing at 8 o'clock this morning. At about the same hour McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburg. Public property was all removed. All is quiet.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 18.

Owing to the presence of a large body of rebels in Jackson county, Mo., and a threatened attack on Kansas City, the Provost Marshal of this city, under orders from the headquarters of the department of Kansas, ordered the citizens en masse to enroll themselves for military duty; those failing to do so will be arrested. Business is generally suspended. It is thought there will be a general compliance with the order.

The federal troops composing the Indian expedition, with the exception of three Indian regiments, are supposed to be at Fort Scott, or marching thence north.

Nashville, Aug. 18.

Eighty guerrillas from Maude City, on on their way to join Morgan, were attacked on Saturday near Mammoth Cave, by 34 home guards. One Captain was killed and all the guerrillas captured.—Gen. Nelson is here. Trains are running through on the Chattanooga railroad.

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 18.

Gen. Lane has reached here with reinforcements, rendering the safety of the place certain. The Gunboat Warner is also here, which can render valuable service in case of an attack.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 17.

Beriah Magoffin has resigned the Governorship, and James Robinson, a strong Union man, becomes Governor de facto for the unexpired term.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 18.—The Old bridge across Hampton creek was rebuilt to-day and a pontoon laid across near it. A large number of troops are encamped about two miles this side of Newport News to-night.

Gen. Burnside is here. There is some talk of his taking command of the army now under command of McClellan. That a portion of this army will remain on the Peninsula is evident ann between Hampton and Yorktown, as there are 20 acres covered by hospitals at Hampton. A railroad is now being built from there to this place.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—Later intelligence in regard to the battle in Jackson County on Friday says, the Federal force was moving south toward Lexington in search of the enemy, when it suddenly fell into an ambuscade and was fiercely assailed on all sides by the rebels. The Federals recovering faom their surprise made a stout resistonce against the enemie's assault, but after desperate and bloody fighting were captured. But few details are received, but all reports agee that we lost between two and three hundred. Maj. Foster, in command of the Federals was mortally wounded. the rebels loss is not known.

A camp of a hundred and fifty guerrillas from this county, while going south, were attacked by the Jefferson County Home Guards last night. Thirty guerrillas were captured–none killed on either side.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The Treesury Department commence to-day the delivery of the new postal currency. It will be issued at the rate of $27,000 per day.

New Madrid, Mo., Aug. 29.—A force of cavalry from this post while on an expedition to Charleston attacked a rebel camp on White Oak Ridgu west sf Hick man killing 4 and capturing 19 including 3 captain. They took 27 horses 10 stand of arms. One Federal officer and one private were killed.

Smithland, Aug. 19.—Clarksville has been taken by the rebels 600 strong. The same force is reported to be marching on Fort Henry.

Fort Donelson, Aug. 19.—The rebel force that captured Clarksville are reported marching on this place. There are only 150 efficient men here. Reinforcements have been asked for.

Nashville, Aug. 20.—The rumored evacuation of Chattanooga and the movement of the rebels towards Knoxville and Richmond caused great activity in the military circles here and troops are constantly arriving.

A dispatch from Adj't Gen. Thomas says the Union men in East Tennessee are held in confinement as prisoners of State.

Gov. Jackson has a correspondent number of traitors for exchange.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

War Department,
Washington, August 8, 1862.

Order to Prevent Evasion of Militady Duty, and for Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

First. By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that until further order no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all marshals, deputy marshals, and military officers of the United States are directed and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is carried into effect.—And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington city, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested or detained.

Second. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and placed on duty for the term of the draft, and the expense of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars, as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all prisoners so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

Another Important Order.

War Department,
Washington, August 8, 1862.

ORDERED—First. That all United States Marshals and Superintendents and Chiefs of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized and diricted to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second. That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL.

Depabtment of State,
Washington, August 8th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no pasports will be issued from this department for any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

William H. Seward.

Senator Lane's Proclamation.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 4.

To the loyal men of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Decotah:

The Government is engaged in raising an army that will insure the suppression of the rebellion, and the aid of every loyal man is invoked for the accomplishment of this object.

Experience has shown that the lenient policy pursued will not win the insurgents back to their allegiance, nor disarm the traitors. The Government is fully aroused to this stern reality.

The conviction exists in the minds of the people that nothing but war, real earnest war, can be availing, and the national authorities are responding to this conviction of the people.

Acting upon this policy the Government has authorized me to organize an army in this department; and, in the name of that Government, I call upon every loyal man to aid me in the work.

My powers in the premises are full.

Camps will be established at convenient points within the limits of this department, and supplies of arms and accutrements, camp equipage and subsistance will be furnished.

Everything necessary to the complete equipment of the forces will be promptly and fully supplied. Every volunteer will receive the bounty of twenty-five dollars, and one month's advance pay, upon being mustered into the service. Those who join this army will designate the men who shall command them.

These forces will be used for the defence of this department. While the armies of the North and East will be marched to meet the rebels upon their own soil, no troops can be sent here for our protection. We must rely upon the organized forces now in this department, and such as can be raised among ourselve. The Government will provide munitions of war—the men we must furnish.

It is expected that the State and Territorial governments will earnestly cooperate with the representatiae of the General Government in this patriotic work, and that every loyal heart will swell with a chivalric enthusiasm in the holy cause.

The nation is struggling for its existence. The noblest institutions ever established amongst men are in peril. A herculean effort is being organized to avert the calamity. All over the teeming loyal States the people are rising.—Their treasure is poured out like water, and the best lives are being pledged to victory.

Shall we not, then, stand by the old flag, in defence of our hearthstones and family altars? I do not say to you go and perform this great work, but I do say come and join the host marshalling for the conflict. Where duty leads I will be with you. Rally, then, our country calls!

JAMES H. LANE,
Com. for Recruit Dep't Kan.

Gen. Salomon at Fort Scott.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, August 21.]

A few days ago, when Fort Scott was threatened, Col. Barstow sent to Gen. Saloman for aid. With the zeal and energy which have ever characterized that officer he immediately repaired to Fort Scott with the most effective portion of him commaud. It is probable that all the white regiments of the Indian expedition are now at Fort Scott, anq that the Indians regiments are within fifty miles of that post. This is the best news we have recorded for many a day,

Later.—A messenger arrived here last night who left Fort Scott Monday night. All the white regiments are there and the Indian regiments are within a few miles of there. A little lively attention to guerillas would be exceedingly well timed just now.

Col. Barstow, with a part of his command, returned from Fort Scott Sunday, having left there the Tuesday morning previous.

The Court Martial for the trial of the Indian expedition officers was dissolved by Gen. Blunt, the arrests suspended till further orders, and the officers ordered to their respective commands.

McClellan's Army.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—The *Bulletin* says a gentleman who left Fort Monroe last evening furnishes the following:

The army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree. Gen. McClellan it is understood was at Williamsburg yesterday morning. Fitz John Porter's Division, which was on tqe opposite side of the James river, has also come down the Peninsula.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Fort Monroe on Sunday, and went up the James river as far as ihe Chickahominy, io how operations were going. He returned yesterday morning to Fort Monroe reporting everything satisfactory.

The weather was cool and delightful and most favorable for the movement of troops. Most of the gun boats came down the river, but some remained to guard the pontoon bridge across the the Chickahominy over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsula.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[Public—No. 76.]

AN ACT for the survey of grants or claims of land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That all claims or grants of land in any of the States or Territories of the United States, derived from any foreign country or Government, shall be surveyed under the direction of the proper officer of the Government of the United States upon the application of the parties claiming or owning the same, and that there expense, which shall be paid or secured to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior before the work shall be performed, but nothing in the law requiring the executive officers to survey land claimed or granted under any laws of the United States shall be construed either to authorize such officers to pass upon the validity of the titles granted by or under such laws, or to give any greater effect to the surveys made by them than to make such surveys prima facie evidence of the true location of the land claimed or granted, nor shall any such grant be deemed incomplete for the want of a survey or patent when the land granted may be ascertained without a survey or patent.

Approved, June 2, 1862.

[Public—No. 77.]

AN ACT to allow the State of California an additional Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as the census has never been reliably taken in the State of California until the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and as it appears that the said State had sufficient population to entitle her to three representatives in the thirty-seventh Congress, and as three representatives have been duly elected to the thirty-seventy Congress, under the supposition that the said State was entitled to the same, as appears by the certificate of the Governor thereof, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to and paid by said State under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty, therefore the said State shall be allowed three representatatives in the thirty-seventy Congress, and for that purpose the whole number of representatives is hereby increased one, until the beginning of the thirty-eighth Congress.

Approved June 2, 1862.

[Public—No. 78.]

AN ACT abolishing certain collection districts and reducing compensation of officers of customs in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collection districts of Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Sonoma, San Joaquin, and San Pedro, heretofore established by law, are hereby abolished and the same attached to the collection district of San Francisco; and there shall be appointed, in the usual manner, an inspector at each of the following places: Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Benecia, Stockton, San Pedro; and the salary of each of the said inspectors shall be one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the annual compensation of the collector of the customs for the district of San Francisco shall be six thousand dollars; of the naval officer, four thousand five hundred dollars; of the surveyor, four thousand five dollars; of the principal appraisers, twenty-five hundred dollars each; and of the assistant appraisers, two thousand dollars each; and the office of an additional appraiser general to be employed on the Pacific coast created by the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," appproved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be and the same is hereby abolished.

Approved, June 2, 1862.

[Public—No. 79.]

AN ACT to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making of contracts for the Government.

Be it recolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America in Congress Assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause and require every contract made by them, severally, on behalf of the Government, or by their officers under them appointed to make such contracts, to be reduced to writing, and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof, a copy of which shall be filed by the officer making and signing the said contract in the "Returns Office" of the Department of the Interior (hereinafter established for that purpase) as soon after the contract is made as possible, and within thirty days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals to him made by persons to obtain the same, as also a copy of any advertisement he may have published inviting bids, offers, or proposals for the same; all the said copies and papers in relation to each contract to be attached together by a ribbon and seal, and numbered in regular order numerically, according to the number of papers comprising the whole return.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the further duty of said officer, before making his return, according to the first section of this act, to affix to the same his affidavit in the following form, sworn to before some magistrate having authority to administer oaths: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the copy of the contract hereto annexed is an exact copy of a contract made by me personally with ———; that I made the same fairly without any advantage to myself, or allowing any such benefit or advantage corruptly to the said ———, or any other person; and that the papers accompanying include all those relating to the said contract, as required by the statue in such case made and provided." And any officer convicted of falsely and corruptly swearing to such affidavit, shall be subject to all the pains and penalties now by law inflicted for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any officer making contracts, as aforesaid, and failing or neglecting to make returns of the same, according to the provisions of this act, unless from unavoidable accident and not within his control, shall be deemed, in every case of such failure or neglect, to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for not more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to provide a fit and proper apartment in his Department, to be called the "Returns Office," within which to file the returns required by this act to be filed, and to appoint a clerk to attend to the same, who shall be entitled to an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, and whose duty it shall be to file all returns made to said office, so that the same may be of easy access, filing all returns made by the same officer in the same place, and numbering them as they are made in numerical order. He shall also provide and keep an index book, with the names of the contracting parties, and the number of each and every contract opposite to the said names; and he shall submit the said index book and returns to any person desiring to inspect the same; and he shall also furnish copies of said returns to any person paying for said copies to said clerk, at the rate of five cents for every one hundred words, to which said copies certificates shall be appended in every case by the clerk making the same, attesting their correctness, and that each copy so certified is a full and complete copy of said return; which return, so certified under the seal of the Department, shall be evidence in all prosecutions under this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to furnish each and every officer severally appointed by them with authority to make contracts on behalf of the Government, with a printed letter of instructions, setting forth the duties of such officer under this act, and also to furnish therewith forms, printed in blank, of contracts to be made, and the affidavit of returns required to be affixed thereto, so that all the instruments may be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Approved June 2, 1862.

[Public—No. 80.]

AN ACT to establish a land office in Colorado Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands belonging to the United States to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished shall be subject to the operations of the preemption act of the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and under the conditions, restrictions, and stipulations therein mentioned: Provided, however, That when unsurveyed lands are claimed by preemption, notice of the specific tracts claimed shall be filed within six months after the survey has been made in the field; and on failure to file such notice, or to pay for the tract claimed within twelve months from the filing of such notice, the parties claiming such lands shall forfeit all right thereto, provided said notices may be filed with the Surveyor General, and to be noted by him on the plats, until other arrangements have made by law for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the public lands within the Territory of Colorado to which the Indian title has been extinguished shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Colorado district, the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of public moneys for said district, who shall be required to reside at the place at which said offices may be located, and they shall have the powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensations and emoluments prescribed by law in relation to the officers of the United States in the State of Kansas.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That an act entitled "An act to graduate the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 2, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VOLUNTEERS

FOR THE

NEBRASKA SECOND REGIMENT

$100 BOUNTY—$40 IN ADVANCE

The undersigned are commissioned to raise a Company of Infantry for the Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteers, to serve in the

WAR FOR THE UNION

We are authorized to provide Quarters, Transportations, &c., for recruits until they are mustered into service, when they will receive advance pay and bounty to the amount [illegible]

H. O. [illegible]
O. B. HEWETT
JOHN T. [illegible]

Brownville, August 23, 1862. [illegible]

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Periodicals, Pictorials and School Books.

H. H. MARSH

In addition to his Periodicals News Depot, received a a large supply of School Books. Books are the only ones recommended by Hon. E. Harvy, Territorial School Commissioner, and also recommended by all the best teachers and students in the Territory. It is highly important to have a uniform standard of Books in our Schools. And as these Books are now used in all the Schools and Common Schools in the United States, they are fast becoming popular in our Territory, and important that we should not be behind the times.

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H. H. MARSH

Aug 23.

Stray Steer

Strayed from the residence of [illegible] Monday, August 18th, 1862, a large brindle steer, six or eight years old, fall between horns, hair off of one hip, leaving [illegible] as large as a half dollar. Any one [illegible] steer to Brownville, or leaving information at [illegible] office, or to D. H. McLaughlin, will be rewarded.

August 23d, 1862. n5-tf

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