Evening State Journal.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, MAY 10, 1871.

Speech of Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, Delivered Before the Workingmen's Council.

[EXTRACT.]

There should be no conflict between labor and capital, and if wise counsels prevail they will go hand in hand.

I have always looked upon labor and capital as twin sisters, or, perhaps, to illustrate my meaning more strongly, as the Siamese twins, connected together with a cord, the severing of which might be fatal or greatly injurious to both. Without labor capital would be comparatively useless; without capital labor would fail to be remunerative, and public and private enterprise would cease. Neither can, therefore, encroach upon or wrong the other with impunity. I am a friend of that protection to American labor which has brought this country to its highest condition of prosperity; and when the nation extends its protective and fostering policy over the productive and manufacturing interests the capitalist and transporter should not be permitted to apply all the advantages to themselves, but should willingly afford a fair and proper share to him by the sweat of whose brow and by whose mind and muscle the profitable manipulation has been accomplished.

When capitalists learn to forget their narrow instinct, and generously share their profits with labor, they will justly receive the love and the respect of the people. Such a policy, I doubt not, will receive a speedy realization.

Labor cannot and will not quietly submit to Procrustean cuttings or stretchings to fit any bed that the cupidity of capital may prepare for it, unless "equal and exact justice" be squarely and fairly meted out. It will not submit to, be driven out by the "heathen Chinee," or by any other half-priced barbarian; the operator, transporter or capitalist may threaten to import for the purpose of occupying the places of our men. Who are these workingmen? I answer, many of them have been the heroic defenders of the country, to whose gallant deeds the nation owes its very existence, and the capitalists their almost countless and still accumulating millions. The battle is between the people and the monopolists, and all public men must soon choose whom they will serve. For my own part, I am ready, as far as the law will permit me to go, to aid the workingman to the realization of all his just demands. And whenever the representatives of the people pass bills calculated still further to enlarge these benefits, I am ready, while in authority, to approve them.

But whatever may happen, let it be fully understood, that under no circumstances can the law of this land be violated with impunity. That which I would not permit in a corporation seeking to oppress labor, I dare not, as a sworn officer of the law, encourage in an association, drawn together for mutual benefit, when in pursuit of that object it seeks to interfere with the personal rights of other citizens. While one set of men are legally entitled to obtain as much for their labor as they can command, they have no right to coerce other men to adhere to the same rate of wages. The first may refuse to work with the last, but they have not the moral or the legal right to interfere with the labor of those with whom they work as to wages. It is my duty to make this point perfectly plain. Whenever a combination of men, seeking an object, violently interfere with other men who are pursuing their industry for such wages as they are willing to take, the act is a conspiracy amounting to crime against law and order, and law and order must be maintained at all hazards.

This is stern talk, my friends, but as it is not my habit to deceive those with whom I am called to deliberate, I do not propose to deceive you by false and specious advice. I speak thus emphatically plain that we may perfectly understand each other, and you may be guided in the right. I do not come here to-night to dissuade you from doing your duty to yourselves, but to encourage you in this right. You are too intelligent and have too much manly firmness for any man thus to attempt to lead you; but you can appreciate the truth when you reflect that your government is one of law, and obedience to the law is essential to the success of the government. Without a government, labor and capital would both be in eternal antagonism, without a hope of ever coming to terms. But with a government respected and the laws obeyed, both these elements are secured in their rights. I never want to see the day when any portion of the American people have become so wrong in their views, and so desperate in their character as to oppose legal and official authority. I have seen enough of this already, and know what it costs to punish those who make such attempts. May God deliver this nation from ever again being forced into civil war!

Thanks to the framers of our laws, you have a remedy at the ballot-box, for whatever wrongs or oppressions you may suffer. The elective franchise was given to meet precisely such cases as yours. You have votes, and must cast them for your own benefit. If you want representation, learn whom to trust, and when you know a man to be faithless to your interest, or you are certain he is unworthy of you confidence, don't vote for him. The calm and intelligent use of the ballot is infinitely more mighty as a revolutionizer in the interests of labor than riot and bloodshed. We are only just entering on the period of a true appreciation of the elective franchise, and you have yet to learn fully what can be effected by its use; while those who supposed themselves intrenched behind special legislation will, sooner or later, realize that there is no hiding place in the country in which wrong and injustice can escape the castigation of the ballot. Free government would fail to be impartial if the situation were otherwise. That which makes a man superior in this country is his force of character, intelligence, energy and intrepidity. Every man is at liberty to display these as best he can, and as he prospers in life by the fair test of these qualities, he demonstrates the blessings of a good government as well as his own ability to succeed.

A word or two more and I have done. An American statesman once declared, "that the country was most prosperous where labor received its greatest reward." If this proposition was true then, it is still, and always will be true. But labor, like merchandise, has a fluctuating price, which must, after all, be governed by circumstances affecting the country's prosperity.

In the spirit of sincere desire to promote the true interest of both labor and capital, as well as to consider the welfare of the country, I earnestly advise compromise and mutual concession between employer and employee, and thus "let us have peace." Let us revive the industry of the mining regions and our iron manufactories. Let the carrying of coal go forward at fair prices for the miner and the consumer, as well as to the operator and the transporter; and let us not forfeit, by impeding it, the prosperity which is our due. I speak, knowing that I address men who are ever willing and ready to make whatever sacrifices are reasonable and necessary to effect an equitable and satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties between themselves and their employers, that either now or hereafter may exist within the limits of this good old Commonwealth.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which your first meeting, in this city, has been held. You have thus far advanced with fullest confidence and fearless faith in the purity and ultimate success of the principles which you have inscribed upon your banners—"Free schools, free speech, a free press, free soil, free currency, a free people, and a free government;" "The giving and securing beyond the reach of pauperism and usury, to each individual, a sufficiency of the public land to insure him a reasonable and permanent support;" "Equal and exact justice to all," and many others equally good and important. Your whole course has been marked with the most fervent attestations of devotion to the institutions of the country, and the firm resolve that the government of the people, for the people, and by the people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE STATE JOURNAL enters upon a new career, under auspices which promise permanence and increased usefulness.

This paper will be Republican. The organ of no wing or clique, it will aim to represent the policy of the National party; to build up a healthy National sentiment, and inspire love of the whole country.

It will not be the vehicle of personal detraction, nor be used to get its pets into office, nor to keep others out. The safety of all is in the triumph of the cause; and to secure it, all must labor zealously and devotedly, and take their chances in the general result.

Aiming to treat every member of its own party generously, it will be just to its opponents. It will discuss all questions of public interest fairly and temperately. Asserting the right earnestly and resolutely, and bating no jot or tittle of the truth which it is called to declare, it will aim to "speak the truth in love."

It will commend genius, patriotism and virtue everywhere, and be as prompt to expose corruption and imbecility in its own party as in another.

We shall advocate all measures to advance the public good, originating in our own party or outside. There are vital questions enough between us and the opposition without seeking issues where all good men should stand on common ground.

Believing popular Education to be the one crying want of our State and of the country, we shall give large space to its advocacy. To educate thoroughly all the children of the State should be the supreme and paramount work of legislation. To this sacred task we consecrate our paper. We shall plead the cause of the little ones who have no voice; and, in so pleading, we plead for the future of Virginia in whatever can make her great and glorious.

The financial condition of the country, and especially of the South, will not be neglected. We advocate a financial policy which will bring back again to the South more than its old prosperity. We are for the encouragement of a varied home industry. We are for Free Banking, under a system which makes money absolutely safe and accessible to business men at living rates. We are for such a revenue system as will preserve the public credit without imposing undue burdens upon the people.

Realizing the vast importance of mechanica and manufacturing industry, we shall labor heartily for the development of these interests, we shall give accurate and detailed information of our vast natural wealth in mines, forests, water-powers and fisheries.

Believing in the "harmony of interests," we shall endeavor to show how fully each is dependent upon the prosperity of all; that labor and capital, employer and employee, should be allies and friends, enriching each other by fraternal co-operation.

Agriculture is our pet. Fresh from a Virginia farm, which we leave lovingly and reluctantly for awhile, we have learned something of what wide and varied knowledge, what patience, economy and administrative ability it takes to make a farmer. We shall give large space to Agriculture and Horticulture.

In conclusion, we will say that we will unite cordially and earnestly with men of all parties to remove every obstacle to the moral, intellectual and physical progress of our State and nation. There are thousands of noble young men and women in the State full of grand capacity, now dormant and wasting. The old Commonwealth is sounding the drum-beat to duty. Let them shake off the night-mare of conservatism and old traditions, and march bravely to the work of this new day. So shall they make the future of Virginia worthy of the past, and themselves worthy of a great ancestry!

4 91

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Charles Hunt, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

At Richmond, on the 25th day of April, 1871.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please to take notice hereby, that a petition has been, to-wit: on the 25th day of April, 1871, filed in said district court by Charles Hunt, of Richmond city, in said district, who has been heretofore duly declared bankrupt, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a more uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2nd, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 8th day of May, 1871, at 10 a. m., before W W Forbes, one of the registers of said court in bankruptcy, at his office in Richmond, in the said district, is the time and place assigned for the hearing of the same; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

You are also hereby notified, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place.

W W FORBES,
Register in Bankruptcy
ap 25—Tu2w for 3rd cong'l Dist. of Va

1832

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Williamson Burnett, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Williamson Burnett, bankrupt, in said court, and that on the 10th day of MAY next, I shall apply to the said court, before John F. Cobbs, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Lynchburg, Va., for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the bankrupt act of March 2d, 1867.

Dated at Liberty, Va., the 24th day of April, 1871.

ap 26—W2w L. D. HAYMOND, Assignee.

2075

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Sterling P Thrower, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

Eastern District of Virginia, ss:

Notice is hereby given that a final meeting of the creditors of the said Sterling P Thrower, bankrupt, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, will be held at Richmond, at the office of W W Forbes, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, on Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the bankruptcy act of March 2d, 1867.

Dated at Richmond, the 29th day of April, 1871.

JOHN AMBLER SMITH,
ap 29—82w Assignee.

BILL HEADS, FOR THREE DOLLARS AND A half a thousand at the JOURNAL JOB OFFICE

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes, which was passed by Congress, provides that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the constitution of the United States, shall be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

The second section provides that if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat, to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district or place, where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder, interfere with or impede him in the discharge of his official duty, or by force, intimidation or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court, fully, freely and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation or threat to influence the verdict, presentment or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of such verdict, presentment or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the course of justice in any State or Territory; with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or any class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner towards or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or district or supreme court of any territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offences, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine.

Section 3 provides that whenever any such insurrection, violence, and unlawful combination, or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by both means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations.

Section 4 authorizes the President in case of insurrection to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

The remaining sections provide that every juror in courts of the United States, in cases under this act, shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counseled, advised or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy, and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, &c.

The substitute adopted for the Sherman amendment in the bill, by the new conference committee, provides that any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same shall neglect or refuse to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first-named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action; provided that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued, and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representative of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding $5,000 damages thereon for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or, if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the Unite States to vote in the several States of this Union 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 citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and place therefor, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act therein, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under this act except as herein otherwise provided and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or, in cases of crimes and offences not infamous, the prosecution may be either by indictment or information filed by the district attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago, on the 21st day of May, 1866, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2. The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development, and resources, and increase of power to this republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for their rights.

13. That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

14. That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of democratic government and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

2951

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Robert C. Sale, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

Eastern District of Virginia, ss:

Notice is hereby given that a final meeting of the creditors of the said Robert C. Sale, bankrupt, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, will be held at Richmond, at the office of W W Forbes, Register in Bankruptcy, in said district, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the bankruptcy act of March 2d, 1867.

Dated at Richmond, this 29th day of April, 1871.

JOHN AMBLER SMITH,
ap 29—82w Assignee.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of W D Allen, a bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

District of Virginia, ss:

Notice is hereby given that the last general meeting of the creditors of the said W D Allen, bankrupt, will be held at Farmville, at the office of W W Forbes, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, on the 22d day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2nd, 1867.

Dated at Farmville, the 8th day of April, 1871.

ap 10—M2w W M DAVIDSON, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

OF

VALUABLE LAND IN YORK COUNTY, VA.

By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, made the 10th day of April, 1871, we shall, as commissioners of Geo. W. Bryan, bankrupt, sell at public auction, at Yorktown, on

Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1871,

commencing at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of said bankrupt in the following described TRACTS of LAND, surrendered by said Geo. W. Bryan in bankruptcy, to-wit:

TRACT No. 1—Two hundred and eleven acres of land, situated in York county, on the main road from Yorktown to Williamsburg, about five miles from Yorktown, bounded as follows:—on the north by the lands of Jas. H. Kirby's, west by W. H. Wooten's, south by T. C. Newman's, and east by W. B. Moore's, with good improvements thereon.

No. 2—TRACT of WOOD LAND, estimated at four acres, with old mill-pond thereon.

No. 3—TRACT of LAND, eighty three acres more or less (his right of courtesy in said real estate), bounded as follows:—on the north by the lands of F. H. Lee's, west by Jas. H. Kirby's, east by W. B. Moore's. About thirty acres of said land is cleared, and the remainder wooded.

No. 4—BONDS, &c., due the bankrupt, as filed in petition.

Schedules B—2 and B—3 sold for cash.

The above named tracts or parcels of land will be sold free from all liens and encumbrances, except the contingent dower interest of said bankrupt's wife.

TERMS—Three hundred dollars cash; the balance on one, two and three years, credit, with interest and good personal security from day of sale, and the title to be retained by the commissioners until the purchase money is paid in full, with power to resell if the balance of the purchase money is not paid.

JACOB COHN,
W. S. PEACHY,
ap 14—2aw3w Commissioners.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE FARMERS BANK OF VIRGINIA.

In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, the undersigned will, on the

22D DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

beginning at 10 o'clock A M, at the Court House door of said court, in the Custom-House building, in the city of Richmond, make sale, for cash, of all the effects of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, consisting of BONDS, BILLS, NOTES, JUDGMENTS, DECREES, and whatsoever else there be.

Creditors of the Bank, whose claims have been allowed, are, under said decree, entitled to set off at par their claims against any purchases of said effects they may make.

A descriptive list of said effects may be seen at the office of David J. Saunders, on Eleventh street, between Main and Bank, in Richmond, which the public are invited to call and examine. This list will be printed for circulation, and will be ready as soon as it can be prepared.

DAVID J. SAUNDERS, Receiver
ap 15—1awtds Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, the undersigned will, on the

29TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-House door of said Court, in the Custom-House building, in the city of Richmond, make sale, for cash, of all the EFFECTS of the BANK OF VIRGINIA, consisting of BONDS, BILLS, NOTES, JUDGMENTS, DECREES, and whatsoever else there be.

Creditors of the Bank, whose claims have been allowed, are, under said decree, entitled to set off at par their claims against any purchases of said effects they may make.

A descriptive list of said effects may be seen at the counting-house of S. C. Tardy, one of the undersigned, on Seventeenth and Dock streets, or at the office of D. J. Saunders, on Eleventh street, between Main and Bank, in Richmond, which the public are invited to call and examine. This list will be printed for circulation, and it will be advertised when ready.

DAVID J. SAUNDERS,
S. C. TARDY,
March 24th, 1871. Receivers Bank of Virginia. mh 24—1awtds

MARSHAL SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued by clerk of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, dated April 14th, 1871, against the goods and chattels of Wm. M Sutton & Co., I shall proceed to sell at auction, for cash,

THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1871,

at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Banking House lately occupied by Wm M. Sutton & Co., one fine, large FIRE-PROOF SAFE, suitable for a Banking-House; also, LETTER-PRESS, CHAIRS, TABLE, &c

DAVID B. PARKER,
my 6—10t U. S Marshal.

In Revenue—No. 253.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of writs of venditioni exponas from the clerk's office of the U S District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, dated March 16th, 1871, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, at AUCTION, at Myers' warehouse, Richmond,

Tuesday, May 9th, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M.,

20 GALLONS RUM and
54½ GALLONS WHISKEY.

Parties desiring to purchase are invited to attend.

DAVID B. PARKER,
my 1—10t U. S. Marshal.

In Revenue—No. 191.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vendue from the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, dated March 16th, 1871, I shall proceed to sell at auction, for cash, at Myers' warehouse, Richmond, at 4 o'clock P. M., MAY 9th,

TWO PACKAGES OF WHISKEY,
containing about seventy-six gallons.

DAVID B. PARKER,
ap 29—10t U. S. Marshal.

COURT ORDERS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 16, 1871.

ORDERED that JOHN AMBLER SMITH be substituted in the place of LEWIS E. HIGBY as Assignee in all cases in which said Higby has acted heretofore up to this date, and that the resignation of said Higby be accepted as soon as said Smith shall file with the clerk of this court a bond satisfactory to the clerk, or Register Forbes, in the penalty of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of duties as such assignee in the cases aforesaid.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
District Judge.

A true copy—Teste,

E. J. UNDERWOOD,
District Clerk.

I, Edward J. Underwood, clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, do hereby certify that John Ambler Smith, Esq., has this day filed his bond as required by the foregoing order of court, and the same is hereby approved.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of our said court, this 22d day of April, A. D. 1871.

E. J. UNDERWOOD,
ap 22—tf District Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Western District of Virginia, at Abingdon—In Vacation.

The act of Congress approved March 24, 1867 having required all such advertisements as may be ordered by any U. S. Court, or judge thereof, or by any officer of such court, to be published in one or more newspapers designated by the clerk of the House of Representatives, by virtue of said act, for the publication of the laws and treaties; and having been officially notified by said clerk, under date of 22d inst., that he had, on the 8th instant, selected for that purpose THE STATE JOURNAL, Richmond, and the "National Virginian," Richmond, I do accordingly rescind the order heretofore made by me for all such advertisements to be made in the "Lynchburg Press," and direct that hereafter they be published in one or the other of the newspapers selected as aforesaid by the clerk of the House of Representatives.

ALEX RIVES,
U. S. District Judge for the Western Dist. of Va.
Harrisonburg, 31st March, 1871.

Edward S. Watson, Clerk of U. S. District and Circuit Courts, at Abingdon.

A copy—Teste:

E. S. WATSON,
Clerk U. S. D. and C. C. W. D. of Va.
April 3d, 1871. ap 6—tf

IN the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Alvey, Coale & Co. vs. Aaron Brunn, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it May Concern—The undersigned, Drury Wood and C D Fishburne, of Charlottesville, Va., hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Aaron Brunn, of Charlottesville, Albemarle co'ty, in said district, who was, on the 24th day of February, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of Alvey, Coale & Co. by the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Dated at Charlottesville, Va., April 13th, 1871.

DRURY WOOD,
C D FISHBURNE,
ap 14—1aw3w Assignees.

6

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Western District of Virginia.

In the matter of Henry M Spangler, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern: The undersigned, Wm Page, of Abingdon, Washington co'ty, Va, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry M Spangler of Bland county, in said district, who was, on the 2d day of March, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District court of said district.

Dated Abingdon, Va., April 26, 1871.

ap 28—F2w WM. PAGE, Assignee.

STARKE'S DIXIE PLOW.

BY INVITATION OF MR. F. C. WILLIAMS, OF the county of Nottoway, a number of gentlemen assembled at his residence Saturday, December 10, to test by practical experiment the comparative value of the DIXIE PLOW, manufactured by Starke & Co., and any other that might enter the field of competition.

The plows were taken to the field at half past two P. M., the following gentlemen acting as judges: F. W. Epes, J. B. Williams, Robert Scott, Jas. S. Gilliam, Wm. T. Christian, Richard Epes, Dr. Darring, Sidney Graves, Walton Sydnor, F. C. Williams, G. N. Seay, and J. M. Hurt. Mr. S. Graves and Walton Sydnor were the principal plowmen Mr. W. Sydnor working the Watt plow and S Graves the Dixie—both of whom handled them with masterly skill and success.

The plows entered were the Dixie two horse right and left-hand plows, and the Watt two-horse left-hand. Soon after the trial commenced, the beam of the Dixie right hand broke in two and was laid aside, the contest being narrowed to the Watt left-hand and Dixie left-hand. The soil first selected was a stubble loam without soil; but as the plows were new, and did not turn in consequence of the roughness of the castings, after a short trial it was decided to take them into another field where the soil was a well-trodden, tenacious clay, with a timothy sod covered with vegetation and with straw. The plows here performed their work admirably, cutting and turning clear without choking.

As the Dixie was a new comer, as the contest waxed warm most of the judges took hold of it to test personally its practical working. While there is no intention to do injustice to any, as neither party had agent or representative present, and both plows did well, yet the trial, with the award of the judges, is deemed of sufficient importance to the interest of agriculture to justify its publication.

The award of the judges was unanimously in favor of the Dixie on the following grounds:

1st. It cut a deeper furrow.
2d. It cut a wider furrow.
3d. It more effectually inverted the sod.
4th. The draft seemed to be no greater.
5th. The mechanical arrangement for altering cut was deemed more simple and efficient.

At the conclusion of the trial some of the judges were so pleased as to determine to order them for their own use.

J. M. HURT, Secretary.

I certify that the above was sent to the Richmond "Whig" for publication by myself; that I am not acquainted with Mr. Starke; that he had never seen the paper and knew nothing of its contents, and was in no wise a party to the trial of the plows alluded to

J. M. HURT.

January 7, 1871.

We, the judges in the "Plow Trial," on the farm of Mr F. C. Williams, published in the Whig, hereby certify that it was directed to be sent to that journal as a communication by the judges who made the award.

J M HURT,
F C WILLIAMS,
W T CHRISTIAN,
J B WILLIAMS,
JAS S GILLIAM.

January 9, 1871.

I do not believe in plow trials made by the manufacturers themselves, but hope that every farmer will at once make a full trial of the DIXIE with every plow he can find, and buy that which does the best work. I have not been able to supply the demand, nor fill my orders for sometime, and must leave field-trials where they rightly belong—to farmers themselves.

P H STARKE,
ap 13—w3m No 1440 Main street.

HARVEST OF 1871.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL FARMERS IS INVITED to our stock of

Agricultural Implements
AND
FARM MACHINERY.

We aim to have the best in the country, and