27,691/23

Washington, Jan. 28.—The following Veto Message has been communicated to Congress by

To the Senate of the United States:—
To the Senate of the United States:—I return to the Senate, in which house it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Colorado Into the Union," to which I cannot consistently with my sense of duty give my ap proval. With the exception of an additional section containing new provisions, it is aut-stantially the same as the bill of a similar title stantially the same as the bill of a similar title passed by Congress during the last session, submitted to the President for his approval, returned with the objections contained in a message bearing date the 15th of May last, and yet awaiting the reconsideration of the Senate.

A second bill, having in view the same purpose, has now passed both Houses of Congress, has been presented for my signature. Having again carefully considered the subject, I have been unable to perceive any reason for changing the opinions which have already been

been unable to perceive any reason for changing the opinions which have already been communicated to Congress. I find, on the contrary, that there are many objections to the proposed legislation of which I was not at that time aware, and that while several of those which I then assigned have, in the interval, gained in strength, yet others have been created by the altered character of the measure now submitted. The Constitution under which this State Government is proposed to be formed very received contains a provision that all laws. very properly contains a provision that all laws in force at the time of its adoption and the admission of the State into the Union shall continue as if the Constitution had been adopted. Among these laws is one absolutely prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from the

prohibiting negroes and mulattees from the right to sit as jurors.

This bill was vetoed by the Governor of the Territory, who held that by the laws of the United States negroes and mulattees are citizens, and subject to the duties as well as entitled to the rights of citizenship. The bill, however, was passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and is now a law in the Territory. Yet in the bill now before me, by which it is proposed to admit the Territory as a State, it is provided that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights to any person by reason of race or other rights to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed," The incon-grulty thus exhibited between the legislation gruity thus exhibited between the legislation of Congress and that of the Territory, taken in connection with the protest against the admission of the State, hereinafter referred to, would seem clearly to indicate the impolicy and injustice of the proposed enactment.

It might, indeed, be a subject of grave inquiry, and doubt the result of the proposed enactment.

and doubtless will result in such inquiry if this bill become a law, whether it does not attempt bill become a law, whether it does not attempt to exercise a power not conferred upon Congress by the Federal Constitution. That instrument simply declares that Congress may admit new States into the Union. It no where says that Congress may make new States for the purpose of admitting them into the Union for any other purpose. And yet this bill is as clear an attempt to make the institutions as any one which the people themselves could engage. In yiew of this action of Congress, the House of Representatives of the Territory have carnestly protested against being forced into the Union without first having the question submitted to the people.

Nothing could be more reasonable than the position which they thus assume, and it certainly cannot be the purpose of Congress to force upon a community, against their will, a govern-ment which they do not believe themselves ca-

pable of sustaining.

The following is a copy of the protest alluded to as officially transmitted to me:

Whereas, It is announced in the public prints that it is the intention of Congress to admit Colorado as a State into the Union; therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of Resolved, By the House of Representatives of this Territory, that representing as we do the last and only legal expression of public opinion on this question, we earnestly protest against the passage of a law admitting the State without first having the question submitted to a vote of the people for the reasons.

First, That we have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our government. Second. That we have not a sufficient population to support the expenses of a State govern-

tion to support the expenses of a State govern-For these reasons we trust that Congress will

not force upon us a government against our Upon information which I considered reliable I assumed, in my message of the 15th of May last, that the population of Colorado was not more than thirty thousand, and expressed the opinion that this number was entirely too small either to assume the responsibility or to enjoy

the privileges of a State.

It appears that previous to that time the Legislature, with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the Territory, had passed a law au-thorizing a census of the population to be taken. The law made it the duty of the assessors in the several counties to take the census in connection with the annual assessments; and, in order to secure a correct enumeration of the population, allowed them a liberal compensation for the service by paying them for every name they returned, and added to their previous oath to office an early with of office an oath to perform this duty with fidelity. From the accompanying official report it appears that returns have been received from fifteen of the eighteen counties into which the State is divided, and that their population amounts in the aggregate to twenty-four thousand nine hundred and nine. The three remaining counties are estimated to contain three thousand, making a total population of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine

The census was taken in the summer season, when it is claimed that the population is much larger than at any other period, as in the autumn miners in large numbers leave their work and return to the East with the results of their summer enterprise. The population, it will be observed, is but slightly in excess of one-fifth of the number required as the basis of representation for a single Congressional District in any of the States, that number being one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. I am unable to perceive any good reason for such make the process of the states. unable to perceive any good reason for such great disparity in the right of representation, giving, as it would, to the people of Colorado, not only this vast advantage in the House of Representatives but an equality in the Senate where the other States are represented by millions. With, perhaps, a single exception, no such inequality as this has ever before been

twenty-seven thousand nine bundred and nine

I know that it is claimed that the population of the different States at the time of their admission, has varied at different periods, but it has not varied much more than the population of each decade, and the corresponding basis of representation for the different periods. The obvious intent of the Constitution was, that no State should be admitted with a less requisition. State should be admitted with a less population than the ratio for a Representative at the time of application. The limitation in the second section of the first article of the Constitution, deciaring that "Each State shall have at least one Representative," was manifestly designed to protect the States which originally composed the Union from being degreed in the work of the Union, from being deprived, in the event of a waning population, of a voice in the popular branch of Congress, and was never intended as a warrant to force a new State into the Union with a representative population far below that which might at the time be recuired of sister members of the confederacy. This bill in view members of the confederacy. This bill, in view of the prohibition of the same section which de-clares that "The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand

is at least a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution.

It is respectfully submitted that, however Congress, under the pressure of circumstances, may have admitted two or three States with less than a representative population at the time, there has been no instance in which an application for admission has ever been entertained when the population, as officially ascertained, was below thirty thousand. Were there any doubt of this being the true construction of the Constitution, it would be dispelled by the early and long-continued residence the Falls. the Constitution, it would be dispelled by the early and long-continued practice of the Federal Government. For nearly sixty years after the adoption of the Constitution, no State was admitted with a population believed at the time to be less than the current rates for a Representative, and the first instance in which there appears to have been a departure from the principle was in 1845, in the case of Florida. Obviously the result of sectional strife, we would do well to regard it as a warning of evil, rather than as an example for imitation.

would do well to regard it as a warning of evil, rather than as an example for imitation.

I think candid men of all parties will agree that the inspiring cause of this wholesome principle of restraint is to be found in a value attempt to balance those antagonisms which refused to be reconciled except through the bloody arbitrament of arms. The plain facts of our history will attest that the great and leading States admitted since 1815, viz.—Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Kansas, including Texas, which was admitted that year, have all come with an ample population for have all come with an ample population for one Representation, and some of them with nearly or quite enough for two. To demon-strate the correctness of my views on this question, I subjoin a table containing a list of the

States admitted since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, with the date of admission, the ratio of representation, and the representative population when admitted, deduced from the United States census table. The calculation being made for the per cent, of the decade corresponding with the date of admission:

States, Date of admission. Ratio. Population. Vermont. 1781 Vermont ennessee... Louisiana... 85,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 Alabama... 35,000 Missonri.... Arkansas... Michigan... Florida 47,700 70.680Wisconsin. 92,597 Minnesota... est Virginia.....1862

Colorado, which it is now proposed to admit as a State, claims, as has already been stated, a population less than twenty-sight thousand, while the present ratio of representation is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. There can be no reason that I can perceive for the ad-mission of Colorado that would not apply with mission of Colorado that would not apply with equal force to nearly every other territory now orantized, and I submit whether, if this bill becomes a law, it will be possible to resist the logical conclusion that such Territories as Dacoin, Montana and Idaho must be received as States whenever they present themselves, without regard to the number of inhabitants they may respectively contain. Eight or ten new Senators and four or five Representatives would thus be admitted to represent a population thus be admitted to represent a population scarcely exceeding that which in any other portion of the nation, is entitled to but a single member of the House of Representatives, while average for two Senators in the Union, as now constituted, is at least one million of

12,700 Not known.

would surely be unjust to all other sections of the Union to enter upon a policy with regard to the admission of new States, which might result in conferring such a disproportionate share of influence in the national legislature upon communities which, in pursuance of the wise policy of our fathers, should for some years to come be relained under the fostering years to come be relained under the fostering care and protection of the national Government. If it is deemed just and expedient now to depart from the settled policy of the nation during all its history, and to admit all the Territorics to the rights and privileges of States, irrespective of their population or fitness for such government. It is submitted whether it would not be well to devise such measures as will bring the subject before the country for consideration and decision.

This would seem to be evidently wise, because, as has already been stated, if it is right to admit Colorado now there is no reason for the

admit Colorado now there is no reason for the exclusion of the other territories. It is no an-swer to these suggestions that an enabling act swer to these suggestions that an enabling acc was passed authorizing the people of Colorado to take action on this subject. It is well known that that act was passed in consequence of re-presentations that the population reached, ac-cording to some statements, as high as eighty thousand, and to none less than fifty thousand, and was growing with a remidity which, by the and was growing with a rapidity which, by the time the admission could be consummated, would secure a population of over a hundred

would scare a population of over a hundred thousand.

These representations prove to have been wholly fallacious, and in addition, the people of the Territory, by a deliberate vote, decided that they would not assume the responsibility of a State government. By that decision they entirely exhausted all power that was conferred by the enabling act, and there has been no step taken since in relation to the admission that has had the slightest sanction or warrant of law. The proceedings upon which the present application is based was in the utter absence of all law in relation to it, and there is no evidence that the votes on the question of the formation of a State government bear any relation whatever to the sentiment of the Territory. The protest of the House of Representatives previously quoted is conclusive evisentatives previously quoted is conclusive evi-dence to the contrary. But if none of these reasons existed against

this proposed enactment, the bill liself, besides being inconsistent in its provisions in confer-ring power upon a person unknown to the laws, and who may not have a legal existence, is so iramed as to render its execution almost impossible. It is, indeed, a question whether it is not in itself a nullity. To say the least, it is of exceedingly doubtful propriety to confer the exceedingly doubtful propriety to conter the power proposed in the bill upon the "Governor elect," for as by its own terms the Constitution is not to take effect until after the admission of the State, be, in the meantime, has no more au-thority than any other private citizen. But even mority than any other private citizen. But even supposing him to be clothed with sufficient anthority to convene the Legislature, what constitutes the "State Legislature," to which is to be referred the question of the conditions imposed by Congress? Is it a new bedy to be elected and convened by proclamation of the Governor elect, or is it that body which met more than a year any under the wearing of the State. year ago under the provisions of the State Con-stitution? By reference to the second section of the schelule and to the eighteenth section of the fourth article of the State Constitution, it will be seen that the term of the members of the House of Representatives and that of one-half of the members of the Senate expired on the first Monday of the present month. It is clear that if there were no intrinsic objections to the bill itself in relation to the purposes to be ac-complished this objection would be fatal, as it is apparent that the provisions of the third sec-tion of the bill to admit Colorado have reference to a period and a state of fapts entirely different from the present and affairs as they now exist. and if carried into effect must necessarily lead

Even it it were settled that the old and not a new body was to act, it would be found impracticable to execute the law, because a consider able number of the members, as I am informed have ceased to be residents of the Territory, and the sixty days within which the Legislature is to be convened after the passage of the act there would not be sufficient time to fill the vacancies by new elections, were there any au-thority under which they could be held. It may not be improper to add that if the proceedings were all regular and the result to be obtained were all regular and the result to be obtained were desirable, simple justice to the people of the Territory would require a longer period than sixty days within which to obtain action on the conditions proposed by the third section of the bill

There are, as it is well known, large portions of the Territory with which there is and can be no general communication, there being several counties which, from November to May, can only be reached by persons traveling on foot, while with other regions of the Territory, occu-pled by a large portion of the population, there is very little more freedom of access. Thus if this bill should become a law, it would be impracticable to obtain any expression of public sentiment in reference to its provisions with a view to enlighten the Legislature if the old body were called together, and, of course, equally impracticable to procure the election of

This defect might have been remedied by an This defect might have been remedied by an extension of the time and a submission of the question to the people, with a full opportunity to enable them to express their sentiments. The admission of a new State has generally been regarded as an epoch in our history, but after the most careful and auxious inquiry on the subject. I cannot perceive that the proposed proceeding is in conformity with the policy which, from the origin of the Government, has uniformly prevailed in the admission of new States. I therefore return the bill to the Senate without my signature.

to the Senate without my signature.
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, Jan. 28, 1867.

-The Bedford Inquirer has the following:-Jacob Graft died in Somerset, on the 1st day of December, 1866, at the advanced ago of nearly ninety-nine years. The deceased had been a resident of Somerset county for upwards of sixty years. He was the first man that carried a mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg by this route, carrying it on horseback from point to point, and consuming about two weeks in making a trip. He died as he lived, a Christian, and has gone to the spiritland, to come forth again to the resurrection of life eternal."

-A Republican newspaper says that General Butler is not a great orator, for the reason that he does not inspire one with faith in his honesty. Like many other politicians, he makes frequent appeals in favor of honor and truth and Christianity, but they sound awkwardly in their utterances.

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Rathond Company.
20,000 56 Shares Stock of Fhiadelphia
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(company...
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1 1 Liens, on City Property..... 5 040 00 15 000 00 8,258 25 3,950-30 6,000-00 196,900:00 61 045,050 par. Cost, \$1 600,552 05 23 000 00

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Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on

Bevenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promotive attended to. United States Notes Draits on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment. Particular attention paid to small orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law chectulty given.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, 1
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1867.
In pursuance of the lourth section of the act entitled "An act to inriter regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868. Sealed Propo als will be received until WEDNE; DAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of Desember, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened do ore and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the twoerpment.

The subjoined chedule specifies, as nearly as can In the interest of the teoreroment.

The subjoured schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PRINTING PAPER.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER. 5000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASE 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINT-ING PAYER, 1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets. CLASS 4.-WAP PAPER.

1600 reams superfine map paper sized and callen-dered, of such size as may be required, correspond-ing in weight with paper measuring 18x24 inches, weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of

500 sheets,
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).
3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Piaceap, 13x164, or 14x17 inches.
2000 r ams Double Cap. 164x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 16x204 inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 204x32 inches.
2000 reams Foilo Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Bouble Foilo Post, 2x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
2000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.

500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches, 500 reams imperial, 223x81 inches, 5000 reams of any required size not cuumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches. CLASS 6-PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS

(ENGINE SIZED), 400 reams measuring 22x84 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream. 1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x86 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.

100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 tounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x21 inches, weighing 24

400 reams measuring 18x21 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quantities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successivi bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished. furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied

b) a guarantee that the older or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from sil and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract

Blank proposa's will be turnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith. Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Pro-

posals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Lafin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C. ington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress

on Public Printing. 1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW With seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO-Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day or Marcn, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of and, more or less, together with the buildings creeted thereon, and the appurtenances that is to say: appertaining, that is to say :-One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats,

One tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called (onfederate Government, and are estimated to have cost \$150,000 in gold. The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of \$500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government, Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mil," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, By't Mai. Gap. Asst Com. 18.

By't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F.

NAVYSUPPLIES NAVY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals, sealed "Proposals, sealed "Proposals, sealed "Proposals, sealed "Proposals, sealed "Proposals, sealed "

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Nava Supplies," with be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the list day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz:

New Navy Beet, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Fork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Lice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Lice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 boshels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Bids will be received for one-rough, one-half, three-lourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual For a description of the articles and the packages

to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yaids; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) recarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Faymasters of the several Navy Yards. Imported artic'es will be received in bond free from cuty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible per-sons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the hidder or budders will if his or their bid be apcried, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sure ies, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the description and by anti-factors.

by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress. H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot. No. 384 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot No. 43 S FIFTH Street one door below
Chesnut Established 1882.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on
hand, in any amount.
Orders by Mai promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

DROPOSALS FOR ARRY TRANSPORTA-

PROPOSALS FOR ARRY TRANSPORTAL OPPICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16 1867.

Scaled J riposals will be received at this office usual 12 o'clock M. on the 28th of February, 1867 for the transportation of Maltary Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory or such perisals may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Facine Railroad, west of Fort AcPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or sepots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebrasia, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Israilory of M. nama, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Israilory of Mentana, south of latitude 60 deg., in the Israilory of Idaho, outh of fatitude 44 deg., and cast of longitude 114 deg., and in the Ierritories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 44 deg., and cast of longitude 114 deg., and in the Israilory of Route 114 deg., and in the Israilory of Route Route No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kan-as, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Facific Railroad, E.D., to any posts or depote that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Firstory of Colorado, south of 48 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot; that may be designated in that Ferritory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stables that are or may be established in that I erritory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the Siate of Texas west of longitude 106 decrees.

ROUTE No. 4. From St. Paul, Minne-ota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in toat portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds;

Proposals will be made for each route separately, Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 niles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 21, 1868. and ending March 21, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand, \$10,000 dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement. ance with the terms of this advertise

ance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1, \$250,000.

On Route No. 2, \$200,000.

On Route No. 3, \$100,000.

On Route No. 4, \$50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement. The party to whom an award is made must be pre-pared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of

The right to reject any and all bids that may be flered is reserved. The contractors on each route must be in readi-The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April. 1867, and will
be required to have a place of business or agency at
which he may be communicated with promptly and
feadily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route
No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort
Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at saint Paul,
Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the
several routes as may be indicated as the starting
point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be enfered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Sneling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28]

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELA-WARE BREAKWATER, UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,)

No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at 1. is office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 267,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater. The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of september, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tone, and

ove-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-jourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURS-DAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are

AY, the 21s, or nyited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,

Maj. Eng. and Byt. Lt.-Col.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO., NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and freefrom DIRT and SLATE. [825 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. WILSON'S

(Euccessor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD. No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and FE-PEOKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal. Coal and Freparations best in the city 9 25 8m

INDIA RUBBER GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OF ALL KINDS. FOR *AMILY, DRUGGISTE', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE.

Can be obtained direct at the

MANUFACTORY AGENCY. No. 708 CHESNUT Street. Customers will find it to their advantage to dea

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS
BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 R.
SINTH birect, above Market.—B. O.
suarantees the skinul adjustment of his Premium
Patent Graduating Freesure Trans, and a variety of
others. Supporters, Elastic Stocking Shoulder Braces,
Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladles apartments core
acted by a Lady. PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS