Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

Gone East—The senior, proprietor of the *Advertiser* R. V. Muir, is now on a trip east, to St. Joseph, St. Louis and all along "all railroad routes." He is on a business and pleasure trip. We shall probably hear from him in the way of correspondence, and eastern merchants who desire to place themselves *en raport* with one of the finest sections of the great west through an advertising medium second in advantage to none, will also here from him. Though not a typo we commend him to the Press generally, and to those having need of our survices, we can recommend him as thoroughly reliable and posted on this section of Nebraska.

The Suplimental Reconstruction Bill

Will be found in another column.—Though Vetoed it has been passed over the veto by handsome majorities in both Houses of Congress. This bill is simply a necessity, growing out of the original intent of the first, and made necessary by the wrong construction attempted to be placed upon it by the Attorney General

Whatever may have been or is now said with regard to millitary government for the Southern States, the necessity is to evident to breed cavil among loyal men. But three paths were open to reconstruction; first, mixed millitary and civil governments; second, millitary governments alone; third, and last to give up the rebel States to the control of rebels. The first has been tried and came so near resulting in the last named plan that, for the protection of loyal men and the safety of the States themselves, that plan had to be discontinued. To place loyal soldiers and generals at the command of late rebels was found to retard reorganization, and has cost the lives of many loyal citizens.

The 40th, Congress decided on Millitary Reconstruction in its fullest sense, and the intent of the first act on the subject meant to place just the powers with the Millitary Commanders that the supplemntal Act does. It is not a question with loyal men which should back down when rebel State authorities come in conflict with the laws of Congress; that the latter must triumph is a forgone conclusion, and to retain paramount authority until rebels accept *the terms*, it is necessary to sustain to the fullest the agents intrusted with Reconstruction. This Congress has done; and, as it will receive, so it merits the approval of the loyal men of the land.

Brownville High School.

The Board of Directors of this Institution wish to say to the public that having secured the services of Prof. J. M. McKenzie and Lady for the ensuing quarter the School is now in successful operation.

Persons at a distance wishing to secure the benefits of this school should, address the Principal, J. M. McKenzie, who will cheerfully give any information desired.

All the pupils in the City District between the ages of five and twenty-one will, as heretofore, be admitted free.—But pupils from a distance will be charged at the following rates of tuition.

For the term of twelve weeks

Tuition in Primary Dep't		$5,00
" " Com. Eng.	"	$6,00
" " Grammar	"	$7,50
" " Higher	"	$9,00

Students from a distance will in all cases be charged for a full half term except by special agreement.

All Books, Stationary &c., can be had in the City at the usual retail prices.

Luther Hoadly,
John McPherson,
John H. Morrison,
Board of Directors.

The Crops.

The prospect for a bounti ful harvest is now glorious. Much wheat has already been cut, and the yield, if any difference, is beyond that of last year.—Corn looks remarkably forward and promising, and the amount raised will far exceed any preceeding year. Farmers all seem well satisfied, and the word "grasshopper" is obsolete.

The prospect is indeed cheering, raised, as all are, from the gloom of dispondcy which prevailed three weeks since. May nothing interfere with this prospect is our prayer.

J. W. Hollingshead of Pawnee City, will have near 200 bushels of Peaches from his orchard this season.

Gen. Sherman has ordered a removal of headquarters from Leavenworth to Ft. Harker, this is presumed to indicate an active campaign against the Indians.

Great Coal Excitement in Tecumseh.

From a reliable gentlemen just in from Tecumseh, Johnson County, we learn that a great discovery of coal has been made on the site of that town. The discovery was accidently made while digging a well, when, at a depth of about forty-five feet a vein of good Stone Coal was struck; and when our informant started in, the vain had been gone into to the depth of three feet by actual measurment and the workmen had not reached the bottom.

This is a glorious discovery, if true, and we have no good reasons to doubt it. It will assure to the interior of this Land District good fuel, at a moderate cost, and thereby save timber. We hope our friends there will keep us posted; and also, give us for publication a list of the differant strata of rock or dirt passed through, their thicknesses, debth from the surface, etc.

Peaches.

We notice our state exchanges talking much of succesful Peach growers and large Peach orcharhs. We have, undoubtedly, in this county the largest Peach Orchard in the State. Mr. Lovless, owner of the Vowell Farm, joining London, in this county, has an orchard of 700 trees, absolutely loaded down with Peaches. His crop, this season, will foot up into several thousand bushels. The trees are so weighed down with fruit that props have to be placed to sustain the branches.

The Brownville Union or High School

Is now in charge of Prof. J. M. M'Kenzie and Lady, better teachers than whom are not in the west. As teachers and citizens they have given such satisfaction wherever they have been that they have drawn with them the good will of the communities that have known their presence, and their scholars.—Their competance is proven by hundreds of pupils in this Land District

The High school will go on as though nothing had occured to interrupt it, and the past, we hope, forgotten in the excellence of the present.

The School House during the vacation has been painted and otherwise finished up. It is now complete and the finest in the west.

M. & M. R. A. R. R.

On our first page will be fond the proceedings of the Board of Directors of this company, and the election of officers. It will be there seen that the management of its chief officers for the past year has been indorced by their re-election. Also the names of Engineers now on the survey and the pay they receive.

From other sources we learn of the whereabouts of the surveyors now making the preliminary survey; they had passed through Putnam county some two weeks since and are not likely to reach here before the middle of August.

We have no doubt of our financial ability to send them west, and no doubt they will be ordered to extend their survey to Fort Kearney if the means are ready. Which will be the case.

LINCOLN.

The Commissioners appointed to locate Lincoln City, left Nebraska City, for that purpose on Thursday, the 18th. The News thinks it will be located upon "the Mill's farm, at the Olatha Crossing of of Salt Creek," for the reason that good building stone is found in abundance.—This is a very proper idea, certainly; for the stone quary could never of itself come to the Capitol while the people can, no odds where it be located! Really, Bully!!

The Nebraska City Press says that three hundred immigrant wagons were on the other side of the river between Plattsmouth and Brownville last Tuesday waiting to get across the river to settle in the Salt Creek Valley. They were mostly from Illinois.—*Omaha Republican.*

A splendid joke on the Illinois families. Why don't they cross? Our ferry is running regularly. Numerons emmigrants have crossed here during the past week but they were not bound for the Capitol but settled in this Land District.

Rumor has it that Brownville wants the Capitol; this is false; the centre of Nebraska lies farther south!

The Indian Bill.

The Indian bill, as it passed by the Senate this afternoon, at the close of two days' discussion, authorizes the President to appoint three army officers, not below the rank of brigadier general, who with the commissioner of Indian affairs, Senator Henderson, Representative Windham and John B. Sanborn, shall constitute a committee to call togather the chiefs and head men of the hostile Indian tribes and see if they cannot make peace with them. Three commissioners are authorized to select one reservation north of Nebraska, west of Missouri river and south of the line of the north Pacific railway, and another south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, including any portion of the Indian Territory; and if these scelections are approved by Cougress, the reservations shall be permanent homes for the Indins, and the commissioners are empowered to treat for removal thereto with hostile tribes, and peaceable tribes having no fixed reservations. If the commissioners fail to make peace then three thousand volunteers are to be enlisted for service among the Indians. The bill appropriates $450,000, and has not been acted upon by the House.—*Mo Dem* 19th

THE RECONSTUCTION BILL

The following is a copy of the reconstruction bill as it passed the house.

In the Senate of the United State. July 9, 1867. Read first and second times

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States", passed on the 2d of March. 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March 1867,

Section 1, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That it is hearby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 2d of March, 1867, entitled" an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act Supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March in the year 1867 that the goveanments then existng in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolinia, South Carolinia, Georgia, Mississppi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were illegal and void; and that thereafter said Government, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respcts to the military Commanders of the respective Districts, and to the authority of Congress.

Sec 2 And be it further enacted, That the said acts to which this is a supplement shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any militiry district under said act, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said acts to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer or person exercising authority under or by virtue of any so-called State govenment existing in his district; and the said officer so assigned to command as aforesaid is hereby empowerd to appoint an other person in the stead of the officer or person so removed, if he shall deem proper so to do; and, whenever he may deem it necessary as aforesaid, to prohibit, suspend or set aside any act or proceeding of any such State or municipal government, or any act or thing done under or by virtue of its authority; and all acts heretofore done by any such officer in accordance herewith shall be deemed valid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Registration of the several military districts established by the acts to which this is supplementary shall admit to registration such persons as they deem entitled to be registered by the acts aforesaid. They shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed in the act of March 23, 1867, conclusive evidenc of the right of the person taking it to be registered, but *prima facie* only, and may receive such evidence under oath relating thereto as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or others, and either of the members of said Boards is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmatins, and examine witnesses touching the right of any person to be registered. Said Boards of Registration may strike from the list of votes the name of any one already registered, who, in their judgment, improperly took the oath prescribed in the acts to which this is supplementary, or was not entitled by said acts to be registred. Record evidence shall not be required by said Boards to prove partisipation in the rebellion, but parole evidence shall be sufficient to establish such partisipation; and said Boards of Registration shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States government; Provided, That the right of any person to be registered as a legal voter shall in no respect be changed or affected by any pardon granted to such person by the President of the United States for partisipation in the rebellion.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no civil court of the United States or any State shall have jurisdiction of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any such district commander, or any officer or person acting by his authority, for or on account of the discharg of the duties imposed upon him by this act or the acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted That no district commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and concented thereto, or unless by sentence of court martial he shall be cashiered or dismissed from the army, or in arrest for an offence punishable by dismssial from the army, or disqualified by sickness for the perfomance of his duties.

Sec. 6, And be it further enacted, That the time for the completion of the registration of persons properly qualified to vote may be extended by order of the said several district commanders to any day prior to the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Sec. 7. And be it futher enacted, That any person or persons who shall prevent or attempt to prevent or obstruct the execution of this act or either of the acts to which this act is supplementary, shall be gnilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned one year, or both at the discrtion of the court.

Passed the House of Represetatives July 9, 1867.

Attest: ED. McPHERSON, Clerk.

The Colorado Tribune calls Miller, of the Omaha Herald an ignoramus on the Indion question, to which Miller replies:

"Before the editor of that sheet was ever within a thousand miles of a camp of the Sioux Indian, we had been *in the rear of* two distinct Indian wars in this country."

This is generally where brave men get their information. He might have added also *in the rear* of the Union army during the rebellion.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th; Mr. Sherman thought the only true solution for Indian difficulties was to absorb the Indians into the general population."

How are you "absorb." He ought to have been here last Saturdoy evening, to have undertaken an absorbtion contract. Most of our Washington Legislators are terribly afflicted with wisdom on the Indian question.

Veto

The following is a telegraphic synopsis of the President's Message vetoing the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill:

Washington July 19.

The President's veto was transmitted to the House at 2 P. M. With the galleries crowded, good attention was given to the reading of it. His objections are principally that it makes the military paramount to the government and takes away the right of habeas corpus. He objects to military courts trying civil cases and to giving the military authority full control of the officers of the Southren States, and subject to removal at their pleasure. He complains that power is given to the military unpossessed by the President, and that the bill creates, in fact, a military despotism, with Gen. Grant at the head. He complains that no qualification is required of the appointees, of the military, although the State laws require an oath of residence. Congress asserts that the State governments are illegal, but yet appoints officers to take charge of such govrnments, although they may be unfamliar with the duties of of the office. It is too late now to say that ten Southern States are not in fact in the Union, as they have peen recognized as such in seven of them adopting the amendment abolising slavery; also by appointing United States Marshals and Judges for them, and if not States the Chief Justice has no right to hold courts in them, He asks whether an officer in charge of a State goverament is considered a civil officer or a military officer. If the former, where in the constitution is the authority derived? He denies the power of Congress to strip the President of the power, and says military officers will not recognize the President under the bill. He will never submit that the power given by the Constitution to the President shall be taken away. It is a great public wrong to take the power away from the President and give it to a subordinate. He calls on the people to stay the acts of Congress and lift the oppressive yokes from their necks.

Messers. Stevens and Boutwell folowed the reading of the veto message in speeches, and calling loudly for impeachment amid great attention of the House. The bill then passed the House by yeas 109, nays 24.

A Plainsmen thus expresses himself on the regular army mode of Indian warfare: "H—l," said he, while his face expressd the most unutterable disgust, "talk about regulars hunting Indians! They go out, and when night comes they blow the bugle to let the Indians know that they are going to sleep. In the morning they blow the bugle to let the Indians know they are going to get up. Between their bugle and great trains, they manage to keep the red-skins out of their sight.—*Junctiou City Union.*

U. S. Senate, July 18th: Mr. Hendricks called up the bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes, by the appointment as Commissionere of Generals Sherman, Hancock, Auger, Aarney, and Messrs. John B. Sanborn, Wm. Bent, S.C. Beauman, Kit Corson, and the Commisioner of Indian Affairs, to select reservations upon which to locate said tribes.

Mr. Ross offered an amendment authorizeing the General commanding the army to accept the service of volunteers not exceeding four thousand in number, from the States of Kansas and Nebraska and the Teraitories, to aid in surpressing Indian hastilities, said volunteers to be placed on the same footing, as to the pay and subsistence, as the regular troops by inserting Secretary of War under the President, instead of the General-in-Chief, and by a proviso that the volunteers are not to be called out unless the Commissioners sahll do it to secure peace. The names of the Commissioners were then stricken out and a proviso inserted authorizeing the President to appoint a Commission to consist of three officers of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, the Chairman of the Indian Commitee of each House and the Commisoner of Indian Affairs to negotiate with the Indians and report proceedings to the President.

After discuion on the general merits of the bill, it was passed.

Adjourned.

Two weeks since we copied from the White Cloud, (Kas) Chief an article on the location of the Capitol in which it condemed the scheme of the removalites.

This week it has another article lauding the Legislature for locating all the Public buildings together, and says: "Let Nebraska take warning (of Kansas) and stand by the action of her Legislature." If Sol. wants to be quoted on both sides of the question he is taking the right shute, but if he would talk as one posted on the subject the last article had better been left out. *All* the buildings are not located at Lincoln, only the Capitol, University, and Penitentiary; the Normal School is located at, Peru in this county, and the rest are yet to be located.

If Sol's last remarks be true it would matter little where they were located so that they were all together. We hope he will permit us to differ, as to the propriety of "standing by" our Legislature.

We were shown yesterday a sample of the wool of the Cashmere goat, sent by Col. Furnas, of Brownville, to the Hon. L. A. Walker, President of the Douglas County County Agricultural Society.—It is a beautiful article, nearly a foot long, snowy white and as silken and soft as it is possible to conceive. Col. F. is an extensive grower of this wool, and is laboring earnestly to introduce its growth among the farmers of Nebraska. It is unquestionadly one of the most profitable articles of the farmer's commerce that is produced; and Col. F.'s experience has proven that it is grown with great success in Nebraska.—*Omaha Republican.*

The Omaha papers also desire the Col. to exhibit some of these Goats at the Douglas County Fair. He says it would give him much pleasure to do so, and he would did not their Fair occur on the same day as ours, Come down, gentlemen, and see them here.

The Grasshoppers are Gone.

From Kansas comes word the Grasshoppers have left; from Missouri, the same; and, "with rapture we delight to see" that they have left this section of Nebraska. For, the past ten days or two weeks they might have been seen, about noon, rising toward the sun, where they would apparrently circle around, enjoy themselves, and blow away with the first heavy wind. Where they went to matters little with us; others far away may discuss the question where they came from as best they can, we only know that beyond the hopes of the most saguine they have left us a larger crop of wheat than Nebraska has ever grown before, no thanks to them, but to a yield more bountiful than is recorded in our history.

If they have simply "gone up" may they continue.

The following is a copy of the Indian Bill irtreduced by Senator Tipton on the 5th, in the U. S. Senate:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of surpressing Indian hostilities and preserving the peace in the organized Territories of the United States, the Secretary of War may call for volunteers in said Territories and the States adjacent to the scenes of disturbances, not exceeding ten thousand, who shall be mustered into the service subsisted equipped, and paid as troops of the United States: *Provided*, That said volunteers, when so mustered into the military service of the United States, shall be officered by the governors of said States and Territories respectively in which said volunteers reside.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a commission consisting of three members shall be appointed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of conferring with the Indians now engaged in hostilities, in order, if possible, to secure their removal to localities so far north and south of the great lines of travel westward as shall be necasary for the security of the inhabitants, and employees on the Pacific railroad and branches now in course of construction.

Sec. 3. *And be it farther enacted*, That any such arrangements for the removal of said Indians, when approved by the Secretary of War, shall be enforced by the proper military authority.

The Califoirnia Central Pacific Railroad is expected to be over the Sierra Nevada Mountains by November. Sixteen thousand workmen are employed in grading from Cisco to Truckee. The summit tunnel, 1,658 feet in length will be finished in August. Late orders have been sent east by the company for cars and locomotives.

A new city named Cheyenne has been founded near the Black Hills, at the Crow Creek crossing, which is expected will be the junction of the Denver and Union Pacific Railroad, and which it also believed will be the big city west of Omaha.

Describing the Cincinnati House in Nebraska City, and its furnishings the *Press* says:

"The carpet for this room alone cost $22500, and is American Brusselles."

It is only necessary to add that the room on which this is laid is 16 by 24, to prove that this is the finest piece of carpet in the United *States*. It is; fact.

Rev. E. Phillips, late of Manchester, Iowa, has been commissioned Colporteur of the American Baptist Publication Society. He arrived on Monday last and has determined to make his headquarters at Nebraska City.

The Rev. J. Carrington, late of Delaware county, Iowa, has gone to Tecumseh, Johnson county, to which place he has been commissioned Missionary of the American Baptist H. M. Society.

Late Arazona advices state that the Colorado river is so high that the breakwater at Gila overflowed the country, causing the entire destruction of Arizona.

The corps of engineers who are engaged in surveying through the northern tier of counties in this State for the M. & M. R. A. L. R. R. at last accounts, had about completed the survey through Putnam county. They will probably reach this place by the latter part of August

Capt. D. Laboo, of Nebraska City has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the front door of Carson's Bank in Brownville, at 1 o'clock p. m., August 1st, 1867, the following lots in the City of Brownville:

Lot	13	Block	29	Lot	9	Block	65
"	13	do	43	"	15&16	do	68
"	1	do	34	"	10	do	38
"	4	do	40	"	9&4	do	48
"	8	do	64	"	3&8	do	67
"	6	do	32	"	3&12	do	80
"	2	do	27	"	6	do	25
"	6	do	37	"	2	do	63
"	2&16	do	60	"	16	do	43
"	11	do	97	"	1 2 3 4 7	do	82

And n. half of s. e. qr. of s. w. qr. of 12, 5, 15.

E. W. THOMAS, Trustee.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Sigmore Seeman, Pl'ff. vs Benjamin Hickox, De'ft. } In the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska.

The said Defendant, Benjamin Hickox, will take notice that the said plaintiff has filed in the said Court his petition as plaintiff against him, the said defendant, for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage executed by the said defendant W. E. Hurst, March 12th, 1859, for the following described Real Estate situate in Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, to-wit: Lot No. 3, in Block No. 23, in Brownville proper, and Lot No. 9 in Block No. 5, in Middle Brownville. The prayer of the said petition is for said foreclosure, and the sale of said premises to pay the sum of $80.00 and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 12th day of April, 1859, as the amount due on said Mortgage, and paid by the said W. E. Hurst as surety for the said defendant. The said Mortgage being duly assigned by the said Hurst to the said Plaintiff. And the said Defendant is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 16th day September, 1867. HEWETT & CHURCH, Atty's for Pl'ff.

43-5t-$13.50

LEGAL NOTICE.

Luther Hoadley, Administrator of the Estate of W. R. W. Cobb, deceased, and the heirs or devisees of W. R. W. Cobb, who to the plaintiff in this action are unknown, will take notice that J. W. Hollingshead, as plaintiff, has filed his petition against them as defendants, in the District Court of Nemaha County in the State of Nebraska. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain from said Court a decree for the specific performance of a certain contract in writing made by the said W. R. W. Cobb, deceased, to convey to plaintiff the North west quarter of section 13, in township 2, north of range 11, east, in Pawnee County, Nebraska, upon the plaintiff paying the amount of money agreed upon in said contract as consideration for such conveyance. Defendants are required to answer or demur on or before the 9th day of September, 1867.

J. W. HOLLINGSHEAD by C. F. Nye, his Attorney.

Ordered that the above notice be published in the Nebraska Advertiser for four consecutive weeks.

WM. H. HOOVER, Cl'k of Dis't Court.

43-44-$11.25

STRAY NOTICE.

Ta'en up July 23rd, by the undersigned, living four miles west of Brownville, within his enclosure, one two year old dark Iron Gray horse Col, star in forehead, has a speck in the right eye. No other marks or brands.

WATSON EMPSON.

43-5t.*

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE Act. Asst. Quartermaster, Fort Sanders, D. T., July 9th, 1867.

Bids in duplicate will be received up to 10 o'clock a. m., on the 5th day of August, 1867, at Fort Sanders, D. T., by the undersigned, for the delivery of three thousand five hundred (3,500) cords of

WOOD

at the new seven (7) company post, to be erected near the crossing of North Platte river, D. T., on crossing of Pass Creek, D. T., to be delivered subject to the following conditions:

All wood delivered to be good merchantable pine wood, cut four feet long and properly corded for inspection and measurement. Of the above amount of wood:

500 cords to be delivered on or before		Sept. 30, '67.
1000 "	"	" Oct. 31, '67.
1000 "	"	" Nov. 30, '67.
1000 "	"	" Dec. 31, '67.

Payment to be made by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte at Omaha, Nebraska, for each lot as above required, as soon as delivered, less twenty (20) per cent to be retained until the fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders will accompany their bids with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, not bidders, who will enter into contract in writing, if bid be accepted, and sign the bond with him required for the performance of the stipulations of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids for any reasonable quantity less than the amount required will be received.

Bids will be let subject to the approval of the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Platte, who may at any time reduce the amount to be delivered.

A. H. WANDS, 1st Lieut., Q. M. 30th U. S. Inf'y. A. A. Q. M.

43-2t

Proposals For Hay

OFFICE Ass't. Quartermaster, Fort Laramie, July 19, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery of five hundred (500) tons of

HAY,

at Fort Fetterman, D. T., (the new post near the mouth of La Prele Creek, on the North Fork of the Platte river.)

The Hay must be well cured and made from the best quality of native grass. To be stacked of the dimensions, in such manner and in such part of the post as the A. Q. M. may direct, also subject to his inspection or any person he may designate for the purpose. The contractor must furnish Salt at the rate of twenty (20) pounds to the ton of Hay, and drainage poles at least ten (10) inches thick, and so arranged as to prevent the Hay from coming in contact with the ground, and to afford free circulation of air under the stacks.

The Hay to be delivered as follows, viz: To commence August 15th, 1867, 200 tons to be delivered by September 15th, 200 tons by October 15th, and the balance by September 1st, 1867.

Parties to whom the contract would otherwise be awarded, must before the final award is made, satisfy myself or successor that they have the necessary transportation means &c., to enter upon and complete the contract as per agreement.

The party to whom the contract may be award will be required to give bond, within forty-eight hours after the award is made, equal to fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the contract, with good and sufficient security, for the faithful performance of the contract.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each copy of proposal.

Bids will be received for any reasonable quantity of Hay. Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the U. S. Government.

Proposals to be made in duplicate, enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Proposals for Hay Fort Fetterman," and directed to the undersigned.

The right to reject any or all bids offered, is reserved. No bid will be considered, unless the party making it is present, or represented by power of attorney.

It is to be understood that the quantity of supplies advertised for may at any time be reduced by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

E. B. GRIMES, Brev. Maj. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

43 2t

Proposals for Wood.

Office Assistant Quartermarter, Fort Laramie, D. T., July 15, '67.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., August 15, 1867, for the delivery of four thousand (4,000) cords of wood at Fort Fetterman D. T., (the new Post near the mouth of La Prele Creek, on the North Fork of the Platte River.)

The wood to be of good merchantable quality, cut in lengths of eight feet (8) feet, and split.

No small wood or decayed limbs received.

It must be properly corded in such part of the post as the A. Q. M. shall direct, and subject to his inspection or any person he may designate for the purpose.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bond within forty-eight hours after the award is made, equal to (50) per cent of the amount of contract.

The wood to be delivered as follows, viz. One thousand [1000] cords per month during the months of August, September, October and November, 1867.

Parties to whom the contract would otherwise be awarded, must, before the final award is made, satisfy myself or successor that they have convenient the necessary transportation, means, &c., to enter upon and complete the work as per agreement.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each copy of proposal.

Bids will be received for any reasonable quantity of wood.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpos by the U. S. Government.

Proposals to be in duplicate, enclosed in an envelope, endorsed "proposals for Wood at Fort Fetterman," and directed to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. No bids will be recognized unless the party making it is present, or represented by power of attorney.

It will be endorsed that the Chief Quartermaster of the Department may, at any time, reduce the quantity to be delivered.

E. B. GRIMES, Brev. Maj. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

43 2t

STRAY HOG,

Taken up by the undersigned living one mil and a half west of Brownville, Nebraska, on the 13th day of June, 1867, one Saw, Black an white spotted, about two years old. No marks o brands.

40 T. N. SANDERS,

Fresh Tomatoes, in two and three pound cans, at SWAN & BRO'S.

Dried Peaches, Apples, Blackberries, Cherries at SWAN & BRO'S

Stoneware, Baskets, Washboards, Lanterns &c. at SWAN & BROTHER'S

Proposals for Charcoal

OFFICE AS'T QUARTERMASTER, Fort Laramie, D. T. July 19, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery of four thousand [4000] bushels of Charcoal at Fort Fetterman, D. T., (the new post near the mouth of La Prele Creek, on the North fork of the Platte River.

The charcoal to be of good merchantable quality made from pine wood, and subject to inspection before being received.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required within forty-eight hours after the acceptance of the bid to give bond equal to fifty [50] per cent of the amount of the contract; with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

Parties to whom the contract would otherwise be awarded, must, before the final award is made, satisfy myself or successor that they have facilities for entering upon and fulfilling the contract as per agreement.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper), must accompany each copy of proposal.

Bids will be received for any reasonable quantity

The Charcoal to be delivered as follows, viz:

One thousand [1,000] bushels per month until completed, commencing August 15th.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States Government.

Proposals must be in duplicate, enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Proposals for Charcoal at Fort Fetterman," and directed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

No bids will be considered unless the party making it is present, or represented by power of attorney.

It will be understood that the Chief Quartermaster of the Department may, at any time, reduce the quantity to be delivered.

E. W. GRIMES, Brevet Major & A. Q. M. U. S. A.

43-2t

PROPOSALS FOR STATE PRINTING

OMAHA, NEBRASKA. July 2, 1867.

In accordance with "An act to provide for State Printing, approved June 18, 1867, authorizing the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer to advertise for State Printing, &c. Proposals will be received in the Office of Secretary of State until noon August 3d, 1867, for the execution of the several branches of the State Printing as hereinafter specified, viz:

For the Printing of the Laws and Journals of the 1st., 2nd and 3d Legislatures, State of Nebraska. 2,000 Copies of the Laws including the 1st 2d, and 3d Session. 1,000 Copies each of the Journals of the Senate and House, including the 1st, 2nd and 3d Sessions, To be completed within 60 days from the date of contract. And such other Printing as may be required for the State until the letting of the next contract, as provided by the first section of the said act.

The Proposals "shall distinctly and specifically" state the price *per thousand ems* for composition of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representative. The General Laws, The Local laws, The price per quire for Press Work of all Blanks and Circulars for the Executive Office and the price per quire of the paper to be furnished by the Bidder for each of the kinds of work provided for at which the Bidder is willing to take the contract.

The Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be printed in "Super Royal Octavo" form on neat *long primer Type* and a clear and compact order as is consistant with good workmanship without unnecessary blanks or broken pages. The pages to be of the same size as those of the Journals of the Territorial Legislature.

The Laws shall be printed in "Royal Octavo" form in good small *Pica Type*. The pages to be of the same size and formas those in the Laws of the 10th Session of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, with similar marginal notes and Index to the General Laws. The Party or Parties awarded the Contract will be required to give Bonds in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars with Two approved Sureties for the faithful performance of said contract.

Proposals to have a copy of this advertisement (printed) attached and endorsed "Proposals for State Printing". Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the Proposals.

THOS. P. KENNARD, Secretary of State.
JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor of State.
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, Treasurer of State.

40-4t

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., July 12th, 1867.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Casper, Dakota Territory, until Wednesday, August 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this Department with seven hundred (700) cords of Pine Wood and one hundred and fifty (150) tons of Hay, to be delivered at said Post.

The wood to be of good quality, and subject to inspection.

The hay to be well cured and made from the best quality of native grasses; to be stacked in such manner as the Post Quartermaster may direct; the contractor to provide drainage poles for stack bottoms and twenty (20) pounds of salt to each ton of hay.

Delivery of wood and hay to begin within fifteen (15) days from date of contract; and full delivery to be made before October fifteenth, 1867.

Bids will be made in duplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached, and will be accompanied by a written guarrantee in the following form viz:

We, —— and ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby agree that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded to him we are prepared to become his securities.

[Signed by two responsible persons.]

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

A bond with good and sufficient securities will be required from the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded.

Bids to be addressed to Lieut. A. S. Galbraith, 18th Infantry, A. A. Q. M., Fort Casper, D. T.

It is to be understood that the Chief Quartermaster of the Department may, at any time before delivery, reduce the quantity of the supplies to be delivered, and that the contract will be made subject to his approval.

Bidders are requested to be present at the letting.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur.

WM. MYERS, Brev. Brig. Gen. & Chief Quartermaster.

42-3t