Evening State Journal.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1871.

GRAPE CULTURE.

AMERICAN GRAPES—DO WE UNDERSTAND THEIR PROPER CULTURE.

In 1867 and 1868, I travelled throughout Europe, and studied the grape in every grape country; and I found the nature and constitution of the foreign grape so totally distinct from our indigenous grapes, that I was naturally led to reflect whether our method of cultivating American vines did not too closely resemble the European system. Hundreds of years of rigid pruning metamorphosed the European grape until it has become an almost entirely artificial product, whilst our vines are almost entirely natural.

The vine dressers from Europe, having almost a birthright to teach us how to cultivate the grape, have brought their ideas and treatment among us, and it would seem sheer assurance to take any appeal from their decision; and so we cut and prune our luxuriant growing vines by the European square and compass, to a severe extent.

I think we are beginning to throw off these European ideas, but by very slow and feeble degrees. I have several acres in grapes, and my trellises are from eight to ten feet high, and I would have them higher if convenient—even twelve feet. I train my vines so that they will bear the most fruit at the top of the trellises; and I believe they escape mildew, rot, etc., from this method—mildew and rot arising to a great extent from the fruit being too close to the ground, and from severe pruning. My grapes escape all diseases, while my neighbors's suffer from rot, bursting, and leaf blight.—*Boston Spectator.*

CROSS FERTILIZATION OF GRAPES.

Dr. Parker, in the *Western Pomologist*, thus discourses on this topic:

"To produce marked changes in any grape by mere seed planting is a very slow and uncertain process. But to put the pollen of one variety on another is a rapid and an almost certain way to get a new grape. Such changes are called "crosses." I am persuaded that most who attempt to make crosses use too much pollen, and therefore, I call serious attention to the way Dr. Rogers, of Salem, made his crosses. He cut off the anthers of one vine and put a cut of cluster of another in a fine cotton bag, about the cluster to be fertilized. Thus he used but little pollen and in the natural way, and hence his success. The rough hand and load of pollen commonly used is fatal to success. Perhaps love is not to be forced in a grape more than in man, or the happy product of a fertilization. I could name failures by the score, by this neglect. Then if my reader wants a new grape, seek it by a natural cross, made by diffused pollen.

S. J. PARKER, M. D.
Ithaca, N. Y.

The Illinois State Horticultural Society recommends the following as the best

TERMINOLOGY OF THE GRAPE VINE:

Roots.—That part of the vine growing below the surface of the ground.

Stem.—The main stock below the branches.

Arm—A portion of the vine permanently trained in a horizontal position.

Shoot—Green Wood.—This consists of "Fruit Shoots, Young Canes," and "Suckers."

Lateral.—A branch from a shoot.

Cane.—A ripened shoot, grown from the stem, arm or spur.

Spur.—A cane cut short.

Joint or Node.—The enlarged part, from whence come buds, leaves or tendrils.

Internode.—The part between joints.

Tendrils.—A twining support.

I do not think any member of the committee is so wedded to this system that he would not be willing to amend it, if found best; if it should be found, however, to answer the wants of the grape growers, and be by them adopted and carried into practice, we may certainly expect a uniformity when speaking of the various parts of the vine, which does not now exist.

J. E. STARR.

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE VINE.

Some years ago we published a paper from the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences," in which it was shown why grape vines grew better when running over trees than any where else. There was motion in the tendrils, and the amount of food required to produce this was a great strain on the nutritive function of the vine. This motion of a tendril in search of something to cling to continues for ten days or so, when it dies. If the plant is clambering over a tree, the tendrils finds something to cling to almost as soon as it is ready for support. Then there is no waste of force in useless motion. The whole energy of the plant is spent on healthy growth.

It is remarkable that no use has been made of this discovery in practical grape culture. We still go on in the most extensive manner, failing day after day under our old systems—getting perhaps a three or four year crop—feeling that we have one of the best grape countries in the world; and then failing utterly and concluding as positively that our country is totally unsuited to grape culture.

Often, people who live near us call and say that grapes cannot be grown in Germantown. We simply point to a vine from our office window, the picture of health and productiveness, which has been allowed to have its own wilful way. It is but twelve years old, and was planted near the root of a weeping ash tree, simply to help its drooping branches make shade. It has covered the ash, gone over a twenty year old silver fir, a white pine, a Himalayan pine, a larch forty feet high and sundry other things; and there is no reason that we can now see, why it would not cover any amount of low, bushy trees that could be got on to a quarter of an acre of ground. So is another, an Isabella, which was planted by a Morello tree. There it hangs with its hundreds of bunches, although it is looked on as a first-class artice of horticultural faith that the Isabella will "do no more good in these days in Germantown."

G. H.

Californians are now rejoicing over a new and less tedious route to Yo-Semite.

No less than two hundred and twenty-four life insurance companies have been wound up in Great Britain within the last twenty-six years. This is twice as many as now exist there.

The recent degredation of more than one English peer has made the passing of an act to make bankruptcy a disqualification for a seat in the House of Lords a necessary tribute to legislative decency.

Robert Collyer is described by a New York paper as being born to the anvil. The editor hopes to often hear the echoe of his conquering sledge sustaining the drama, as one of the noblest monuments of modern civilization.

Strawberries are selling in Alexandria at from 15 to 25 cents per quart.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Executive Committee of National Grange.—Wm. Saunders, Thos. B. Bryan, Rev. A. B. Grosh, Col. J. R. Thompson, Rev. John Trimble, O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.

Deputies at Large.—Col. D. S. Curtis, (Washington, D. C.) Dr. W. H. Burnham, T. A. Thompson, Dr. Jas. L. Enos, Z. Cook.

NATIONAL GRANGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is evident to all intelligent minds that the time has come when those engaged in rural pursuits should have an organization devoted entirely to their interests. Such it is intended to make the Order of Patrons. It was instituted in 1867; its growth is unprecedented in the history of secret associations, and it is acknowledged one of the most useful and powerful organizations in the United States. Its grand objects are not only general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the general happiness, wealth, and prosperity of the country. It is founded upon the axioms that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth; that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes.

In the meetings of this Order all but members are excluded, and there is in its proceedings a symbolized ritual, pleasing, beautiful, and appropriate, which is designed not only to charm the fancy, but to cultivate and enlarge the mind and purify the heart, having at the same time, strict adaptation to rural pursuits.

The secrecy of the ritual and proceedings of the Order have been adopted chiefly for the purpose of accomplishing desired efficiency, extension, and unity, and to secure among its members, in the internal working of the Order, confidence, harmony, and security.

Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of women because of a conviction that without her aid success will be less certain and decided. Much might be said in this connection, but every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife or sister no lessons will be learned but those of purity and truth.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry will accomplish a thorough systematic organization among Farmers and Horticulturists throughout the United States, and will secure among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each other, for the advancement and elevation of their pursuits, with an appreciation and protection of their true interests. By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all other avocations and among all other classes—combined co-operative association for individual improvement and common benefit.

Among the advantages which may be derived from the Order are systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating, in the most expeditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets, and transportation throughout the country; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds, and desired varieties of plants and trees, and for the purpose of procuring help at home or from abroad, and situations for persons seeking employment; also for ascertaining and testing the merits of newly-invented farming implements and those not in general use, and for detecting and exposing those that are unworthy, and for protecting, by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception, and combinations of every kind.

We ignore all political or religious discussions in the Order; we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association or individual, upon any grounds whatever except upon the intrinsic merit of the Order.

The better to secure greater benefits to our members, we desire to establish Granges in every city, town, and village in the United States. Information relative to organizing may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, or either of the General Deputies.

O. H. KELLY,
Secretary of the National Grange.

4145

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

In the matter of William H Press, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

At Richmond, on the 16th day of May, 1871.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—

Please to take notice hereby, that a petition has been to wit: on the 16th of May, 1871, filed in said district court by Wm H Press, of Bedford c'ty, in the 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 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, 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 petition should not be granted.

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

W. W. FORBES,
Register in Bankruptcy for
my 16—Tu2w the 3rd cong'l dist. of Va.

4205

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

In the matter of Thomas W Hix, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

At Richmond, Va., this 16th day of May, 1871.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice, that a petition has been presented to the Hon. John C Underwood, Judge of said District Court, in Bankruptcy, by Wm H Allderdice, assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, to sell the real estate belonging to said bankrupt, free from all liens and encumbrances thereon.

This is to give notice to all persons interested, that in the terms of said petition an order has been issued by the Judge aforesaid, for all persons who may be interested in said estate, to appear before Register W W Forbes, at his office, in the said city of Richmond, on the 1st day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A M, and show cause, if any they have, why such order should not be granted. WM H ALLDERDICE,
my 17—W2w Assignee.

4086

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

In the matter of Napoleon B Richardson, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

At Richmond, Va., this 16th day of May, 1871.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice, that a petition has been presented to the Hon. John C Underwood, Judge of said District Court, in Bankruptcy, by Wm H Allderdice, assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, to sell the real estate belonging to said bankrupt, free from all liens and encumbrances thereon.

This is to give notice to all persons interested, that in the terms of said petition an order has been issued by the Judge aforesaid, for all persons who may be interested in said estate, to appear before Register W W Forbes, at his office, in the said city of Richmond, on the 1st day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A M, and show cause, if any they have, why such order should not be granted. WM H ALLDERDICE,
my 17—W2w Assignee.

107—Involuntary.

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

In the matter of T. M. Logan et als. vs. J. H. Woodcock, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

Eastern District of Virginia, ss:

Notice is hereby given that a second meeting of the creditors of the said J. H. Woodcock, 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 24th 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 2nd, 1867.

Dated at Richmond, this 12th day of May, 1871.

H. W. BRANSFORD,
my 12—F2w Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Western District of Virginia—in bankruptcy.

In the matter of People's Savings Bank and others versus Alfred M. Woodroof, David P. Woodroof, Ambrose R. Woodroof, late merchants and partners, trading under the style and firm of Woodroof & Co., bankrupts.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estates of Alfred M. Woodroof, David R. Woodroof, and Ambrose R. Woodroof, bankrupts, of the county of Campbell, in the State of Virginia, in said district who has been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors:—And the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law:—That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Danville in said district, on the 12th day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock M, at the office of J. F. Cobbs, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy.

A S GRAY,
my 23—Tu2w U. S. Marshal for said District.

3979

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

In the matter of W P Boisseau, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

Eastern District of Virginia, ss:

Notice is hereby given that a final meeting of the creditors of the said W P Boisseau, 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 Monday, 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 2nd, 1867.

Dated at Petersburg, this 18th day of May, 1871.

EDWIN M MANN,
my 18—Th2w Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of Virginia.

In the matter of H M Malburn, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

Eastern District of Virginia, ss:

You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, will be held at Norfolk, in said district, on the 11th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Benj. B. Foster, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2d, 1867.

Dated at Norfolk, Va, the 20th day of April, 1871.

ap 21—F2w F M WHITEHURST, Assignee.

LADIES SUFFERING FROM IRREGULARITIES, or any complaint peculiar to their sex, are guaranteed speedy relief by DR. BOTT, No. 731 MAIN STREET. Correspondence strictly confidential. All letters of inquiry answered free of charge. Office hours from 9 to 12 M., 2 to 5, and 7 to 8½ evening. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
my 20—3t

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United 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 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. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court 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 act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or 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 other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety may require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: Provided, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *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.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding, or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such juror 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, counselled, 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, and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. 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.

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

THE OLD DOMINION

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my 10—w5t

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.

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

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, dated May 9th, 1871, the undersigned will sell, at Gloucester C. H., Va., at 12 o'clock M. on the

5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1871,

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, in Gloucester county, surrendered by Madison Richeson, bankrupt.

TERMS—One-third cash; the residue in six and twelve months, to be secured by negotiable notes, with good security, interest added, and title retained until the purchase money shall have been paid, with power of resale if said notes be not paid at maturity.

JACOB COHN, Assignee
my 10—2aw3w of Madison Richeson, Bankrupt.

MARSHAL SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of writs of venditioni exponas issued from the clerk's office of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and to me directed, I shall proceed to sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF MAY, 1871,

in front of the Custom-House at Petersburg, Va., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property to wit:

Five (5) Barrels of APPLE BRANDY,
One (1) Barrel of PEACH BRANDY,
Two (2) Kegs of WHISKEY,
Two (2) Kegs of ALE,
One (1) Barrel of VINEGAR, and
Twelve (12) Empty SPIRIT CASKS.
Also, one (1) MULE and one (1) CART.

Parties desiring to purchase are invited to attend.

DAVID B. PARKER,
U. S. Marshal.
By JOHN W. FARRELL, Deputy.
Dated Norfolk, Va., May 12, 1871. my 13—10t

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued from the clerk's office of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and to me directed, I shall proceed to sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1871,

in the store-room of the Custom-House, at Norfolk, Va., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, to wit:

Two (2) Packages of APPLE BRANDY.
Also, one (1) PEWTER WORM and one (1) COPPER STILL and CAP.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to attend.

DAVID B. PARKER,
U. S. Marshal.
By JOHN W. FARRELL, Deputy.
Dated Norfolk, Va., May 12, 1871. my 13—10t

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.

COURT ORDERS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 15, 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,
District Clerk.
ap 22—tf

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

The act of Congress approved March 2d, 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

ELGIN
(ILLINOIS)
WATCHES!

ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 20, 1870.

T. M. AVERY,
Pres't of the National Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—Last year, in the explorations of the canons of the Colorado River, I had unusual opportunity to test the accuracy of one of your watches. I was provided with four pocket chronometers for use in astronomical observations. I also had with me an "Elgin" which I rated from time to time together with the chronometers by observations with the sextant. Of the five instruments its rate was the second best. With the ordinary disturbance due to transportation, its rate was the least variable, while, with the extraordinary disturbance incident to such an expedition, it was the only instrument on which I could rely, the chronometers at last becoming useless. I am, with great respect, yours cordially,

J. W. POWELL.

☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company,

159 and 161 Lake Street, Chicago.
1 Maiden Lane, New York.
my16—d2taw1t

SHARPS' SPORTING RIFLES.—We are now prepared to fill orders for our New Metallic Cartridge Sporting Rifles, of various lengths and calibre. For accuracy and safety, we recommend our Breech Loading rifles, as superior in every respect to any others now made. For Circulars giving full description and prices, apply to SHARPS' RIFLE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. ap 14—4w

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 invite examination and comparison.

We are the GENERAL AGENTS for

THE CLIPPER MOWER,
McCORMICK'S HARVESTERS,
KIRBY'S REAPERS AND MOWERS,
PITT'S and GEISER'S THRESHERS, &c.

For the fullest description, with price, write for a copy of our

Catalogue for 1871.

Address
H. M. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
ap 26—w1m P. O. Box 8, Richmond, Va.

$5 FIRST PREMIUM $5
IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

$12 50 clear profit per day. $75 00 per week. $300 per month made EASY by any LADY or GENTLEMAN introducing this GENUINE and ORIGINAL OLD FAVORITE. With its many new and practical additions, making the most complete combination of valuable and useful improvements ever effected in in any one machine. The embodiment of extreme simplicity, efficiency and utility, entirely different in model and design from any low priced machine. It is the most serviceable, elegant and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented, gives perfect satisfaction wherever introduced. Has received PREMIUMS. Stood the test of 10 years, and is fully approved of by every family who have them in use. Is noiseless, make the strong and beautiful ELASTIC LOCK STITCH, with wonderful rapidity and certainty. Sews anything a needle will go through, from the finest to the thickest fabric, firm and neat, with ease. Uses all kinds of silk or thread direct from the spool; is improved with new self-acting feed, spring tension, self-guider, and uses the adjustable straight needle, perpendicular motion, with powerful lever action. Possesses all the good qualities of the best high priced machines condensed, without their complications or fault. Samples of sewing SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. For certificates, &c., see DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS, mailed free. A thorough practical sewing machine for family use.—"Tribune." A very strong and reliable machine, at a low price.—"Standard." This beautiful sewing machine is one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever invented.—"Democrat," Ga. Worth many times it cost to any family.—"N. Y. Weekly." It is quite a new machine with its many late improvements, and sews with astonishing ease, rapidity and neatness.—"Republican," N. Y. Send machine, or samples, selected with care, for FAMILY USE, with everything COMPLETE, sent to any part of the country per express, packed in strong wooden box, FREE, on receipt of price, $5 00. Safe delivery of goods guaranteed. Forward cash by REGISTERED LETTERS, or P. O. MONEY ORDER, at our risk. Agents wanted, male or female, everywhere. New pamphlets containing extra liberal inducements sent free.

Address FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO., Office 86 Nassau street, New York. oct—w 1y

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, Va., April 8th, 1871:

R. A. Vason
AGAINST
James River Insurance Company,

IN EQUITY—ORDER OVERRULING DEMURRER AND DIRECTING ACCOUNT.

This day this cause came on again to be heard upon the amended bill of the plaintiff and the demurrer of D J Hartsook, one of the defendants, filed by leave of court and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof, and for reasons appearing to the court, the court doth overrule the said demurrer. And it appearing to the court that this cause has been regularly matured at the Rules and set for hearing as to all the defendants except J E Dillard, Robert W Elsom and George T Jones, upon whom process has not been served, and the bill of the plaintiff having been taken for confessed as to all of the defendants except the said defendants upon whom process has not been served, and W D Ligon, B C Hartsook, J J Hopkins, George J Hundley, J R Ward, D J Hartsook and William P Shepherd; and now this cause came on to be heard on the papers formerly read, the bills, exhibits, the answer of D J Hartsook and William P Shepherd, the petitions of William D Ligon, B C Hartsook, J J Hopkins, George J Hundley and J R Ward, together with the special reports of the receiver, J A Lynham, upon each of said petitions. And it appearing to the court that final decrees, by consent, have been made as to the said William D Ligon, B C Hartsook, J J Hopkins, George J Hundley and J R Ward, on consideration whereof the court, without at this time passing upon any of the questions raised by the answers of def